

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:
One Year, (in advance) \$12 00
Six Months do 7 00
Three Months do 4 00
One Week do 1 00

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do do Richmond
do do Barkerville
do do Camerlown
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EVERYONE knows the extraordinary power that men who speak from their innermost feelings exercise on society. It is perfectly immaterial what the subject matter may be; their whole being seems to speak; hence, people the most uneducated carry conviction to their hearers, when men dealing in the choicest language, enriched by every trope and figure that deep reading or the closest study of the fine arts can bestow on the speaker, cannot produce a tithe of the impression. Many of our readers will remember Gough the temperance lecturer who created quite a sensation by his powerful eloquence in advancing that worthy cause. We learn by the last mail that a reformed burglar has taken to preaching, and has thrown the celebrated Surgeon quite into the shade; ladies go to enjoy the influence of his powerful language as they formerly went to be mesmerised, and enjoy all the delights of fainting fits and hysterics to their hearers' content. Thus it will be seen that a man out of luck may do a great deal of injury by persuading his hearers that misfortune is sure to happen to the town or community in which he has not been able to succeed; his listeners are apt to forget that his opinion is generated in his monstrous egotism, and is nowhere else to be found; they are carried away by his persuasive eloquence that comes from the very bitterness of his heart—the precise reflex of his feelings at the moment. Looking at the matter as seen at this moment, the reader will come to a very proper conclusion in classing such people as both unprincipled and heartless; in order to enjoy a vent for their own feelings they make a point of misleading all those who are not prepared by experience for such senseless outbursts. Many a poor fellow has felt the evil consequences of giving heed to these crackers; in having left a position where he was doing comparatively well, and where he had formed associations that were thus lost to him forever. Let our citizens look out for crackers in all ranks of life, they are always dangerous; they are people who would enrich themselves even if at the expense of every virtue; they are modern Neros, and would play up a merry jig if the whole city was burning and those neighbors who had conferred so many kindnesses upon them were being thrust into the street in hopeless beggary. Such people have been regaling the leiges with predictions about the desolating effects upon us of the creation of the great city at the other side of the Sound. It is to act like the loadstone mountain on Siebad, the Sailor's ship; it will draw the last remnants of our population from us; our whisky will be undrank, and our clams remain unopened. If people would give themselves time to think, they would see the absurdity of such random assertions; instead of our population decreasing by the formation of a considerable town on the other side, we shall most assuredly

be largely benefited. Business people may erect stores and trade on the other side. But on the other hand with a different form of Government and our tariff so modified as to make this place as near as may be a Free Port, we shall do the largest business of any community North of San Francisco, the completion of the Railway being of as much advantage to this port as any other place. It is of no use in our American

coal, assortments of European goods, and by and by our facilities for the repair of large vessels, will make us the centre of attraction, and so far from any town on the Sound drawing away our inhabitants it will have the reverse effect; every man or firm who has a place of business of any magnitude on the Sound will be compelled, for his or their own interest, to replenish stocks of some description of goods here. Our business streets will soon be thronged with business men, and the voices of the croakers will be drowned in the busy hum of trade. With a good example, they may reform and apply their time and talent to their own and the general welfare.

Friday, April 30.
AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—William Williams, supposed to be abounding in insanity, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday. The prison doctor had refused a certificate authorizing his detention as a lunatic.
Magistrate—Well, Williams, what have you to say for yourself?
Williams—Nothing, sir, I ain't committed no crime, 'cept I'm goin' to get married.
Magistrate—Get married?
Williams—Yes, Sir. Git married. And settle on a ranch.
Magistrate—On a ranch?
Williams—Yes, sir, on a farm. There's a heap of fine land on this island, your worship. And milk. I'm goin' to open a dairy.
Magistrate—Well, Williams, I'd like to see you at work—making yourself useful.
Williams—Thank you, sir, I'm obliged to you for your good remarks. I'll try to deserve 'em. I'm goin' to California. To marry a lady. (After a pause). A born'd lady.
Magistrate—You are discharged.
Williams—Thank you, sir, I shall go to the railroad terminus. I'll catch Bars and go the reward. G'mornin' sir.
The last seen of the eccentric Williams: he was leaning languidly against a post in front of the Barrack's singing in a low voice a negro melody commencing:
"Oh, if I had a scoldin' wife,
I'd lick her sure as born;
I'd take her down to the Terminus
And trade her off for corn."

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following account has been issued of the gross public income and expenditure of Great Britain in the year ended September 30, 1868: The customs produced £22,590,000; the excise £19,875,000; stamps, £9,250,000; taxes (land and assessed), £3,507,000; property tax, £7,281,000; Postoffice, £4,500,000; crown lands (net), £247,000 and miscellaneous, £2,867,561, making a total income of £70,307,561. The ordinary expenditure was: the interest on debt, bonds, bills, etc., £26,495,774 18s. 7d.; charges on consolidated fund, £1,860,474 13s. 9d. and supply services, £43,820,740 7s. 9d., thus making a total of £72,176,986 18s. 1d. ordinary expenditure. The expenditure for fortifications under special acts was £865,000, and the total expenditure was, therefore, £72,981,986 18s.

INCIDENTAL CONFLAGRATION.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, as Mr. N. O. Murray, baker, of Fort street, was retiring to rest, he observed from the window of his room a dense smoke rising from the yard in the rear of Sehl's furniture warerooms. He issued immediately to the street and informed Sergeant Bowden, who, having aroused Mr. Sehl, made an examination of the premises and found a quantity of rubbish on fire in the rear of Mrs. Mahoney's house on Broughton street. Near the burning rubbish were five or six bales of hay and a number of empty backing boxes communicating with the house. Had the smoke not attracted the attention of Mr. Murray, a heavy fire must have occurred; as the entire neighborhood is little better than a tinder box.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—William Anderson, the crimp, was sent for trial before the Court of Assizes, yesterday.

The Lost Bark John Bright.

From Mr. Neil Morrison, a shipwright at Port Ladlow, we learn the following further and important particulars: The Captain of the John Bright was a Welshman by birth, and, as our informant says, "as fine a man as he ever met with." His wife was a Chilean lady, which accounts for the long flying curly hair that was observed on the remains. They had five children with them—two girls and three boys, the eldest boy about 12 years of age, and the youngest a girl about 4 years of age. The servant girl was not among those found, and it is well known that Indians never kill children, so that there is reason to believe that the girl and children are still living and in the hands of the savages. These facts may be relied on, and require very little consideration for point clearly to what our citizens have to do. We have been informed that our duty as white men is perfectly understood by some of our fellow citizens, to the number of 50, who are prepared with Henry rifles and six-shooters to go up to the scene of the murders and wipe out the whole tribe of murderers; and this may yet be done. The Executive does not proceed at this time to administer summary justice for this terrible crime. At this same point on the coast, the Kingfisher, then the Alpha, and now the John Bright were lost; how many more no one can tell. Vessels in going out of the Straits, if met by a South-west gale would be driven precisely on that part of the beach where the wreck of the John Bright now lies. Should any hesitation be shown by the Government in dispatching the force requisite to punish the savages, the expedition above named will be at once organized, and the whole tribe, mustering some 300 adults, made food for the orow. It is the intention of the volunteers, if their plans should be carried out, that the Indian children belonging to the tribe should be brought down here and afforded Christian instruction. We strongly recommend that a limit be fixed for the time allowed the Executive for action, and at the termination, let our people vindicate their white blood and Christian teaching and rush off to the rescue of the poor lambs who are believed to be now in the claws of these wild beasts. A large expedition was formed and proceeded to Bute Inlet to avenge the death of the workmen and packers who were butchered there. Governor Seymour accompanied that force and doubtless saw that the ends of justice were attained. If his presence was necessary then, it is much more so now, when there are white children to be rescued and a long list of crimes to be atoned for. The locality to be reached is close to our doors and will not be productive of expense or inconvenience, as the war vessels can go straight to the spot and the difficulties of pursuit, if the savages take to flight, will be nothing to speak of. Vengeance quick and sure must be dealt, if by the hands of the Executive so much the better; but delay would now be criminal.

DEMOLITION.—The old Hudson Bay Bakery, on Bond street, near Fort, has been demolished. This building was one of the oldest in the city, and at a time when the Hudson Bay Company ruled the Colony was presided over by a jolly Scotchman, known to the residents as "Jemmy the Baker." "Jemmy," who was a genial soul, kneaded his last loaf long ago; and after his departure the building became a drug-store; next a tin-shop; then a junk-shop, a coffee-grinding establishment and a lodging-house in rapid succession; finally it fell into a state of disrepair and neglect, until, trembling beneath its own weight, it has been torn down and carried away for fire-wood. Yule!

SMASHING WINDOWS.—A woman named Elizabeth Thurber, on Wednesday night, smashed in the windows of the Do Drop Inn, on Yates' street, and was taken to the Barracks for her pains. Yesterday the saloon presented a sorry appearance. O'Connell's figurative coach-and-four might have been driven through any portion of it with perfect ease. Thurber stands over, until today for examination. It is said she lately came down from the mines, stating that she had been a "gold digger."

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.—Attention has been frequently called to the practice some people indulge in of riding and driving, better-skilled upon the fine new bridge lately erected over James Bay. There is a heavy penalty for all such infractions of the law, and the Police threaten to seize future delinquents should the practice be persisted in.

BEAR BALL.—The Victoria Nine will play the Collegiate School Nine at Beacon Hill on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Both Nines contain some expert players.

MASONIC.—The adjourned Annual Convocation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scottish Masons of British Columbia will take place on Saturday next the 1st day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Masonic Hall.

PIC-NIC.—Governor and Mrs. Seymour entertained Mr. Holladay, Miss Campbell of Portland, and others of the excursionists, at a picnic, held at Langford Lake, yesterday. The party returned to town early in evening.

THE PORT DELAWARE.—The Port Delaware will be ready for a in about two weeks. She will be commanded by Capt. Hornsby.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE.—The Steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster at 11 o'clock last night and will return this afternoon.

The Tariff Commission.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I observe that His Excellency has added two agriculturists and one miner to the Commission appointed to revise the Tariff. So far so good. But, Mr. Editor, are our small but growing manufacturing interests to be ignored? And our coal and lumbermen, are their claims not to be considered in any revision that may be made? Surely, where every other class is represented so largely, there can be no objection of ignoring the important elements of prosperity I have named.

Triple Murder and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—A horrible murder was committed here yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Early yesterday morning a man threw himself into the Delaware and was drowned. Subsequently, a handkerchief was found in the water bearing the name of "Blackstone." This afternoon the body of a man named Blackstone, of the firm of Panston & Blackstone, picture framers, 912 Market street, was found in the Delaware. Arriving there the parties found another party of police in possession, and that Blackstone's wife and two small children were dead, having been chopped to pieces with an axe.

It appears that previous to committing the murder, Blackstone wrote a letter to his wife's father in Connecticut, saying he had killed his wife and children and would kill himself. A party in Connecticut telegraphed to the police authorities here, who went to the house and found the dead bodies, as before related, and were investigating the case when the dead body of the father was brought in.

On Blackstone's body was found a paper stating he had been robbed and was a ruined man, and giving this as a reason for the deed.

His wife appears to have been killed while lighting a fire in the stove on Monday morning, as the neighbors heard a noise at that time. The children were killed in bed up stairs, and carried down and laid at the feet of their mother. Blackstone was probably insane.

A Pretended Peddler leaves a Pack at a Farm House.

AN ARMED MAN DISCOVERED IN IT—HE IS SHOT AND KILLED.

