

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

New York, May 11—Robert J. Walker states that Russian America was offered to the United States during Polk's administration for nothing, and refused.

New York, May 11—A grand Ocean Sweepstakes Race, owners to go in their own boats, has been arranged to come off on the 11th July. The course will be from Sandy Hook Lighthouse to Cape May and back; the prize a silver tea service. Entrance, fifty dollars. Ten yachts have entered, among which are the Fleetwing, Dauntless and Bennett's.

South America.

There is a report that Brazil and Spain have formed an alliance against Peru and Chile, which has created uneasiness.

The revolution in Southern Peru has been quenched.

Advices from Bogota say that Mosquera has withdrawn the exequatur of the British Consul at Carthagen, and the English Minister has expressed regret therat.

Lima (Peru) dates to April 22d have been received. There is a report that the cholera is disappearing from Grenada.

The War on the Plains.

SALT LAKE, May 12—Midnight—The Indians have burned Rock Creek—a station twelve miles west of Cooper's Creek—and run off some stock. They are encamped in considerable force within six miles of the latter place. An attack on the station is expected at daylight. The Big Laramie office has been moved east seven miles to Fort Sanders. There is not a sufficient force there to guard the line. A small party of cavalry have just left for Sanders to go to the relief of Cooper Creek.

SALT LAKE, May 13—The telegraph operator from Horsehoe Station, who came west yesterday, was run back by the Indians. A number of men started from Fort Caspar east this morning. The operator at Elk Mountain reports having seen numbers of Indians about in the hills, and expects an attack. There are not over eight persons each at Elk Mountain, Cooper's Creek and Big Laramie, and two persons at each swing station. All are poorly armed. Troops will go from Fort Bridger to guard the stations. Steps have been taken to protect the Overland stages and telegraph lines.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 13—The steamer Fideliter arrived at seven o'clock this morning.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

Europe.

FLORENCE, May 11—M. Cerruti, vice-consul at San Francisco, has been appointed Italian Minister at Washington.

St Petersburg, May 11—The telegraph line to the mouth of the Amoor, Asia, is completed.

Eastern States.

New York, May 6—William Stuart and John Brougham have purchased the Moffatt Mansion, on Union square, and will convert it into an elegant theatre.

WASHINGTON, May 6—The Department of State is informed that Consul Lambasene has discovered a silk plant in Peru, of great value. Preparations are being made for its cultivation on a large scale. The plant produces finer silk than can be obtained from silk worms.

New York, May 6—The Tribune says there is conclusive evidence that no offer to release Jeff Davis has been made.

The World's special says that Mrs Davis is busy with the counsel and Government officers. It seems that nothing can be done until the return is made of the writ of habeas corpus on May 16th. Gen Barton is instructed to obey the writ.

The Government will soon issue topographical reports of surveys in Panama and Lower Mexico, for the purpose of finding a route for a ship canal, embracing a valuable old map recently obtained in Spain, of her possessions on the Pacific.

New York, May 6—Mark Twain delivered his lecture on the Sandwich Islands this evening to an immense concourse of people, and had an enthusiastic reception.

New York, May 7—The hotel-keepers of Portland, Maine, have been notified to sell no more liquor.

A Paris letter announces that an American locomotive has been awarded the highest prize—a gold medal—at the exposition.

It is believed that the bark Helmet, from San Francisco, Oct. 20, is lost, as she has not been heard from.

At the anniversary meeting of the anti-slavery society, to-day, Wendell Phillips urged that the full equality of the negroes of the South should be secured by Congress through confiscation.

The Times says the stories of the ill-treatment of the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas have been investigated by order of Gen. Grant and found to be the fabrication of Greenleaf, the Chicago conspirator, who is now confined there.

The nomination of Grant for the Presidency will consolidate the Republican party.

Among the items of disbursement from the contingent of Secretary of State, were nearly \$2000 for the board of Queen Emma.

The Indianapolis municipal election resulted in a Republican success by a reduced majority over the Democrats and eight hours men. Other municipal elections in Indiana have mostly all resulted in Republican victories.

WASHINGTON, May 1—Surratt's trial is fixed for May 27th.

The internal Revenue receipts of last month, were \$14,400,000. Three per cent. certificates will not be issued until August.

