

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 10, 1867.

The News.

We devote our available space on the second page this morning to the publication of late and important news received last night by telegraph, to which we direct the attention of our readers.

The London cabmen have won a great victory over Parliament. The confusion in the metropolis during the strike must have been awful. The report that King Theodore has put to death his captives is doubted in London. The first instalment of the correspondence in the Alabama case has been laid before Parliament, and is characterized by a manly and decided tone on the part of Lord Stanley.

The impeachment resolution is now before Congress with a prospect of being passed. The President will, no doubt, resist removal.

The awful tornadoes that lately desolated parts of the West Indies have been felt in India with terrible violence.

The people of St. Thomas having voted for annexation to the States, the English Steamship Company have removed their depot to Jamaica.

Saturday, Dec 7.

How THEY DO IT ELSEWHERE.—The Montana Herald says:—We published a few days since an item from the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, containing the result of an encounter between Col. Putney and Harry Lehigh. As the former was well known in Montana, we give the following particulars from a private letter dated Belmont, Oct. 18, and received by a gentleman of this city: An affray occurred here on last Monday night, resulting in the killing of Harry Lehigh and the serious, if not fatal, wounding of Col. Putney. It appears there had been ill feeling between the parties for some time. On the night of the affray, Lehigh, being pretty full, tackled the Colonel and abused him terribly, at the same time drawing his six-shooter. The Colonel said he was not "boasted" Lehigh says, "Go and heal yourself, you, when you come back."

He stepped into Dan Morgan's, where Lehigh was standing at the bar. Lehigh said, "Here you are, you. Are you ready to fight?" Putney replied, "I am." "Then turn loose," replied Lehigh, when both drew and commenced shooting, the first shots being so nearly simultaneous that it is difficult to tell who fired first. Putney had five shots in his pistol, four of which he fired, hitting Lehigh three times. The first shot struck him in the forehead, over the left eye, but glanced. The second struck a rib over the heart and glanced, neither doing much injury. The third and fatal shot entered just below the heart, passing entirely through the body. Lehigh had six shots. He fired three, the last entering Putney's shoulder and stopping the fight. Putney was cool and Lehigh's courage was unquestionable. After Putney was shot he walked out of the house. Lehigh followed, inquiring which way he went, and fell insensible on the street, dying in ten minutes after. It was a desperate fight. Col. Putney has the sympathy of the entire community (!) his character for quiet unobtrusiveness being well established. His wound, at first considered slight, has turned out to be quite serious, and it may prove fatal if inflammation takes place. He is very quiet about it, and displays excellent nerve.

CHINA.—Capt. Lewis, of the British ship Trebolgan, has placed us under obligations for Shanghai papers to the 19th October, in which we find the following item of interest to our naval readers:—Great apprehensions are entertained as to the safety of H. M. gun-boats Grasshopper and Janus, which left here for a cruise on the 28th Sept., and have not yet been heard of, although they ought to have been in several days ago. The Drake and Bouncer have been dispatched in search of their missing friends, and this morning H. M. S. Pelorus also started on the same errand. It is to be hoped that the non-appearance of these two vessels is to be accounted for by a shortness of coal, or some other equally probable and harmless cause, and that in a day or two they will be seen in their old berths again, quite safe and sound.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—John Costello was yesterday examined before the Police Court on a charge of stealing a rope valued at five dollars, the property of Mr. Trahey. Several witnesses were examined, but without eliciting sufficient evidence of identity to justify committal. The case was therefore postponed until Monday for further investigation.

BARBOLMOW'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. Bartholomew has taken the theatre for three nights, and will give his first performance on Monday evening. The stage is converted into a ring, and the place has undergone so complete a metamorphosis as to be hardly cognizable. In this building, several difficult feats which it was found impossible to perform under canvas, will be produced. We hope that a generous support will be extended to the enterprising manager, who, at the close, Wednesday night's performance, intends to go into winter quarters, with his establishment, in this city.

FITZ GREENE HALLECK, the eminent poet died at New Haven on the 19th of November. He was born at Guilford (Conn.) July 8, 1795. Some of his poems are among the most celebrated in American literature. The chief of these popular pieces is *Marco Bozaris*. His writings, consisting of poems, sketches, essays, etc., are quite numerous, though the productions on which his reputation mainly rests were written before he was thirty years of age.

HARDWARE, &c.—We are pleased to notice our fellow-townsmen, Messrs Kent & Evans, again in business as managers of the Birmingham House, at their former premises, on Port street. The stock is large and the prices reasonable.

We understand that the American Consul has instructed counsel to apply for letters of administration in favor of himself, as Consul, on behalf of the United States Government, in the matter of the estate of Major Humphreys, deceased.

NEW BAKERY.—Mr. N. Murray has opened his new bakery in the Royal Charter Building, and is now prepared to furnish old and new customers with the best bread, cakes and pies at his usual reasonable rates.

VICTORIA AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Boomerang this evening at half-past seven; all members of the association are requested to attend.

Hon. A. De Cosmos.—The Oregonian announces the arrival of this gentleman at Portland, on Friday last, on the steamer Montana, from San Francisco, en route for Victoria.

The Enterprise sailed yesterday for New Westminster with 20 passengers and 50 tons of freight.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of this body will be held on Monday at noon in the Court House.

COURT.—About twenty suits have been entered for trial at the County Court on the 10th inst.

ROCK NISI.—The Chief Justice yesterday granted a rule nisi for a new trial in the case of Hamley vs. Barravitch.

A PACK TRAIN left yesterday with merchandise for the Leech river mines.

The Alabama Claims.