(From the Joliet (Ill.) Signal.)
A short time since, just at dark, a peddler, carrying a large pack, appeared at the door of a wealthy farmer in the town of Green Garden, in this county, and requested the privilege of remaining over night. The farmer, being away from home, was informed by the hired man that he could not stay. He then requested the privilege of leaving his pack until morning, as he was very tired and could not carry it any farther that night. This was granted and the pack deposited in the corner of the sitting room. During the evening some of the females of the household had occasion to move it, and taking hold of it discovered that there was something suspicious about the contents. The hired man was called, and upon taking hold of it found that it contained a man. He quickly stepped into an adjoining room and returning with a revolver, motioned the family to stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three shots into it. A piercing shriek issued from it, and on ripping off the outside covering a man with a large bowie knife and revolver clenched in his hands, was found waltering in his blood. Two of the shots had proved fatal. The neighbors were alarmed, but no traces of the peddler who left the precious pack could be found.

Taken by a mere accident, doubtless, a shocking case of robbery and perhaps murder was prevented. It was doubtless a plot to rob the farmer, as it was known that he had a large sum of money in the house. An inquest was held over the body on the following morning, and the verdict was that the killing was justifiable. No clue leading to the discovery of the name of the victim or his accomplice has as yet been ascertained. Such summary justice is seldom meted out to the guilty.

DRINKING IN OLDEN TIMES.—There is a story told in the People's Journal which gives a good idea of the drinking style of the last century, and which ought not to be overlooked. This is what our grandfathers took for honor. The Lord Panmure here spoken of was, I believe, the father of the present Lord Dalhousie. Two young English noblemen were paying a visit to Lord Panmure, who gave the first toast, which was, "All hats in the fire, or £20 on the table." Four hats were immediately in the fire. One of the English noblemen gave the next toast, "All coats in the fire, or £50 on the table." Four coats were committed to the flames. The other English gentleman gave the next, "All boots in the fire, or £100 on the table." The whole of the boots were committed to the flames. Panlathie's toast came next, which was, "Two fore-teeth in the fire, or £200 on the table." When Panlathie put his teeth out and threw them in the fire. The English noblemen looked amazed. He had ivory teeth unknown to them; and Panlathie went home without hat, coat or boots, but he had £200 in his pocket. Lord Panmure thought much of his tenant after that.



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FRENCH PRESERVES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Tobacco, Boots, etc.**
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We are in the habit of boasting that we have in Esquimaux one of the finest harbors in the world, which is in a great measure true; and we feel very much put-out of the way if any suggestion is made that bears the appearance of ignoring the advantages we prize so highly. But we forget that evils may exist, that more than counterbalance the benefits to be derived; for instance: we have fine land on Salt Spring Island, but if the place be infested with outbreak Indians, what is the land worth? We have a splendid harbour at Esquimaux undoubtedly, but our whole vicinity is infested by a gang of scoundrels who make a regular principle of running off the sailors from the vessels that may be lying there, particularly Her Majesty's ships. These poor deluded sailors are promised five dollars a day on the other side, when the object is merely to secure them to make crews for vessels trading to the timber ports on the Sound; the crews of these timber vessels making a point of leaving the moment the vessels enter the harbors. What care the crimps that the poor fellows they entice away are frequently exposed to the most terrible privations; that to escape absolute starvation they are obliged to work, as they would refuse to work at home or on board a British ship, for mere existence? The unfortunate men who are so infatuated as to leave their ships at the instigation of runners, when required to make up a crew, are kept in a state of maudlin drunkenness, until the ship for which they are intended by the crimp leaves; the latter exerts an exorbitant price for the captain or agent, per man, for the sailors, including their wages, which he manages to keep entirely to himself, on the pretence that the wretched runaway now at his mercy has obtained the whole amount in board, drinks, &c. Should Jack turn restive on his hands, he (Jack) is either beaten in a cruel, heartless manner, or hounded and put on board the ship like a dead hog; the captains of these timber vessels who are forced to become parties to such disgraceful proceedings, because their crews leave by arrangement with the crimps, are fully prepared for any refractoriness on the part of the half-crazed victim when he shows himself on deck, and the revolting cruelties inflicted on these misguided men, are dreadful to think of. The bitterness of their reflections, the remembrance of the kindness and attention of which they were always the objects, particularly on board the British men-of-war, where every want is supplied, where in fact every reasonable desire is satisfied, and between which and himself, there is now an impassable gulf—turns everything in and around him to gall. To rid himself of his horrible reflections, he brutalises himself with drink; becomes, for the sake of the beastly existence so attainable, a rowdy blackguard, and probably ends his worthless life in a State penitentiary. To those unacquainted with the vile traffic in human life carried on by these crimps, a traffic whose horrors far exceed those of the slave trade in its worst features, our description of the treatment of runaway sailors may appear overdrawn; but we have in no way exaggerated the picture, and in fact have, out of consideration for the feelings of our readers, refrained from stating some of the more disgusting particulars. We ask our citizens in the name of humanity to set their faces against this atrocious system. We feel convinced that if our people would use such means as lie within their power they could do much to put an end to it. If they could only think that these poor fellows have relatives at home who look for their return; that until their abduction by degraded rascals their tendencies and impulses were good; they still felt the influence of home, improved and made pure, by the discipline physically and morally on board of the ships, where their kindly feelings are usually expanded, and where, if they remained, they would be a pride to those that knew them at home, and an honor to the noble old flag that they sail under. Instead of becoming miserable objects from degradation and disease, they carry their heads aloft with honest, patriotic pride in being the orthodox British tars renowned throughout the

world. Our tradesmen must never lose sight of the fact that the existence of any such villainous system of robbery, as is commonly practiced here by these crimps, leading, as in the case before the court the other day, to the destruction of human life, and very serious loss to the owners of vessels visiting this port, is destroying the source of their greatest profit—the shipping trade. What vessel would come here for supplies at the imminent risk of losing an entire crew, involving a loss of from \$1500 to \$2000? The answer is clear; our port would be avoided like a plague spot. We have heard people deplore the departure of the Zealous, with the consequent loss of about \$400,000 a year to the Colony; but did these people consider that the English taxpayers who had to provide that sum also paid for every sailor sent to this station about \$500, and that nearly fifty of these sailors have been enticed to run away from that vessel, involving a loss to the English public of \$25,000? The Zealous has gone, but we warn the people of this Colony that if crimps are allowed to ply their vile occupation amongst our ships, the whole of the navy will be removed, and Valparaiso will be adopted as the station for the Pacific. It is therefore necessary that something should be done to put a stop to the evil, not merely on moral grounds, or as being our duty as British subjects and good members of society, but for the sake of self-interest. Everyone should aid by every means in his power in repressing it.

Friday, April 23
ANNEXATION RUMORS came thick and fast over the wires last night. It is said that a strong party in Canada are advocating the change, and that many in London favor it. We are not among those who believe that Annexation is probable; but stranger things happen every day. Events crowd swiftly upon us, and the statesman who five years ago rode upon the topmost wave of popular favor, could no more expect to succeed to-day by an expression of the views he then entertained than he could hope to fly. How far Annexation would benefit British North America it is difficult to say; but the thing is certain: the day on which Great Britain parts with her colonies will witness her fall from the proud position which for centuries she has held as the most enlightened, liberal and powerful nation on the face of the earth.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clark, arrived from Nanaimo and way ports last evening about 7 o'clock. She brought 12 passengers, 5 head of cattle, dead hogs, oats, potatoes, eggs, butter, charcoal and some coal for government use. She left the Lincoln and Washington coalings. No news of importance; weather fine.

RIGHT AGAIN.—We learn that his Excellency the Governor, through the American Consul, has extended an invitation to Mr. Holladay and party to make Government House their home during their stay in this city. This is another move in the right direction. Let the good work go on!

THE RETURN OF HON. JOSEPH HOWE to represent the County of Hants in the Dominion Parliament is a severe blow to the anti-Confederationists, although they certainly find a crumb of comfort in having two Antis to represent them from two other counties. The name of "Joe" Howe is a household word in Nova Scotia; and his return indicates an important change in the tone of popular sentiment in that province.

THERE are now on the way to the Pacific seven fishing schooners from Boston and other Massachusetts ports; to be employed in the fishing business principally in the Okhotsk Sea, and it is asserted that a large number of vessels now on the Newfoundland banks are to be transferred to the North Pacific fisheries.

REMOVED COMBINATION.—It was rumored on the street yesterday that the steamers George S. Wright and Gussie (Telfair had combined, and that the rate for freight to and from Victoria is now \$5 per ton. The intelligence came via private dispatch.

THE COWICHAN RESERVE.—It is reported that the Cowichan Indian reserve, by order of the Governor, will be resurveyed, and that an effort will be made to allay the rebellious spirit which has begun to manifest itself among the East Coast tribes.

TAX wounded crimp Andersen, shot by the mate of the Alaska on Saturday evening last, is nearly well. Mr. White has been liberated in \$1900 bail. The Alaska sails to-day for Shanghai, China.

From the West Coast.
SIX MORE BODIES OF THE BARK "JOHN BRIGHT'S" PEOPLE FOUND WITH THEIR HEADS CUT OFF! THEY WERE WITHOUT DOUBT MURDERED BY THE INDIANS.—GRATIFYING NEWS FROM THE ROYS EXPEDITION.
Capt. Spring's schooner Reserve, Captain Francis, arrived from the West Coast early yesterday morning, bringing a full cargo of oils and furs. The weather has been boisterous along the coast; but no fresh wrecks are reported. By this arrival we glean additional intelligence of the fate of the people of the wrecked English bark John Bright. It is sorrowful enough. Six more bodies have been found, and their position and appearance leave not the slightest room for doubt that they have been cruelly murdered by the Keskiah Indians. Captain Christensen of the schooner Surprise, it will be remembered, brought the first news of the wreck to Victoria on the seventh of March last. He had visited the spot, passed over a long line of coast and discovered the fleshless remains of two human bodies, said by the Indians to have come ashore dead from the wreck. Upon his return to the West Coast, about two weeks ago, he visited the very same part of the coast over which he had gone on his previous visit, and, to his horror and amazement, found the headless trunks of six dead men, who from their appearance had apparently been killed within a few days. Capt. Christensen's belief is that these men were alive when he first discovered the wreck and that they were secured in the bush from the Indians; that one by one they came from their hiding places down to the beach to procure food to relieve their misery, and were ruthlessly slaughtered by the savages. But we will let the Captain tell the sad story in his own way.

KEFOUR, March 30th, 1869.
DEAR SIR.—There is no doubt on my mind now as to the fate of the crew of the bark John Bright, wrecked here in February last. The most of them, if not all, have been murdered by the Indians. The following are the additional facts ascertained. We arrived here yesterday at noon, and were informed by the Indians that six dead bodies were lying on the beach outside of the harbor. This morning I took a canoe and went out to see them. We found five bodies near high water-mark not many yards apart, and buried them the best way we could. The two first ones were much decayed and had no heads, but appeared otherwise not disfigured. Of the others, two were skeletons; the fifth body was that of a big, stout man, not much decayed; it had a hole right through its back and no head; the sixth body had been already buried by the Indians at quite a distance from the rest, and they did not care to let me see it, but told me that the body was not injured a bit, only the head was not there. On my way out I landed at the village and walked through it to see what they had amongst them; but a crowd of howling Indians soon collected around us and followed us wherever we went carrying knives under their blankets. "But I had Ghyver, Chief of Claycoot, with me and therefore did not feel much alarmed about them doing me any harm. The Indians also told me that some of them had found the leg of a body yesterday with an india-rubber boot on, which they stripped off and left the leg. I looked for it to-day but could not find it anywhere. In conclusion I beg to state that if the Government do not take any more notice of this affair than they have on former occasions, for one would beg to be excused from coming amongst the Indians on this coast after this trip. Yours truly,
J. CHRISTENSEN.

At the time the news of the disaster reached Victoria, the Governor was called on by the press to send a gunboat down to the scene of the wreck, but no action was taken. We are even told that the Missionary from Barclay Sound made personal application to the same effect; but again, nothing was done. If it turns up now upon investigation—which no doubt will be instituted now if it is pretty well established that all the poor creatures are dead—that Capt. Christensen's opinion is the correct one, no condemnation too severe could be visited upon the Executive.