New York, May 1—An old man, a patient in a Charity Hospital, had his eyes gouged out and then strangled by an attendant. The latter has been arrested.

Toronto, May 1—McGrath, a Fenian, was sentenced to be hanged at Quebec.

New York, May 1—A Canadian letter, dated March 24th, to the Tribune, says Turkey utterly refused to allow the commander of the frigate Onandaga to do anything at all for the suffering Cretans.

Chicago, May 2—A telegraph operator was murdered and robbed in the office at Gosport, Indiana, on Monday night, April 29th. The murderer was arrested.

RICHMOND, May 6—The U. S. District Court is in session, Judge Underwood presiding. J. Minor Botts and Joseph Segar are among the grand jury. The Examiner says Davis will be brought here on Saturday. The District Attorney is in consultation with Davis' counsel. The court will continue in session till the adjournment of the Supreme Court, when Chief Justice Chase will preside.

It is understood there will be a call for twenty thousand troops for the plains. Grasshoppers are appearing in some parts of Kansas and threaten mischief. Colorado papers complain of a scarcity of articles imported from the East, on account of the late railroad blockade. Trains now run all night.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6—The negroes attempted to take possession of the Rampart street cars, appropriated to ladies and children, and refused to use the cars appropriated to themselves. This caused a riot which was suppressed. On Saturday the negroes attempted to force an entrance at the French Opera House on a equality with the whites. Owing to the temporary reduction of the police force the disturbances are frequent.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7—The Chief of Police forbids interference with the negroes on the street cars.

CHICAGO, May 7—The Kentucky election returns indicate the election of all the Democratic candidates for Congress.

The Tribune's special says the official map completed for the Department of State at the Coast Survey office, gives Seward's purchase a more attractive aspect. We are assured that the serene course of the Kvitchepeck and its affluent, lies through immense forests of the choicest pine.

The total losses by fire in Chicago, on the 3d and 4th, were nearly \$800,000. A large meeting of working men denounced mob violence and published an appeal to the eight hour men, counselling the observance of law and order, and declaring that the final success of the eight hour principle is certain.

At St. Louis a meeting of workmen received a report from the master mechanics, taking strong grounds against the workmen's movement.

At Cambridge yesterday the miners who are on a strike burned the principal portion of the town. Loss, over \$100,000.

The funeral of the firemen who were killed on Friday night took place to-day. It was one of the most imposing processions ever seen in the city.

New York, May 6—Sir Roderick Murphison, has letters from Zanzibar, two months later than the alleged murder of Livingstone, but saying nothing of the massacre. Murphison insists that an expedition should be sent to solve the mystery.

New York, May 6—Dr McGowan, who left here last fall for China to build a telegraph, failed to enlist Government sympathy or aid, though supported by the strongest recommendations from foreign representatives. It was said the Chinese would destroy the wires and the Government would not protect them. The enterprise was abandoned. The company purchased a cable in London to connect the coast cities. McGowan is now at Yokohama. The Japanese favor his plans, and a cable will be laid from Yokohama to Jeddo.

The Herald says the object of the Japanese visit is reported to be to obtain advice as to the best means of defence against iron clads, and also to settle with Thurlow Weed and his contractors, who undertook to furnish several ships. The Japanese failed to receive the ships, only one being sent and that was a failure.

Reports from all parts of the country indicate that the wheat crop will be the finest ever produced.

Barnwell Rhett has called on the President. The object of his visit to Washington is to examine the archives for notes and materials for the history of the rebellion.

The Times special dispatch says that Wm. M. Everts has been retained by the Government to prosecute Jeff Davis.

General Joe Hooker is still in bad health, and he has been granted leave of absence for one year. He will go abroad on the 1st of June.

The Herald's special says H. Rives Poliard has protested against the decision of Wilcox in preventing a lecture on the 'Chivalry of the South,' at Lynchburg. General Schofield sustains the decision, and Poliard appeals to the President.

WASHINGTON, May 7—The registry is completed and contains 15,800 names, the whites having a majority of 969.

South America.

VALPARAISO, May 3—The election for deputies to Congress passed off quietly in favor of the Government. A tempestuous session is anticipated. It is certain that Chile has not signed the truce proposed by Anglo-French mediation. An open rupture with Peru is pretty sure to follow on the Spanish question. The truce is a thousand times more preferable. The Allied squadron is without a commander. Chile is believed by Buenos Ayrians to be an accomplice of revolutionists at Montevideo.