The correspondence respecting British and American claims, arising out of the late civil war in the United States, has just been issued. It commences with a despatch from Mr. Seward, dated August 27, 1866, in which an opinion is expressed that a suitable time had arrived for giving just attention to the claims of the United States on the British Government, for damages suffered by citizens of the United States during the period of the late civil war, by means of deprivations upon the commercial marine of that country "committed on the high seas by the Sumter, Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah and other ships of war, which were built, manned, armed, equipped, and fitted out in British ports, and despatched therefrom by or through the agency of British subjects, and which were harbored, sheltered, provided, and furnished as occasion required, during their devastating career, in ports of the realm, or in ports of British colonies in nearly all parts of the globe." A despatch of Lord Stanley, in reply, dated November 30, 1866, notices expressions and statements in the despatch which Her Majesty's government consider "unsupported by evidence, and which, in justice to their predecessors in power, and to the honor of the country, they cannot allow to pass unexamined." Among other things, it is pointed out that the Sumter was not built in England, and that it was an American ship which had escaped from the Mississippi during the blockade. That the Alabama and the Shenandoah when they escaped from an English port were unarmed and unequipped, and received their armaments at the Azores, a possession of the crown of Portugal. The Oreto also left England unarmed, was seized by the English authorities, and proceedings taken against her in the Admiralty Court at Nassau, which failed for want of proof, and that she was eventually equipped as a Confederate cruiser in the port of Mobile. The Georgia also escaped inquiry, and received her armament off the French coast. Lord Stanley contends that the treatment of these ves-

els on their arrival in British or colonial ports, was only the legitimate consequence of the state of civil war in America; and which was recognized by the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. The British Government, he says, were ready, anxious, and determined throughout the whole course of the civil war to exert all the power conferred on the Queen by the law of the land to prevent British subjects from taking part in that contest; but the law could not be put in force unless on the production of evidence, first, that the law was violated; secondly, that its violation was the act of the persons charged with that offence. Lord Stanley concludes by saying:—"It is impossible for Her Majesty's present advisers to abandon the ground which has been taken by former governments, so far as to admit the liability of this country for the claims then and now put forward. They do not think that such liability has been established according to international law and usage; and though they most cordially desire a good understanding with the United States, they cannot consent to prostrate ever the advantage of that good understanding by concessions which would at once deprive a share of their predecessors in power, and be an acknowledgment, in their view uncalled for and unfounded, of wrong doing on the part of the British executive and legislature. But, on the other hand, they are fully alive to the inconvenience which arises from the existence of unsettled claims of this character between two powerful and friendly governments. They would be glad to settle this question if they can do so consistently with justice and national self-respect; and with this view they will not be disinclined to adopt the principle of arbitration, provided that a fitting arbitrator can be found, and that an agreement can be come to as to the points to which arbitration shall." After some further correspondence Mr. Seward says that "not recognized the Irish republic as a belligerent, and has disarmed its forces" when found within the territories of the United States. He thinks that it would be "not only easy but more desirable that Great Britain should acknowledge and satisfy the claims for indemnity which we have submitted, than it would be to find an equal and wise arbitrator who would consent to adjudicate them." If, however, Her Majesty's government, for reasons satisfactory to them, should prefer the remedy of arbitration, the United States would not object. The United States, that case, would expect to refer the controversy just as it is found.

upon the umpire, and without waiting any principle or argument on either side. If Her Majesty's government shall consent in these views, the President will be ready to treat concerning the choice of an umpire. Lord Stanley, in reply, explains that Her Majesty's government are prepared to go to arbitration in regard to the Alabama and such like claims, on the condition that simultaneously with the reference of those claims to arbitration, an agreement is entered into between the two governments for the adjudication of general claims by a mixed commission. Here, for the present, the correspondence terminates. The last despatch by Lord Stanley was written on the 24th May, 1867.

The Dominion.

The Parliament of Canada is now in session and we will look anxiously from day to day for such bits of their transactions as the telegraph may afford us, but for any detailed account must await the usual course of the mail. The St. John, N. B., Morning News remarks as follows:—"The influence which the first Dominion Parliament will exert in shaping the destiny of the Confederation will doubtless be very great. The eyes of the statesmen of Britain and America will alike be directed toward Ottawa during the ensuing month. All good men and true among us will anxiously desire that the men who are about to make history in the Dominion Metropolis may figure creditably in a chapter of events which our posterity may never desire to blot out."

The man who wrote this evidently had a grievance: A Card—I feel called upon to announce for the benefit of the gossips of Westport, that my wife left town on Wednesday, for the purpose of visiting some friends in the central part of the State; that she left with the full consent and approbation of her husband; that so far as heard from, she was unaccompanied by gentlemen, though it is probable that she will meet two or three or more, during her absence; that she expects to be absent about a week, and that during that time there will be two females at my house. I make this announcement thus publicly, in order to save time and trouble, to wear and tear of shoe leather and tongue, to say nothing of conscience, on the part of the gossips and scandal mongers who have had so much distress lately over the affairs of my household. I would further state that any additional information in regard to my family affairs will at all times be furnished cheerfully to said gossips by myself and the members of the household, if they will call at any time between 6 A. M. and 10 P. M.

SHIPBUILDING INCIDENT.—The Editor of the Morning News, New Brunswick, in giving an account of a visit to the ship yards, relates the following:—"We entered the establishment, and on doing so had the good fortune to encounter among the first we met Mr. Fisher himself, who in the most courteous manner showed us all round his works, leading us into all sorts of breakneck nooks and corners, explaining as he did so the nature of the work he and his men were engaged on, which is the re-building of a large American ship of 1032 tons American measurement. She will be so emphatically a new ship when finished, which will be in the course of two or three weeks, that we expressed astonishment at the owners spending so much money on her to save so little, to which the captain, a jolly specimen of a Yankee, replied in the most quiet manner, 'I guess we will save the keel anyhow.' The reason of this economy we learned afterwards was to enable the owners to command an American register which they could not do if the ship was entirely built in a foreign country. The 'saving of the keel' commands the registry. At present eighty men are engaged at work on her, and have been since the 20th of June last."

A New Trade.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] Scientific research and intelligent investigation are constantly adding new substances to those already recognized as possessing a mercantile value. Within a few months a new textile has been announced, but a more recent discovery promises practical results not only immediate, but having an important bearing upon various interests. A species of sponge (not the ordinary sponge of commerce, but a species heretofore considered useless), which grows in enormous quantities among the coral formations of the Bahama Islands and on the coast of Mexico and Florida, is estimated to be exactly suited to a large variety of mechanical purposes, and is destined to enter largely into domestic consumption. It grows in every shallow water, and hence requires no skill or labor for its production. A thread of peculiar strength and elasticity is spun from this sponge, and is used for various purposes.

