

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST
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DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:
Six Months, in Advance, \$12 00
Three Months, do, 6 00
One Month, do, 2 00
One Week, do, 0 25

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PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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ADVERTISING RATES BY ARRIVAL IN ADVANCE.
Office—Colonial Building, Government and Langley
Streets, Victoria, B. C.

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Conveyance of Mails and Postage Rates.

Although it is proposed to associate in a single article the two subjects of mail conveyance and postage rates, it is not that we recognise any necessary connection between them, but simply as a matter of convenience. Indeed we are disposed to regard as a pernicious error the disposition evinced by some to recognise the cost of mail conveyance as a legitimate basis for postage rates. In commerce, rates of freight are doubtless an element, sometimes a very important one, in the basis of prices. In 1861, it cost as high as 75 cents a pound to freight supplies from Yale to Williams Creek. Now it costs but 8 cents. The consumer in the former case expected, as a matter of course, to pay more than the consumer in the latter. The difference would at the very least be the difference in the cost of transport. And it could not well be otherwise. It does not appear to us, however, that a principle which is inevitable in commerce should be recognized in postal matters. The pound of bacon must pay its freight money; the letter need not—should not, in all cases. As a matter of fact it does not do so in this colony. If it did postage rates would need to be very, very much higher than they are, for the year's revenue from postage would not suffice to give British Columbia a month's mail service. Indeed it is well understood that to increase the rates of postage is not to increase the revenue derived from that source. The experience of other countries has established the fact that the lower the rates of postage the larger the revenue derived therefrom. Nor is the principle strange or difficult to understand. The inevitable tendency of high postage rates is to discourage correspondence. With postage at 5 cents three letters would be sent where only one would be sent were it 10 cents, and so on in still greater proportion as the rate increases. We do not mean to say, however, that such would be the immediate result. But we do nevertheless affirm that such is the inevitable tendency of cheap postage. This theory has been so clearly and forcibly demonstrated in the history of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and, in fact, in the case of every civilized country where the experiment has been made, that no words from us in support of it will be necessary. Thus, then, it is found that, viewed from a mere commercial or dollar and cent stand-point, cheap postage is the true policy of every civilized nation. But there is a higher point of view from which this question should be regarded. Intelligence is the cornerstone of a free government. Cheap literature is a vital necessity of the progress and welfare of a free and enlightened people. An efficient mail service and cheap postage may, therefore, not unfitly be regarded in the light of a great civilizer; for not only does the mail constitute the medium for the transmission of letters, but, if conducted upon liberal principles, it constitutes also the chief medium for the dissemination of knowledge. That British Columbia does not enjoy either an adequate mail service or cheap postage rates it is not necessary for us to assert. Of that fact the colonists, and more especially those residing in the interior, are but too well aware. In the first

session after union the member for New Westminster succeeded in carrying a resolution establishing a uniform postage rate throughout the colony, of five cents on letters. By a government vote, at a subsequent stage of the Postal Ordinance, that rate was replaced by a sort of sliding scale, ranging from 5 cents in the lower country to 25 cents to all parts beyond Lytton on the Mainland. It need scarcely be said that in this, as in many other things, the Government was penny wise and pound foolish, regarding the matter even from the lower ground of finance. The present scale of postage is a libel upon the civilization of the colony. Besides, it is a great wrong to the people in the interior. Why should the colonist on the other

cents for a letter when the colonist in the lower country pays but 5 cents? It is not a sufficient answer to say that it costs more to send a letter to the former than it does to the latter; for that is a doctrine no longer recognized in the postal administration of civilized countries. There would be more force of reason in such a theory did the postage pay the expense of transmission; but we have seen that such is not the case; and it cannot reasonably be expected to be the case in this colony for many years to come. The expense of maintaining the mail service is for the most part met out of the general revenue; and the colonist residing east of the Cascade Range is not the least contributor to that revenue. As a measure of enlightened policy, as a matter of enhanced justice to all sections of the colony, a more efficient mail service and a more liberal scale of postal rates is demanded. A notice appeared in the *Government Gazette*, a few weeks ago, intimating that tenders would be received till the 1st day of August next for the conveyance of mails through British Columbia. A notice appeared in Saturday's *Gazette*, announcing that the date for the reception of such tenders has been postponed till the 1st day of October. The present contract does not expire till the 1st day of March, 1871. While commending the Executive for thus taking time by the forelock, and affording ample opportunity for competition, we must be permitted to express a hope that, if Confederation is as near as most people appear to think and as there seems to be every reason for supposing it is, the next mail contract will be a Federal, not a Provincial one. It has been stated that the present mail service is as inefficient as the scale of postage is exorbitant. Why should it be sought, presumably on the brink of Confederation, to project so inadequate and unsatisfactory a postal system into the new political existence of the colony? If this matter be only held back and properly managed there can be no reasonable doubt that the Dominion will be quite prepared to establish a very much more efficient mail service throughout the colony, as well as extend to it all the benefits of the liberal postal rates which obtain in Canada. If, however, we needlessly project the present system into the future it can scarcely be expected that we shall have a more liberal one forced upon us. Looking at the matter from a selfish point of view, the fact that the postal service will form a Federal charge under Confederation constitutes an additional reason why the present mail system should not survive separate colonial existence. Were it not for this we might hesitate to recommend a poor and weak Government to undertake single-handed such a service as the interests of the country and the just expectations of the people demand.

HOPING.—The climate and soil of portions of this colony would appear to be peculiarly adapted to the culture of hops. Like most other interests this is yet in its infancy, but is susceptible of great expansion. The present hop grounds are chiefly at Saanich, where the yield is stated to be from 900 to 1000 pounds to the acre. Some idea of the profitable character of this crop may be formed from the fact that the price never falls below 50 cents and has frequently reached \$1 25 a pound. At the former the acre would yield about \$500 a year; at the latter \$1250. Owing to the great superiority of our hops there would be little trouble in finding a profitable market abroad. The dearness of labor is without doubt in the way of the present development of this particular interest. Yet even white labor ought not to be beyond the reach of hop growers so long as the above-mentioned prices rule. Hop picking would appear to be that sort of employment for which Chinese are peculiarly adapted, but it is worthy of consideration whether Indian labor might not be successfully utilized in that way. It might be well were the Agricultural Society to offer such a prize for the largest and best hop farm as would tend to stimulate that industry.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Mr Julius L. Franklin has been appointed agent at New Westminster for the French Benevolent Society. The new building recently purchased by the Society for its use is being fitted with hot, cold and steam baths, parlors, &c, at an expense of several hundred dollars. The grounds will be laid out in grass plots and flower beds and the French Hospital will soon possess all the comforts of a private residence in an older and more settled community than ours. The amount of good this excellent Society has effected in relieving sick and destitute men is very great, and its benefits are not confined to the children of *la belle France*. All nationalities, upon payment of a monthly fee of \$1, may become members and enjoy all the privileges.

Accession Day.—The Regatta.

Yesterday the lovers of variety were certainly gratified to the extent of their tastes, both in the character of the sports and the state of the weather. At an early hour of the morning the sun struggled through a heavy bank of ominous looking clouds and shed a pale light on sublimity things and a pleasant day was generally predicted. About 11 o'clock the clouds again rolled across the face of Old Sol and about him out from view, whilst a few great drops of rain fell like the 'fat tear' of Mr Pecksniff upon the bald head of his aged and wealthy relative. The prognosticators of a wet day croaked like ravens and the family of I-told-you-so assumed to have taken possession of the streets. At noon, however, the great gods of the Zealous and Sycilla, indulged forth a Royal Salina in honor of the day, and the

The polished mirror of the lake, in which the deep reflected sky appeared, a calm, sublime immensity below. By one o'clock the town was deserted. Every means of conveyance from the trimlooking four-oared gig to the patched and leaky canoe, and from the lumbering omnibus to the spavined rickshaw, having been impressed to carry people to the Gorge—the scene of the Regatta. Here all was enjoyment and merry-making. Hundreds of people had selected eligible spots on either bank from which to obtain a good view of the races, and the ladies had spread snowy-white cloths on the ground and brought forth from the mysterious depths of sundry suspicious-looking baskets such an abundance of good cheer that the appetite of the most dyspeptic individual was tempted and ample justice was done to the regatta. After lunch the parties scattered through the groves, listening to the sweet strains of the Zealous Band, or joining in the merry dance at Dodd's Pavilion, which was presided over by Mr Haynes and his admirable band. At 15 minutes to 2 o'clock the first boats started in

THE REGATTA.
1st Race—Two pair of sculls. No coxswain. Prize \$25. Victor—J Jackson and J Vaughn. Tye—A Theakston and J Alexander. Fair—J Jay and A Kest.
The boats got well away together, but after the first few minutes the Victor took the lead, the Fair second. About two hundred yards below Curtis' Point the Victor took the Fair's water and kept the lead all the finish. The long stroke of Messrs Jay and Kest was admirable, but it was no use against the Victor, as she weighs about 50 per cent less than the Fair. The Tye was nowhere.

2d Race—Blue Jacket race in ships' boats. Three boats entered for the race—the Zealous, Sparrowhawk and Boxer.
The Zealous took the lead from the start and won the race one minute ahead of the Sparrowhawk. The Boxer broke an oar and lost so much ground that she was quite thrown out of the race.

3d Race—Four-Oared Race. Prize \$45. Long course. Amateur—J Jay, J Kest, H Howarth, A Lang, F Norris, coxswain. Phantom—Craw from H M S Boxer.

If the boats had been equal this would have been a splendid race, as two finer crews we never saw here. The Amateur being the better boat, took the lead and came in easily four or five lengths ahead, putting 38 strokes a minute. Time, 15 minutes. We would like to see these crews change boats.

4th Race—Single Sculler's Race. Prize \$15. Short Course. Victoire—J Jackson. Dominion—J Bibby.

Again in this race the boats were most un- equally matched, the Dominion being a beautiful light skiff, and the Victoire a boat for two pairs of sculls. As was expected, the Dominion won easily.

5th Race—Four-Oared Race for Boys. Prize \$25. Long course. Amateur—F F M, E Wall, D Stewart, J Sayers, F Norris, [coxswain]. Tye—Thos Thornhill, O Jackson, Wm Bowden, D Deary, E Bowden, [coxswain]. Phantom—W Cameron, R Hall, J Friedman, J Patridge, H Price, [coxswain].

After a deal of maneuvering for position, the boats got a fine start, in a few strokes the Tye took the lead and kept it for a considerable distance but was eventually overhauled by the Amateur, who won easily by five lengths. The Phantom dived show up at the finish. The Tye rowed a very plucky race.

6th Race—Canoe Race. Prize \$20. Long course.
Two canoes competed for this race, which, as 1869, was the best of the day; for a long time the canoes were neck and neck, and it was doubtful for three-parts of the race which would be the winner as length the Spanish canoe drew ahead and won.

The Pair-Oared Race between the Victor and Tye did not come off in consequence of the boats being unequally matched.

The Duck Hunt wound up the day's sport, and caused a great deal of fun, as the duck took to the water at the start and was captured under the water by two of the hunters, but as they could not get him into their boat he was let go and was not afterwards caught.

The success attending the Regatta was in a great measure due to the admirable arrangements of the Committee and of Lieut Fitzgerald, R N, Judge, Capt Raymer, Umpire, and Mr Morgan, Hon Secretary.

We would suggest that at the next Regatta the boats be handicapped as the Races are very much detracted from in consequence of the inequality of the boats.

The steam yacht *Leristad* did good service in towing up and down small boats. Just after the last race was over the sky suddenly became overcast and the rain poured down in a perfect torrent, wetting many of the excursionists to the skin and giving more than one a lasting souvenir of the Regatta of 1870.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—The Toronto *Globe's* midnight dispatch of 29th May states that Dr Grant had slim hopes of Sir John A. Macdonald's recovery. The extreme heat [the thermometer 82° in the shade] had been greatly against the invalid.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY ITEMS.—Great preparation for celebrating the great national anniversary are being made at Seattle.

Horse races will come off on Friday and Saturday the 1st and 2d. Several good horses are expected to enter from Victoria. On Monday, the 4th, the Orator will be delivered by the Hon O Jacobs, and the Declaration will be read by M Hall, Esq. Arrangements have been made by which the Verano and other steamers will run between the Sound and Victoria for, the occasion, carrying passengers at reduced rates. Yesterday week four prisoners escaped from the Penitentiary at Shelacom. Three of them, being ironed, were captured, and returned to their old quarters. The steamer *Wenat* has been placed on the Cowitz river, with the intention of making tri-weekly trips, to connect with the stages running between Olympia and Pumphrey's Landing, thus greatly facilitating travel between Olympia and Portland. Recollections of Robt's Judge. A party of surveyors, fully equipped, have gone up the Skagit river on their way to the Pass through the Cascade Mountains, to make a survey for the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The steamer *Hart* ran into the wharf at Port Townsend and had to undergo repairs. On the 19th an elderly man named Darby, who had been wandering about insane for some time, was found dead on the beach below Heller's wharf, Whidby Island.