Capt Francis spoke Roys' party of whalers. They had been outside five days on a cruise in the steamer Emma and returned with two large whales in tow; third one was lost by the parting of a line. The party were all in good health and spirits.

KISSING HIS WIFE WHILE DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Eckerson, who died of hydrophobia at Saddle River, N. J., had to be held by five or six men, and during his lucid intervals begged to kiss his wife, who was very ill in another part of the house. Just before his last dreadful fit he pleaded so piteously to kiss her once more before he died that, risking the consequences, they took her to his bed. The dying man carefully wiped the froth from his face, and compressing his teeth tightly to prevent any of the poisonous saliva exuding from his mouth, kissed the lips which he had so often pressed in love and affection, and then resolutely turning away, after bidding her adieu forever, relapsed into another dreadful paroxysm and died.

A SCOTCH minister in a strange parish, wishing to know what his people thought of his preaching, questioned the Beadle: "What do they say of Mr. —?" [his predecessor.] "Oh," said the Beadle, "they say he is not sound." "What do they say of the new minister?" [himself.] "Oh, they say he's all sound!"

Among some prisoners lately arraigned before the Liverpool Police Court, was a woman who made her first appearance at the Court on the charge of drunkenness.

The Great Boat Race on the Thames.
OXFORD VICTORIOUS.
LONDON, March 18th.—The great boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews was decided yesterday. The banks of the Thames were crowded with spectators, from the coster-monger up to the royal duke. Houses and windows of houses fronting the river at Barnes, Mortlake and Putney, brought fabulous prices from people anxious to get the best view of the race; and even the permission to stand upon a wall was regarded as being worth a few shillings. The race was from Putney to Mortlake—about 4½ miles. The boats measured 56 feet 4 inches. The names and weights of the crews are as follows:
Oxford—S. H. Woodhouse, 156 pounds; R. Tabourdin, 167 pounds; T. S. Baker, 178 pounds; F. Williams, 171 pounds; J. C. Tinsie, 192 pounds; A. C. Yarborough, 168 pounds; W. D. Benson, 163 pounds; S. D. Darbishire, 163 pounds; D. Neilson, 111 pounds (cockswain).
Cambridge—J. A. Rushton, 161 pounds; J. H. Ridley, 163 pounds; J. W. Dale, 168 pounds; E. J. Young, 176 pounds; W. F. McMichael, 172 pounds; W. H. Anderson, 159 pounds; P. H. Mellor, 164½ pounds; J. D. Goldie, 170 pounds; H. B. Gordon, 106 pounds (cockswain).

The Oxford crew was the first to leave their boat yard, followed by the Cantabs in six or seven minutes, rowing in beautiful time; but unfortunately, the absence of the stretcher's work during practice was painfully marked, while Oxford showed greater advantage than during the training, and the lift on the boat was very fine. When the crews came down to their stations a cheer went up for both boats. The start took place at 4 o'clock p. m. amid a scene of the utmost enthusiasm, the friends of the crews on each bank giving their favorites an encouraging cheer as they went away. The Oxonians pulled a splendid long sweep, while the Cantabs pulled short vigorous strokes. The race was a series of sprints, in which the dark blues had the best of it. Their competitors, to use a slang phrase, "pumped out" long before the course had been covered, and the game little Oxonians dashed along, gradually keeping ahead, and pulled across the line, putting on a magnificent spurt, in twenty-two and one-half seconds, the fastest time on record.

Fearful Catastrophe.
EXPLOSION OF AN AUSTRIAN FRIGATE.
The explosion of the Austrian frigate Radetzky has been mentioned in our cable dispatches with a reference also to the fearful loss of life by the catastrophe. The following details are communicated in a letter to the London Post, dated at Vienna on the 22nd Feb.:

The first news of the catastrophe was received here by the naval section of the War Ministry about three p. m. on Saturday by a telegram from the commander of the island and fortress of Lissa, in which it is stated that the optic telegraph stationed at Fort Wellington had signalled the information that at a distance of about ten miles to the northeast of the island an Austrian frigate was blown up. The commander of the island instantly telegraphed to the vessels stationed at Trieste and Zara and to the commander of the squadron at Gravesend, to proceed at once to the scene of the accident; and the iron-clad frigate Ferdinand Max, as well as the gunboat Hum and the steamer Andreas Hofer, were immediately despatched to Lissa with orders to render any assistance that was necessary and possible under the circumstances.

A deputation of the corporation of Lissa also set out to the place where the accident had occurred, and on their return yesterday they telegraphed that of the whole crew and marines on board, numbering in all 364 men besides the captain, only 23 had been able to save their lives by swimming.

The Radetzky was under sail on a cruise for gun practice, and had no steam up, so that the accident could not have been caused by the explosion of the boiler or a cylinder. According to the meagre authentic reports which have reached the war office and the newspapers, wet cartridges were being dried in the powder room. The ammunition had been unpacked and quantities of powder were lying about on the floor, and the workmen were consequently commanded to enter the room only in felt slippers. They, however, came in with their boots on, without putting felt slippers over them. The powder coming in contact with the hard soles of the boots, ignited from the friction caused thereby and a terrific explosion sent the vessel and 340 men to destruction.

The list of persons who have been saved contains the names of the naval cadet Karl Barth, that of the pilot Devoich, the first mate and two sailors—all of them seriously injured. Five sailors are injured but slightly; the two quartermasters, the firemen and ten sailors escaped unhurt. All others perished; among them were seven commissioned officers, seven naval cadets, two physicians and five engineers, who had almost all of them been present at the battle of Lissa. The chaplain was fortunately absent, and so was a young cadet named Fritz, who was three days before the catastrophe removed to the hospital at Pola. The marines on board were nearly all recruits. There were two powder rooms in the vessel—one in the front near the bow, and the other just underneath the officers' cabin. All the metal in these powder rooms was made of copper, and the lanterns had panes of so-called Marienglass—Muscovy glass.

The Radetzky was an iron-clad steam frigate of 1,826 tons burden, with engines of 300 horse power. She was armed with 29 20-pounders, and commanded by the naval Captain Adolphus Ritter von Donalik, of Vienna, who at the battle of Lissa commanded the Donau.

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

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all kinds of sores, warts, bad legs, warts, eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the inflamed structure. It heals by cleansing all ulcers with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.
This Ointment, from its penetrating and stimulating nature, will prove invaluable. After commencing with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.
This class of diseases may be cured by wellrubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.
This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy cure than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.
These complaints are most distressing and usually complain which frequently creep upon us by slight, unobtrusive or trifling beginnings, of which little or no notice is taken until they begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by using Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where dropsical swellings are most frequently seated.

Files, Flatulas, and Internal Inflammation.
These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of indigestion, and the knowledge of the most delicate friends. Persons suffer for years from Files and Flatulas, and are often obliged to seek the aid of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which effect a permanent cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailments to any one.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Bladder and Gravel.
Are immediately relieved and cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it is gradually absorbed, and the disease is completely dissipated; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:
Bad Legs, Gout, Scalds, Burns, Contracted, and Sore Nipples, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Dropsical Swellings, Scrofula, Scabby Scrofula, Ringworm, King's Evil, Files, Flatulas, and Internal Inflammation, Dropsical Swellings, Disorders of the Kidneys, Bladder and Gravel, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds, All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARD, an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:
"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.
"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent, protracted cough, from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly refreshed in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. 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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 1, 1869

WHENEVER any possible amelioration of our present condition is proposed, and its various advantages discussed, the argument is usually brought to a close by the conditional addendum, "when the expenses of Government are reduced," or when we are rid of the present system of Government; the feeling being that any new system must be better and cheaper than the present one. Now, such being the state of public sentiment, let us ask what are the people of this colony doing to achieve the revolution which it is evidently their desire to bring about? Have they petitioned the Home Government? are they taking care that by expressing themselves at public meetings and elsewhere, they are unmistakably clear about the matter, so that any objections they may raise should not be misunderstood, and attributed to some factions discontented with a few, and really expressing only the feelings of the minority? We can assure those who are sincerely desirous of a change, that there is a systematic course of deception being practised between the Executive and the people; unworthy men talk about the street as if they listened to and sympathized with the people in their efforts to remove the present expensive Government, and then take the earliest opportunity of assuring the Executive that the people are quite contented and happy. That such things are, we have good reason to believe, and under such circumstances, it is no wonder that our citizens are beginning to think that any relief through the present Executive is simply out of the question. There is, therefore, only one way of obtaining the redress asked for, and that is, by appealing at once to the Home Government. The twaddle advanced by those who wish to divert the people's attention from this line of procedure, is to the effect that the Colonial Office in Downing street is the source whence all our troubles flow; that our much abused Executive is only the unfortunate tool of the malevolent Colonial Secretary, who is busily occupied in hatching all kinds of dreadful plots for the destruction of the Colony. He is represented as a perfect fiend; he wishes to depopulate the Colony, and the means he has adopted to accomplish this is to send out certain poor, inoffensive men who are required to occupy certain nominal positions, and make laws that will enable them to draw big salaries and prevent the people earning the means to pay them. He is so determined to accomplish his atrocious designs that he requires every useful enactment to be sent to him lest any incaution or momentary weakness on the part of our humane Executive should betray them into granting the people any measure that would bring about a more prosperous state of things. Such a monstrous absurdity is daily foisted on our citizens with the expectation of its being received as a truth. How long are the people of this Colony going to allow themselves to be cajoled by a parcel of miserable hangers? Will the people never learn that they have the power in their own hands, and can bring about a change when they choose to do so by a unanimous effort? It is ridiculous to suppose that the small number of inhabitants in this Colony can ever look for a reduced tariff, or accomplish any public improvement of magnitude, or such as would tend to increase their prosperity to any considerable extent, while they are required to pay the present enormous salaries to officials. Our whole strength and substance is absorbed by the Government, and even that has every appearance of being about exhausted. A quick and decisive step must be taken, but it must unmistakably emanate from the people. The folly of allowing themselves to be misled by talking embodiments of buncombe, has been severely visited on the colonists; the representations laid before the Colonial Office have been so much at variance and so numerous that the Colonial Secretaries have been compelled to give up the solution of the problem in despair. One after another they have shown themselves

ready and willing to do all that lay in their power to assist the people of this Colony in forming a Government most suitable to its population and requirements, and every change has only tended to complicate matters more inextricably and to produce louder complaints on the part of the governed. And why? Because the people have never been represented in any of the changes that have taken place. The proper course is self-apparent; the colonists must determine on the kind of government they require and have it clearly stated in a memorial to the Home Government accompanied by a monster petition signed by the colonists themselves, and they may rest perfectly satisfied that it will be at once complied with. It is mere nonsense to assert that the English Government has any other desire than that of the prosperity and happiness of the colonists at large, and no obstacle will be thrown in the way, no matter how that end is to be attained, so long as the colonists are unanimous.