The newly discovered sponge grows in a scraggly form among the corals of the sea shore, and is gathered by the natives of the Bahamas, and delivered dry at a certain price per pound, payable in merchandise at the various places of deposit. A schooner belonging to the New York Elastic Sponge Manufacturing Company left this city last week on her fourth trip; and another belonging to the American Patent Sponge Company, of Boston, left at the same time—the latter company paying a royalty to the former. Each vessel brings from 80,000 to 100,000 lbs., compressed into bales by machinery. To render this substance merchantable, the first process is to put it into what paper manufacturers call a "stuff engine," where it is out, washed and freed from calcareous matter and other impurities. It is afterwards passed through a series of rollers, rollers, saturated with glycerine (which preserves its natural elasticity), and is then seasoned in ovens, and baled. A single inch will expand to twelve times its compressed bulk. Thus prepared, the sponge is free from all forms of insect life, never packs, is not liable to decay, and is much softer and more elastic than other materials which it seems to displace—at least to a certain extent. One pound is considered equivalent to one and a half or two of either feathers or hair, and its cost is comparatively small. For carriage upholstery, car seats, church cushions, mattresses, &c., sponge is already in extensive use, and is highly commended.

As a new commodity, furnishing employment for skill and labor, starting new processes in machinery, and especially as affording to all classes additional means of comfort without a corresponding tax upon pecuniary resources, the discovery thus announced possesses no little commercial importance.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London. LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, 100 Water Street, Victoria, B. C., 1867.

Bank of British Columbia.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.) CAPITAL \$500,000, in 25,000 SHARES OF \$20 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: T. W. L. Macdonald, Esq., Chairman; Robert Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman; James Anderson, Esq., Duncan James Kay, Esq., Eden Corrie, Esq., Henry McMillan, Esq., Lewis Fraser, Esq., Martin Ridley Smith, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGERS: Henry E. Ransom, Esq. BANKERS: Messrs SMITH, FAIRBANKS & SMITH.

AGENTS: IN ENGLAND: National Provincial Bank of England, North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool. IN SCOTLAND: British Linen Company Bank. IN IRELAND: Union Bank of Ireland. IN CANADA: Bank of Montreal. IN NEW YORK: Messrs R. Bell and F. Casady. IN SOUTH AMERICA: London Bank of Mexico and South America.

The Bank grants Letters of Credit on its Branches at San Francisco, in California; Portland, in Oregon; and Victoria, in British Columbia; and similar Credits are granted by the British Linen Company, the Union Bank of Ireland, the North and South Wales Bank in Liverpool, and the Bank of Liverpool.

The Bank also purchases or forwards for collection Drafts on the above Colonies. Money is received by the Bank on deposit for fixed periods, of not less than a Twelve-month, at Five per cent interest, payable quarterly. The terms for other periods can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at Head Office and Branches, 30th June, 1867.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital paid up, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and other Liabilities.

LIABILITIES: Capital paid up, 250,000 0 0; Reserve Fund, 250,000 0 0; Deposits, in Circulation, Bills Payable, and other Liabilities, 148,866 11 7; Total, 748,866 11 7.

ASSETS: Cash, 100,000 0 0; Bills Receivable, 100,000 0 0; Loans, 100,000 0 0; Real Estate, 100,000 0 0; Other Assets, 148,866 11 7; Total, 748,866 11 7.

By Order of the Directors, J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Secretary.

By Order of the Directors, HENRY E. RANSOM, General Manager.

By Order of the Directors, A. M. ROBERTSON, Accountant.

By Order of the Directors, RICHARD WOODS, Cashier.

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The East Coast Steamer.

An esteemed friend, in a communication sent the East Coast steamer published yesterday, persistent refuses to look upon the advertisement calling for tenders for the carriage of the mails between Victoria and outlying districts in any other than an attempt to deprive the benefit of steam communication with Victoria. The burden of the correspondent's plea is, withdra Douglas and the Colony will be the development of our resources will cease; the grow pigs and cattle and grain of Island will be stunted henceforth forever. "The Douglas," cries correspondent, "or we perish!" agree with our correspondent, the Douglas has contributed to prosperity of the settlement; the obliging captain is deservedly popular and that "there are other expedients" before the Sir James Douglas being kept on the route lays down a proposition that is neither erroneous and untenable might with equal correctness that if the Colony declined to con to pay \$750 a trip, to the Calif and preferred to employ another at \$500 a trip, the country would be benefited.

department of the Government down to the janitor at the public buildings, with a deficit in the current year of \$250,000 to \$300,000 staring us in the face, what responsible man can be to-day what we said on Tuesday, the Government had have the conveyed up and down the East Coast upon a steamer owned by private parties at a less figure than it is keeping the Sir Jas. Douglas run then it is the duty of the Government to employ the private-voyage; but if when the tenders been opened it shall be found that lowest sum demanded as a subsidy equal to or in excess of the amount usually lost by the Douglas, then think that the latter should have preference. The only object we in view is economy; for it must patent to every one that the Colony cannot bear a heavier load of taxes than it now staggers under. If increase the Tariff, we drive foreign trade to other parts. If raise the Trades' Licences, we ament the number of empty stores and if we tax real estate, we render valueless the bulk of the occupied land in the Colony. The only course the country to pursue is to keep down expenses until an addition to population brings an increase to revenue. The object of the advertisement is to ascertain whether the Government can perform the mail service cheaper than it can be done by private conveyance: Is there anything reasonable or objectionable in that?

New Brunswick.

An accident happened to the wedding party on Tuesday when returning from escorting Mr. and Mrs. Tilley a short distance on the way, by which Lt. Ingham suffered considerable injury, wagon in which he was driving, was upset. Mrs. Ingham, Miss Lottie, and Miss McDonald, were in the wagon also and were thrown out, but sustained no material injury.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate and Effects of ISAAC HUMPHREYS, who died at the French Hotel, in the City of Victoria, on the 10th inst.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE ANY CLAIMS against the above Estate or who have any property of the above named Isaac Humphreys in their hands and all persons who have knowledge of the whereabouts of any property of the deceased, or who are indebted to the above estate, are required to furnish information thereof or pay the same forthwith to the undersigned.

RICHARD WOODS, Official Assignee and Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Humphreys, deceased.

Dated Victoria, 21st December, 1867. R. WOODS.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the greatest remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and other Complaints of the Urinary and Biliary Systems.

It is a new commodity, furnishing employment for skill and labor, starting new processes in machinery, and especially as affording to all classes additional means of comfort without a corresponding tax upon pecuniary resources, the discovery thus announced possesses no little commercial importance.

WANTED.