THE FENIAN RAID.—Canadian exchanges received last night are filled with accounts of the several skirmishes which took place between the Fenians and the Canadian Volunteers last month at Pigeon Hill, Trout River, Huntigdog and Freiligsburg. In all of these encounters the Fenians fled in wild disorder before the brave Canadian Volunteers, casting their arms and accoutrements from them, and not a few bit the dust under the influence of the Snider rifle. Indeed their hesitancy of foot and proximity to the boundary line alone saved them from total annihilation, and on one or two occasions their pursuers were with great difficulty prevented from crossing the line. The greatest praise was bestowed upon the Volunteers by General Lydsey and other British officers, and veteran U S soldiers declared they never witnessed braver or more soldierly bearing during the civil war. The affair of O'Neil's arrest caused unbounded indignation among the Fenians, who charged him with having preconcerted the whole affair, and it was asserted that could they have got hold of him they would have lynched him. The Fenian colonel Donnelly died of his wounds. A Fenian captain was shot, and several officers were wounded. Not a Canadian was killed and scarcely one hurt. In fact it would be difficult to conceive of a more complete routing. Every time the Canadian Volunteers had the good fortune to come within shooting distance of the Fenians they appear to have produced a 'Bell's Rags' on a small scale.

REGISTRATION WANTED.—Most persons will probably be surprised to know that there is really no record of the names of passengers leaving this colony by the San Francisco or Portland steamers. This is a serious defect. A regular register ought to be kept of all passengers arriving in and leaving the colony. This is important not only for statistical purposes but as a means of tracing individuals. Suppose, for instance, the San Francisco steamer should be lost on her downward trip, what means would there be of ascertaining who were on board? Just fancy friends and relatives below telegraphing up to ascertain if such and such an one was a passenger only to receive the answer that we had no means of ascertaining. What would be thought of? For purposes of life insurance and in a variety of other ways it is not only desirable but highly necessary that such registers should be kept. In what particular way this should be done we do not now propose to point out. There could not, however, be any great difficulty about it. Supposing it were made a regulation that every passenger boat entering or leaving should make a certified return of passengers to the Commissioner of Customs?

COMING NEARER.—From the way population is tending towards Oregon and Washington Territory there is every reason to believe that we might come in for at least the spray from the wave. But we must use the means. Our neighbors do not look idly on. They are ever on the alert, with their emigration agencies abroad and their Labor Exchanges and other agencies at home. The fresh arrivals are not left to stay or leave as they list, but every effort is made with a view to settling them upon land, or assisting them to obtain such employment as they may want. How different it is with us. No steps whatever to induce people to come here; and when they do come they are apt to conclude they are not wanted.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—The cost of the State-inspected Church schools is nearly equally divided between the State, the local subscribers to the schools and those who send their children there. Each pays a little more than \$300,000 a year, or at the rate of 8s. 8d. per child, the whole average cost per child being \$1 6s. Disputing schools receive annually about \$100,000 from the State, \$120,000 from those who send their children there, and \$70,000 from local subscriptions. Under the operations of Forster's new Educational Bill these conditions will experience some change.

IMPROVING PROSPECTS.—According to the information reaching us from the agricultural districts on the Island crops have been greatly benefited by the recent showers. On the Uplands, crops were becoming stunted and sickly, but they have now taken a fresh start, and there appears to be every reason for expecting more than an average yield.

THE STEAMER OLYMPIA, Capt Finch, arrived from Puget Sound last evening, bringing 30 passengers and a quantity of Sound produce. Mr Finch, the purser, has our thanks for late papers and other favors.

How IT WAS ARRANGED.—The Governor was to have been married on the 18th, return here on the 4th, remain a week or so, proceed to New Westminster, and remain there for three weeks. The circumstance of the Sparrowhawk not having reached San Francisco till the 17th may possibly have slightly disturbed the first part of the programme.

LOTTERYMANIA.—It is stated that so great was the demand for tickets for the San Francisco Mercantile Library Lottery that two printing offices could not turn them out fast enough. The greater part of the 200,000 five dollar tickets have been disposed of, and this notwithstanding the cry of 'hard times' in California.

DEAD.—Henry Benny, who shot himself with intent to commit suicide a short time since at 10 o'clock last night. Last week he appeared to be in a fair way of recovery, being able to walk about, but a day or two ago he had a relapse and died quite suddenly.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.—The citizens of Seattle have sent a cordial invitation to the people of British Columbia to join them in celebrating their great national anniversary. This is as it should be between neighbors. It will be remembered that we had many visitors from the Sound on the 24th May, and it is but fitting our people should return the compliment.

THE FLAGSHIP ZEALOUS.—HMS Zealous will sail for Frasersmouth to-day. En route she will anchor off the American camp at San Juan Island, which will be visited by Admiral Farquhar and officers. After a stay of two days at Frasersmouth the Zealous will sail to Esanimo, where Admiral Farquhar will take the grand Bexar and run up to Comex. The Zealous will return to Victoria in about nine days.

FRACTURE.—M Francis, a farmer at Colwood, while riding a horse towards town on Sunday morning was thrown by the animal putting his foot through a hole in Parsons' Bridge, and sustained a fracture of the leg. Dr Davis was sent for and set the limb.

THE 'VICTORIA STANDARD' was unfurled to the breeze of public opinion yesterday morning. It is about the size of *The Colonist* and lays down the same political platform, viz:—Union with Canada only on Good Terms, and Self-Government. We wish our new contemporary all the success he deserves.

MR DALRYMPLE took some fine photographs of the Gorge and the races yesterday. They will be sent to the *Illustrated London News*.

THE HON. A. R. WELMORS, of New Brunswick, has been appointed a Puisne Judge in that Province.

Great Destruction of Property by Fires in the Woods—Loss Over One Million Dollars.

(From the New York World, May 11th.)
The recent fires in the woods in Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan counties have been the most extensive and serious ever known. The Fishkill hillsides were reported on fire nearly two weeks ago. The forests of the Shawangunk range of mountains have in flames during all of last week. At one time the entire backbone of ridges for several miles seemed almost one continuous pathway of fire. Pillars and clouds of smoke hung over the district by day, and lurid seas of flames glared upon the darkness of the night, making the valleys below like some fiery furnace. On Thursday and Friday the scene was magnificent and appalling. From the present calculations the loss will be over a million of dollars. This estimate includes immense quantities of cut wood, trees, ship joints, and several dwellings on the hillsides. One family at Briggsville had a narrow escape from a horrible holocaust. The fire gained so rapidly that almost before they were aware of it their dwelling was surrounded and but one narrow strip of open ground along the roadside left as an avenue of escape. Although the air was stifling with smoke and overpowering with heat and at times the road itself was obscured from view, they succeeded in saving themselves. One child, about four years old, was carried, and nearly died from suffocation. These half-was singed and their garments and shoes shriveled. A large number of cattle are supposed to have been destroyed. The bones and charred remains of several have been found. A party of four gentlemen, consisting of A. R. McDonald, S. V. Randolph and Edward Riely, of this city, and E. M. Spencer of Hartford (Conn.), also had a narrow escape from perishing in the conflagration. They had been out beyond Ellenville, about the brooks and mountains, trout-fishing and hunting, and camped for the night on Friday on the Drowned Land hill. After watching the glow of the flames, which appeared to be some considerable distance away, they went to sleep, having no apprehension of danger. After midnight, Spencer was awakened by a strange, crawling sensation under his person, and instantly discovered that the ground in the vicinity was perfectly alive with snakes, which had been driven there by the devouring fire. A moment's glance revealed the fact that they were hemmed in by walls of fire, although at some distance, yet rapidly gaining on them. It was the work of but a moment to rouse his sleeping companions and run for life down the hillsides. The heat was scorching, and the smoke blinding and stifling. Guns, fishing rods and everything was abandoned in the flight. At one point they were obliged to dash through the blazing underbrush. Their clothes were on fire, and Riely's long beard was cropped close off by the scorching heat. Their feet, their faces and hands, were more or less blistered and their clothing nearly destroyed. McDonald was obliged to borrow a farmer's coat to return home in. The whole party arrived here Saturday evening, seriously, but not dangerously scorched. The fire is still smoldering, and large parties of men are out endeavoring to prevent their further spreading.

Half-an-Hour in Bedlam.

Some one has said that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. He might have added with equal truth that they do not care. Mark Twain says, 'You may have noticed that the less I know about a subject the more confidence I have, and the more light I throw on it.'

Supreme Court Fees.—A General Order has just been issued from the Supreme Court, fixing the schedule of fees. The order will come into operation on the 15th proximo. In so far as the local rates are concerned they will not materially differ from those in force here under the former judicial system.

A Novel Proposition.—On Tuesday evening Councillor Carey moved an amendment to the Found Bylaw to the effect that each citizen should be allowed to have one cow (without a bell) and a calf running at large within the city limits.

New Westminster Items.—A steamer will be hired to convey a number of New Westminsterians to H M S Zealous, upon the arrival of that fine ship at Frasermouth.

The Cable Goes Again.—The messengers must be using the mile of telegraph cable which connects Lopez with San Juan Island which connects Lopez with San Juan Island.

the inscription placed over Dante's gate of hell: 'All hope abandon, ye who enter here.' To assert that the prison is wholly unfit for the accommodation, utterly incompatible with the proper treatment of lunatics, would be but to repeat an old story, reiterated many, many times by the Press and on the floor of the Legislature.

Whaling.—The Howe Sound Whaling Company have started for the scene of their summer's operations in the Gulf of Georgia. They are well prepared with boats, lines, guns and bombs, and expect a profitable catch.

Men in London Dressing as Women.—(From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 29th.) At Bow street a great crowd assembled this morning to hear the evidence against two gentlemen who had been detected by the Police in frequenting the Strand Theatre dressed as women.

Foreign Journals say that were it not for the mischievous and mistaken fancy for wearing a thickness of rouge, the Empress Eugenie would still be almost as captivating as when she first appeared in Parisian society.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABELOM.—Fred Payne, theatrical artist. Shaving 12 1/2 cents, Hair Cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents. That Original Cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

THE CABLE GOES AGAIN.—The messengers must be using the mile of telegraph cable which connects Lopez with San Juan Island which connects Lopez with San Juan Island.

YALE ITEMS.—The waters of the Fraser have reached Kimball & Gladwin's warehouse on the bank and are still rising. The highest stage of water generally occurs on the 18th of June.

TAN ALPHA.—The hatches of this fine ship were surveyed yesterday and everything found in excellent order. The work of discharging cargo will be commenced on the steamer Fly to-day and the goods will be brought round to Victoria and landed on the wharf of Messrs Janion, Rhodes & Co.

THE MANAGERS of the Caledonia Gathering and Games have added two amusing sports to the already attractive list, viz, potatoe gathering, 100 yards, and hitch and kick. Tenders are wanted for the privilege of holding booths on the ground and for building a platform.

THOMPSON RIVER.—This river is higher than at any period since 1866 and the swift-rushing water has commenced to lave the flooring of Spence's bridge, which it is thought will escape the peril that appears to threaten it.

WHALING.—The Howe Sound Whaling Company have started for the scene of their summer's operations in the Gulf of Georgia. They are well prepared with boats, lines, guns and bombs, and expect a profitable catch.

THAT interminable Chinese case, which promises to be as long as the complainant's pigtail, was again before the Police Court yesterday morning, and after a great deal of hard swearing over feathers and colored paper, the case was postponed till Friday.

THE CROPS in the vicinity of Williams Lake look well. An item in the Guardian states that frost was felt at Lake La Hache on the 2d of June, but did no damage to the crops.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS, we understand, have secured a lot adjoining that occupied by the Union H & L Company and contemplate the erection of a handsome hall there.

THE CALIFORNIA sailed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs W S Green and child, Mrs Golden, Wm Pickett, and 34 others were the passengers.

THE bark Corsair, from London, consigned to Sprout & Co, will be due here in about six weeks' time.

THE SERRAN sailed for Victoria yesterday.

Men in London Dressing as Women.—(From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 29th.) At Bow street a great crowd assembled this morning to hear the evidence against two gentlemen who had been detected by the Police in frequenting the Strand Theatre dressed as women.