Wheat is in active demand and there is a slight advance in prices.

Freights to English ports have declined.

CALLAO, April 14—A Liberal member of Congress was pelted with stones by the ladies in Lima.

The vote of censure was passed on the Ministry, which subsequently resigned. Priests influence is weakening.

The Panama Star says that owing to official information of the existence of cholera in Nicaragua to an alarming extent, and to the refusal of Costa Rica to allow vessels touching at Nicaraguan ports to communicate with the Panama rail-road, steamers will not take passengers to Realijo.

Eastern States.

LEXINGTON, May 4—Lieut. Rice, with a detachment of infantry, last night attempted to arrest the murderers of the negroes at Necholosonville. He was resisted by a superior force, and failed. Rice and one private were wounded in the fight.

MOBILE, May 4—The colored mass Convention declared itself radical and resolved to proclaim themselves part of the Republican party of the United States and not keep a separate organization. Should the employers discharge the negroes because they refuse to be their tools, the negroes will demand a standing army for their protection, ask Congress for further legislation, and if necessary, demand confiscation. They also resolved that it is their undeniable right to hold office, sit on juries, ride in public conveyances and be admitted to hotel tables and places of amusement.

RICHMOND, May 4—Pollard was prohibited from delivering a lecture on Southern Chivalry at Lynchburg, Virginia.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), May 4—The street car question is settled. The negroes are admitted, but only a few take advantage of the privilege.

Judge Underwood, of Virginia, yesterday granted a writ habeas corpus to bring Jeff Davis before the court, which meets in Richmond on May 6th. The writ is directed to Burton, commander at Fortress Monroe. It has been placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Duncan for service, and made returnable on the 13th. Assurance has been received from Secretary Stanton that Burton will be directed to obey the writ. Underwood and Attorney General Stansberry are believed to favor an early trial. Davis' counsel will demand trial on an unconditional discharge.

Of twenty-four grand jurors for this term, five are colored.

Ex Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans is urging Sheridan's removal. He complains of an arbitrary enforcement of registration and removal of civil officers.

Private advices from New Orleans says the Radicals expect to carry the city in the coming election.

The Tribune's special dispatch says that it is not tried in Underwood's court it is understood that Davis will come before the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia, which meets on the 6th. It is rumored there will be a change of the allotment of judges. If not disposed of by those courts, there is authority for stating that the prisoner will be released by the Executive.

WASHINGTON, May 4—Forty Apaches attacked a train near La Paz, Arizona, on the 1st of March, killing three men, wounding two others and destroying the train. A military patrol is to be established between La Paz and Dale creek.

Canada.

New York, 14th May—Burke and Doran, Fenians, were sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of May. Burke's speech to the court commanded universal attention and is highly praised by the press. It is considered as eloquent as the address of Emmet.

QUEBEC, May 12—Orders have been received to place the Vice-Regal residence at Spencerwood in order for the early reception of the Governor General and family.

MONTREAL, May 12—Reports are in circulation that arms have been collected on the frontier at different points.

Europe.

New York, May 12—Advices by steamer from Southampton are to May 1st.

In the British House of Commons, Gregory said the Irish Land Tenure Bill would not be accepted unless it provided for the adoption of a system of leases.

The Peace Society has expressed its gratitude for the personal intervention of Victoria to prevent a war.

The Queen of Spain has sold most all of her jewels in London. One diamond, with the ebsin, brought £2400 sig.

It is stated that France continues her preparations, and is arranging her troops for rapid concentration. Public opinion generally favored peace.

The Prussian King and Bismarck were expected to visit Paris at the close of the Prussian Chambers.

Darmstadt has introduced a bill for the Military Convention with Prussia with a view to the entry of Hesse Darmstadt, south of

Main, into the North German Confederation.

Omar Pacha and another General are moving to surround the insurgents in Candia.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

New York, May 14—It is stated that the Sultan has commissioned M. Blaconque to obtain ironclads and small-arms in America. Candia may be purchased by the Christian Powers.

It is stated that Napoleon suggested the London Conference, by hinting to Lord Cowley that France sought no aggrandisement and would acquiesce in neutralization.