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from the Government down to the humble janitor at the public buildings; and with a deficit in the current year of \$250,000 to \$300,000 showing us in the face what reasonable man can object to the demand? Therefore we repeat to-day what we said on Tuesday, if the Government can have the mails conveyed up and down the East Coast upon a steamer owned by private parties at a less figure than it loses in keeping the Sir James Douglas running, then it is the duty of the Government to employ the private conveyance; but if when the tenders have been opened it shall be found that the lowest sum demanded as a subsidy is equal to or in excess of the amount annually lost by the Douglas, then we think that the latter should have the preference. The only object we have in view is economy; for it must be patent to every one that the Colony cannot bear a heavier load of taxation than it now staggers under. If we increase the Tariff, we drive our foreign trade to other marts; if we raise the Trades' Licences, we augment the number of empty stores; and if we tax real estate, we render valueless the bulk of the occupied land in the Colony. The only course for the country to pursue is to keep down expenses until an addition to our population brings an increase to our revenue. The object of the advertisement is to ascertain whether the Government can perform the mail service cheaper than it can be done by private conveyance. Is there anything unreasonable or objectionable in that?

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Friday, Dec 6

Have we two County Courts on the Island? After a feast, they say, comes a famine. Why not after a famine a feast? Nearly three months have elapsed since the Summary Court was abolished and a County Court established on the Island, and during that period the machinery has not been put in motion. Now, however, we find that notices are out for the holding of two County Courts. The Chief Justice advertises that he will sit as County Judge on the 16th inst. and Mr. Pemberton announces that he will hold a County Court on the 19th inst. So far as we know, summonses have only been issued by the Registrar of the Supreme Court; but the public would like to be informed before which Judge they must carry their causes. An explanation at an early day would prevent confusion, and perhaps expense to intending litigants.

Reverend. The Dublin correspondent of a London paper says one of the most dangerous results of the late troubles in Ireland is the introduction of the practice of discharging loaded revolvers at obnoxious persons in the streets. This reckless method of revenge, says the writer, is of recent importation, and is more dangerous than hedge-fencing, which has now happily ceased in Ireland. Several attempts at assassination, which in two instances were successful, have been made in Dublin within the two past years. The latest attempt is that on the life of Mr. Robert Atkinson, who was shot at while proceeding along Ormond Quay. One bullet struck him between the shoulders and a second broke the leaf of his hat, but he nevertheless escaped without injury.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY.—By the terms of the new Postal Treaty between Great Britain and the United States it is provided that each of the contracting powers shall carry the mail bags over any or all of its postal routes to a point nearest the territory of the other at which it may have a post-office. We are therefore entitled to have our mails carried by the United States Government, weekly, to Port Townsend. The same Treaty provides that for carrying books and samples the postal charge shall be 4d. or 5 cents only, by each power.

ARRIVAL FROM CHINA.—The British ship, the "Herald," Capt. Lewis, arrived from Shanghai on Monday last, having been absent for 100 days. The vessel is reported to have been under the command of Capt. Tieschendorf, and to have had a cargo of 1000 tons of goods, including 500 tons of opium, 200 tons of tea, and 300 tons of silk.

REVENUE.—Messrs. Dietz & Nelson, the well-known and popular expressmen, have disposed of their business to Mr. F. J. Barnard, of the Cashmere Express, and the two concerns are now consolidated. Messrs. D. & N. have served the public faithfully for the past five years, and we are glad to learn that instead of severing their connection with the colony we shall still number them among our residents, they having embarked in the milling business at Burrard Inlet.

LICENSING COURT.—A special session was opened yesterday before the Stipendiary Magistrate and His Worship Mayor, Trimble. Only two cases came up and were postponed until Thursday next, 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, when applications from persons desirous of being granted licences for the sale of wines, spirits, etc., by wholesale or retail, for the half-year commencing on the 1st day of January, proximo, will be received. Publicans and others should make a note of this.

DOGS.—A couple of harrriers have arrived by the Mercara, and six couple are expected by the Princess Royal. Mr. Allison, to whom they are consigned by Mr. W. Brown, offers the free use of them to hunt, it a number of gentlemen will form a club for that purpose. A meeting will be held in a few days at the Beehive Hotel, with a view to organizing a club.

THE STAKES won at the Hurdle Races will be paid over this evening at the Beehive Hotel. There will be a balance of cash left, which we understand will be applied towards a contemplated race of a similar character, which is to come off as soon as arrangements can be completed.

H. B. Co. CLAIMS.—We learn that all the testimony in regard to these claims against the United States is now printed. The evidence on the side of the United States amounts to four stout volumes; the case is therefore ready for argument unless the claimants see fit to take rebutting testimony.

ROBERTURE.—Five dollars were forfeited to the Crown yesterday by a gentleman who had deposited that sum the night before as security for his appearance before Mr. Pemberton to answer to a charge of drunkenness.

FUNERAL.—The remains of William Thompson, first-class petty officer, belonging to H. M. S. Zealons, who was drowned in Rock Bay, were interred at two o'clock yesterday, by his late messmates.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.—We learn that Lowe Bros. have been awarded the contract for provisions; E. McKenna, for bread; and Reynolds & Bollerell, for fresh meat and vegetables.

FOR ALASKA.—A small trading steamer sailed for Alaska yesterday morning, and carried despatches and papers for the American commandant there.

THE CHIEF OF THE THEATRE.—Mr. Bartholomew has hired the theatre for a limited number of nights and will open there in a few days with his famous troupe.

PILES ACROSS THE HARBOR.—Water is to be conveyed from this side of the harbor to the flour mills on the other side, through pipes.

COAL SHIPMENT.—The shipment of coal from Nantaimo last month footed up only 1942 tons.

ONLY one drunk was disposed of yesterday in the Police Court.

THE steamer Fly sailed for Nantaimo yesterday morning, with freight.

THE gunboat Forward went over to San Juan Island yesterday noon, with supplies.

Letter from Nantaimo.

NANTAIMO, V. I., Nov. 27, 1867. EDITOR COLONIST:—From the silence of your contributors in this region it might be supposed that our political atmosphere has been clear and undisturbed, and that with the demise of the redoubtable Tribune all our political passions were lulled to rest. Formerly the great bone of contention was the accommodating character of our Post Office arrangements, but as the sagacity of our present Government (notwithstanding all its faults) has remedied that, we hope the matters I am now about to touch upon will also receive the attention of the powers that be.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This useful institution still continues its efficient career, but its resources, which are derived through the Board of Education, from the Government, are marvellously crippled by the reluctance of the Executive to furnish the Board with funds to enable it to pay the teacher's salary, and rent, fuel and other current expenses of the school. The teacher (Mr. C. Bryant) like his fellow-teachers in Victoria, has actually performed the whole of the duties of the present year without receiving one cent of remuneration, and neither the rent nor fuel for the same period has been paid, and although this is the most inclement season of the year, not a pound weight of fuel is provided beyond what the teacher finds himself. But, gentle sir, how is it that at New Westminster the teacher receives his salary regularly?