Wednesday, April 28 The International Cricket Match. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16, 1869. According to promise I now send you some account of the proceedings of the Cricketers since their departure from Victoria. The trip down on the steamer Active was very enjoyable; we had calm weather the first two days, and after that a stiff breeze from the North which helped us along considerably; the passage was made in 3 days and 23 hours, reaching San Francisco at 9:30 a. m. on the 12th. Soon after leaving Victoria a ballot was taken for Captain, resulting in the selection of Mr. Drake; the choice was doubtless a good one and gave general satisfaction. No one suffered from sea sickness, or at any rate none confessed the soft impeachment. Schools of whales, shoals of porpoises, seals, sea lions and the like, formed the staple excitement on board, when these failed pelting the sea gull's with lumps of coal was considered great fun. However, as most of your readers have made at one time or other the passage to or from San Francisco, I will abstain from any further remarks on this head. The Victorians met with a kindly greeting on the wharf from sundry members of the California Cricket Club, and proceeded to their quarters at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, on Bush street. In the afternoon they visited the ground, which is situated about two miles from the centre of the city, and had two or three hours' practice. This was repeated on the two following days, the 13th and 14th, and it is very fortunate that the Victoria team have had so much time allowed previous to the match, as the ground is very different from Beacon Hill, being very hard and lively, which causes the ball to shoot in a very vicious manner, indeed I think most of the Victorians will be black and blue by the time they have fulfilled all their cricketing engagements here. The ground and buildings connected therewith are a speculation of Messrs. Hutton & Kohler; they have the support of all the Cricket and Ball Clubs in the city. There are about five acres closely fenced with boards ten feet high; inside the enclosure is a carriage drive and well-kept track all round the ground; also a grand stand capable of accommodating 500 people, refreshment saloons, dressing rooms, messes, tents, etc., in short everything necessary for the comfort of the players and spectators. The first and the match was commenced yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, and was to have been continued today, but unluckily there has been a steady rainfall all the morning rendering play out of the question; it will therefore be concluded to-morrow, but the steamer leaving in the morning for Portland I can only give you particulars of the first day's play in this letter. The Victoria Eleven were under engagement to play two additional matches with the St. George's and Pioneer Clubs respectively, should they have time to spare before their return home. I now append the full score of yesterday's play:

Table with 2 columns: CALIFORNIA and VICTORIA. Lists players and their scores for the first innings.

The Californians won the toss and elected to go in first, sending Messrs. Chisholm and Whitaker to the bowling of Guerra and Richardson, the field being placed as follows: Howard, wicket keeper; Pooley, point; Drake cover point; Barnett, long stop; Tye and Ball, long slip and long off; Wilson and Hemmingway, long leg and leg on; Walker, short leg. Whitaker was the first to depart, giving a chance to Long On, after making a very careful eight; Chisholm, who was playing with great judgment, was then joined by Davies, who, after a contribution of five, passed the ball to Slipp; Christian following gave a chance to Long Off, not taken, but incautiously stopping between wickets to pick up his hat was run out; Peel in next, then Chisholm taken by Howard at the

wicket a sharp catch, but not before he had made 17; his place was taken by Gorman, the Captain of the California Eleven, who looked like run-getting, but was fortunately secured at point off Pooley who had relieved Guerra at the lower wicket; Peel had next to succumb to a trimmer from Richardson, after playing well for his fifteen; the remainder of the wickets were taken without much trouble and the innings closed just before lunch for 80 runs—a very fair total considering the good quality of the bowling. There was very little hitting, most of the runs being made behind the wicket by slips and draws. Guerra fielded well at point; the longstopping was rather loose, the score showing nine byes. After lunch Ball and Barnett were sent to the wicket to the bowling of Gorman (test underhand) and Crossley (slow round arm). Ball did not stay long, letting one from Gorman pass by; Tye, the hope of the Victorians, made 5 only, and then playing forward to a short pitch ball fell a victim to the wiles of Crossley; Pooley only scored 1 and was bowled out in an underhand sort of way; Howard then joined Barnett, but the latter misjudging a run had to depart, after making 8 by careful play; Guerra, in next, but trying to 'take liberties' with a straight one from Crossley lost his wicket; Wilson and Howard then got together, and increased the score by 20 runs before they were parted, Wilson going first, Howard soon followed suit, but made the score of the day, 18, in good style, including two fours, etc.; Walker presented the score with a 'duck's egg'; Drake very nearly did the same; then Richardson, after making a smashing hit for 4 somewhere out Alameda way, got his leg in front; Hemmingway carried out his bat for a neat innings of 0. After a short interval the Californians went in for their second, Richardson and Pooley bowling, and when time was called 3 wickets were down for 28 runs, in which, as will be seen by the score, there were no less than 16 byes and legbyes. The match will be concluded to-morrow, Saturday, unless prevented by weather, and promises to be a very closely contested game. Much excitement is manifested in regard to the result and the betting which prior to the match was 3 to 2 in favor of Victoria, is now even. There were about 1500 people visiting the ground in the course of the day and a capital ball played at intervals.

The Victorians are much pleased with the hearty welcome extended to them by the California Clubs and the kind attention paid to them on all sides. The leading places of amusement have sent complimentary tickets to the Cricketers to be used during their stay in this city. San Francisco swarms with old Victorians, nearly all of whom seem to be in business or employment of some sort; but many I imagine would return to British Columbia if the old place went ahead. The ironclad Zealous arrived here yesterday afternoon; I have not heard how long she will stay, but presume some of the officers will be present at the contest to-morrow. It is reported that a steamer will be laid on next week for Victoria direct.

STUMPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20th April, 1869. In my last letter of the 16th inst. I described the match to the end of the first day's play. On Saturday, 17th, play was resumed at 11 o'clock, McDougall and Chisholm going to the wickets to the bowling of Richardson and Pooley, the score then standing at 28, with 8 wickets down. McDougall was the first to go, giving the wicket-keeper a chance after scoring 8. Crossley, a Nottingham man, did not sustain the reputation of that famous cricketing county, being caught at the slips for a ciphur. Gorman now joined Chisholm, making a very difficult wicket to take; however, Richardson found his way to Chisholm's timber-yard, and that gentleman went back to the tent for 6. Peel, an old member of the celebrated Broughton Club, of Manchester, now came in, and runs were made apace, bringing Guerra on, as a change he succeeded in bowling Peel. Whitaker was the next to show, but here Gorman was run out through a splendid piece of fielding on the part of Guerra. At point Davies and Hutchinson went quickly, and the second innings closed for 77 runs, making a grand total of 167; and leaving the Victorians 92 runs to make in their second innings.

Bets were now very freely made in favor of the Victorians; and everyone seemed confident that the runs would be made. Barnett and Howard were sent in first, Crossley and Gorman bowling as before. Howard went quickly, and Pooley was disposed of with equal rapidity, both making 4. Tye went in next, but before he had time to display any science, was caught napping by Gorman. There was considerable difference of opinion in regard to this decision, many being of the impression that Mr. Tye was not outside the popping crease, but in cricket. Umpires' decisions once given, are final and unalterable, and should not be criticised; everyone was, however, disappointed at Tye's being out so soon and in such a simple manner. Richardson next joined Barnett and quickly made 7 runs; but on attempting a run, missed his footing and was run out. Guerra was now being determined, apparently, to do or die. Barnett got bowled, only making 8 runs, although forty minutes at the wicket. Wilson contributed 7, and then fell a victim to Gorman. Drake made 5, and then went out in the same way, Guerra; in the meantime, had been giving the field plenty of work, and would doubtless have pulled off the match for the Victorians had he not been caught at long on by Kohler—this was a clever catch, and well judged. When Guerra returned to the Pavilion he received a perfect ovation from the spectators, who fully appreciated his plucky endeavors to win the match for his party; thus, the 7th wicket falling for 71 runs, left the remaining batsman 22 runs to win, which they failed to accomplish, Crossley obtaining both Ball and Hemmingway's wickets. The innings closed for 80 runs—grand total, 146; leaving the palm of victory with the Eleven of the California Club by 11 runs. The game was very interesting throughout, and although our townsmen lost the battle, it

was no disgrace, as they met with some worthy bowlers. It is not a change; but as their bowling was not first class by any means, the rapid fall of the Victoria wickets must be attributed to their want of practice at any but fast round arm bowling. I now give you the full score of the second inning of this match:

Table with 2 columns: CALIFORNIA and VICTORIA. Lists players and their scores for the second innings.

It may not be improper to observe that the bowling of Richardson and Pooley throughout the match excited general admiration; both worked hard to secure a favorable result. Guerra also bowled some fine overs at the commencement of the first innings of the California Club.

On Monday, the 19th, a match was also played with the St. George's Cricket Club of this city, and in which the Victorians retained their reputation somewhat, proving the victors by 22 runs, the opposing eleven was not nearly so strong, however, as the California team. The following is the full score of the game:

Table with 2 columns: FIRST INNINGS and SECOND INNINGS. Lists players and their scores for the match with St. George's Club.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

Table with 2 columns: FIRST INNINGS and SECOND INNINGS. Lists players and their scores for the match with St. George's Club.

The batting of Pooley, Wilson and Tye was very good on the Victorian side, and also that of Davies on the St. George's side. Richardson and Pooley bowled if possible better than in the previous match, while Kerrigan and Hillyard, fast underhand bowlers, did nearly as well for their side. The Victorians were much disgusted at being disposed of for 26 in their second innings. The 10 wickets were all taken in 13 overs—a most unusual circumstance. The longstopping in this match was very good. The Victorians leave here on the 28th inst. per 'Ajax' direct for Victoria. There will be more cricket matches to report, of which you shall have due account.

STUMPS.

WHITE PINE—A PARTIAL FAILURE. Parties from San Francisco state that the ardor of intending White Piners has been considerably damped by the return to the bay of a large number of disappointed men, who report many other disgusted silver hunters in their wake. A few of the mines undoubtedly pay well; but a large majority exist only on paper and find purchasers only among those whose better judgment is dazzled by the success that has attended the efforts of a few fortunate men. A great many Victorians are at the mines; but we have not heard of good luck attending any of them except Mr. Wm. Lope, who had opened a coffee saloon and was making money fast. Great deal of sickness has developed itself among the immigrants. The hospital nearest the mines was full of patients, half of whom were rheumatics and the remainder afflicted with pneumonia. Other unfortunate were arriving at the hospital daily, crippled with rheumatism or dying with pneumonia; several deaths from the latter cause being mentioned by the correspondents. The victims are taken off with terrible suddenness. Small pox also prevails in the vicinity.

THE ESCAPE OF BURNS.—Shea and Howling, the two boatmen who rowed the Colonial Hotel robber out of the harbor on Sunday morning last, returned yesterday. They say that they were engaged by Burns on Saturday afternoon to row him to San Juan Island. A boat was hired from the ferryman and taken to Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf, at 6 1/2 o'clock the same evening. On Sunday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Burns, dressed in a black suit and carrying a carpet-bag, came down the wharf and got into the boat with the men. The party reached Mitchell Bay, San Juan, at 10 o'clock the same morning; where Burns landed, and swinging the carpet-bag over his shoulder, took a trail leading across the island. The boatmen say they were ignorant of the character of the man they carried. It is understood that telegrams have been sent to the principal places on Puget Sound advising

H. M. S. ZEALOUS.—Letters received from San Francisco describe the trip of the ironclad from Esquimaux to that port. The ship steamed two days after leaving Cape Flattery, and on the 10th of the remainder of the run under sail. One day out from San Francisco a gale was encountered before which the gallant ship sailed at the rate of ten knots under double reefed topsails and courses. The blow increasing the vessel ran into Drake's Bay (near where the steamer Labouchere was lost) and anchored. In the morning she steamed on to San Francisco, where a most hospitable reception awaited the ship's company. The officers and men were all well, and she was expected to sail on Monday last for Peru, calling at Acapulco for a mail.

THE PROPER WAY TO LOOK AT IT.—The Canadian Dominion seems (says the London Spectator) to be prospering. Nova Scotia has given way, and now the Legislature of Newfoundland has passed a resolution in favor of confederation, while Lord Granville says he has devised a plan under which the Hudson's Bay Territory—a little estate about the size of Europe—may be placed under the Legislature of Ottawa. It only remains for British Columbia and Vancouver Island to come in and the Dominion will be a mighty federal state, which, with a few more years of British protection, may develop into an independent republic, with a splendid future.

NAVAL ITEMS.—H. M. S. Cameleon will be due here in about a fortnight from the Sandwich Islands. The Topaze will go home soon. She has been ashore and lost 20 feet of her false keel. The Matine has arrived at Spithead from the Pacific and sailed to Sheerness to pay off. The flagship Rodney, the only wooden line-of-battle-ship abroad, is under orders to proceed home from the China station and Admiral Keppel will hoist his flag on board the Ocean, ironclad.