Boots were dressed in a fashionable crimson silk, trimmed with white lace. He wore a flaxen wig with plaited chignons. His arms and neck were bare. He had bracelets, and a white lace shawl round his shoulders. Park wore a green satin dress with puffed sleeves, a black lace shawl over his shoulders. On their persons being searched, quantities of women's clothing and jewelry were found, as well as a number of cigars.

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City Council.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 14th, 1870. Council met at 8 p.m. The Mayor in the Chair and Councillors Carey, McKay, Allsop, Gerow, Russell and Walker present.

Communication from X W Piper, calling attention to a dangerous open wall on Quadra near Fort Street.

The Chairman of the Street Committee explained that the wall had been filled up. Permission was granted J Weiler to construct a verandah in front of the Beehive premises.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department with reference to the repair of the fire cistern covers at the corner of Yates and Government streets.

Permission was granted the Gas Company to lay a pipe along Bastion street to the Police Barracks.

Communication from property-holders on Johnson street, complaining of a nuisance caused by drainage from Steinberger's distillery.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Mr Steinberger to abate the nuisance forthwith. \$100 was ordered to be paid the Delage Engine Company on account of \$250 voted by the Council towards defraying the expense of the steam engine.

The Thistle Bylaw was finally passed. A resolution was passed directing the Clerk to make application to the various fire insurance companies for an subscription of \$500 for the purchase of new hose for the Victoria Fire Department.

Councillor Carey introduced an amendment to the Pound Bylaw. The amendment proposed to allow milch cows (not wearing bells) and their calves to graze within the limits of the city, provided, always, that not more than one milch cow and calf should belong to each citizen.

Councillor Russell moved that the second reading of the amendment be had this day six months. Carried.

Councillor Russell moved that all cows wearing bells found at large within the city limits shall be liable to be impounded by night as well as by day. Carried.

An account of \$66 in connection with the gravelling of Figard and Blanchard streets, was ordered to be paid.

Notice of motion was given by Councillor McKay to frame a Bylaw for the regulation of cemeteries. Adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

California and Australian Quartz Yield Compared.

In comparing the average yield of the quartz-rock crushing in Australia with that of California, some very important facts present themselves to our view and claim our most serious attention. The average yield of Australian quartz-mines does not exceed the minimum yield of our workable lodes. Ten dollars per ton is the average of all the quartz raised and crushed in that country—but rock yielding less than that here, can not be worked at present.

Some time before the war, it will be remembered, Henry Ward Beecher took a little colored girl into his pulpit and exhibited her to the congregation as a slave, and a collection was taken up for her and the girl purchased from her owners.

When all employment becomes irksome and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through fatigues, nothing so surely restores the liver and stomach, and gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty. Such a medicine is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which, in purifying the blood, renovates the system giving it renewed vitality and force as of youth again.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.—These celebrated Gloves, perfect in their shape and magical in their fit, the favorite of London, Paris and New York, the Glove par excellence of the world, can be obtained at VICTORIA HOUSE, GOVERNMENT STREET, in all colors and sizes, both for ladies and gentlemen, the proprietors having just imported by Express a large assortment comprising all the newest tints.—W. DANNY, Manager.

EXAMPLE FOR BANKRUPTS.—The annual circumstance of a Bankrupt voluntarily paying twenty shillings in the pound and all arrears of interest occurring the other day at Le Mans, in the department of the Sarthe, and was the occasion of a complimentary speech by the President of the Tribunal of Commerce to the 'Rehabilitated insolvent.'

A late English paper says that the Bishop of London has determined to suppress the following practices among others, in all churches in his diocese:—The ceremony of mixing water with the wine at the Holy Communion, elevating the paten and cup, ringing a bell at time of consecration and evaporation, making the sign of the cross when about to mix water with wine, using lighted candles at other times, using incense for cleansing persons and things, processions round church with thurifers, incense, vessels, crucifixes, and candles, leaving the Holy Table uncovered on Good Friday, blessing of candles, etc. It is understood that the clergy more immediately affected will resist the Bishop's attempt to suppress the practices in which they are interested.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures, and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills, which, acting on the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood, remove the cause of disease and restore the natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Determination of Blood to the Head.—This generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. Holloway's Pills are a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, in no longer a matter of dispute. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's Pills are permanent and extensive, and the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and healthy action restored, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

For all debilitating diseases, such as the 'exhaustion' of the aged, or the weakness of the young, it is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these pills are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the outward passages, as water, sweat, urine, and excreta, are purified, and the whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

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BEACON HILL HOTEL. THE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED Beacon Hill Hotel on the Victoria, Vancouver Island. This is now OPEN as a First-Class Hotel for the reception of Guests and the Travelling Public generally. Attached to the Hotel is a Billiard and eleganty furnished HALL, with a First-Class Piano and elegantly furnished Billiard Table.

Around Us.

The international boundary rating the two great English peoples of America ought, in principle of fairness and right given the Columbia River, would have done so had Commissioners done their duty they gave themselves little about a territory out of which made two of the best States in ion. The 'cute and clever' told them it was valueless, and no trouble to test the correctness statement. Well; maybe it, the hands of the Americans, for assuredly they display a tergiversation as well as a partial view of the matter, as help ourselves now. It is reality the stupid and treasonable of the British Commission should we continue to make unhappy—previously ridiculous territory on the south of the line which, by right, should north of it? Let us rather to see in its active development prosperity. Oregon is now fit the rate of 10,000 a year; W Territory will not be far by the railway development of lies to be something 'terrific mere artificial boundary line wide progress and stagnation continues to do so it must be Alaska should have been ours, have been ours were John B wide-awake as his not over d Jonathan. But, as we did not let us decry it as a barren waste, and laugh at Seward's gain; for in this way we may oblige. But it isn't worthless. We know that well on up from sources. William H. Dall has book on it. Dall was Direct Scientific Corps of the West Telegraphic Expedition in 1856, which gave him facilities advantages for exploring that forming calm and correct with regard to it seldom possible. The New York has reviewed the book, and given credit for having made an earnest use of the rare advantages possessed. His exploration Yukon country have made additions to geographical knowledge. Who, for instance, was aware Yukon River is 2000 miles longable for steamboats three its length, and so wide in many that bank cannot be seen 'By its size,' says Dull, 'and changes which it is always about in Behring Sea, it is titled to rank as one of the largest in the world. It is larger Ganges or the Orinoco, about of the Danube or the La Plata belongs to that great family of rivers of which the Obi, Lena, chowan, and Mackenzie are prominent members.' And mighty river of the North, many large rivers fall, draining as yet unexplored, and of whose resources nothing is known most vague and uncertain rumor, our knowledge of the great country scarcely surpasses our knowledge of its climate, inhabitants, and Regarding climate and resources, author speak: 'While in the territory we cannot look for self-sufficiency, nor reasonably one to obtain a subsistence by far still the settler called there to resources of the country—be it fish or furs—may have milk in fresh vegetables on his table if he the energy and knowledge to make of his opportunities. It will not for him to rely on the products of alone, if he will but take the necessary to provide shelter for his cattle and gather for their winter fodder, and the larger proportion of the of the Territory of Alaska. In the northern part of the Sitka, climatic conditions are the most favorable for agriculture, and the resemblance to the conditions which in north-western Scotland and has been already demonstrated and the capabilities of this district culture may, therefore, be reasonably. Oats and barley, possibly may succeed on these islands abundant capacity for producing of good quality, except, perhaps may be considered as settled. will do well there, there is no doubt Pacific slope may yet derive its and cheese from the Aleutian or Sitkan districts. Sheep, goats and not been thoroughly tried as yet, ference is that they also would succeed of the berries found in the Yukon are also common to the Aleutian and the climate, unless from it presents no obstacle to the success kinds of fruit trees. It is to be least that some one will try the. These islands, Kodiak, and Cook unquestionably the best agricultural in our new possessions.' Of the

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Around Us.

The international boundary line separating the two great English-speaking peoples of America ought, upon every principle of fairness and right, to have given the Columbia River to us. It would have done so had the British Commissioners done their duty. But they gave themselves little concern about a territory out of which is to be made two of the best States in the Union. The 'cute and clever' Yankees told them it was valueless, and they took no trouble to test the correctness of the statement. Well, maybe it is better in the hands of the Americans, after all; for assuredly they display greater enterprise than the British. At any rate it will be as well to take a philosophical view of the matter, as we cannot help ourselves now. It is too late to rectify the stupid and unreasonable blunder of the British Commissioners. Why should we continue to make ourselves unhappy—peevishly ridiculous, by looking with envious regret upon the vast territory on the south of the boundary line which, by right, should have been north of it? Let us rather endeavour to see in its active development our own prosperity. Oregon is now filling up at the rate of 10,000 a year; Washington Territory will not be far behind, and the railway development of both promises to be something 'terrific.' Can a mere artificial boundary line wholly divide progress and stagnation? If it continues to do so it must be obliterated. Alaska should have been ours. It would have been ours were John Bull half as wide-awake as his not over dutiful son, Jonathan. But, as we did not get Alaska, let us deary it as a barren, icebound waste, and laugh at Seward and his bargain; for in this way we may mollify our egotism. But it isn't worthless, though. We know that well on up from various sources. William H. Dall has written a book on it. Dall was Director of the Scientific Corps of the Western Union Telegraphic Expedition in 1858—a position which gave him facilities and advantages for exploring that region and forming calm and correct conclusions with regard to it seldom possessed by bookmakers. The New York Tribune has reviewed the book, and given its author credit for having made an honest and earnest use of the rare advantages he possessed. His explorations of the Yukon country have made important additions to geographical knowledge. Who, for instance, was aware that the Yukon River is 2000 miles long, navigable for steamboats three-fourths of its length, and so wide in many places that bank cannot be seen from bank? 'By its size,' says Dall, 'and the important changes which it is always bringing about in Behring Sea, it is fairly entitled to rank as one of the largest rivers in the world. It is larger than the Ganges or the Orinoco, about the size of the Danube or the La Plata, and belongs to that great family of Northern rivers of which the Obi, Lena, Saskatchewan, and Mackenzie are the most prominent members.' And into this mighty river of the North, we are told, many large rivers fall, draining countries as yet unexplored, and of whose inhabitants and resources nothing is known beyond the most vague and uncertain rumor. In truth, our knowledge of the great country north of us scarcely surpasses our knowledge of the moon, its climate, inhabitants and resources. Regarding climate and resources let the author speak: 'While in the Yukon Territory we cannot look for self-supporting agricultural districts, nor reasonably expect any one to obtain a subsistence by farming alone, still the settler called there to develop the resources of the country—be they lumber, fish or furs—may have milk in his tea and fresh vegetables on his table if he possesses the energy and knowledge to make the most of his opportunities. It will not be necessary for him to rely on the products of the chase alone, if he will but take the necessary care to provide shelter for his cattle and to gather for their winter food, the perennial grasses which cover the prairie and lowlands. In the Aleutian District is situated the larger proportion of the arable land of the Territory of Alaska. In this and in the northern part of the Sitka District the climatic conditions are the most favorable for agriculture in the Territory. Their resemblance to the conditions which prevail in north-western Scotland and its islands has been already demonstrated at length, and the capabilities of this district for agriculture may, therefore, be reasonably anticipated. Oats and barley, possibly wheat and rye, may succeed on these islands. Their abundant capacity for producing root crops of good quality, except, perhaps, potatoes, may be considered as settled. That cattle will do well there, there is no doubt, and the Pacific slope may yet derive its best butter and cheese from the Aleutian and northern Sitka districts. Sheep, goats and swine have not been thoroughly tried as yet; but the inference is that they also would succeed. Most of the berries found in the Yukon Territory are also common to the Aleutian District, and the climate, unless from its moisture, presents no obstacle to the success of some kinds of fruit trees. It is to be hoped at least that some one will try the experiment. These islands, Kodiak, and Cook's Islet are unquestionably the best agricultural country in our new possessions.' Of that part of the