THE OLDEST INSTITUTE in the Colony still lives, but like the school, languishes for funds. Its members are not numerous or wealthy. They, however, are bravely striving to furnish wholesome and first-class literature for the public benefit, and yet the President (who applied to the Executive a short time ago for pecuniary assistance) is informed that no portion of the grant for Public Libraries is available for us, notwithstanding that the New Westminster Institute or Library has derived help from that source. Can you tell us, Mr. Editor, why partiality is shown in this matter—why this deserving Institution is left in the cold, while the folks up the river are furnished with money, and a building too, at the expense of the Colony?

STEAMER "SIR JAMES DOUGLAS."

There are rumors afloat of the withdrawal of this vessel from the East Coast trade. To do so would be to retard the now rapid growth and prosperity of the Coast Settlements—which benefit largely by her weekly trips—as well, in all probability, as to put the Colony to an inconsiderable additional expenditure. The "Sir James" is almost sure to be employed by the Government somehow, and in the event of her being taken off this route, another vessel would necessarily be subsidized, at a figure pretty nearly equal to the cost of running the "Douglas," thus the expense of keeping two steamers would be incurred. The "Douglas," I should say, is about paying expenses, and if such be the case the subsidy is saved and the Colonial Exchequer not drawn upon for anything more than the steamer earns. Many considerations, which are generally understood, might be urged why the steamer should be kept employed as at present. She is fast, is ably commanded, but lacks good accommodation and good fare for passengers, which ought to receive attention at the proper quarter.

The Condition of Things in Abyssinia.

Rev. A. H. Stern, one of King Theodore's captives, whom the British are now making efforts to release, writes to his wife, from his prison at Magdala, under date of June 29th, as follows: "Our Magdala home, which, with the exception of the short intervals that it was occupied by the King, has for a long time remained quiet and undisturbed, like the rock on which it is built; but it has of late become quite animated, noisy and tumultuous. Almost every day we hear and see something that amuses or agitates us. Reports, whether true or false, from the Royal camp, our hostile neighbors, the Gallas, and from the various provinces in the possession of the rebel chiefs, come to us daily through the medium of those who bring to our prison provisions of all kinds to sell. Now we hear of the Wagshum Gobayze of Tigra coming to besiege our Amba, then it is whispered that the King has quitted his fence at Debra Tabor, and is marching towards the capital."

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Another Opposition for the Holidays!

Great Reduction in Prices. BRUNN & CO. offer their Entire Stock of Men and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps and White Dress Shirts at Reduced Prices, so as to enable one and all to dress well for the holidays. Sovereigns, taken for \$5. Greenbacks, as usual. BRUNN & CO., Corner Yates and Langley streets, Victoria, V. I.

Facts and Fancies.

Two women each lost a leg by getting caught in the coils of a steamboat stern line at a Fenian picnic near Sandusky.

An old bachelor who recently attended a 'hop' at Saratoga, says: "It is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be redressed."

One of the Troy papers sagely remarks: "The fools are not all dead." To which another paper makes the spiteful addition: "The readers of our neighbor's paper were well aware of the fact."

Rabbi Joshua once met a boy who carried something in a covered vessel. "My boy," said the Rabbi, "what have you in your covered vessel?" "If it was intended for you to know," replied the boy, "it would not be covered."

In Westfield, Massachusetts, there is a fellow named George W. Williams who calls himself a 'natural, spiritual, phrenological, second advent, free love, Gramhamite perfectionist.' He has just been sent to jail for drunkenness.

A man who lives in Chicago, but hasn't applied for a divorce, and who has been to numerous picnics during this Summer, says: "It is aggravating to see a good looking man wrestling with your wife in a waltz, without having the privilege of going up and tightening his cravat."

The following is from an execution report in the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser: "After mounting the scaffold, he exhorted his hearers to profit by his example. The preliminaries having already been arranged, after the singing and praying, the hatchet of Sam. Alexander, Esq., waded the soul of the unfortunate man to Heaven."

A correspondent says: "A lady at Saratoga is now sending her baggage home, as she intends to return to New York by the last of the month. The most valuable articles are to go first. The most worthless last. It is needless to say that the lady will be the last load."

In the town of S— there was a shoemaker, who at the time officiated as preacher. He always wrote the notices himself, in order to save the expenses of printing. Here is one of them: "There will be preaching in the pines this Sunday afternoon on the subject, all who do not believe will be damned at three o'clock."

A correspondent says it is very amusing to watch the ladies bathe. They are almost always timid, and avoid going into the water as long as possible, preferring to run down the beach just near enough to get their delicate little feet damp, and then scream in the most heart-rending manner. They sit

courageous, they form a line by taking hold of one another's hands, and slowly inaugurate a second march to the sea."

Not many years since, in West Plymouth, N. H., it used to be the custom for the schoolmasters to 'board round' among the families of the pupils so as to save expense. Sometimes, of course, the days didn't come out quite even—there would be eight and a half days at one house and nine at another. One man, who was notorious for his meanness, just before the schoolmaster began his dinner, said to him: "Mr. — I suppose, by rights, that your time is up just about half way through this dinner. That's as near as I kin make it, and I've calculated pretty close. But I don't wish to be small about it, and you kin eat just about as much as you would do for ordinary!"

A lady who has been to hear Dickens read one of his own books has been disenchanted. She had formed "Great Expectations" which were not realized. She says: "At the first glance I received a shock and my first tumble of the pedestal whereon I placed him long ago, when I wore his hair in a lock, and thought Shakespeare an idiot beside him. I did not expect to see the handsome, foppish young man who once paid us a visit, and caricatured us so capitally afterward; but I did think some sign of genius would be visible—some glimpse of the genial creator of 'Little Nell,' 'Tom Pinch' and the 'Cherry Brothers,' would certainly appear. Far from it; youth and comeliness were gone, but the foppishness remained; and the red-faced man, with false teeth, and the voice of a worn out actor, had his scanty gray hair curled; a pony in his button-hole diamond ring; pin and studs; a ruffled front and a waistband a la Gonsin Esmer."