H. M. CHANTICLEER.—A report was in circulation yesterday that H. M. S. Chanticleer, Captain Brydges, had been lost on the Coast of Mexico; but we could trace it to no reliable source. The naval authorities on this station had heard nothing of the reported disaster.

THE arrival of the Gussie Telfair, Capt. Dal, at 12 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, places us in the possession of mails and papers from all parts of the world. The Telfair will sail for Portland at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Goodhue, purser has our thanks for the customary favors.

BEACON HILL PARK.—What has become of the gubernatorial reply to the application of the popular delegation regarding the possession of the Park? It is rumored that, notwithstanding two months and a half have elapsed since the application was made, no answer has been returned. Who's to blame?

DIRECT STEAMER.—A special dispatch announces that the cricketers will leave San Francisco direct for Victoria to-day, probably in the Ajax.

THE bark Coquette, Capt. Passmore sailed from Gravesend, on the 5th March, for Victoria, V.I.

The Hudson's Bay Company—Basis of the Agreement.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company (says the Canadian News of the 18th March) has been called for Wednesday, the 24th March, to consider Lord Granville's proposal for the transference of the Hudson's Bay Territory to the Dominion of Canada. Lord Granville proposes that the company shall surrender to her Majesty all their rights of government property, &c., in Rupert's Land and other parts of British North America, for the purpose of being transferred to the Dominion of Canada, upon that country paying the company £300,000 (to be raised under an Imperial guarantee) in compensation for their territory and rights. It is proposed that the company shall retain their stations and blocks of land adjoining, which are not to exceed a total quantity of 50,000 acres in the aggregate, and they shall, moreover, be allowed to claim one-twentieth of the land in every township or district within what is called the Fertile Belt, as it is set out for settlement. Nor are any exceptional taxes to be laid on the company's land, trade, or servants. It is to be hoped (says the Times) that the shareholders will accept these terms, which are probably much more favorable than any that will ever again be proposed should these now be rejected. The Canadian delegates only now await the decision of the meeting and will leave for Canada immediately after the 24th, to submit the proposal, if accepted by the Hudson's Bay Company, to the Dominion Parliament. At a dinner given by the Colonial Society on the 16th, Sir George Cartier and Mr. Macdougall (the Canadian delegates) were entertained. Mr. Macdougall expressed himself dissatisfied with the agreement, and said he feared that the Canadian Parliament would not ratify the terms, which had been "forced" upon the delegation by the Colonial office.

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The feelings of a people, move in a circle; times for short waists, waists; sometimes each contain the content pillow, sometimes with The gradations from one other go through a vastifications in style and costume is nevertheless a so with a clocklike m age after age laughing predecessors, in what w lons costume, and aping ties ourselves that had hundred years before. popular sentiment; fr cruelty of the French maudlin sentimentality fish an institution for age, we travel with the geometrical figure, until the limit of the dist nature, and then we re tendency. We are i this view of human at attained to the extreme in our gushing affectio stupidities, we are sure wards the other extre they have gone throug this weak folly; Ritua mummeries has done m public feeling to its fav tion of the disestablish Church; an overdose readers, midnight meeti ing, etc., has given stre ent agitation for the op public amusement on morbid sentimentality poured out upon a s convicts, who, to please put on a hypocritical ce sing hymns and deli people with pretended r misdeeds and vow the amended life for the fat rascals secure food, prison at the national e have gladdened the bea of the poor working cla a remission of their s ting of a speedy retrav of all their previous o lic attention has been that the great maj invertebrate criminals leave men, and we she prised if a revulsion o ment brought us back wholesale public exec the peaceable inhabita to the summary pr Lynch. To show the advised interference course of Law, we premature liberation in Ireland, who n the clemency of the ing their liberty, than everything connected and public order, a their determination incitements to rebellion be an extraordinary r advised course of the ment if these public p other disturbance, an penditure of large e the pockets of peace citizens and the loss o lives. As it is, agr again on the increa worthy men have f to the rifles of these murderers. All this fast approaching w trifling with justice a mon sense will be the vortex of public patient, downtrodden tions men and wome and allowed to starv vile criminals may f ed at their expense, selves and liquidate th ing that theorists hav such nonsense as this to the massacre of the the John Bright, at to even more terrib proper course is no recurrence of such to be avoided by t swift and sure retr nature, as it is to-

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The feelings of a people, like the fashions, move in a circle; the mode is sometimes for short waists, sometimes long waists; sometimes with sleeves, when each contain the contents of a feather pillow, sometimes with no sleeves at all. The gradations from one extreme to the other go through a vast number of modifications in style and color, but the transition is nevertheless accomplished, and so with a clocklike motion, we go on age after age laughing at our immediate predecessors, in what we suppose a ridiculous costume, and aping the very absurdities ourselves that had been laughed at a hundred years before. So it is with the popular sentiment; from the sickening cruelty of the French revolution to the madman's insensibility that would establish an institution for cats of advanced age, we travel with the precision of a geometrical figure, until we have reached the limit of the distance decreed by nature, and then we resume the returning tendency. We are led to think, from this view of human affairs, that having attained to the extreme of human frailty in our gushing affection for all sorts of stupidities, we are surely on the turn towards the other extreme. In England they have gone through quite a time of this weak folly; Ritualism with all its mummeries has done much to bring the public feeling to its favorable contemplation of the disestablishment of the Irish Church; an overdose of tracts, scripture readers, midnight meetings, street preaching, etc., has given strength to the present agitation for the opening of places of public amusement on Sundays. The morbid sentimentality so bountifully poured out upon a set of incorrigible convicts, who, to please the public taste, put on a hypocritical cast of countenance, sing hymns and delight feeble-minded people with pretended repentance for past misdeeds and vow the adoption of an amended life for the future; for this the rascals secure food and treatment in prison at the national expense (that would have gladdened the hearts of threefourths of the poor working classes outside), and a remission of their sentences, admitting of a speedy return to the practice of all their previous crime. The public attention has been called to the fact that the great majority of the most inveterate criminals are ticket-of-leave men, and we should not be surprised if a revulsion of public sentiment brought us back to the days of wholesale public executions, or drove the peaceable inhabitants of England to the summary process of Judge Lynch. To show the evil of such ill advised interference with the proper course of Law, we may instance the premature liberation of the Fenians in Ireland, who no sooner enjoy the clemency of the state by obtaining their liberty, than they denounce everything connected with government and public order, and boldly assert their determination to continue their incitements to rebellion. It would not be an extraordinary result of this ill advised course of the English Government if these public pests created another disturbance, and caused the expenditure of large sums drawn from the pockets of peaceable, law-abiding citizens and the loss of many valuable lives. As it is, agrarian outrages are again on the increase and several worthy men have fallen sacrifices to the rifles of these hedge-creeper murderers. All this points to a period fast approaching when this insane trifling with justice and insult to common sense will be swallowed up in the vortex of public turmoil; when the patient, downtrodden classes of industrious men and women, now neglected and allowed to starve to death, that vile criminals may be pampered and fed at their expense, will declare themselves and liquidate the terrible reckoning that theorists have created. It is such nonsense as this that exposed us to the massacre of the people on board the John Bright, and that may lead to even more terrible scenes if the proper course is not adopted. The recurrence of such crimes is only to be avoided by the infliction of a swift and sure retribution. Human nature, as it is to-day, is very much

what it was a hundred years ago; the only difference being that modern enlightenment has improved both criminal and legislator; the former exercising more art in the pursuit of his crimes, and the latter, more ingenuity in providing means for their prevention.

European Chit Chat.

Edwards, the man that got so much out of the Overend Gurney people, has lost his berth in the Bankruptcy Court. Of course, that was to be expected, but he had amassed so much plunder from the clever way in which he turned his position to account, that he could well afford to make way for an honest man. The Reform League has taken up the Fenians, being out of any other material to operate upon; there are the London footpads and ticket of leave men that deserve their favorable consideration. The men of some localities are sometimes more lucky than their neighbors, as the occupant of a particular chair at a card table is sometimes more lucky than his co-players. The Oxonians have again beaten the Cambridge men in the annual boat race, by two lengths. We shall see a turn in the luck some day in favor of the dwellers by the Cambridge. The golden calf has always its proportion of worshippers; Baron Lionel de Rothschild has been chosen to represent London in the English Parliament. Sims Reeves the celebrated tenor has long been changing his notes for gold, and we presume has tired of the profitable occupation; as he declined to afford the Cheltenham people the gratification of being relieved of some of their spare metal, they instituted a suit which resulted in Mr. Reeves being mulct of quite a little pile of the circulating medium. Nothing like a good example; the Princess Christian observing the laudable efforts of English ladies to increase the Anglo-saxon race, has presented her heir lord with a son. The Austrians having seen with admiration the ingenious manner in which English engineers blow up vessels by way of experiment, tried their hands on the frigate Radetsky, at Lissa; they forgot, however, that there were about 800 sailors on board who seem to have received a very sudden discharge. The Austrian government with its usual punctuality has informed the Reichsrath of the usual deficit, this year amounting to 4,742,495 florins. We have the pleasure to chronicle the advent of an aspirant for literary fame; the Czar, finding the publication of blue books, red books, yellow books, and books of all colors (excepting black books, which are kept private) has largely determined to enter the field with his edition of the dispatches on the Eastern question. We give him credit for enterprise, but we don't think the work will be popular. The people at the Cape of Good Hope have been trying to get up a "rush" to their gold diggings, but there were too many pans containing the "same dulla" to please the prospectors; they seem, however, to be cutting a "shine" with diamonds. Greece, having provided all the same necessary for Turkey, has been rendered clearer by expostulations from the Western Powers, and having become more solid, has resumed its place in the well-conducted society of nations. The people of Crete, finding that Greece is not concrete, have relapsed into their old occupation of making goats' milk cheese and cursing the Infidel. Shere Ali has been enjoying some more fun with Abdul Rahman Khan, who resembles a tin Khan in making a terrible noise about nothing. Of course, Shere Ali found it to be a sheer necessity to kick Abdul Rahman out of Cabul, and the result is that the latter gentleman is venting his spleen on some poor little villages in Turkestan, like a playful little pup that, failing to snap your hand, seizes your coat-tail. The Maori leader, having distinguished himself by murdering some helpless women and children, tried to perform the same agreeable office for some red-coats; these latter objected so loudly through Snyder rifles, that 130 of the savages bit the dust, and the remainder subsided; New Zealand will thus have a season of rest. After all, when the only alternative is hard work, a lucky marriage is not to be sneezed at. One of Louis Philippe's sons, young Montpensier, managed to induce the sister to the ex-Queen of Spain, of questionable repute, to marry him; from this circumstance he has the semblance of a claim to the throne of the Iberian monarchy, and is likely to be chosen. King George of Hanover, like the victim of the gallant Bombastes, objects to the transfer of his goods and chattels, effected so cleverly by Bismarck, and makes a protest which is about as effective as that of the victim aforesaid. A rather sharp practiced trick has been played by the Por-

tuguese government on the English shareholders of the South Eastern Railway of Portugal; they (the officers of the Government) have taken possession, recently, of the Company's property without troubling themselves with any of the usual courtesies; of course the shareholders are indignant and will make a noise about it. The steamers Russia of the Canard line and City of Paris of the Iman line, had a race across the Atlantic; the result was a dead heat, the steamers arriving within fifteen minutes of each other. Pretty close that, for ocean steaming. Belgium will have to 'cave' Napoleon will it; she is like a landed proprietor when a railway company is in the question: if he won't sell when applied to by the company, he is coerced into a sale by an Act of Parliament. France must be able to use the Belgian railways when circumstances make it advisable, national independence and that sort of thing, notwithstanding.