PARIS, May 14—The Minister of Foreign Affairs officially announced to the Corps Legislatif that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

It is reported that Rosa Bonheur, the artist, has become insane.

A resolution condemning the purchase of commissions in the British army was rejected in the House of Commons by 116 to 75.

The Inevitable Russes has an editorial on the Eastern question intimating that France and other powers have secretly encouraged the Sultan to despise the demand of the Cretans and to disregard the counsels given in behalf of his Christian subjects.

LONDON, May 11—The Herald's special says: Notwithstanding the apparently satisfactory issue of the Peace Congress, fears are entertained that war is merely postponed—preparations are still going on in France, Germany, Russia and Greece. It is said that before the final adjournment of Congress a proposal will probably be addressed by England to all the powers belligerently inclined recommending a general disarmament.

LONDON, May 14—The treaty has been ratified by the respective Governments. Luxembourg will be evacuated in a month from the date of the treaty.

BERLIN, May 11—Joseph A. Wright, U. S. Minister, died of dropsy this morning.

BERLIN, May 12—The French Cabinet made a satisfactory explanation to Prussia regarding recent warlike preparations.

ATRENS, May 11—The fourth conscription this year results in the addition of 30,000 men to the Grecian army. A large enrollment of seamen is being made.

BERLIN, May 13—The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria visit Paris together. The funeral of Minister Wright to-day was largely attended.

LONDON, May 13—Lord Lyons has been appointed Ambassador to Paris.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—The crew have llo-belled the Great Eastern.

Eastern States.

RICHMOND, May 13—Jeff. Davis was delivered to the court to-day by Gen. Barton. The Marshal immediately served a bench warrant on Davis to answer at Norfolk under indictment for treason. Davis was admitted to bail, which was fixed at \$600,000. Horace Greeley was the first bondsman.

South America.

New York, May 12—No steps have been taken by Chile for the settlement of the Spanish troubles. Preparations are in progress to resist invasion. The allied fleet was at Valparaiso, consisting of nine vessels. The Peruvian Congress has declared that all disagreement with Chile is at an end. The two countries are more firmly united than ever.

San Francisco Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14—Sailed—Bark Milan, for Paget Sound.

A GREAT MANY SIDS HITS ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score of two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and invigorate the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. hey purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, diarrhoea after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.

The original quality and high character of these drugs will be sustained under every and all circumstances they have already obtained a sale in every town, village,

parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., Proprietors, New York City. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and dealers every where throughout the world. C. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, General Agents for the Colony.

Barnes' Magnolia Water

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures musquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injuries to the skin.

It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery or Toilet Water afterwards. DEMAS BARNES & CO., Proprietors, Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

GENERAL STATEMENT:—I had a negro man worth \$1 200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Linctant. It soon effected a permanent cure." J. L. DOWNING, Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1869.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Linctant as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Soars, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for American Wells Fargo and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Linctant." ED SEELY, Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Linctant performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, live-cry-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is stamped steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. Stamp Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Lyon's Kathairon.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It's pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Roaches, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and bills of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract. Taken on order. Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.

Plantation Bitters,

MAGNOLIA WATER,

AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

For sale by all Dealers. C. LANGLEY & CO., 18

The Weekly Brit

AND CHRO

Tuesday, May 2

American Po

The telegraph informs work of Reconstruction in States goes slowly commanders of the divisions into which the States have been erected intending the registration white and black voters of the elections that come off will be to raise to office and place their