Galvani says: "From a letter we have just received from Homburg we learn that the same Maltese millionaire who, in 1865, broke the bank at Baden, has renewed his exploits this year. A few days ago he did the same in that town three times running. The Prince of Wales happened to be there at the time, amusing himself with playing a few Napoleons from time to time; the Duke of Hamilton and Mustafa Pacha were also among the visitors. He then started for Berlin, taking Homburg on his way, and at this latter place won three hundred thousand francs, but did not break the bank, because the director kept sending bank notes as long as the play lasted. The coolness with which the Maltese satador played struck every one with astonishment, so much so, that the director of the Homburg bank called upon him the day after and told him he had never seen a gentleman play with the same impressive demeanor, since he was not more moved than most singular is the circumstance that the Maltese keeps the money he wins, and does not, like almost all others, win one day to lose double the next. It also appears that he spends his winnings most freely, giving large sums in charity and presents, and that he has thus become well known among the persons who frequent these bathing places. In 1866, it appears, he did not pay any visit to Germany."

The East Coast Steamer.

We have admitted, during the past few days, several able letters in favor of a continuance of the Government mail steamer on the East Coast of this Island. The writers assume that should the steamer be withdrawn from the route, the settlements, which have just begun to give a good report of themselves, will languish if not die out entirely. Now, while we admit that should no steamer visit the settlements the result might prove disastrous, we are by no means persuaded that it is essential to the salvation of those settlements that the steamer should be one on which there is a yearly loss of several thousand dollars, any more than we are persuaded that the persons who have signed petitions in favor of the continuance of the Assay Office will contribute to the support of that institution by sending their gold dust to it for assay. As we understand the matter, the question is not, as our correspondents appear to think, Shall the steamer be discontinued? But how, in the dreadfully straitened circumstances of the Colony, can the service be most economically performed? If the Sir James Douglas sinks for the Colony \$3000 a year, and the Colony can procure a proper boat, owned by responsible parties, who will enter into bonds to carry the mails for an annual subsidy of \$1000, and passengers and freight at the same rates now charged by the Sir James Douglas, surely it is the duty of the Government to save \$2000 by granting the subsidy to the latter. Such is the position assumed by those who are appalled at the enormous sum now due the Coal Company for fuel supplied the Douglas and the large amount due her hands for wages. There is no doubt that a steamer on the East Coast is desirable and necessary.

It is paid into the Treasury and used for the general purposes of the Government without reference to the indebtedness which is daily accumulating against the steamer, then Government is not acting in good faith with the creditors of the steamer by not liquidating their claims, and carrying the net profits only to the general uses of the Colony. However, we have reason to believe that the Sir James Douglas is losing money. If we have been misinformed we shall gladly make public the fact; but, so long as we entertain that belief, we shall continue our efforts to have the mail service entrusted to private parties, provided that it can be performed at a less cost than it now requires to run the Douglas.

The Rodman Gun and its Failure.

The efforts of some of the American papers to explain away the signal defeat of the 15-inch Rodman gun at Shoeburyness, are more zealous than successful. It is now officially stated that the powder used was American service powder, which, though weaker than English, is stronger than the French. The service charge is 35 lbs., and 60 lbs. even are considered so dangerous that but twenty rounds are allowed to be fired from a gun thus overloaded. There is no doubt that the trial at Shoeburyness was a fair trial. The British Government had no inducement to make it an unfair one; they had every inducement to make it a fair one, for it is above all things important to them that they should know exactly what this 15-inch monster could do. They may not have believed in the gun, but the completeness of its failure to penetrate or to rack a target which had been repeatedly pierced by much lighter English guns, was a surprise. The moderate power of the big guns was much better known in America than in England. They were at one time deemed formidable by some persons in England who are usually well-informed on such matters. It will not soon be forgotten how the Times hailed

the arrival of the Minotomah last year, when that terrible ironclad was towed across the unrippled surface of a summer Atlantic sea. The naval supremacy of England was gone—had passed to the Americans, who had outstripped the world in ships and in guns. It was an act of mere good-will and the easy temper of conscious strength that the Minotomah did not seize Portsmouth and Spithead, and send to the bottom the 15 or 20 iron-clads that lay helplessly in those harbors. All that is changed. The true character of the Minotomah's voyage came out. Now the guns have been tried, and found ineffective against even the weaker ironclads of the English fleet, and England, poorly off as she is, really both in ships and in guns, may go to war with America to-morrow, if she chooses, without any apprehension of the navy which a year ago she regarded as invincible.

Funeral of Sir Frederick Bruce.

By Overland Mail we have received the following account of the funeral obsequies over the remains of Sir Frederick Bruce, late British Minister at Washington: The remains of Sir Frederick Bruce reached Dunfermline on Monday, the 17th October, at noon, by the second train from the west, which brought at the same time the Hon. Thomas Bruce and Dean Stanley, brother and brother-in-law of the deceased diplomatist. The remains of Sir Frederick Bruce were conveyed to Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, nephew of the deceased, where they remained till removed on Tuesday, the 18th, to the vault in the family vault. The preparations for the funeral in Dunfermline were all finished early on Tuesday. The body was burning mostly all the day in the vault. The place prepared in the vault for the reception of the body was exactly above the place where the remains of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin lie. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon. Dean Stanley conducted the Church of England service at Broomhall, and Rev. Mr. Brechin, Dunfermline, officiated at the Church of Scotland minister. Rev. Dr. Johnston, Lincolnton, officiated, and read a portion of Scripture. After this service the funeral procession formed, and started for the Abbey. Long before the arrival of the procession, or even before there was any sight of it, a great many people turned out to witness the spectacle. Outside the Abbey a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen had collected. When Stanley led the way to the vault, reading from the service-book. When the procession reached the top of the entrance to the vault the Dean proceeded with the service, after which he offered prayer, and then the coffin was lowered into the vault. The Abbey bells tolled from a little after two o'clock till after three, when the funeral was over. Among those present at the funeral were the Hon. Thomas Bruce, Dean Stanley, the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Smyth, Mathew Galtie, Mr. Grant, Kirkcaldy; Major Cunningham-Bruce, Col. Oswald, Dunkies; Mr. William Henderson, Forde; Sir P. A. Halket, Pittfrane; Mr. James A. Hunt, Pitteneiff; Mr. Thomas Spowart, Broombard; Lord Provost Whitelaw, ex Lord Provost Robertson, and others.

Utilizing Nettles.