Thursday, April 29

RETURN OF THE HOLLAND PARTY.—The steamship Oriflamme arrived in Esquimalt harbor at 6 o'clock last evening—all the passengers well and looking as though they had enjoyed themselves. The party were well received across the Sound. We are indebted to Mr. E. V. Thorne, of Wells, Fargo & Co., for the following memoranda: Steamship Oriflamme left Victoria April 26th at 11 a. m.; arrived at San Juan Island at 12.30, where General Crook inspected the garrison; left at 5 p. m. and arrived at Port Townsend 4.30 p. m.; remained all night and left at 5 a. m.; arrived at Steilacoom at 9 a. m. and waited until 1 p. m. for favorable tide; arrived at Olympia at 5 p. m. where we were well received by guns firing, flags flying, &c. The citizens gave a party at the Odd Fellows Hall, to the excursionists, which was well attended and much enjoyed. Left 28th at 7 a. m. and made the run down to Seattle in 3 hours, distance 62 miles. The steamer on the average made 17 miles an hour until near Port Townsend where she met a strong flood tide. Arrived at Port Townsend at 2.30 p. m. and left at 3 p. m.; reached Victoria at 6 o'clock. At 2 1/2 o'clock this morning the Oriflamme sailed for Nanaimo, where she will take in 400 tons of coal. On her way down she will call again at Esquimalt and sail for San Francisco via Portland on Saturday morning or afternoon. Mr. Holladay and a number of his friends are stopping at the St. George.

FRASER RIVER ITEMS.—The Yale Examiner furnishes us with a number of interesting items from different parts of the river:—The suspension bridge cribbing is being repaired and was open for wagons on Monday last. The bridge at Siska flat is being rebuilt but will not interfere with the road traffic. Chinamen are now supplying the Yale market with radishes, lettuce and onions, all of this season's growth. For early vegetables the banks of the Fraser are not far behind the valleys of California. A notification from the toll collector at Clinton informs us that all goods forwarded from Lytton by the river on the line of road to Alexandria, will be chargeable with road tolls, and the same be strictly enforced. Yale has again donned its life of activity; wholesale merchants are stocked with a full and complete assortment of staple and fancy goods, and everything denotes a lively season. The trade with the interior is more wholesome and steady, and merchants have more confidence in the retail traders, a feeling so much abused in former years.

THE TERMINUS.—The exact locality of the terminus of the railway is not known; but it is believed by some to be at Seattle. Others contend that Steilacoom is the point selected. Still others claim Olympia as the future great metropolis of the North. A small but sanguine party have pitched upon Nisqually and intend to stake it out on that ground "if it takes all summer." A smaller but equally sanguine crowd declare that Port Townsend is the favored spot, and two or three Victorians, who own lots at Semiahmoo, regard it as a personal affront when told that the railroad is not to terminate somewhere on that harbor. Speculators are at fault in this terminus business; perhaps the best thing they can do under the circumstances is to buy up all the town-sites and await developments.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, Captain Swanson, arrived from New Westminster at 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among her passengers were Messrs. J. Trutch, A. S. Bates, H. Franklin and Capt. Irving. The weather on the Lower Fraser is reported fine and the farms in excellent condition. A public meeting was convened by Mayor Holbrook on Monday evening last when a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the proper observation of the Queen's Birthday. It was also decided to apply to his Excellency the Governor for a portion of the money voted for celebration purposes. The friends of Mr. W. H. Seton will be glad to learn that his health is improving.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.—His Excellency the Governor has added Hon. Dr. Davie, and Messrs. Clement Cornwall and J. Spenceur Thompson to the Tariff Commission.

BURNS AGAIN.—A sloop from San Juan yesterday reports that the Colonial Hotel robber looted about the American Camp until Tuesday morning, when he procured the services of two Indians and a canoe to convey him to the American side. While at the camp he preserved a dignified demeanor, and did not appear in the least concerned at his position. Indeed, he strutted about in his new black suit and personated the fine gentleman with commendable effect. A telegram might have overhauled the rascal any time on Monday; and even now a stroke of lightning would cut short his swindling career before he could reach Olympia.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE WEST COAST. Hon. Dr. Davie, we are glad to know, has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the Executive in the case of the officers and crew of the shipwrecked schooner Alpha. The Master of that ill-fated schooner says he can identify the thieves and the property stolen from him. If this be so, he ought to be taken up with the Sparrowhawk and employed to point out the wretches, who might do the "State some service" on the public roads with considerable advantage to themselves and the city.

ASSAULT ON A FARMER.—Yesterday Wm. Baker appeared before Mr. Pemberton to answer a charge of having violently assaulted George Deans, the well known farmer of Victoria district. The assault arose about a disputed boundary line between the farm of Deans and the accused's father. Mr. Courtney appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Bishop to defend. The defendant was put under bonds to keep the peace for six months.

BEER-OH!—Some Indian women, dressed in silks and satins and garnished with various colored ribbons and cheap jewelry, appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday to prosecute one Peter McCormick, who was charged with supplying them with beer. The women made out a strong case against Peter, who, like a wise man, pleaded a pressing engagement at the "railroad terminus" and sailed away in a sloop before the Court opened.

BEFORE THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, London, on the 8th March, Dr. Brown read a paper on the fjords, canons, and river terraces; Dr. Bell, a paper on the "Colorado and great basins of North America."

COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.—Messrs. Spratt & Kremler shipped yesterday on the Eliza Anderson the machinery for a new steamboat, the hull of which is being built on the Sound. The machinery is of S. & K's own make.

A CHANGE.—Town lots at South Seattle may be secured of Mr. Heisterman. It is believed the railway terminus will be at or near this place, which is situated on one of the finest harbors of Puget Sound.

DEPARTURES.—Three steamers left this port yesterday morning: The Gussie Telfair for Portland; the Wilson G. Hunt and the Eliza Anderson for Olympia and way Sound ports.

A joint stock company has been organized at Tacoma, Puget Sound, for the purpose of building a ship's wharf at which the "vessels of the world" may lie.

THE North German bark Ceerops sailed yesterday from Sooke for Valparaiso, Chile, with a cargo of lumber from Muir's mill.

European Mail Summary.

[DATES TO MARCH 21.]

Several election inquiries have been terminated since the last mail. Mr. W. H. Smith has been confirmed in his seat for Westminster, but the Judge intimated his intention not to require payment of full costs by the petitioners: At Coventry, Mr. W. H. Eaton and Mr. Staveley Hill, the Conservative members, retained their seats, no order being made for costs. At Cashel, Mr. O'Beirne was unseated for bribery personally and by his agents, and the petitioner, the unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Munster, was also adjudged to have been guilty of bribery by his agents. The cases of Bridgewater, Youghal and Sligo are now undergoing inquiry.

Several new elections have been held. Mr. T. Whitworth, son of the unseated member, has been returned for Drogheda. Sir J. Johnstone, son of the late member, has been elected for Scarborough; and Mr. Miall has been returned by a large majority for Bradford, in place of the unseated member, Mr. Ripley. At Hereford the Liberal members, Messrs. Olive and Wyllie, have been unseated on account of the corrupt acts of an agent, Sir S. Waterlow's election for Dumfriesshire has been declared void, he being a Government contractor.

Sir John Lawrence, late Governor General of India, arrived in London yesterday.

At Falmouth, the two Conservative members have been confirmed in their seats; and Bridgewater, where the two Liberal members withdrew from the defence of their return, but declared that they had no previous cognizance of the corruption which was proved to have prevailed at the last election. The disfranchisement of the borough, a previous offender, is regarded as probable. The inquiries at Youghal, Galway, Salford and Taunton are proceeding. The peti-

tions against the Liberal members for Wick and Cambridge have been abandoned.

The Cape Mail of February 4th has arrived. Dr. Macrorie was consecrated a Bishop of the Province of Capetown on January 20th. Protests against the consecration have been made by portions of the Church community in Natal. Dr. Macrorie left the Cape for Natal on Feb. 2nd.

Nothing is said as to gold, but the discoveries of diamonds in the Vaal district are reported to be extensive.

The Queen has sent a donation of 1500 towards the funds of the Emigration Fund now raising to assist unemployed workmen to remove to less crowded labor markets.

The proceedings in Parliament since Monday have not been important, and the sittings have not been protracted. A supplementary credit for £3,600,000 on account of expenses of the Abyssinian war, provoked some discussion, but the amount was voted. Mr. Disraeli has given notice to move a negative amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Irish Church Bill. The Home Secretary has announced his conversion to the ballot, and a Select Committee has been appointed to consider, among other things, the future mode of voting at elections.

The dispute between France and Belgium respecting the Luxembourg Railway still causes anxiety, although more moderate language is used by the Paris press and it is stated that the French Government has informed foreign Courts that there is no cause for alarm. An additional element of difference, however, has been introduced by the refusal of the Dutch Government to sanction a transfer of the railway leading to Amsterdam to the Eastern Railway Company of France. The latest accounts represent the question as in course of arrangement.

The Lord Chancellor has dismissed Mr. Edward Watkins Edwards, the official assignee, for breach of duty in accepting £5000 a year from Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. Lord Hatherly, of course, passes no opinion on the transactions involved, confining himself to the clear fact that Mr. Edwards had no business to undertake such work and did undertake it.

Mr. Lockyer, a candidate for the representation of Wick at the recent General Election, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for opening letters addressed to a lady, which he obtained from the letter carrier, who was also tried and convicted.

Sir Joseph Oliffe, physician to the British Embassy in Paris, is dead. Sir William Clay, formerly M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, is also dead.

The Reform League, regarding its objects as virtually achieved, has formally dissolved, but has appointed a Vigilance Committee to watch over the rights of the people.

Another member of Parliament is dead, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, M. P. for Scarborough. His death was the result of an accident while hunting.

Information from several quarters reaches us to the effect that some extraordinary revelations are likely to result from the Admiralty prosecution instituted last week. Written and verbal statements are pouring in upon the authorities, showing the various ramifications of a system of fraud carried on to an extent of which the public generally have had little idea.

London has a sensation preacher in the person of Ned Wright, a converted burglar. His language is so striking and so effective that Mr. Spurgeon stands no chance against him with the female portion of the audience. He has lately been preaching at the Midnight Mission houses in London, and with such force that many women fell insensible and had to be removed on stretchers.

A suspension of the manufacture of the Palliser chilled shot has been ordered, in consequence of a report made from Shoeburyness of the breaking of several of them in the bore of the gun when fired. It appears that the stud or bounce at the sides near the bottom of the shot, are forced in by the explosive power of the powder, which breaks and destroys the missile, and until this defect can be remedied no more will be made.

The Times says that, besides the supplementary demand by Mr. Lowe last week on account of the Abyssinian expedition, it is reported that another \$1,000,000 or £1,400,000, bringing up the total cost of the Abyssinian expedition to a round sum of £10,000,000, may not improbably be required.