ters at their mercy. The lation of the South by bers the black, but the Act under which the proceeding provides that who took part in the shall be disfranchised, all the white Southerners cannot vote. When ment throws the political hands of the negroes not be following the ma of human beings were th the opportunity to eld their own race to positio they have been made elig gress. How far these m freed from bondage, and directing public affairs, r seen. The experiment w with deep interest by world. With the blacks humiliation of the late r complete, and should the Bill of Thad. Stevens—w for the seizure and prob estates owned by rebels loyal men of the South— Congress, their punishm sufficiently severe to satis radical of Radicals in The situation of Preside for the past eighteen mont a most delicate one. He every measure passed by the government of the S ground that the constitu country declares that C legislation affecting any S Union, except that Stat sented by at least one dele gress, is illegal. None of ern States having been since the war broke out, maintains that no Act pass the status of those States tional. The Supreme Co United States sustained th in the case of two of the by the last Congress, and i go forsee how the latter, overcome the difficulty, e decide to do away with altogether—a remedy alre discussion. The Tenure of is another of the measu passed by both Houses of that drew down the Preside but it was passed over the v Act renders it a penal offen person to attempt to dish duties of an office to whic have been appointed by sident, except such app shall have first been app the Senate. The Act bec in March just prior to the ment of Congress for three There are already one hun sixty-four vacancies in po and custom houses that o filled because the Senate is n sion to confirm the appo The state of inefficiency in the affairs of some of the pub have fallen in consequence of advised law, is deplorable; a the President ventures to im pancies he is liable to impe and if any person were to c perform the duties of one of ant offices, he would undeg punishment. The impeachm the President is still an on dit. Stevens, Sumner and other Republican members of Cong bent on the removal of Mr. J but the public career of the P has thus far defied the close tiny and no act justifying peachment has been disclos therefore, possible that the mo erate of the Republicans, c with the Democrats in the Ho save the President from the m

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

American Politics.

The telegraph informs us that the work of Reconstruction in the Southern States goes slowly forward. The commanders of the five military divisions into which the lately rebellious States have been erected, are superintending the registration of both white and black voters; and the result of the elections that are shortly to come off will be to raise the late slaves to office and place their former masters at their mercy. The white population of the South greatly outnumber the black, but the Reconstruction Act under which the registration is proceeding provides that every person who took part in the late rebellion shall be disfranchised, and as nearly all the white Southerners were rebels, they cannot vote. When disfranchisement throws the political power into the hands of the negroes, they would not be following the natural instinct of human beings were they to neglect the opportunity to elevate men of their own race to positions to which they have been made eligible by Congress. How far these men, so lately freed from bondage, are capable of directing public affairs, remains to be seen. The experiment will be watched with deep interest by the civilized world. With the blacks in office the humiliation of the late rebels will be complete, and should the Confiscation Bill of Thad. Stevens—which provides for the seizure and partition of the estates owned by rebels among the loyal men of the South—be passed by Congress, their punishment will be sufficiently severe to satisfy the most radical of Radicals in the North. The situation of President Johnson, for the past eighteen months, has been a most delicate one. He has vetoed every measure passed by Congress for the government of the South, on the ground that the constitution of the country declares that Congressional legislation affecting any State of the Union, except that State be represented by at least one delegate in Congress, is illegal. None of the Southern States having been represented since the war broke out, Mr Johnson maintains that no Act passed affecting the status of those States is constitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the President in the case of two of the laws passed by the last Congress, and it is difficult to foresee how the latter body will overcome the difficulty, except they decide to do away with the Court altogether—a remedy already under discussion. The Tenure of Office Act is another of the measures lately passed by both Houses of Congress that drew down the President's veto, but it was passed over the veto. This Act renders it a penal offence for any person to attempt to discharge the duties of an office to which he may have been appointed by the President, except such appointment shall have first been approved by the Senate. The Act became law in March just prior to the adjournment of Congress for three months. There are already one hundred and sixty-four vacancies in post offices and custom houses that cannot be filled because the Senate is not in session to confirm the appointments. The state of inefficiency into which the affairs of some of the public offices have fallen in consequence of this ill-advised law, is deplorable; and yet if the President ventures to fill the vacancies he is liable to impeachment, and if any person were to consent to perform the duties of one of the vacant offices, he would undergo severe punishment. The impeachment of the President is still an *on dit*. Butler, Stevens, Sumner and other extreme Republican members of Congress are bent on the removal of Mr. Johnson; but the public career of the President has thus far defied the closest scrutiny and no act justifying an impeachment has been disclosed. It is, therefore, possible that the more moderate of the Republicans, combined with the Democrats in the House, will save the President from the mortifica-