By a late patent, a species of nettle which grows luxuriantly and spontaneously throughout the Mississippi valley, is employed in the manufacture of cord, rope, cloth, bagging and paper. The stalks, which grow from five to eight feet high, are gathered in the winter, and are ready for the brake without any rotting process. The fibre is said to be exceedingly fine, strong, and susceptible of a high finish by dyeing.

Alleged Robbery.

It is charged that property belonging to the estate of the late Major Humphreys is missing since his death. The property is said to consist of diamonds and gold to the value of several thousand dollars, which were known to be in his possession the day before his death. Strict search was made by the Official Administrator and the Police yesterday, but the case was not concluded when the Court rose.

The "Gazelle" Smuggling Case.

The suit, brought by the Customs authorities against the owner of the schooner Gazelle, came on for trial yesterday before the Chief Justice. The charge is that packages of spirits were smuggled from the Island to the Mainland on board the Gazelle, and upon this charge the schooner was seized. The case was not concluded when the Court rose.

official changes are again afloat. The Superintendent of Police and the Clerk of the Court are said to have both received notices of an intention of the Government to dispense with their services. It is also reported that Judge Begbie has been raised to the position of Chief Justice.

Stricken Row.

Three native jamaels appeared before His Worship Judge Penberton yesterday, to answer to several charges of misconduct. Betty, for being drunk, was fined \$1; Annie, for biting Chlo-Ahe's finger was fined \$5; and Chlo-Ahe, for breaking Annie's window, was fined \$10.

The splendid residence.

formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Cridge, and owned by David Leneve, Esq., was totally consumed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. The house had been rented to the Hon. Peter O'Reilly, and was in course of preparation for the reception of that gentleman's family. We understand the house cost \$7,000.

Courtesy of the County Court.

We understand that the machinery of the County Court will be set in motion a few days. Two months and a-half having elapsed since the County Court Act came into force, we should say, it is about time.

Fearful Mortality from War.

The distinguished China traveler and servant, Dr. Macgowan, estimates the loss of life by the Taiping war at about 25,000,000 souls, but intelligent Chinese say that full 100,000,000 were killed or perished from starvation.

The Theatre.

The theatre was filled last evening by an appreciative audience, and the entertainment must have been peculiarly gratifying to the friends of the Royal Hospital. We shall have a word to say as to the performance to-morrow.

The Circus.

Don't forget the performance this afternoon and evening, which will be the last. New feats will be introduced, and the talented performers deserve a bumping house.

The Races.

The races over Beacon Hill Course will come off this afternoon. The entries appear this morning, and promise a splendid day's sport. We hope there will be a large attendance at the track to-morrow.

The Calvary.

After all said and done to the contrary it appears that this steamship will leave San Francisco to-day for Victoria direct.

Rock Bay Bridge.

A report reached town last night, at 11 o'clock, that a sailor belonging to H. M. S. Zetland had fallen from Rock Bay Bridge and was drowned.

Drunk.

Jim, a Nanaimo Indian, for an assault whilst drunk, was fined \$1 at the police court yesterday.

The Marshal in Admiralty.

Yesterday the schooner Alpha for \$1225 cash—a very fair price.

able revenue, instead of endeavoring to wring from a very limited population an amount out of all comparison with what should be required for governing them—governing them well and providing all that is necessary for the maintenance and purposes of the Colony generally.

A MERCHANT.

Very few of the citizens of San Francisco have any idea of the misery and poverty that exists in the most liberal and generous city in the world. There are regions where the squalid poverty and there are regions where the far worse than anything ever seen in New York. In saying this, we do not refer to the regions inhabited by the degraded and semi-barbarous and wholly filthy Chinese, but to localities where white people seek to eke out a miserable existence. There are hundreds of persons here, with families depending upon them for support, who cannot earn more than a dollar and seventy-five cents a day, and with this meagre income they must feed a half-dozen mouths and clothe as many bodies. In such a position, they cannot afford to pay a great deal for house rent, and they know that householders do not let even the narrowest, darkest room for less than four or six dollars a month; and where two or three rooms are required, ten or fifteen dollars are demanded, and not a cent less will be taken. If some of our millionaires were philanthropists and had a soul above gain, they would make immortal names for themselves, and be beloved by hundreds of grateful hearts, by erecting a number of tenement houses, with suitable apartments for small families, and renting them at small rates. But we fear we have none of those who are made out of the right sort of metal. Here the old motto, "Every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," has obtained a foothold which we fear cannot be eradicated. Then again there is another class of unfortunates—men who have come to the East with but a few dollars in their pockets, and high hopes of "big things," but before they know it all their scanty means are gone, and they find themselves without a cent or a friend, and what is far worse without work. Having remained here until they are "dead broke," they find it impossible to get into the country to look for work. Hotels and lodging houses long ago adopted the rule of "pay in advance," and when the last dollar is expended the unfortunate fellows have found the bedrock and are in a condition bordering on despair. They have to live on what they can pick up here and there, and sleep God knows where. Many of these men go into the suburbs and beg, and are often abused and even driven to the point of starvation. Others travel in quest of work, and are a few days ago a poor fellow for some stranded

The Tariff.

Editor Colonist.—I was much surprised to read in your paper of yesterday a paragraph intimating that rumors were afloat that the Government intended raising the Tariff at the next meeting of the Council. I trust that this is mere rumor for anything more unwise, injudicious, or unjust than the raising of the tariff at the present juncture of affairs, could not possibly be conceived. The tariff is not a thing to be meddled with at each meeting of the Council, unless there be something egregiously wrong that requires immediate alteration. How are merchants and traders generally to regulate their business if they are to be subject to sudden and unforeseen changes in the tariff? Goods (especially those from England) have to be ordered 9/10, or even 12 months, before they are received, and orders that would be sent under such condition of the tariff, would not be sent under another. Is it right, then, that traders should be heavy losers from the inability or indifference of the Government to understand these things? I do not say that the present tariff is perfect, or that it could not be amended in some respects to advantage, but I contend that it is better for the trading community generally, that little incongruities in the present tariff should be borne rather than that sweeping alterations should be suddenly made. The tariff is already as high as can be well borne, and if the Government do not wish to diminish the already limited trade of the Colony they will endeavor rather to lessen than to increase the burdens of an already over-taxed people, and seek to adjust the expenditure of the Colony to its moderate but very respect-

A Mysterious Samson in Paris.