TO KOOTENAY,

Via Colville and Pen. d'Oreille Lake.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1869, THE

STEAMER

MARY MOODY

Will leave her wharf, Pen. d'Oreille City, for Kootenay and Cabinet Landing, every morning at 8 o'clock a. m. returning same day, leaving Kootenay Landing at 1 o'clock p. m. For rates of Freight and Passage apply to the undersigned. J. JOHNSON, Kootenay Express, Agent for British Columbia.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 1, 1869

The great requirement of the Colony is population; population must be able to live; to live implies employment; and employment supposes production of some kind or another. Everything, then, that tends to increase production offers inducements for the increase of population. It is the duty of the country among other things to encourage home manufacture. We have already shown how large and lucrative a field this Colony offers to farmers and others acquainted with the cultivation of land, and we now turn to another important matter, viz: the manufacture of boots and shoes. During the year 1868 there were imported into this Colony boots and shoes to the value of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and the Customs duties received thereon amounted to no less a sum than twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars, the duty upon boots and shoes being twenty per cent ad valorem. It is hardly necessary to say that the boots and shoes imported were used in the country, and that their value is about five dollars per head per annum for the boot-wearing population. It is evident that this figure by no means represents the total consumption of boots and shoes, and of course, not the selling price; moreover, it is well known that since the introduction of the tariff the manufacture of these articles has considerably increased, and this observation is supported by the fact that during the year 1868 leather to the value to the ten thousand five hundred dollars was imported. It may safely be concluded, then, that this Colony spends more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum for boots and shoes, and that the greater part of this sum is sent out of the country—another outlet for the blood of the Colony. We believe, from the figures above given, and the fact that a duty of twenty per cent is charged, that this Colony affords an excellent opening for the establishment of a boot and shoe manufactory, and that it would be a profitable undertaking. It is well known that such manufactories have been erected in California, and that they have succeeded in spite of having to contend with the manufacturers of other States where labor and material are cheaper. In this Colony we have a protection of twenty per cent against the whole world; and surely labor is not dearer here than in California. It does seem strange that none of our people should have embarked in the business. We suppose the usual reason will be assigned, viz: the want of capital. It would appear, however, that a great outlet is not required for machinery to make the common grades. Let some one try it, and if he is acquainted with the business, he will undoubtedly be successful, and increase his premises and stores from time to time until he manufactures the most of the kinds required for home use, and he himself become rich. Whoever is the pioneer in this industry will be a public benefactor. We would point out that this Colony affords a constantly increasing market for boots, and one that can be greatly extended. Not only must the white population increase, but the aborigines would begin to wear them, and it is quite likely that an article which would take their fancy might be easily and cheaply manufactured. We should encourage home manufacture. To live and let live should be our motto. To buy ready-made boots is only a bad habit. It is evident that it would take a considerable number of men to make all the boots and shoes required in the Colony. By importing boots and shoes, this Colony encourages the growth of foreign countries; in the latter case it serves to build up its own. Depend upon it neither houses nor countries can be built without trouble, expense and outlay. The people of this Colony have to build up this country and its destinies are in their hands. We call upon them one and all to patronize the industries of the country—to encourage and create production—for it is chiefly by these means that population can be induced to come and the country be rendered prosperous. The Government has its part to perform; but the people must neither disregard nor neglect their duty.

Monday, April 26. AUDACIOUS ROBBERY OF \$850 FROM THE SAFE OF THE COLONIAL HOTEL.—Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Eden White, manager of the Colonial Hotel in the absence of Mr. Driard, made the discovery that the safe of the hotel had been robbed during the night of \$850 in gold coin and British Columbia and British North America Bank Notes. Mr. White says he retired at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, having first secured the house, carefully locked the safe and placed its key in his pocket. In the morning he found the safe-key still in his pocket and after attending to his usual morning duties about the house, proceeded to unlock the safe, when, to his surprise and dismay, he discovered that all the money which the night before was placed in one of the little drawers of the safe had been abstracted. Suspicion at once fell upon a man named Robert Burns, a chambermaid, who had been employed about the hotel for six or seven weeks, and upon searching his room he was not to be found. A suit of clothes which he usually wore lay on the floor, as if Burns had hastily donned another suit before or after the robbery. The safe was evidently opened by the thief and locked again by means of a false key, the lock being an ordinary old-fashioned one. The husband and wife were raised, posters were struck off and the Police placed on the alert. It was speedily ascertained that Burns left the harbor in a whaleboat lent by the ferryman, at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, and rowed only by himself and another man named William Shaw. Parties started in pursuit in plungers and rowboats, and it is believed that, owing to the high wind, the rascal and his companion were forced to run to San Juan or Discovery Island and remain there all yesterday and last night, in which case there is possibility of his capture to-day. Two hundred dollars are offered for his arrest and conviction, accompanied by a description of his person, in our advertising columns. The thief went away disguised as a gentleman, he having purchased Friday, "on tick," a "spick and span" black suit of the latest fashion, for which, we are sorry to say, he forgot to pay. There is no doubt the crime was premeditated and planned, and was intended to be carried into execution several days ago, Burns having endeavored as far back as Tuesday last to hire a boat to take him to the American side. The money lost belonged entirely to Mr. Driard, none of the guests of the hotel suffering to the extent of a dollar by the robbery.

THE HOLIDAY EXCURSION PARTY.—On Saturday noon the Messrs. Holladay, senior and junior, General Crook, and Hon. A. Francis called upon his Excellency the Governor at Government House. In the afternoon, the Governor and Mrs. Seymour returned the call and were courteously received on board the steamer, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and the guns firing a welcoming salute. During Saturday, nearly every back and carriage was engaged by the excursionists, who visited the various points of interest in the vicinity. At night the Oriflamme's band proceeded to Government House and serenaded the inmates, the compliment being acknowledged by the Governor and Mrs. Seymour. Returning to town the band visited the residence of the American Consul, and several citizens of note, by all of whom they were hospitably entertained. To-day at 10 a.m. the Oriflamme will sail for Puget Sound. It is the intention of Mr. Holladay to return here in about ten days, when the steamer will go to Nainaimo, and the party will remain here until her return, when they will go to Portland.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE S. WRIGHT.—The steamer George S. Wright, Captain Langdon, arrived from Portland at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had 25 passengers and 170 tons of freight. In crossing Columbia river bar, yesterday morning, she towed out a bark bound for Liverpool with 1000 tons of Oregon grain—the first direct shipment of produce to Europe from Portland. The Gussie Telfair dropped down the Columbia with the Wright, but remained at Astoria to await the arrival of the Continental from San Francisco, of which steamer no signs were observed when the Wright crossed the bar. We are indebted to Mr. Tarbell, Purser of the Wright, for the customary favors.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.—The Saanich Coal Mine bids fair to become an institution. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 160 feet and a seam of coal, of good quality and five feet in thickness, struck. Chief Justice Begbie arrived in the Enterprise on Saturday evening from New Westminster to try the Nicholson case after paying a flying visit to Nainaimo for which place he will leave to-morrow. Government will send a gunboat to Barclay Sound. "Better late than never." Oolaha are being caught at New Westminster in baskets. The Otter will leave for the North to-morrow morning.

MAKING THE BEAR OF IT.—A severe shock of an earthquake lasting fifteen seconds occurred at San Francisco on the 1st of April. The San Francisco Herald in noticing it, naively remarks—"Strangers in the city were delighted with the agreeable sensation it produced."

Hotel de France.—It is said that Mr. Pierre Mandot designs erecting a handsome three-story stone hotel on the site of the old Hotel de France, Government street. Mr. Chas. Verdyghan has prepared the plans. The plans call for 72 sleeping rooms, a ladies' parlor, restaurant, private dining rooms, smoking rooms, and entrances from both Government and Broad streets. If the project be carried out, the building will be one of the handsomest in the city.

The new Customs arrangement for the supply of ships, stores out of bond, duty free, came into practical operation on Saturday and works well. A speedy report of the Tariff Commission, an extra session of the Council and a reduction of Customs duties and the expenses of Government would work better. Let the good work go on!

Our Indian visitors have paddled off with their presents. A great many ikias were given away, and the canoes were piled high with bags of biscuit, blankets and tin cups, among the visitors were several of the Kluyasett tribe—the whites whose hands were still wet with the blood of our shipwrecked countrymen and women on the West Coast of this Island.

A great improvement is noticed along the Lower Fraser, both above and below New Westminster. Many new farms have been laid out, and the farmers are daily drawing about them the solid comforts, so characteristic of the English and the colonial agriculturist.

H. W. Scott, Esq., editor of the Oregonian, honored us with a call on Saturday. Mr. Scott seeks a brief period of recreation after many successive months of incessant newspaper toil, and has very appropriately joined the Holiday excursionists.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Mr. Garfield has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress. He is opposed by Governor Moore, who has received the Democratic nomination. The latter is very popular in the Territory and will undoubtedly be elected.

So! So!—A quantity of barley, brought in from Parker's farm on Saturday, sold immediately at 3 cents per pound. Another inducement to farmers for sowing heavy crops.

The man Anderson, who was shot while attempting to steal sailors from the ship Alaska, is now so far recovered as to be able to leave his bed.

The Semi-Centenary Celebration of the Odd Fellows—Interesting Exercises of the Order.

Yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the first Lodge of Odd Fellows upon the Continent of America, was observed by the members of the Order in this city in a manner both appropriate and interesting. Agreeably to notice the members, duly clothed in the regalia of the Order, with their wives, families and friends, assembled in the hall at 3:15 o'clock, p.m., and were called to order by the Noble Grand, Mr. James Gillon. The exercises commenced with the beautiful Opening Hymn commencing with the words: "Brethren of our friendly Order, Honor here asserts, her way, All within our sacred border, Most her high commands obey."

This day is the jubilee of Odd Fellowship; a joyous festival has been proclaimed over the whole of the more civilized portions of this Continent. The Brethren have assembled in peace and joy. As the traveler sits down in the cool of the evening to review the incidents of the day, so the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows review with thankfulness their progress during their fifty years history on the Continent. Organized in 1819 under that grand old Sir, Herman Wildely, it has grown with the growing population and strengthened with its strength. The seedling transplanted from England and planted first in Baltimore, has germinated in vigor and beauty, and expanded into a giant tree, spreading its branches with the spreading branches of the Union, it has sheltered amidst its grateful shade, it casts, you observe, no old and hoary antiquity. But this is its advantage not its defect. It is the full fruit of modern civilization, framed not by the traditions of the past, it meets the advancing spirit of modern life. It may well assume as its motto, the line of the Poet: "The heir of all the ages, the foremost in the files of time."

The small band of five Brethren in Baltimore has grown into a mighty army, with its forces scattered over the whole land. So that when the sun took place to this coast its beneficent offices came also. When many went out as strangers to a strange land they met even in the far West the kindly grasp of a brother's hand; the wearied and the poor wanderer, when prostrated with sickness in the distant valley and about to resign himself in despair to his forlorn fate, heard a voice saying, "Arise, for thy help is near." Nay, when the poor body was cast as a neglected shell on the wayside to be carelessly flung into some pit unheeded, uncollected and unknown, fraternal hands rescued it, and lovingly laid it in the silent resting place.

1. The Triplet inscribed on the corner of Odd Fellowship is Friendship, Love and Truth. Chief of these is the principle of Love, which like the sunlight descending in golden flood and awakening the earth into blossom and beauty, despite the darkness and evil of society, and incites to holy thought and noble deeds.

2. Odd Fellowship asserted the harmony of Union. The heavenly bodies were all linked together and moved in harmony, and so were the officers and members of the several Lodges, Superior and Subordinate. Civilization bears the characteristic of civilized society, and it was by a large and well concerted Union that Odd Fellowship accomplished its purpose.

3. The influence of her symbols and lessons built up the characters in fertile and in moral beauty. From the time the candidate entered he was under a course of pious and healthy instruction.

4. In 1857 the copesstone of this moral and spiritual edifice was brought forth with shoutings. Then was instituted the degree of Rebecca by which was linked to the Society the powerful influence of woman. The address concluded by a slight reference to the silent way in which the benevolent offices of the Society were dispensed by an urgent call to sincerity and genuineness on the part of every member.

The Sisters of Rebekah, attached to the Order, here entered the hall from an ante-room bearing a handsome banner, which in the name of their Sisterhood, through Mr. Charles Gowen, they presented to Victoria Lodge, I. O. O. F. The banner (Mr. Gowen, in the course of his remarks, stated) was made by Mrs. Williamson of this city; the lettering, by Mr. Crowther, sen. The obverse of the banner is scarlet; at the top is the all-seeing eye, below appear the title of the Lodge with the date of organization—March 10, 1864—and "F. L. T." (Friendship, Love and Truth). Upon the reverse, which is white, a dove bearing the olive branch and flying through space, while the rays of the sun break through the clouds. Beneath appear the words: "Presented by the Sisters of Rebekah, April 26, 1869."—an "open hand with a heart, corroborated, etc." Mr. Gowen went into a short history of

the Order of Rebekah, which, it appears, was instituted in 1851, through the exertions of Schuyler Colfax, now Vice President of the United States. The Noble Grand made a neat speech in receiving the banner. He rejoiced in the fact that it was not an emblem commemorative of the battle-field, or of social strife, but the insignia of an Order the principles of which are founded upon the firm and enduring basis of Friendship, Love and Truth.