tion of impeachment, or, at most, will not vote for the adoption of such a course except stronger grounds for it than at present exist, are shown. Mr. Johnson, if he succeeds in establishing a reputation for no other quality, will at any rate retire into private life with the reputation of having been one of the most firm and consistent rulers the country has yet seen. President Jackson, who thirty years ago successfully opposed the money-power of the States, and the United States Bank into the bargain, gained the sobriquet of "Old Hickory"—after an exceedingly tough kind of wood that abounds in the East—as a compliment to his unbending firmness. But his troubles were light in comparison with those with which Mr. Johnson has to contend. In General Jackson's case, he was opposed by a corrupt Congress, but was sustained by the people; while Mr. Johnson has incurred the displeasure of both the people and their representatives, and nothing short of a clean official record will save him from an ignominious expulsion from the Presidential Chair. Whether the blame rests with the People, the members of Congress, or the President, the political situation of America has not improved during the past year. The North has subdued a dangerous element in the South—an element that bred mischief and treason in by-gone days; but in its stead there has been nurtured into existence an element that may yet prove more dangerous to the body-politic than did the Southern slaveholders. The experiment of arming the slaves with the ballot is one that will either result in re-establishing peace, or will again light the fires of revolution from one end of the country to the other.

Tuesday, May 14th.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—We have the *Nor'wester* of March 2d, which says:—"By the Northern packet, which arrived last week, we have later dates from Fort Youcon to June 8th, 1866. Mr Ketchum, of the International Telegraph Company, with an exploring party, were at the Youcon near the Mission. Should Mr Ketchum's exploration prove successful, a steamboat with a barge in tow will ascend the Youcon nearly 1200 miles, with a view to commence operations for a telegraph line. The party will pass the winter at Fort Youcon. We understand from his Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land that Mr. Robert McDonald, the Missionary in remote Northern districts, has been very successful in his efforts of Christianity among the Indians and Esquimaux; he reports over 100 baptisms. Mr O'Conner, a Canadian who has for two or three years been trading and mining on the Saskatchewan, has been drowned in the Lac la Biche.

CONFEDERATION IN CANADA.—The *Toronto Globe* of the 22nd of March, contains the large heading—over a telegraphic dispatch from New Westminster—"of British Columbia for Confederation." The despatch was sent by Hons. DeCosmos and Barnard; and announces the unanimous vote of the Legislative Council in favour of joining the Confederation. Canvassing by candidates for the House of Commons is actively progressing, and a good many politicians have offered themselves as members.

HEAVY FAILURE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A delayed despatch states that on the 8th instant attachment suits were commenced against J. H. Leconte, as follows: 15th District Court, Wm F. Atwood, \$15,000. 12th District, F. Isaac et al., \$49,105; John S. Hodge, \$4,632.92; Jos. H. Frank, \$716.59; 4th District, Joel Gray, \$1,300; Wm H. Searles, \$95,109. Total, \$172,854.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Officer Woollacott attempted to arrest a drunken Siwash on Monday night, when he was set upon and assaulted by the fellow. After a long struggle, the officer succeeded in getting him into the station house and yesterday he had to pay \$1.25 for being drunk and \$10 for being bellicose.

REAL ESTATE TAXES FOR 1865-6.—Complaint is made that the Sheriff declines to receive money for taxes due in 1865-6, and Mr Elliott explains that the list left with him is imperfect, and that to avoid confusion he has written to the Governor requesting permission to consult the lists now under lock and key at the Treasury. The folly of keeping the Treasury closed is every day becoming more apparent.

ROBBERY.—A small cabin, near the Springs, occupied by a waterman, was entered yesterday by thieves, and cleared of its contents. Some money was also obtained as part of the booty. Two Celestials, who were working near by, are suspected.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—This voluminous, comprehensive and useful work (which has just been handed us by the Agent, Mr Harnet) contains a fund of information of value to residents on this coast. The book comprises 1008 pages, upwards of 600 of which contain reading matter. The first part of the work contains the organization of the different departments of the Federal Government on the Pacific Coast, and the officers thereof, with a variety of useful data of a general character; the organization of the different States and Territories on the Pacific Coast, and the officers attached thereto, with appropriate references to the various departments of each, and a carefully prepared exhibit of the resources of the States and Territories included in the plan of the work. In this department the agricultural, the mineral, the commercial and the manufacturing interests have each received careful attention, and a large amount of valuable information, including an important contribution upon the mineral resources of California, by W. S. Keyes, Esq., will be found contained therein, more complete and thorough in its details than any hitherto published. Part second embraces a gazetteer of the counties, cities and towns of the Pacific Coast, the local officers governing the same, with the address of each merchant, manufacturer and professional man residing therein. Part third includes a classified Business Directory, containing the name of each merchant, manufacturer, and professional in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Utah, and the Colony of British Columbia, arranged under the head of the business or profession in which he is engaged. The number of different addresses referred to in these various departments of the work exceeds forty thousand. An analytical table of contents, and a full and complete index, are added, which will exhibit at a glance the variety and character of the subjects referred to in the work, and greatly facilitate reference thereto. The Business Directory of British Columbia contains the names of most of our prominent business men and a short description of the principal towns. The following is said of Victoria:

Victoria.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, and P.O. This town, the capital of the former Colony of Vancouver's Island, is situated about 850 miles north of San Francisco, and may be justly regarded as the next important seaport on the coast. The harbor is safe and easy of access to vessels drawing 14 or 15 feet of water, at all times, but vessels over that draught require the highest spring tides. This deficiency is made up, however, by the adjacent harbor of Esquimalt, which can be entered at all seasons of the year, and where all the vessels of the British North Pacific Squadron lie. Victoria is a free port, and the increase of steam communication with the American Territories has already attracted an equal increase of business. The island is rich in extensive coal fields, stretching a long distance on the east side of the island and the mainland, give it an especial interest and importance to San Francisco. The town is well laid out with beautiful suburban scenery and drives. For eight months in the year the climate cannot be surpassed, and is a summer resort for tourists and invalids, it is unexceptionable. The town contains many handsome buildings and substantial wharves, and its municipal affairs are regulated by a Council and Mayor. Population estimated at 4,000.

HIS VALUE.—The one Penny who was confiscated by the Police for counterfeiting a civilian, was valued at \$15 by the naval authorities, by whom he was received yesterday. Rather a high priced coin.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—J. P. Davies & Co. yesterday sold by auction the following property, at the prices annexed:—Lot 1058, Yates street, with improvements, \$200, and Lot 1062, same street, for \$95.

The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of \$150 per foot, payable on the 8th May. The surplus carried over is from \$70,000 to \$80,000. This is a monthly dividend.

A Mormon Miracle.—Toward the close of a fine summer's day a farmer in one of the Western States found a respectable looking man at his gate, who requested permission to pass the night under his roof. The hospitable farmer readily complied. The stranger was invited into the house and a good and substantial supper set before him. After he had eaten, the farmer who appeared to be a jovial, warm hearted, humorous, and withal, shrewd old man, passed several hours in pleasant conversation with his guest, who seemed to be very ill at ease, both in body and mind; yet, as if desirous of pleasing his entertainer, replied courteously and agreeably to whatever was said to him. Finally he pleaded fatigue and illness as an excuse for retiring to rest, and was conducted by the farmer to an upper chamber, where he went to bed. About the middle of the night the farmer and his family were awakened by the most dreadful groans, which they soon ascertained proceeded from the chamber of the traveller. On going to investigate the matter, they found that the stranger was dreadfully ill, suffering the most acute pain, and uttering the most doleful cries, apparently without any consciousness of what was occurring around him. Everything that kindness and experience could suggest was done to relieve the sick man, but all efforts were in vain; and, to the consternation of the farmer and his family, the guest expired in a few hours.

In the midst of this trouble and anxiety, an early hour in the morning, two travellers came to the gate and requested entrance. The farmer told them that he would willingly offer them hospitality, but that just now his household was in the greatest confusion, on account of a sudden death, the particulars of which he proceeded to relate to them. They appeared to be much surprised, and grieved at the poor man's calamity, and politely requested to see the corpse. This, of course, the farmer readily granted, and conducted them to the chamber in which lay the dead body. They looked at it for a few moments in silence, and then the eldest of the pair gravely told the farmer that they were elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and were empowered, by God to work miracles, even to the extent of raising the dead; and that they felt quite assured they could bring to life the dead man before them.

The farmer was, of course, considerably astonished at the quality of the persons who addressed him, and rather incredulously asked them if they were quite sure they could do all they proposed to. "Oh, certainly—not a doubt of it! The Lord has commissioned us expressly to work miracles," in Joseph Smith, and the inspiration of the books and the doctrine revealed to him. Send for all your neighbors, that in the presence of a multitude we may bring the dead man to life, and that the Lord and his church may be glorified of all men."