"Echoes from the Continent," in the London Herald, tells this story: "Verily, we live in mysterious times. I told you some time ago that there was at Paris, in the Rue de Peletier, an arena where the most sturdy athletes of France wrestle three times a week. A few days ago the manager received a letter signed 'An Amateur,' in which the said amateur proposed to fight, successively with all his champions, on the condition that he should preserve the strictest incognito; and that it would be as strictly respected. Agreed." The next evening a brougham stopped at the arena, and the amateur entered, wrapped in an ample cloak of black satin, enveloping him from head to foot. He sat down for a while. One of the strongest athletes put himself in a fighting attitude. The amateur threw off his cloak at once. A thrill of admiration ran through the spectators. His face and neck are covered with a thick black netting—a tissue of white silk strikingly delineates the prodigious muscles of his torso; he wears black gloves and white pumps; his drawers are of black velvet. He comes to the athlete; the fight begins and a dead silence. The wrestler tries to lay hold of the athlete. His hands must be of iron, for the athlete is wearing each time "ray" touch his sides. After three minutes of parrying the athlete succeeds in grasping the black-clad man by his back, and throws him on the ground. The crowd is frantic; a thunder of applause salutes the victory of the modern Samson, who again wraps himself in his black cloak and makes his exit by the door.

An Important Branch of Irish Trade in Danger.

At the Lisnaskea Agricultural Dinner, held on the 11th September, the President, Lord Erne, called the attention of the farmers to the important topic of the Irish butter trade. He was sorry that it did not hold the same command of the English markets which it used to do. He attributed this to the fault of the farmers themselves. He reminded them that they have now to compete with the butter from Holland and from France. The Dutch farmers have large dairies, and can make up a tub from one milking, which is then of one color, and is preferred to the Irish, which is too often made up piecemeal. The French are superior in cleanliness. The foreign butters are preferred to the Irish butter, because they are so fresh. All the foreign butter brought to England is sold within ten days of being churned. Foreign butters are scrupulously clean, while Irish butters contain hair and dirt of various kinds, as well as too much salt and brine, particularly that from the South of Ireland, and much too frequently that from the North. Lord Erne enforced the necessity of improvement if the Irish farmers did not wish to see their butter used only for greasing axles. He pointed out the Queen Victoria had to put her hand in her pocket the other day. The wife of a butter trader named George Frederick Williams, living at Newbury, presented her husband with three sets of a birth, and the royal widow sent the mother the usual gift of £1000. The wife's husband had been a gang of counterfeiters.

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The East Coast Steamer Again.

Editor Colonist.—Allow me to add to my letter of last week a few facts in illustration of the position I then maintained. Before the steamer Sir Jas. Douglas was put on this present service, Governor Kennedy visited all the settlements on the east coast. He conversed freely with the settlers and acquainted himself thoroughly with their interests. He was surprised and gratified to find, after what he had heard before to the contrary, the great extent of land adapted to agricultural and stock-raising purposes. He remarked on Cowichan alone, "that there was laid enough there to feed fifty thousand people." And he lamented that such districts should be destitute of direct communication with the Victoria market. The important question of building a wagon-road was mooted, but the great expense of doing this stood in the way. Yet it was seen to be indispensable that some means should be provided for sending produce regularly to market, and of thus benefiting the settlers, and at the same time keeping the money in the Colony, which we had been wont to send to our neighbors. The steamer Douglas was therefore put on and subsidized as a mail steamer. The consequence was, as Mr. Smith in his letter of Tuesday morning, truly remarks, these settlements made "renewed and vigorous efforts, displaying wonderful and praiseworthy energy," so that during the past year foreign butter has been nearly shut out of the market—the supply of bacon at one part of season was beyond the demand—hundreds of hogs have been shut up for slaughter. From Botcher's, farm and others at Cowichan and from Stafford's farm at Chemungas, beef cattle have been supplied of a quality that would have compared favorably with those of our richest grazing districts in the old country. Potatoes and other vegetables have been in constant supply, while I am informed on good authority that no foreign grain has been imported since the last harvest. These facts, Mr. Editor, speak for themselves. The settlements are in a thriving condition, and, as Mr. Smith observes, "it does seem hardly that the hopes of the herby fellows who have settled in the wilderness should ruthlessly be dashed to the ground just when things are beginning to brighten." On the mainland they have planted wheat, and are now reaping a good crop. They are to be seen in the main on the side of the DOCK, to water out of it after the arrival of the vessel.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.

of Alvarez Haywar vs. the T. fishing company, to recover promissory notes, judgment has been rendered in favor of plaintiff for \$3000 and costs.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.

The steamer Golden City arrived at Panama yesterday morning. I learn that the ship Asia was at Parnere Island, off Cape Horn 21st. The officers and crew were in the desert island for 81 days, every hardship, and were in a condition. They were finally the bark Professor Atry.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.

City sailed for Panama to-day. The ship was commanded by Captain Scabek.

Eastern States.

A man named Spencer, and residing at Paulsboro, New Jersey, appeared to be of the highest quality and are said to be worth several hundred dollars. He was arrested on Friday, on the force, charged with being the gang of counterfeiters.

Queen Victoria had to put her hand in her pocket.

The wife of a butter trader named George Frederick Williams, living at Newbury, presented her husband with three sets of a birth, and the royal widow sent the mother the usual gift of £1000. The wife's husband had been a gang of counterfeiters.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The Great Republic report late defaulting manager of the Sugar Refinery, upon his arrival represented himself as the man of the refinery. The merchants banquet to him and treated him most considerately. He played tennis for all it was worth, and vessels to load with sugar at the Refinery, discharged their age and appointed a new one, and drafts upon San Francisco to six thousand dollars, and got He undoubtedly absconded with a large quantity of opium, on his Republic, which the Chinese attempted to smuggle into this city, was packed into small tin secreted within the staves of two hundred cases of absinthe, from France on the Girondo, an cases imported on the Resolute seized for violation of the revenue laws, charged that the packages than thirty gallons, the capacity by law.

The P. M. S. Co. are to erect one of the new Point Bonita, north of Fort Point.

Last evening, as the ferry steamer was coming over Oakland, a short distance from the landing, into the barkentine Monitor sailing up the harbor. The night dark and it is stated that the no lights displayed, so that the Washoe did not perceive her late to stop the vessel or change so as to avoid a collision. The steamer left on the starboard side of the Monitor, and the Monitor, which had just been injured, named J. B. Howard, to the Times office, without any explanation. He was struck by the Monitor, and the Monitor was damaged.

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