The congregation then sang the closing hymn: "Brothers, we thank you all For this your friendly call, Our hearts to cheer."

And the Chaplain having invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon the Order generally and upon those present, the assemblage separated, and the exercises, which were of a peculiarly interesting character throughout, ended.

THE WOUNDED CRIMP.—Wm Anderson, who was shot by the mate of the ship Alaska, while endeavoring to escape away a sailor, one of the crew of the vessel, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday—he having fully recovered from the effects of the pepperidge. He is charged with enticing sailors to desert, and after a partial examination was remanded for three days.

ARRIVALS.—On Sunday the bark Macedon, Capt. Somerville, anchored in the outer harbor, and shortly afterwards was taken in tow for Burrard Inlet. Yesterday morning the ship Ann Mary, Capt. McPao, arrived in the outer harbor. She is likewise bound for Burrard Inlet. Both ships will load at the B. O. and V. I. Lumber Mills.

BURNS.—The country has been excited for this rascal, but thus far without success. The boat that was hired to take him across to the American side had not returned last night. It is feared he has got clear away with his plunder.

SUICIDE OF ANOTHER VICTORIAN AT SAN FRANCISCO.—Mrs Margaret Oughton, from 1858 to 1866 a resident of Victoria, committed suicide at San Francisco on the 4th inst., by cutting her throat with her husband's razor.

FIRE IN THE COAL MINES.—We learn that fire has again broken out in the Bellingham Bay Coal Mines. On Wednesday last steps were taken to turn in water from the bay, for the purpose of extinguishing it.—Seattle Intelligencer.

By Electric

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY B... Europe BRUSSELS, April 1... strike near Mons c... much alarm. PARIS, April 17.—Legislatif Thiers and... mercial liberty in... and is like the politic... French people. A he... sued between the Pre... which threatened to... tion, but was finally... tier demanded that po... the Corps Legislativ... Crown. MADRID, April 17.—said to have been for... Serrano, Prim and C... MADRID, April 19.—for the Cuban war... building, and it is ex... be ready to sail in J... have arisen in the C... to Customs. Probab... finance and other... Government will rest... of Prince Frederick... and the Duke of I... presented as candidat... of Spain. LISBON, April 17.—is feared at Oport... ment have taken stric... LONDON, April 19.—the Disestablishment Bill... House of Commons to... ment postponing the... into operation until 1872... 31. The clause disqual... the Irish church from... Lords, was amended so... to be appointed prior... the bill, and to retain... of precedence for life, and... agreed to. LONDON, April 20.—passed to a second read... lease in Ireland, intro... of Clarendon. NEW YORK, April... London special says it... that the American Mi... with instructions from... Government, to-day ma... on Lord Clarendon, Fore... ing explanations in rel... the American ship Mar... by a Spanish war frigate... Islands, while in charge... officials with the seal... ment on her hatches. T... tion with the reported... fleet off the West Ind... station in circles of the... it will very likely affe... loan now about to be pu... The proposal that... surrender her North Ame... a set off against the A... created a deep sensatio... many regard it with de... Sumner's speech was cop... England and French jo... topic of much discussion. PARIS, April 10.—In... yesterday a discussion... the reduction of the dut... ported to the United... was urged on the gr... change will be favorab... cial and American finan... FLORENCE, April 21.—is very satisfactory. Th... the expenses, it has b... quently that it is not... any new tax the pres... MILAN, ITALY, April... ment has discovered an... zioi conspiracy in this... cealed by revolutionist... organization were unear... a large amount of arm... A number of leaders w... BERLIN, April 22.—Th... ment has instructed her... thank Marquis Lavell... speeches in the Corps... LONDON, April 21.—council conference betw... gum are suspended. MADRID, April 21.—of the members of the... was held to-day to nom... the Throne. No result... Cortes was considering... ization of an army on th... MADRID, April 22.—conference of the memb... the Cortes left the m... divided than before. S... the choice of Montpen... declaration of a republi... alternative; Prim reme... proceedings and his oon... to a widespread belief... unwilling to accept... Spanish Republic. EASTERN S... NEW YORK, April 2... Montreal special says th... drawal of the British tr... May next, is said by w... to be withheld for a w... be, however, considerab... itary stations. These... as both curious and un... ers of troops from Montr... had been ordered by a... Horse Guards, directio... regiments to England... has now been withdraw... certainty prevails in... patch from London, say... States had made a dem... government for an exp...

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—The miners strike near Mons caused riot and much alarm.

PARIS, April 17.—In the Corps Legislatif Thiers announced that commercial liberty in France is a farce and is like the political liberty of the French people.

MADRID, April 17.—The directory is said to have been formed, consisting of Serrano, Prim and Olozaga.

MADRID, April 19.—The gunboats for the Cuban waters are rapidly building, and it is expected they will be ready to sail in June.

LISBON, April 17.—A military rising is feared at Oporto. The Government have taken strict precautions.

LONDON, April 19.—The consideration of the Disestablishment Bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-night.

LONDON, April 20.—The House of Lords passed to a second reading a bill regulating leases in Ireland, introduced by the Marquis of Clarendon.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Herald's London special says it is understood here that the American Minister, in accordance with instructions from the United States Government, to-day made a formal demand on Lord Clarendon, Foreign Secretary, asking explanations in relation to the case of the American ship Mary Lowell, captured by a Spanish war frigate off the Bahama Islands, while in charge of British revenue officials with the seal of the Revenue Department on her hatches.

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PARIS, April 10.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday a discussion occurred concerning the reduction of the duty on brandies exported to the United States.

FLORENCE, April 21.—The Italian budget is very satisfactory. The Income-reducing expenses, it has been decided, consequently that it is not necessary to impose any new tax the present year.

MILAN, ITALY, April 21.—The Government has discovered another formidable Mazzini conspiracy in this city; papers concealed by revolutionists giving details of an organization were unearthed and seized with a large amount of arms and ammunition. A number of leaders were arrested.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Prussian Government has instructed her Ambassador at Paris to thank Marquis Lavellotte for his pacific speeches in the Corps Legislatif.

LONDON, April 21.—Negotiations for a council conference between France and Belgium are suspended.

MADRID, April 21.—An informal meeting of the members of the majority of the Cortes was held to-day to nominate a candidate for the Throne. No result was attained.

MADRID, April 22.—The result of the conference of the members of the majority of the Cortes left the members more widely divided than before.

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Lowell affair. It is looked upon as another speak of war. The French Canadians continue to leave for the United States. The annexation question is still being agitated with spirit.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate has confirmed as Registrar of Land, Charles K. Wells, at Roseburg, Oregon; and as Receiver of public moneys, E. Flint, at Roseburg, Oregon. Edward H. Stephens, as Consul at Leeds, was rejected.

The U. S. steamer Galena, and the Saratoga, a naval apprentice ship, will soon leave for Cuban waters. Workmen have gone to Mount Vernon to put that place in repair.

The office hunters are leaving. The Senate considered the San Juan treaty but came to no conclusion.

St. Louis, April 20.—The most terrific hail storm that ever visited this city occurred this afternoon; it extended generally over the west, destroying much property.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cuban volunteering is going on rapidly but quietly. Recruits are promptly forwarded to Cuba in small numbers.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The London Times thinks Motley will be instructed to open negotiations for a new treaty on similar principles as the last one. It is thought that the government is ready to give such proposals a fair consideration; but it does not feel bound to invite fresh negotiations.

Lord Stanley, in a recent speech referring to the Alabama treaty, hoped England would show a united front to the world in international disputes, whatever domestic troubles might arise.

WASHINGTON.—The President and Cabinet have decided not to send in any business after 2 o'clock to-day.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The London Times says England has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the Alabama claims. She had agreed to refer everything except her own honor to the arbitration of a mixed commission. Nothing further could be conceded, except absolute submission to every demand the Americans might choose to make.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Chicago Post says the Postmaster General agrees to establish a free delivery for San Francisco. The Cuban representatives here profess to have information that the Governments of Mexico and Bogota have decided to recognize the independence of Cuba.

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OTTAWA, April 20.—Kinsela and Doyle, charged as accessories in the McGee murder were brought before the Assize to-day. The Judge said the evidence was too weak to warrant their further detention, and both were discharged.

WATERLOO, O. W., April 20.—Nearly all the dams on Grand river were swept away by the recent flood.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Flour—Oregon brands, extra, \$4 62 1/2 @ 12 1/2. Wheat—Fair, \$1 45; choice, \$1 55. Barley—Feed is quoted at \$1 65 @ 1 85. Brewing, \$1 80 @ 2.

Sailed—April 20—Steamer Continental, Portland; 21, ship Ocasarow, Sitka; bark Oak Hill, Port Blakely.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Mining stocks manifested an upward tendency this morning for a few leading descriptions. New York gold 134 1/2 @ 134 3/4.

Arrived, bark Northwest; brig Deacon; ship David Hoadley; bark Sampson from the Northern Coast.

Sailed, ship Nicholas Biddle, bark Gold Hunter; bark Huntville, for Northern Coast.

Eight sailors deserted from the British steamer Zealous while the officers were at dinner last evening with a party of visitors. They took possession of the visitor's boat.

San Francisco, April 23.—Arrived, April 22.—Barkening Adele, 12 days from Bark Inlet; ship Helois, 10 days from Port Orehead.

Sailed, April 23.—Ship Golden Horn, Rice, Bark Inlet; bark Florence, Seattle; bark Dublin, Seattle.

NEVADA, April 24.—The town of You Bet was almost entirely destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning.

PORTLAND, April 22.—Steamer Gussie Telfair sails for Victoria to-morrow.

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The Spanish Minister, some days ago, promised full reparation for insults to our flag. Yesterday he informed Secretary Fish that he had not heard from his Government, when the Secretary informed him that trouble would ensue unless an answer is forthcoming soon.

The President yesterday removed one of his own appointees, Cox, of Pennsylvania, who had been confirmed as Consul to Leghorn. A telegram from Philadelphia said Cox had been arrested for stealing, so the President removed him and appointed Howard, another Pennsylvania man, in his stead.

A Times special says Admiral Porter is disgraced at the charge that he is running the Navy Department. He proposed to withdraw entirely from the Navy Department, but Secretary Davis begged him to stay.

The quakers left for the plains to-day to examine into the condition of the Indians and take measures to effect peace this summer. This movement is looked upon with considerable amusement.

A Tribune special says the condition of the Treasury is regarded as very promising. The receipts from internal revenue and customs are considerably in advance of last year's. The estimates are \$850,000,000, while the receipts to date are \$10,000,000.

The receipts for the remainder of the fiscal year will be \$12,000,000. The receipts cannot be less than \$50,000,000, which make an aggregate of at least ten or twelve millions in excess of Wells' estimate.

Rabbi Seebach, in an interview with the President to-day, asked his attention to the deplorable condition of the Israelites in Palestine, who have no civil or political rights, and are deprived of the protection of representatives of civilized nations which Christians enjoy, and prayed him to allow them, in the hour of need, to seek refuge under the American flag.

The Republican says Motley leaves for England May 19th. Gen. Bacheau, Secretary of Legation, will probably go at the same time.

A Tribune special says that notwithstanding the fierce assaults of Senator Brownlow on President Grant in executive session because the President nominated Ricks, instead of Brownlow's son-in-law, for Pension Agent at Knoxville, the President sent in the latter's name to-day for the place on the ground that the rebel press was exulting over the statement that Grant had ignored Brownlow.

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Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

AND TO GET THEIR NAMES AS UPON THE WRAPPER, LABEL STOPPER, AND BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, and to give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Chemists generally.

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