Territory lying nearer to us he says: 'The resources of the southern Sitka District lie apparently entirely in its timber. This is unquestionably needed on the Pacific coast, and a most valuable acquisition. No better lumbering district can be imagined with water transportation everywhere, and mountainsides so steep that a slide—easily made of the least valuable timber—will conduct the logs directly to the water side. Some vegetables, in the future as in the past, will be raised and some stock kept in this part of Alaska, but probably never to any great extent. Many reports may be found in circulation, even in official documents, in regard to Alaska, having very little foundation. While Massachusetts, since her settlement, has never exported any products of her soil except granite and ice, we may look in less than 250 years to receive from Alaska supplies of ship-lumber, butter, cheese, wool, mutton and beef, and perhaps more palatable fruits may take the place of the well-favored cranberries which have already found their way to San Francisco markets.' The marine resources would appear to be enormous. The waters along the coast swarm with cod, salmon, halibut, herring and smaller fish. In the autumn of last year the catch of cod was 1,082,000 fish. In 1856 the Shumagin fishermen put up 10,000 gallons of cod liver oil. The natives consume 12,000,000 salmon every year, about 4,000,000 of which are dried at the mouth of the Yukon. The whole fishery is extensive. All these interests are yet in the undeveloped bud. But, important as the fish trade of Alaska is, it has been overshadowed by the fur interests, of which the sea-otter and the fur-seal constitute the staples. Had't we better accustom ourselves to think of Alaska as a great and valuable country, the development of which must reflexly benefit us? Inquest.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest over the dead body of an Indian which was found lying in the bush near Skinner's old road and in a direct line with the Bush Tavern. The jury viewed the shockingly mangled remains, and after hearing some evidence an Esquimaut Indian was committed to prison to await further inquiry as an accomplice in the murder. The inquest is adjourned until Monday. I is supposed the horrid deed was perpetrated by Indians who wished to possess themselves of the good clothes the deceased wore. THE REGATTA.—All entries for the Accession Day Regatta must be made by 9 o'clock this evening at the Garrick's Head Saloon, Bastion street. The competition for the various prizes will be lively, and every good boat will be enlisted. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there will be a meeting of the Committee to make final arrangements. The encouragement given to the Committee by the public at large is very great and a most successful day is anticipated. THE TELEGRAPH.—In the present dearth of local and Peace River intelligence the absence of telegraphic news is badly felt. Until the break in the cable has been repaired the company will ferry private dispatches between Lopez and San Juan Islands, starting at ten o'clock each morning. News telegrams, we fear, will have to go by default for the present—but we expect, so soon as the cable shall be in working order to largely increase the number of words and greatly improve the character of the dispatches received here. ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COLORS.—The French Perfect Corset from the most celebrated maker in Paris. These corsets, from the scientific principle on which they are cut, give universal satisfaction. Lace Shawls and Half-Shawls and the new Lace Mantle. Some entirely new makes of Dress Materials. Millinery, a really beautiful assortment. Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Muffins, Trimmings, &c. &c. Ridgic Habits and Jacket, made by a celebrated London Tailor, and a great variety of other goods, rendering ours as complete a stock of Drapery, &c. as would be seen in Regent street or Broadway. — LONDON HOUSE. TORN BY A DOG.—A little child of Mr Geo Booth was severely torn by a dog a few days ago. The dog belonged to Mr Booth and was chained in the yard. The child, having occasion to pass the dog, was seized by him, thrown down and bitten in a shocking manner about the head and face. The servant rescued the child and Booth subsequently called the dog. The brute was raised by Booth and had not before given evidence of a ferocious disposition. ACCIDENT.—We call attention to the trade sale at the rooms of J P Davies & Co. this day at 11 o'clock a.m. Among the items will be found 500 boxes family soap, 100 boxes layer raisins, corn starch, brooms, flour, 50 bags of malt, 150 cases of tea, 150 kegs S.I. and Chinese sugar, 20 sacks roasted coffee, 70 bags beans, 50 cases raisins, etc., which will be sold on a liberal credit. THE TIGER STEAMER.—The Tiger steamer has been placed in thorough order by Mr Sweeney, who has remedied several defects which interfered with her proper working. To-morrow afternoon the steamer will be brought out and submitted to a thorough test. NEW SOLUTION.—Mr Edwin Johnson, the English Solicitor, whose arrival we noticed a few weeks ago, was yesterday admitted by Chief Justice Begbie to practice in the Colonial Courts.

HUGH PANTHER.—That mighty hunter, Mr Weir of Metehoa, yesterday brought in the head and skin of an enormous panther which he shot on Tuesday immediately after the beast had breakfasted upon the blood of fifteen lambs. MILL STREAM WATER.—The first cargo of Mill Stream water—24 tons—was brought around yesterday in the company's schooner and is for sale to consumers. Bonner in Harlem Lane. The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: 'I saw Bonner on the road the other day. It is one of the sights of New York. It is interesting to witness the sensation he produces, though he appears every day. He comes late on the road, but his coming is watched for with the greatest eagerness by all classes. He is very systematic and can usually be seen turning into the gate from Eighth avenue about five o'clock. His pleasure never interferes with business; his day's work is squarely done before he leaves for his stables. He has a rig which he puts on when he prepares for the work of the road. Dexter is the favorite with the public and they are usually gratified, especially on a pleasant afternoon. Other horses have had their brush and have been led off to foaming to the shed. The piazzas of all the hotels that line the road are crowded with horsemen and the windows with lady friends. Spectators with their teams draw up on the side of the road to await the great event of the day. During the meeting of the two conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York last week, it was estimated that two-thirds of the clergymen went out on Harlem Lane to get a sight of Dexter and his famous owner. Bonner makes his appearance at a slow pace, apparently indifferent to the impression produced. He watches to see that the coast is clear. By common consent, when Bonner appears, the road is cleared. A Daedal Indian might take lessons of Bonner in his yell. As Dexter starts on his course his driver can be heard half a mile off. The excited throng about 'That Bonner,' and all come to their feet. The team rushes by with the fleetness of the wind, and is out of sight in an instant. There are some things that cannot be described—a panic in Wall street, the inside of St Peter's, the harmony of an Italian organist, the coloring of the great masters in the Pitti Palace, the trotting of Dexter. He moves as no other horse moves—he is the poetry of motion. He does not sprawl, throw his feet out or throw them around, but seems to glide out of himself, giving the idea that any amount of speed can be obtained. He is never exhausted—there is no exertion, there is a reserve of speed that is peculiar. Go as fast as he will, his hoofs can be as distinctly seen as when he is on a slow trot. Horsemen say that his speed has never been known, and without controversy the palm is awarded to him on all hands. A very exciting scene took place the other day. A gray horse appeared on the road—a stranger to every one. The speed of the animal was marvellous. Where the horse came from or to whom he belonged nobody seemed to know. The driver watched for Bonner. After a sharp contest he actually distanced Dexter. The thrill of excitement was indescribable. Bonner turned his horse into the shed and had him blanketed. Wall street was scarcely ever more excited than was the road that afternoon. In a short time Dexter reappeared and there his race was again ready for the contest. Bonner got up the top of his wagon which, it is known, makes a great difference in speed. The white horse came tearing along at a marvellous gait. Bonner sprang to his feet and gave a screech that might have been heard in Westchester County. Dexter heard and understood the signal, buckled to his work, and left the white horse so far behind that he was not to be mentioned the same afternoon. Thunders of applause attended Bonner on the course, and as the king of the road came back there were hundreds that would have crowned him with laurels. The feat of that afternoon induced horsemen to say that Dexter is capable of anything.' Increase of Ocean Steamers. The Liverpool Docks, which are already one of the wonders of the commercial world with a capacity for the accommodation of 1,200,000 tons of steam shipping, are still found to be insufficient, and a new branch dock is to be added. Here is a brief sketch of what is going on among the English steamship companies just now.—The Cunard Company is to increase its fleet to twenty steamers by four new vessels of 3,500 tons burden each. The Inman line has lately added two more ships to its former fifteen.—The Guion line, with six steamers on the station has two more of 3,000 tons burden each upon the stocks. The National Steam Company is to add four vessels of 4,500 tons each, to its present fleet of eight, and the Southern Steamship, a new company, shortly puts on five vessels, aggregating 10,000 tons. This sudden swelling of the forty-nine steamers heretofore plying into a navy of sixty-six—an increase of over 33 1/3 per cent—is for the trade between Liverpool and the United States alone. There is yet to be taken into account the case of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, which, to its seventeen vessels of 4,000 tons burden, is soon to add two steamers more. The South American fleet numbers 24 large ships—six times as many as last year, which, with those of the West Indian line, run up the total of steam shipping from Liverpool to the new world very close on one hundred large ships 'built and building'—while those of various parts of Asia, Africa, and the Mediterranean amount to as many more. EXPLORATION.—A Brazilian schooner loaded with three hundred and sixty tons of gunpowder was blown up on the 2d of January, at the Island of Cerito, in the mouth of the river Paraguay. Seventeen persons perished on board. A powder flatboat near the magazine vanished; a pontoon, hauled ashore half a mile away, was driven into the river and sunk. A bomb flat, a mile away, was overwhelmed by the wave and sunk; four iron-clads suffered some damage and the buildings on shore were injured. The neighboring trees were overthrown for a considerable distance, torn up by beams and splinters hurled into the forest by the explosion. A great number of birds were killed and on the same day a large quantity of dead or stunned fish were washed ashore for a long way down, and the schooner's anchor is said to have been found at the other side of the Island.

The Scene in Court when McFarland was Acquitted—A Kissing Act. THE LADIES EXCITED. Every spectator sprang to his feet. The women alternately waved their handkerchiefs and wiped their eyes. Some of them sobbed aloud. The cheering was so loud and long that it was heard in the New Court House on Chambers street, and brought a reinforcement of spectators to the scene of rejoicing. Mr Graham was so overcome with emotion that for some minutes he was unable to speak. Tears rolled down his cheeks, and he buried his face in his hands and wept like a child. McFarland, no longer a prisoner, was at once surrounded by his friends and congratulated on his good fortune. A score of ladies rushed forward and repeatedly kissed him. One old lady kissed him a dozen times. He stood all this 'like a man,' and returned his thanks for the sympathy which had been so generously accorded to him. 'I knew it,' cried one woman, as she imparted a kiss upon McFarland's cheek, 'I knew it—I knew it—I knew it—but before she could explain what it was she knew, she was pushed aside by another of her sex who was determined, if the kissing was going to be general, to have a lip or two in herself. KISSING THE COUNSEL. So great was the joy of the ladies over the verdict that they made an attack on Mr Graham and many of them kissed him. For some time he was hardly able to speak and was obliged to receive these manifestations of regard in silence. After a while he said to several old ladies who congratulated him on the success of his efforts, 'Well, I can only say that I am proud to know that my course has met the approval of the ladies. When a man gets in between man and wife and destroys their happiness, as Richardson did, he deserves to be shot. That's the only law for such a case. I've always said so, and always shall. There can be no other law for such a case.' To some others he said, 'I assure you that I feel proud to receive your thanks and congratulations. I am prouder than I would be if you were gentlemen. I can only say that I am proud for having pleased the ladies, and I hope that I shall always be able to please them on all such occasions.' KISSING ALL AROUND. A woman approached the jurors before they left their seats after rendering the verdict, and shook hands with each of them. She 'God blessed' them all, and assured them that they had done the noblest act of their lives. The jurors returned their thanks, and their enthusiastic admirer retired, doubtless feeling that she had done her duty. Mr Hansen, the fourth juror, was literally hugged by one of the ladies. She put her arms around his neck and poured a perfect shower of kisses upon his cheek. He bore up with marvellous fortitude under the unexpected but pleasant assault, and acquitted himself with honor by kissing the fair one on the brow. And so it went on for fifteen or twenty minutes. It was all hand-shaking, kissing and congratulations on all sides. A reporter was approached by a lady who said, 'Aint this beautiful? Why, bless me, I think the reporters ought to get some of it,' saying which she seized him around his paper collar and 'smacked' him right plump in the mouth. He was so taken by surprise that he was unable to collect himself for several minutes, and when he did the lady looked upon him smilingly and said, 'Why, bless me, I guess you're not used to it.' COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—A return prepared at the Colonial Office shows large contributions from colonies to relief funds recently raised in England. The Secretary of the Patriotic Fund issued a list in 1858, showing that at the end of the year 1857 sums amounting to £215,390 had been received from India and the colonies as contributions to that fund. A Parliamentary return prepared in July, 1847, showed £33,106 contributed by colonies to the relief fund raised on occasion of the Irish famine. The colony of Victoria sent £25,000 to the Indian Mutiny Fund, and South Australia £2,803. The Cotton Famine Relief Fund was greatly indebted to the colonies. The Secretary of State received reports of large contributions from Australia—£21,311 from New South Wales, and £5000 from Victoria; but more information is derived from the reports of the London and the Manchester associations. The Secretary of the Mansion House Relief Fund reported, early in 1863, no less than £81,281 received from India (not including the £20,000 from the balance of the Indian Famine Fund), and contributions from various colonies amounting to £28,125, and about the same time the Secretary of the Manchester Relief Fund reported the receipt of foreign and colonial contributions amounting to £73,195. India, Canada and Australia all occupy an honorable place in these lists. FAT AND LEAN PEOPLE.—It is a striking fact that most persons want to weigh more than they do, and measure their health by their weight, as if man were a pig, valuable in proportion to his heaviness. The racer is not fat; the plow-horse has but a moderate amount of flesh. Heavy men are not those which experienced contractors employ to build railroads and dig ditches. Thin men the world over are the men for work; for endurance, they are wiry and hardy; thin people live the longest; the truth is, fat is a disease, and, as a proof, fat people are never well a day at a time, and are not suited to hard work. Still, there is a medium between being as fat as a butter ball and as thin and juiceless as a rail. For mere looks a moderate rotundity is most desirable, to have enough flesh to cover all angularities. To accomplish this in the shortest time a man should work but little, sleep a great part of the time, allow nothing to worry him, keep always in a joyous, laughing mood, and live chiefly on albumenates, such as boiled cracked wheat, and rye, and oats, and barley, and corn with sweet milk, and buttermilk and meat. Sugar is the best fattener known.—Hall's Health and Good Living. A young lady once married a man by the name of Dust, against the wish of her parents. After a short time they lived unhappily together, and she returned to her father's house, but he refused to receive her, saying: 'Dust thou art and unto Dust thou shalt return.'

MARBLE WORKS. GEO. ROBERTSON, Sculptor and Modeler, DEALER IN Italian & American Marble, MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTEL PIECES, TABLE TOPS, COUNTER TOPS, PLUMBERS SLABS ALL KINDS OF Plain and Ornamental Work. ALL KINDS OF EMBLEMS FOR MONUMENTAL WORK. Photographs inserted in Monuments. Repairing done in Marble, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c., &c. All kinds of Ornamental Work done with Neatness and Dispatch. BUSTS OF THE LIVING OR DEAD. TAKEN UPON SHORT NOTICE. Corner of Yates and Commercial Streets, VICTORIA, B. C. FOR SALE. That old established, commodious and popular Saloon and Billiard-room AT YALE, Opposite the Steamboat Landing and next door to Bernard's Express Office, —ALSO— A LOT and FURNISHED HOUSE, with Garden and good water. JAMES F. BARRY, PORT YALE, B. C. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT 'NEELY,' WICK, N. E. COAST OF SCOTLAND, September 15, 1868. Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Cathness to try your invaluable BALSAM OF ANISED, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, To Mr POWELL, W. LINCOLN, B.M.G.B. N.W. Y. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISED, For Coughs, Colds, Indigestion, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable. The large supply and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to fill further extend the beneficial effects of its use, and he begs to announce that he is introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard & Storey Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Dispensers can obtain a supply. THE PRIZE IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISED. TRADE MARK. Established 1824. Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16 Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the Word 'THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, London,' are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to the top of each bottle, without which one is not the real article. Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & STOREY, 101, 102 & 103, Victoria, B. C. Bank of British Columbia (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.) CAPITAL - - - \$2,500,000 In 25,000 Shares of \$100 Each. With Power to Increase. DIRECTORS: T. W. MACKEAN, Esq., (Director London & South African Bank), CHAIRMAN. ROBT GILLESPIE, Esq., (London Director of the Bank of Montreal), CHIEF CLERK. JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., (Messrs Anderson, Thomson & Company). HENRY MOCLERY, Esq., (Director of the National Provincial Bank of England). H. B. COLVILLE, Esq., (Director of the Hudson Bay Co.). E. B. SMITH, Esq., (Messrs Smith, Payne & Smith). GENERAL MANAGERS.—H. B. RANSOME, Esq. Head Office—East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, England. Branches at—San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, British Columbia; Cariboo; England—National Provincial Bank of England; Scotland—The British Linen Company's Bank; Ireland—The Bank of Ireland; Canada—The Bank of Montreal; New York—B. Bell & O. Smithers, Wall St. (Agents of the Bank of Montreal); India, China & Australia—Oriental Bk Corporation; Mexico & South America—London Bk of Mexico & South America. Telegraphic Transfers granted on England, New York, San Francisco and Portland. Gold Dust and Bullion Purchased, received on deposit, or advances made against it. Every description of Banking Business transacted. W. O. WARD, Manager. Victoria, B. C., May 14, 1870. Labour Exchange. IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLEICITATIONS of a number of influential gentlemen, the undersigned has decided to establish a LABOUR EXCHANGE or EMPLOYMENT OFFICE in connection with his SHIPPING OFFICE on Bastion Street, where he is prepared to receive and deal with applications for Employment and Employers. As the object is to get situations for industrious persons, the fees will be merely nominal. Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. J. NAGLE.

Bankrupt voluntary... The Weekly British Colonist... D. PROMOTHEALTH... PILLS... HILL... HOTEL... MURPHY...

The Great Peacemaker.

The signs of the times, conjointly with the current of events, tend to the conclusion that Great Britain inclines liberally to the policy of peace, unless greatly injured, rather than to the policy of mere 'Rule Britannia.' This change of policy has been induced, no doubt, by the alteration in the mode in which men account themselves to look upon questions of the day; but it is also largely due to material causes, to the totally changed physical conditions of war and peace. It is not many years since the British Lion got up his back and shook his mane at every ear that barked. Some years ago we were ready to go to war with China because some local mandarin insulted our flag under circumstances which made it very doubtful whether our flag had not rather invited insult than otherwise. Now we should, from changed method of thought, debate whether the costly game were really worth the candle; or whether it was right in the abstract to go to war without having first exhausted every other available remedy. Not that we are any less sensitive to real insult than formerly, but we do not fight a man for taking the wall of us as our great-grandfathers used. We think we ought not to fight, and we know that if we do the chances are, with the improvements in the appliances and science of warfare, it is most likely very great damage would result, and we measure the responsibility of our acts by their probable consequences. The terrific aspect of modern warfare has doubtless greatly contributed to this result; and thus we hesitate to look upon the supplanter of Brown Bess by the Minie rifle, and of that, in turn, by still more precise and deadly weapons, as an enemy of the human race. In truth, it is questionable whether the Minie rifle, the needle-gun and the marine monitor have not had a greater share in bringing about this improved condition of thought and action than all the Evangelical Alliances and Exeter Hall pronouncements. The sense of responsibility superinduced by these marvellous strides in the science of death acts and re-acts in a variety of ways, not only making men more guarded in their language and in their international intercourse, but after a time disinclining them to spend and be spent in preparations for a violent event which they know is becoming every day less likely to happen. In Great Britain there is a growing disinclination to push every international quarrel to the arbitrament of the sword, and a growing disinclination, also, to spend money in war material beyond what is necessary to 'keep the peace.' There is a growing tendency also, to withdraw from the temptation to fight by not trailing our coat, as of yore, for every Continental prince to tread on. Satisfied, historically, of the part we have had in fighting, and persuaded by thought and experience that fighting is not the best way to promote peace and good-will, the nation has for some years disfavoured the bellicose elements in its nature, and agreed with Falstaff that discretion is probably after all the better part of valour. This discretion is exhibited in keeping up a sufficient armament to preclude the temptation in less strong minded nations to insult us, and sufficient to form a nucleus for expansion in case of need. That this example is beginning to tell in Europe is sufficiently obvious, and there is a hope that ere long the peaceful policy of Britain will soon be adopted by other nations of the world, especially by those who, like ourselves, have no occasion to prove that, if very sorely pressed, we can hit, and hit, too, from the shoulder. There is perceptible in some quarters a disposition to misinterpret the pacific disposition of the British Lion, to impute it to conscious weakness or envying and imbecile old age. Rude and impertinent boys poke sticks at the noble beast, and because it does not spring upon them and rend them right and left, they laugh at it and call it a toothless, powerless old thing. American boys are very much given to this sort of thing. To say nothing about its claws, which are quite a match for talons of the American Eagle any day, we invite 'Young America' to cease poking sticks at the British Lion for a moment and look it in the mouth to see whether it is, indeed, the toothless old thing they are so fond of regarding it. The following is given by the London correspondent of a leading American paper, and can, therefore, scarcely be open to the charge of national bias:

"I commend to the earnest attention of the legislators and executive officers of the United States, the fact that while the navy of their republic last year cost the country \$21,500,000, and will not cost much less this year, the British navy last year cost \$65,785,000, and this year will cost \$46,250,000. The American navy, including all its vessels in and out of commission, old hulks used for store and schoolships, and even torpedo boats and yachts, consists of

188 vessels; the British navy consists of 763 ships, of which 249 are in commission. The number of men and boys, including marines, in the American navy is only 8000; the number in the British navy this year is 61,000. The building of ships in the American navy has ceased, but in the \$46,250,000 which the British navy is to cost this year is included the expense of completing a number of vessels now on the stocks, of building a first-class turret ship able to cross distant seas, carrying guns of the largest size, an unarmoured ship of the Thunderer class, a frigate of the Inconstant class, one of a smaller size, and two small ships for service in the Persian Gulf, and of commencing the building of six other vessels. Is it possible to conceive of a more startling, instructive, and to Americans, humiliating contrast than this? There is no mistake about the figures. Those relating to the British navy I have taken from the statement made in the House of Commons by Mr Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, when submitting his report of the management of the navy during last year. The figures relating to the American navy I have taken from the report of the Secretary of the Navy and the 'Naval Register.' It is scarcely necessary to add a single word as to the comparative strength of the two navies, ship for ship. You have seen the Monitor and she is only one of many. *Espejo Heracles*; judge of the British navy by that ship, and you will not be wrong in the belief that in case of a conflict between the two nations your ships would be swept from the seas like leaves before a gale, and your coasts ravaged from Portland to San Francisco. Happily there is no danger of a row unless the United States provokes one, but it may as well be understood that in the event of a war it would not be this country that would get the worst of it."

An Alleged Confidence Man in Gaol.

Yesterday morning appeared in the dock at the Police Court a well dressed and well looking young man, of commanding stature and imposing presence, who was charged by Inspector Bowden with being a suspicious character and with claiming to be a true disciple of Galen, duly authorized by an American College to practice medicine. The prisoner—who gave the name of Dr. Miller—seemed quite at his ease in the dock, although he certainly appeared as if he would have exchanged places with any one of the spectators and not charged a high sum for the privilege. In reply to the Inspector's charge the doctor said that he was not a 'practical' physician, although he did confess to a slight knowledge of medicine and that he hadn't meddled with any cases that he didn't quite understand. On the American side anyone might practice, but here he had learned it was different, and he was preparing to go into another class of business when he was arrested.

The Court.—The Inspector charges you with being a suspicious character.

Prisoner.—Well, I can't agree to that.

Inspector.—He reported himself a doctor and here's the medicine he ordered for Mr Howard of Esquimaux [holding up a small phial filled with seapowder].

There was a general laugh when the phial was produced.

Prisoner.—I'd like to make a statement. Mr Howard invited me down to Esquimaux; I went and a party drove off with my team and Mr Howard got mad at something I said and assaulted me. If you'll call S Robinson who keeps the soapfactory over the bay he'll give me a character.

S Robinson was called, but not being present, Doctor Miller was remanded until Tuesday morning.

Town gossip prefers all sorts of charges against the doctor. It is said he first appeared upon this gay and festive scene about two or three months ago and that he went from store to store trying to sell Oregon produce to arrive on the California. When the California came in a responsible barrister was amazed to find that he was the consignee of an invoice of flour, bacon and beans, which some rascal had ordered in his name. The barrister directed the consignee as not being in the interesting individual who ordered the goods with the intention of receiving them in the barrister's name, selling them, and clearing off before the fraud could be detected. Before fulfilling the order, it should be added, the Portland dealers wrote to friends here to ascertain the standing of the barrister, and receiving a favorable answer shipped the goods. Another alleged trick of the doctor's was to personate a medical man of good repute, visit strange patients, prescribe a teaspoonful of soap-water three times a day, pocket \$2.50 and forget to call again. To an English noble family, a member of which had been cruelly afflicted, he sent in his card as 'Dr Miller, M.D.' and upon being admitted commanded the patient to rise and walk—there being nothing the matter with her. The doctor was himself commanded to rise and walk in double quick time out of the door by the indignant head of the house. In a barroom on Thursday a customer complained of feeling ill. 'What's the matter with you?' demanded the doctor. 'That's just what I've got to tell me,' returned the supposed patient. 'You've got the non compos mentis of the stomach very badly,' said the doctor, 'and you had better take a dose of my medicine, and without more ado a phial of the seapowder—which seems to be the doctor's panacea for all diseases—was pressed upon the patient. The doctor is very fond of horseflesh, and generally drove a good animal. He was in the habit of hiring a horse and buggy at one stable and driving to another stable, where he would represent the establishment as his own, and make arrangements for its 'keep.' A few days ago at Saanich he engaged pastureage at a farm house for the horse that he drove, turned it into the field and put the buggy under the shed. He was invited into the house by the farmer and took supper with the family. Among the inmates was a widow lady to whose heart he laid violent siege and carried by storm. On the following day he agreed to return with his credentials and satisfy the widow, and her friends that he was what he represented himself—a wealthy American M.D., disgusted with the 'girl of the period,' and traveling incog. for the purpose of selecting a wife in the rural districts of an English Colony. Harnessing his horse, the doctor borrowed \$5 from the 'fayre lady' and drove back to town. We already know what the doctor is not, and who he really is will probably be known before he is allowed to slip through the hands of our Police.

Cariboo Intelligence.

We have the *Sentinel's* of the 28th May and 4th inst. The creeks were swollen, but a damaging freshet is not feared. Copious rain showers had fallen.

On the week ending 28th May the *Felix* so washed up 26 oz, the *Lightning* so 205oz, and the *Warren* so 86 oz. A miser named Chippe, just recovered from severe burns received from falling down the shaft of the Chippe claim, fell over a log and had a leg broken. A Chinaman fell down the shaft of the Jenkins claim on Stout gulch and was killed. We append the mining intelligence clipped from the *Sentinel* of the 4th inst.:

On William creek, the Gold Hill, a new company, have started hydraulic. The San Juan, Bradley-Nicholson, Downs, Bedrock Pitme, Wilson, McLaren, Brouse, Dutch Bill, Cornish and several Chinese companies are hydraulic. The Steadman co are preparing to hydraulic. The Mountain co are laying a line. For a mile above the canyon a great deal of work is going on. Below the canyon operations are limited to a few claims unaffected by the high water and the bedrock drain. The Forest Rose claim yielded over 50 oz last week. Small prospects have been struck in the Little Diller tunnel. On Stout gulch the Mucho Oro so made expenses for the week. The Bom Fide were prospecting. The Taffala company washed up forty ounces for the week. *Tregoning*—so running a gangway. The large stream of water running in the gulch had broken the ground leading to the flame and ran into the Floyd co's diggings, putting a stop to work. The Hopetoe co have abandoned their ground. On Conklin gulch the New Almaden co, after running the Eclipse tunnel to an old shaft for drainage, have drilled up stream 36 feet and struck very good prospects in the gravel. The Indian Queen co made over wages for time of working last week. The Renfrew co are running a tunnel in the hill on the right. They had struck good prospects after drifting from the creek into the hill, but the recent freshets filled their diggings. The Ericson co are drifting from an old shaft of the Sawmill co. The Indian Queen and New Almaden coo, encouraged by the prospects obtained in the hill by the Renfrew co, have taken up hill claims. On Grouse creek nearly all the companies are ground sluicing and hydraulic. On Lowes creek the Victoria co washed up over 90z to four shifts. On Lightning creek the Lightning co washed up 337oz for the week, which would give a dividend of 40z to the interest. It is reported that the ground this week looks better than ever. The Spruce co have contracted for machinery to be made on William creek. On Begge gulch the Welsh so took out 3oz to the hand for the week. On Anderson creek the Warren co are sinking a shaft and have sent an order for iron pumps to Victoria.

Big Bend.

News by Mr R Finlayson from this district is very encouraging. Most of the claims are making wages and over, although much encumbered by snow, the fall of which has been very heavy last winter.

A great number of men are gone from Walla Walla to Cedar creek, but nothing of importance has been struck yet, there being too much snow.

The crops all over the country are looking well and a good harvest is anticipated.

Kootenay.

We learn from Mr R Finlayson that the miners on Perry creek cannot make headway against the water, no one being able to bottom a shaft as yet.

At Fisherville white men are only making \$3 a day, and Chinamen 75 cents, washing tailings.

Mr Johnston the expressman was met at Colville, going on to Kootenay.

Imports.—It appears from the published returns that the imports during the quarter ending 25th March, 1870, amounted to \$336,585 20. The quarter is not one during which breadstuffs and agricultural productions usually come in most freely; yet a diminution in some of those items which designate our import returns is discernible. For instance, there were only \$6 worth of eggs, \$4 worth of hay; \$46 worth of hops, \$502 61 worth of wheat. On the other hand we find \$3207 46 worth of bran and sherris, \$2651 72 worth of butter (this will not include the large importations of Canadian butter by A. DeGomes, which is for the most part still in bond), \$1486 85 worth of cheese, \$19,591 65 worth of flour, \$1118 47 worth of lard, \$39 283 50 worth of live stock. Here we have upwards of \$67,000 sent out of the colony during one quarter for six articles for the production of all of which this colony is peculiarly adapted. Turning to those articles necessarily imported, the principal items are clothing \$43,694 86, dry goods \$47,877 67, groceries \$2736 69, hardware \$5279 94, opium \$11 70, spirits \$22 936 81, wines \$12 011 75. Let us hope that next quarter will exhibit a more cheering record.

Matters Above.—From Mr L G Coombs we learn that things are about the same on William Creek—weather very hot and the snow melting fast. The Lightning claim on Lightning creek bids fair to rival any of the claims on William creek of previous years. Fifty oz to the set of timbers has been the average yield for some time, and when the company have mastered the water the yield will be much greater. One of the partners whose share for New Westminster this trip \$5000. The roads are in a good condition, one place only being flooded during the high water of the last week. The weather has been dry for some time and the crops above Clinton are in a forward state, although in backward than has been known since the country was first settled. The scheme for working The Meadows on William creek meets with general satisfaction among the people, as they think it will give employment for a great many men who would otherwise be forced to leave the country.

THE DEPARTURE OF W. S. S. GREEN.

It is now no secret that W S S Green, solicitor, etc, and for the past eight years a resident of this colony, took French leave on Tuesday morning last—per favor of the Sound steamer Olympia—and departed for parts unknown to his creditors, at least, leaving his family to follow on the Portland steamer. It is not our intention to utter a word of unkindness respecting the departed gentleman, but as certain reports very prejudicial to his character have obtained credence, we deem it proper to state that his financial affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state and that beyond a trifling sum secured by a bill of sale on his furniture in favor of the principal creditor—Mr Charles Prevost—not a penny will be realized. Mr Prevost loses nearly \$5000; other creditors, perhaps, \$800. Mr Green's financial troubles began in 1865, when he attempted to run a daily newspaper in this city. Previous to that time he was junior member of a flourishing firm of solicitors. Since the newspaper speculation he has floundered along with his head just above water—borrowing from Peter to pay Paul; but resorting, we believe, to no unlawful means to keep his head above water. We deem this explanation due to Mr Green, who has simply been unfortunate, not criminal.

FROM THE RIVER.—THE FLOOD OVER.—The steamer *Enterprise*, Capt Swadson, with 33 passengers and a Cariboo mail and express, arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The passengers were Hon P O'Reilly, Messrs R Finlayson, W Charles, W Fisher, L G Coombs, T Earle, D Oppenheimer, A Musgrave, jr, Mrs T Harris, Mrs S P Moody; Thos Wilson and wife and 24 others. The river had fallen six feet since the date of our last report. Holbrook & Fisher's wharf, for the safety of which grave apprehension was felt, withstood the flood successfully. All the farmers on the Chilliwack and Sumas have suffered severely from the overflow. The steamer *Onward*, Capt Irving, which started on Wednesday morning last, got to Yale on Friday, after a severe tussle of two days with the raging current. The *Enterprise* brought Barnard's Cariboo Express with \$50,000 and \$30,000 in private hands.

THE REGATTA.—The first race will start at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The lists are full and there will be many close contests. The boat promised from New Westminster did not come to hand, so that the Regatta will be minus a representative from that locality. The Zealions band has been secured by the committee, and the Volunteer band will disengage sweet strains at Dodd's Pavilion.

The steam Tiger was out yesterday and worked better than we have seen before. With a hundred pounds of steam she threw two streams of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter through two lengths of hose 100 ft each as high as the St Nicholas flagstaff, and one stream of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. with 100 ft of hose about twenty feet over the staff. Mr Sweezy has given the machine a thorough overhauling.

THE GORGE.—Mr M J Dodd of the Gorge Retreat has arranged to have Williams' busses leave the Adelphi Corner every half hour carrying passengers at 50 cents each to the Gorge and Clover Point. Astrie and Dodd will look after comforts for the inner man and woman, and a fine platform for dancing has been laid. There'll be merry going on at the Gorge on Monday.

MOV' WELCOME RAIN.—A drizzling but most welcome rain continued to fall during yesterday, imparting freshness to the atmosphere and new life to vegetation. Should it continue a few days agricultural interests would not suffer, nothing but a little June grass having yet been out. One could wish, however, to have it clear and fine for the regatta to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has been pleased to appoint W J Macdonald, John Ash and E Graham Aleson, Esqrs, to be Trustees of the Victoria Cemetery, to carry out the provisions of the Cemetery Ordinance, 1870; also Charles Good, Esq, to act for the time being as a Commissioner of Savings Banks.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—A new fishing company have located four miles below the town and have ordered the construction of four boats. The gunboat *Boxer* will be stationed at New Westminster for some weeks. Dr Black has gone to Yale to attend J Lawrence, who attempted suicide.

THE STEAMER *EMMA* came down from Nanaimo last evening, bringing 12 passengers and some produce. The ship General Windham was loading at Burrard Inlet, and the schooner *Dreadnaught* had arrived at Newcastle quay.

THE TELERGRAPH.—The injury to the abort cable has been ascertained to be more serious than was at first supposed and a new cable must be laid. A few private dispatches came through last evening but we look for no press dispatches before Wednesday.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Common School Ordinance the Inspector General notifies the creation of North Cowichan, South Cowichan and Chilliwack School Districts.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—The date for the reception of tenders for the conveyance of mails through British Columbia has been prolonged to the 1st day of October next.

ST JOHN'S DAY.—Rev Mr Jones, rector of St John's, has consented to deliver the annual sermon before the Masonic Order on St John's Day, 24th inst.

ROCK CREEK.—We learn that a company who have been working upon this creek for the last three years, washed up the other day \$5,200, being the first instalment from what is believed to be a first rate claim.

The schooner *Black Diamond* on Friday brought down some fine slabs of freestone from the quarry at Newcastle Island.

NUCKETTS.—Mr J Harding brought down yesterday some fine nuggets, one weighing 8 oz, from the San Juan claim above Richmond.

The brig *Byzantium* sailed for the Sandwich Islands yesterday morning, laden with lumber. Capt Wyde, of the Custom House, went in her for a three months' trip.

PEACE RIVER.—Lamont's Express from Peace River had not reached Quesnelmouth at latest advices, though overdue and hourly expected.

GOOD.—The fire tank at the intersection of Yates and Douglas streets, which for a long time has been full of dangerous holes, was re-covered yesterday.

Snow fell at Fort Hope yesterday.

Roten Democracy.

[N. Y. (May 17) Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.] Never in the annals of New York chicanery was an election characterized by greater frauds than the one which took place to-day. The city swarmed with repeaters, who openly voted and with impunity in most of the districts, the inspectors generally either being in league with the scoundrels or deeming it of no use to have them arrested.

In the first ward a repeater attempted to vote on Judge Hogan's name, in the Judge's presence, and the policeman on duty in the booth refused to arrest him, although ordered to do so by the Magistrate. Very little challenging was done and only three repeaters were arrested.

In the Fourth Ward nearly every Republican name was voted on by repeaters before the rightful voters arrived at the polls.

In the Eighth Ward two hundred and eight negroes had registered and they assembled in their church and marched in a body to the polls, but found that one hundred and sixty of their names had already been voted on.

An old Irish woman tried to cast a ballot in the Fifth Ward; but it was rejected, much to her disgust.

A gang of four hundred repeaters paraded the Eighteenth Ward, and voted in nearly every district, without let or hindrance.

Repeating in the Twenty-first Ward was confined to Districts Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Here the inspectors made every one of them swear their votes in, which they did without flinching, but no one was arrested.

In one district only did the negroes dare to exercise the franchise, and there but eight of twenty-seven mustered sufficient courage to face the hangars on at the polls.

In the second, two of the strong minded women attempted to vote the Republican ticket, but went home disgusted.

In the Ninth Ward a colored man mistook his district and was arrested, but released.

In the Third District of this ward an old colored woman sought to deposit her vote for her husband, who could not come himself. The negroes turned out strong in this ward, and voted the straight Republican ticket.

A coal yard, corner Eleventh street and University place, in the Eleventh Ward, was the head quarters of a gang of forty repeaters, who repaired there voting in one district changed their clothes and then went on and voted in another.

The Seventeenth Ward was overrun with gangs of repeaters, but two members of which were arrested. This was the case all over the city, the election in every ward, without exception, being given up to the mercy of the repeaters, and not more than thirty arrests being made all day.

Very few of the respectable citizens thought it worth while to waste their time in casting a vote which would not count, and the greater number of those who did attempt it found that repeaters had been forehand with them, and that they had their trouble for their pains. These voters were a greater force than the New York election of to-day.

[For the New York Evening Post.] At 9 o'clock a respectable merchant offered his ballot at the Ninth Ward, when the following took place:

Poll Clerk.—This gentleman has voted once to-day.

Voter.—That is not so—I have not left my house.

Poll Clerk.—The record states that you have voted.

Voter.—I don't care for your record, I have not voted, and insist on my right as a citizen to have my ballot deposited in the boxes.

Inspector.—We cannot go back on the record, sir. It appears you have voted once, and we cannot receive a second ballot from the same person.

The voter retired without further argument, amid the bantering and derisive laughter of the repeaters, who had gathered in full force.

George Augustus Sala relates a story told him by Jefferson, the actor, of himself, how that meeting one night, a girl whom he had once admired had neglected, he implored her forgiveness. 'Oh replied the girl to Jefferson, 'it is of no consequence now—my father has struck her.'

A TELEGRAPHIC experiment has been successfully made by which seven repeaters in a circuit stretching 4500 miles through sixteen States of the Union, a message was sent in three-fourths of a second.

It was incidentally stated yesterday that Oregon is filling up at the ten thousand a year, and that Oregon is not likely to be far behind it, may we venture to ask, whether Columbia hasn't more than a thousand of a white population? It assuredly is not because Oregon is inferior to either Oregon or Oregon in point of climate and soil. The only representative of a nation on this side of the continent, sole depository of coal on the Pacific, it possesses, in some ways, a very marked advantage both. How is it, then, that a population of twelve years of active collocation, its population is out by the annual flux of Oregon? April and May of the present Oregon received 2017 immigrants exclusive of the Mongolian race from the Northwestern States, Pennsylvania and New England. A large proportion of these are possessing sufficient means to be able to make a good start. These are the class of settlers most calculated to benefit a new country. They depend on others for employment and are from the very first both producers and consumers. How many grants has British Columbia during a like period? Leave view the 22 domestic servants under special contract, has received any? We venture to the departures have, during the years more than equalled the arrivals. Why is this? It concerns us to supply the true answer; for the bar to prosperity. There is no doubt, a combination of circumstances contributing to this result. In place, the colony has been true governed. This has been true administration entrusted with fair. Unequal distribution of a fiscal policy ingenious ed to out the throat of all hoards of hungry officials who been driven to kill the goose the golden egg, minerals, vast interminable folds of musty shales stowed away in the warehouses of an impossible political system conceived with a view to gartoring freedom and extending liberty—these are some of the conditions which have resulted in men stagnation. But there is a class of conditions contributing to this result, and to which more particularly to advert, share the internal conditions alluded to may have had in super existing stagnation and retarded onward march of progress in Columbia, we are content to have not been the only causes, tending to a common result. The absence of facile means of communication we are disposed as one of the chief agents. We have no means been used for the purpose of disseminating correct respecting the undeniably great advantages offered by this colony centres of population whence it hoped to draw a supply, but tion whatever has been given reasonable facilities for reaching To-day a trip from Forton Francisco occupies less time less risk, and scarcely costs more to do the Pacific from Columbia to Victoria. Three miles against eight hundred, difference in favor of the former only is the passage between Sisco and Victoria tedious, and dear, but it is next to those arriving at the former sions of reaching the latter be detained two or three weeks will receive unsatisfactory, per civil, replies to every enquiry time and manner of attaining ject. In fact the very prop go to British Columbia will with rude and derisive laughter are the obstacles and influence the way and placed in that it requires the greatest perseverance and firmness to through. Limp persons can accomplish it. In truth it is most resolute who can; and the motive must be both dignified and powerful. Now, what right expect that population is going the gannet at San Francisco its way eight hundred miles coast in a wash-tub? Instead price that population does not would, indeed, be matter of surprise did come. Our neighbors blame for this condition. They have their own interests after, their own territory to it is no more than their duty the wave of population into channels. Nor can we well ple whose interests in this counter to our own if, in order

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, June 22, 1870

Filling Up and Falling Down.

It was incidentally stated yesterday that Oregon is filling up at the rate of ten thousand a year, and that Washington is not likely to be far behind. How is it, may we venture to ask, that British Columbia hasn't more than ten thousand of a white population yet? It is surely not because this colony is inferior to either Oregon or Washington in point of climate and resources. The only representative of a powerful nation on this side of the continent, the sole depository of coal on the North Pacific, it possesses, in some particulars, a very marked advantage over both. How is it, then, that at the end of twelve years of active colonial existence, its population is outnumbered by the annual flux of Oregon? During April and May of the present year Oregon received 207,117 migrants, exclusive of the Mongolian race, mostly from the Northwestern States, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England. A large proportion of these are persons possessing sufficient means to buy homes and make a good start. These are just the class of settlers most calculated to benefit a new country. They do not depend on others for employment. They are from the very first both producers and consumers. How many immigrants has British Columbia received during a like period? Leaving out of view the 22 domestic servants imported under special contract, has she received any? We venture to say that the departures have, during the last six years more than equalled the arrivals. Why is this? It concerns us all deeply to supply the true answer; for in it lies the bar to prosperity. There are, without doubt, a combination of circumstances contributing to this result. In the first place, the colony has been very badly governed. This has been true of every administration entrusted with its affairs. Unequal distribution of taxation, a fiscal policy ingeniously framed to cut the throat of commerce, hoards of hungry officials who have been driven to kill the goose that laid the golden egg, minerals wrapped in interminable folds of musty sheep-skin, lands stowed away in the unfathomable recesses of an impossible bureau, a political system conceived with a view to garrotting freedom and extinguishing liberty—these are some of the internal conditions which have resulted in common stagnation. But there is another class of conditions contributing largely to this result, and to which we desire more particularly to advert. Whatever share the internal conditions already alluded to may have had in superinducing existing stagnation and retarding the onward march of progress in British Columbia, we are content to think they have not been the only causes contributing to a common result. The singular absence of facile means of inter-communication we are disposed to regard as one of the chief agents. Not only have no means been used for the purpose of disseminating correct information respecting the undeniably great advantages offered by this colony in those centres of population whence it might be hoped to draw a supply, but no attention whatever has been given to providing reasonable facilities for reaching it. To-day a trip from Toronto to San Francisco occupies less time, involves less risk, and scarcely costs more, than it does to do the Pacific from San Francisco to Victoria. Three thousand miles against eight hundred, and the difference in favor of the former! Not only is the passage between San Francisco and Victoria tedious, dangerous and dear, but it is next to impossible. Those arriving at the former place desirous of reaching the latter will likely be detained two or three weeks. They will receive unsatisfactory, perhaps un- civil, replies to every enquiry as to the time and manner of attaining their object. In fact the very proposition to go to British Columbia will be greeted with rude and derisive laughter. Such are the obstacles and influences left in the way and placed in the way that it requires the greatest amount of perseverance and firmness to carry one through. Limp persons can never accomplish it. In truth it is only the most resolute who can; and even then the motive must be both distinct and powerful. Now, what right have we to expect that population is going to run the gauntlet at San Francisco and force its way eight hundred miles up the coast in a wash-tub? Instead of surprise that population does not come, it would, indeed, be matter of surprise if it did come. Our neighbors are not to blame for this condition of things. They have their own interests to look after, their own territory to fill up; and it is no more than their duty to guide the wave of population into their own channels. Nor can we well blame people whose interests in this respect run counter to our own if, in order to prevent

The flow of population beyond their own boundaries, they persist in sending us 'floating coffins' for steamboats, and even accepting the 'fools-pence' for so doubtful a service. As passengers to Victoria, population is worth \$40 a head to them. As settlers in their own territory, population is worth one thousand dollars a head. Do we expect that our neighbors will relinquish the \$960 for the sake of the \$10? To do so would be to expect that they will be as big fools as ourselves. No, no, the fault is all our own; and most richly do we deserve the legitimate consequences of such fecklessness and consummate stupidity. Nor is there reason to expect any amelioration or improvement until the people are prepared to do their duty. The Government obstructs? It is for the people to remove every obstruction. Governments are, after all, very much as the people make them. 'Show me your Government and I will tell you what your people are.'

United States' Public Lands.

The reckless prodigality of the Government of the United States, in the matter of land grants to corporations, has for some time been matter of concern to thinking men. It has now become the subject of complaint. The alarm has been sounded by the ever vigilant press, and it has apparently been sounded none too soon. It is estimated that in the six years ending with 1869 over two hundred million acres of land, covering the choicest parts of the public domain, have been handed over to railway corporations. At the nominal price of \$1 25 per acre, these gifts are worth \$250,000,000; but when they come to be appraised on amongst those who will turn them to legitimate use, they will represent at least four times that sum—a thousand millions will thus go into the coffers of these land monopolists. But the worst of all is that these lucky individuals are made rich at the expense of the masses and of the country. The pioneer settler must struggle on at a fearful disadvantage against these immense sealed blocks, while the incoming settler is compelled to buy at high prices from these monopolists. Nor is this all. To these evils must be added a political one. 'The whole government of the country,' says a contemporary, 'is being practically handed over to railway corporations. Beginning in corruption, they will end by intimidation, and he is a blind statesman who does not even now foresee that if this policy is not checked the slavish Senate, which is responsible for it, will in less than fifteen years, find in its pete masters more powerful than the Roman Senate found in the infamous Praetorians—a combination as ready to ruin as to rule the Republic, should their rule be disputed.' Let the rulers of British America profit by the experience of the United States. The same course would produce precisely similar effects north of the 49th parallel. When the Canadian Pacific Railway comes to be built it will not, in all probability, be without the aid of land grants. But the real value of such lands and the ill effects of lavish grants will probably be better understood. At any rate, it is to be hoped our statesmen will be more discriminating.

ARE AMERICAN FORESTS INEXHAUSTIBLE?

Certainly not. It was once thought that the timber on the shores of the great lakes and rivers on the other side of the Rocky Mountains could never be exhausted, or in fact seriously diminished. That fallacy has, however, vanished, and it is now found that there is a diminution of production with an ever increasing demand. On the eastern shore of Lake Michigan in 1868 there were 1,015,000,000 logs cut. Last year there were but 815,000,000. So on Lake Huron, the Mississippi River, about St Paul and Minneapolis and the lesser rivers, there is a great falling off, and the lumbermen of the West are now being forced back into the Lake Superior and Rainy Lake regions to supply the market. Timber is nowhere inexhaustible, not even on this coast. We are apt to regard the magnificent fir-clad slopes of British Columbia and Puget Sound as practically inexhaustible; but it is a mistake, one which will force itself upon the public mind ere a quarter of a century has passed, should the westward course of empire be anything like what we take it to be. Hence it becomes the duty of our Government to enact laws for protecting these valuable forests along the coasts and inlets of the colony from fires which are destroying millions every dry season. Other countries have their fire-prevention laws. Why cannot we have our valuable forests protected?

THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.—Captain Hall

wants \$100,000 from the American Government to assist him in making another adventure among the icebergs of the Arctic Sea. Referring to this, a California contemporary sarcastically remarks, 'We already know more about the Arctic region than is necessary for any purpose whatever.' Not long ago Lady Franklin, who is now up north, felt desirous of giving some substantial recognition of Capt Hall's efforts in searching for information respecting her lost husband. Accordingly she signified to him that she would like to contribute towards the expenses of the expedition; but he would not consent to receive anything from her. She again offered to pay the expenses of the expedition, and to pay for his time if he would visit her in London. Captain Hall declined the offer and the invitation, as he was too busy preparing for another voyage of discovery in the North.

The schooner Black Diamond arrived from Nanaimo last evening with a cargo of coal. There were no ships at Nanaimo. Heavy showers of rain have fallen throughout the district; they did no damage to the hay crop but, Capt Radlin says, spoiled little potatoes.

THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.—The steamer Sir James Douglas is now undergoing a thorough overhauling and will shortly receive her new boilers. We suggest that while the ship-carpenters have possession of the boat they should add another deck with a view to providing some little accommodation for passengers. Without some such provision the Douglas is wholly unfit to carry passengers. As she is now passengers must either remain on the open deck exposed to the weather, or submit to the still worse fate of being stowed away in the hold, like herrings in a barrel, without any means whatever of obtaining ventilation. It is scarcely necessary to say that such a boat would not be allowed to carry passengers in England. If Government are going to run a steamer it is no more than proper that they should set a good example to others engaged in the same business.

FISH EXPORTS.—The Sandwich Islands is becoming a very heavy customer for Fraser River salmon and oolachans. The latter fish are as highly esteemed there as here, and as they are only caught in the waters of British Columbia, a considerable export trade should spring up. Columbia River salmon are largely exported to Australia, France and England in cans and barrels, and as our fish, which are acknowledged to be the best in the world, can enter any European ports upon the same terms as Columbia River fish, it is difficult to understand why the business of curing them is not more extensively engaged in by capitalists and fishermen. Our fisheries are a mine of wealth which only require energy to work and a little capital to find a sure and steady market. What Columbia River has done and is doing, Fraser River may do.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The Corporation workmen have really performed excellent service on Fingard, Blanshard and Cormorant streets. Portions of these thoroughfares are now graveled in a very thorough manner, and the slough of despond which all have for years presented in the rainy season will no longer exist. Several other streets require the tender manipulation of the Street Committee, among which we may instance Blanchard and Quadra from Fort to Pandora, Pandora from Douglas east, and Douglas from Fort to Humboldt. When these and a few others have received proper attention wheeling within the city limits before the months of November and April will become as great a pleasure as it is now an impossibility.

THE FIREMEN'S PICNIC, which was announced to take place on the 13th of August, has now been definitely fixed for the 16th July, at Medana's Grove. Particulars will be given to-morrow.

THE GROVE recently leased by Mr Henley, near Beacon Hill, is being handsomely laid out in walks and flats and will speedily be placed in order for picnic and dancing parties.

A SCHOOL OF WHALERS have been playing around Clover Point for several days past. They spent more than a local politician and are quite as audacious, approaching frequently within gunshot of the shore and giving the water a defiant flap with their tails as if inviting a bomb from one of Roy's guns. Where are our amateur whalers?

FOR THE ISLANDS.—The brig Byzantium Capt Cathou, cleared yesterday with a full cargo for Honolulu, S.I. Capt Wylder, of the Custom House, goes in her as passenger and will be absent about three months. The exports of the brig will be found under the usual heading.

THE PELICAN.—This steamer having sailed on Wednesday last, should be due here to-morrow; but it is just possible that she was instructed to stop at the scene of the wreck of the Active and take on board the freight. In which event the Pelican may not arrive for several days.

CRICKET.—The return match between H. M. S. Zealous and the Squadron will take place to-day at Colville. By permission of Admiral Farquhar, the Zealous Band will be in attendance.

THE BROKEN CABLE.—Mr Carmichael started yesterday in a plunger to under-run and ascertain the extent of the damage sustained by the cable, with a view to repairing it.

THE late winds have blighted much of the small fruit, such as strawberries and cherries, and brought no good to apples or pears. Crops beneath the average are feared.

THE gunboat Boxer, with Admiral Farquhar and party, returned from San Juan Island and Cowichan yesterday.

LARGE FIRES are burning in the forests on the opposite side of the Straits.

MILL STREAM WATER was given away yesterday in town. A tank will be built.

The Tiger steamer will be taken out this afternoon for practice.

The Libel on the Prince of Wales.

The editor of the Sheffield Telegraph, against whom a criminal information has been filed in the Court of Queen's Bench, has anticipated the judgement of that tribunal in a letter to the London Times, explaining how he, or rather his journal, was led into the error, for which he is now liable to be visited with fine and imprisonment. Two courses were open to the aggrieved parties—one to bring action for damages; another to purge themselves in open court from imputation cast upon their characters—the other to appeal to the criminal law, and whilst, as in the alternative mode

of procedure, publicly clearing themselves, at the same time to avoid the appearance of appraising their reputations at a money value, whilst bringing down something like exemplary chastisement on the offender. The association that has landed Mr Long in this difficulty is not, we believe, the new organization formed by the Provincial newspaper proprietors, but a private company which has long enjoyed some notoriety through the wonderful capacity of its staff for drawing upon their imaginations for facts. No doubt the libel was a foul, and to the lady a most cruel one. Mr Leung will need all the help the past good character he speaks of can afford him to mitigate the penalty of the court. But it would certainly seem more just that the original author of the dirty slander should be the recipient of the punishment due to such fabrications. The case exemplifies the rigorous conditions by which, even with all the recent ameliorations of the law of libel, the publication of an English newspaper is to be surrounded. The letter written by Mr Long to The Times is probably in answer to some severe strictures in the Press on the nature of the offence for which he is vicariously responsible. It is not a little to his credit that in times past he has dared the law of libel successfully in the interest of public safety and security. It was he who dragged to light and published to the world the horrible system of oppression and outrage perpetrated in the Sheffield district by Broadhead and his followers. The exposure led to a searching investigation by Royal Commissioners, into the objects and ramifications of the trade-unions organizations, and thus enabled the public to form a fair and intelligent estimate of what was good or objectionable in those societies.

"Lothair."

DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL—WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT IN LONDON—RANDOM EXTRACTS.

Lothair, Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli's new novel, is the literary sensation of the hour in London. The papers contain long reviews more or less favourable to it, present copious extracts showing its tenor, and comment editorially upon it.

The story of Lothair turns upon the attempted conversion of the hero to the Roman Catholic faith. He is the heir to an ancient estate. The possessions of his family include we know not how many broad domains in England and Scotland. His father dying before his birth, and his mother soon after, the future lord of Muriel Towers is consigned to the guardianship of a relative, a Scotch lord of the sternest Presbyterian creed, and an English clergyman, one of his father's old college friends. But the English clergyman goes over to the Roman Catholic Church, and while his ward is still young, has attained to the rank of Cardinal. His Eminence lives in London, and his dwelling is described with sufficient particularity. The two guardians naturally quarrel over the education of Lothair, the Scotch lord having a particular objection to Oxford, but it is decided against him by the Court of Chancery and to Oxford our hero goes; there he becomes the bosom friend of Bertram eldest son of the dual family of Brentham, accompanies him home, and gets his first taste of good society in the company of the Duchess and her charming daughters. All these daughters are married except the youngest, Lady Corisande, a romantic girl of seventeen, and Lothair does his duty by falling in love with her at first sight, positively demanding permission of the Duchess to make her an offer of marriage. The Duchess decides that they are 'owre young,' and the question is shelved for the present. Meanwhile the Cardinal has his eye on Lothair, introduces him to the noble family of the St Jeromes, surrounds him with several gentlemanly but zealous priests of the Jesuit fraternity, and above all brings him within the toils of Miss Clare Arundel, who lives only for her faith, and is willing to make any use of her heart that may best rebound to the welfare of the church. Of course in the circumstances described, the best use she can make of it is to allure within the fold the heir of an ancient dukedom and countless wealth. Lothair does, in fact, get half converted. He orders an architect to draw plans for a magnificent cathedral to be erected at Westminster, and his fixed purpose is to spend £200,000, accumulated during his minority upon this holy work. But he is saved in time. Just as Miss Arundel has effaced the image of Lady Corisande from his susceptible heart, so a certain 'divine Theodor' effaces the image of Miss Arundel. 'This divine personage is an Italian devoted to Garibaldi, and married to Colonel Campain, an American adherent of the Italian cause. We are permitted to suppose that his affection was platonic—on the lady's side it certainly was, but her influence acquired sufficient strength to throw back the process of conversion, and to introduce him to a new order of religious ideas. He met her first at Mrs. Patsy Giles' ball, and afterwards at Oxford, where we are introduced to a distinguished Professor, in whose person Mr. Disraeli has to pay off a few grudges. Having brought us within the revoltousary circle, Mr Disraeli gives us his ideas upon Fenianism, Mazzinianism, the identity of the two movements, and the relation of both to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. Lothair actually finds himself at a Fenian meeting in London, and he is rescued from a dangerous scrape by one of the notabilities present, who afterward

found in command of Garibaldians at the battle of Mentana. We have now before us all the leading personages and materials of the story. Lothair goes to Italy along with the 'divine Theodor' and is made a captain in the Papal army, fights against the Papal troops at Viterbo, and gets seriously wounded at Mentana. In the hospital who should discover him but Miss Arundel, who is staying at Rome with the St Jeromes and the English Cardinal's set. They remove him to the palace where they are residing, nurse him through a long sickness, ply him day and night with ghostly counsel, and fatter themselves at last that his conversion is complete. Happily or unhappily they overdo the thing. Miss Arundel and the priests get up a grand thanksgiving service at St Peter's, in which his recent escapade is clothed with a pious version. It is given out that he was fighting at Mentana on the Papal side, and that when struck down on the field he was saved by the miraculous interposition of the Blessed Virgin. His reviving love for Miss Arundel induces him so far to comply with her entreaties as to hold a candle at the thanksgiving service—but when, on the following day, he sees the whole affair published in the Official Journal coupled with the fabulous version of the part he had taken at Mentana, he is thoroughly disgusted. His friend the Cardinal, in an argument based upon the Church's infallibility, endeavors to persuade him that the Official Journal is right and that his own persuasion is the contrary, based upon his personal experience is mere hallucination. However, Lothair persists in believing that he ought to know best whether he fought for or against the Pope, and the result of this clever little plot is to send him off at a tangent. The divine Theodor had fought at Mentana in man's attire and died there. Lothair goes off the Holy Land, makes a long tour and returns to England a sinner man. Miss Arundel has not completely given him up, and his own feelings are doubtful, but she finally takes the veil. Lothair marries Lady Corisande, of the dual house of Brentham, his first love, and settles down a good Protestant.

France—Reign of Terror.

The Plebiscitum disappoints all parties. The Republicans and others of the Opposition are surprised by the numbers of affirmative votes for they expected not more than 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. But though added they are not discouraged. The large affirmative vote was also unexpected; but on the other hand the great number who voted 'no,' in the army equally surprises and alarms the Emperor. The only man entirely content with the result is M. Ollivier. During the Plebiscitum period, the Opposition Press all over France have been prosecuted and seized. Journals not seized were refused transmission through the post office. Subscriptions to the funds of the Opposition Committees were treated as a crime. Printers were arrested for printing negative ballots; again others were arrested for distributing them. The Opposition Committees rooms were invaded by the police, searched, and papers found were seized. Since the publication of the official report on the alleged plot, no journal has been allowed to publish evidence in disproof of it. The Rappel was seized for printing a letter from Francois Hugo, proving Beslay to be a police spy. The Marseillais was seized for publishing a feuilleton or report of Procureur-General Grand-perret. The Revue was seized for doubting the existence of any plot. The Siecle and Avenir were seized for the same offence. From last Thursday to Sunday these papers were seized every day. The Provincial journals suffered the same fate. Five prosecutions were instituted in one day against the Rappel alone, and its editor sentenced to a year's imprisonment for printing a single article by Victor Hugo. Prefects were summoned weeks ago to Paris and promised complete immunity for all efforts they should make in behalf of the Plebiscitum. The affirmative majority was wholly a rural one. Paris gives nominally 50,000 negative majority—but, counting the abstentions, it is really 120,000. Rochefort's district alone following his counsel to abstain, gives 5,000 yes, 16,000 no, and 20,000 abstentions. The cities next in rank vote no, with scarcely an exception. The vote of the army was managed with the greatest care. No soldier was allowed to attend a political meeting. The whole army voted in the barracks, the Colonels presiding. Every man's vote is known. An Opposition vote puts a black mark against his name and stops promotion, and is surely followed by punishment. Nevertheless, out of more than 3,000,000 votes, there are 40,000 noes. It is reported that two regiments at Vincennes, followed Rochefort's advice, and refused to vote. The soldiers at one of the barracks insisted upon watching the vote, though they were threatened with being shot for holding an unlawful meeting. In the garrison of Paris, the defection was so serious that General Le Beauf wanted to march several regiments out of the city, but the Emperor refused, on the ground that it would betray fear. After a short delay, however, the severest measures will be taken with these regiments. Some part of this huge system of terror and fraud will be exposed by the interpellations and scrutiny of the vote, which the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif will demand. The Government papers are filled with rumors of the reorganization of the Ministry. M. Ollivier has no longer any Liberal support. The pretended scheme of assassination, the fictitious revolution, the sham disturbances in the streets, and the make-believe barricades were police devices, all of them to frighten timid voters into the ranks of the Emperor's party.

An irreverent Athens correspondent, speaking of the new railroad from that city to Piræus, says:—'Think of Socrates soliciting over a steam engine, Diogenes with his tub dead-heading it to the Piræus, or haggling a 7 cent ticket; of Euripides working up a railroad catastrophe into one of the most polished tragedies; of the courtly Xenophon taking topographical notes of Anabases from the window of a sleeping car; or of Alcibiades following in the smoking car and playing a game of high-low for the cigars!'