The farmer, after a little consideration, agreed to let the miracle-workers proceed, and, as they desired, sent his children to his neighbors, who, attracted by the expectation of a miracle, flocked to the house in considerable numbers. The Mormonite elders commenced their task by kneeling and praying before the body, with uplifted hands and eyes, and with most stentorian lungs. Before they had proceeded far with their prayer, a sudden idea struck the farmer, who quietly quitted the house for a few minutes, and then returned and waited patiently by the bedside for a few moments, until the prayer was finished, and the elders were ready to perform the miracle. Before they began he respectfully said to them that with their permission, he wished to ask them a few questions upon the subject of their mission. They replied that they had no objection. The farmer then asked: "You are certain you can bring this man to life again?" "We are."

"How do you know that you can?" "We have just received a revelation from the Lord, informing us that we can." "Are you sure that the revelation was from the Lord?" "Yes, we cannot be mistaken about it." "Does your power to raise this man to life depend upon the particular nature of his disease, or could you bring any dead man to life?" "It makes no difference to us; we could bring any corpse to life."

"Well, if this man had been killed, and one of his arms cut off, could you bring him to life, and also restore to him his arm?" "Certainly; there is no limit to the power given to us by the Lord. It would make no difference, even if both his legs and arms were cut off." "Could you restore him if his head had been cut off?" "Certainly we could." "Well," said the farmer, with a quiet smile upon his features, "I do not doubt the truth of what such holy men assert; but I am desirous that my neighbors here should be fully converted by having the miracle performed in the completest manner possible; so, by your leave, if it makes no difference whatever, I will proceed to cut off the head of the corpse."

Accordingly he procured a huge and well sharpened broad axe from beneath his coat, which he swung about his head, and was apparently about to bring it down on the neck of the corpse, when, lo and behold! to the amazement of all present, the dead man started up in great agitation, and declared that he would not have his head cut off for any consideration whatever.

The company immediately seized the Mormons, and soon made them confess that the pretended dead man was a Mormon elder, and that they had sent him to the farmer's house, with directions to die there at a particular hour, when they would drop in as if by accident, and would perform a miracle that would astonish everybody. The farmer, after giving the imposters a severe chastisement, let them depart, to practice their imposition in some other quarter.

A Voice from the Interior on the Constitutional Question. LAKE LA HACHE VALLEY, B. C., April 24th, 1867.

Messrs Editors—I have just read in your paper the debates which took place in the Legislative Council of this colony upon the Constitutional question, and I cannot refrain from expressing my indignation and contempt for the conduct of some of the members of that body who were sent there by the popular voice. One cannot but feel the utmost astonishment at the hardihood of these men, placed there as they were, to represent the views of the public, and who were entrusted confidently with their interests, their sentiments and their wishes, that they should dare to stand forth and boldly declare that the people of this colony did not wish for any further representation in the Legislative Council or any more extended influence over the affairs of the government. Why, Mr Editor, what sort of a people are we supposed to be in this "upper country" when it is thought that we place no value upon a principle which should be as dear to every free man as his honor or his life? when it is said that we are well satisfied with this condition of political servitude. Throughout the length and breadth of this continent, there is not another community of people held in the political bondage in which we are placed. And how is this, or why is it so? Have we not ordinary intelligence, like other human beings? Are we utterly incapable of having a voice in the management of our own affairs? What must now be thought of us abroad? What will be thought of us in England, or in Canada, or in the United States, wherever these debates are read or commented upon, when it is said by our own representatives that we are yet unfit to have

any voice in the government of even so small a colony as this? How will we be supposed to bear our share in the government of this grand confederation, when we become a portion of it? Mortification, anger and shame are the only feelings which the conduct of these men excites, and I for one, indignantly deny the truth of their statements upon the community. I would inform these gentlemen who voted against this resolution that they are most egregiously mistaken, and that if they are satisfied with the present condition of things others are not. If they have not the spirit to rise above this shameful state of vassalage, the public have; and can and will demand and maintain their rights.

These gentlemen will yet live to see the day when they will bitterly regret their scandalous conduct. They will repent having bowed the knee to this power of the moment. They will long be remembered by the people as those who would sell them into slavery.

Their argument, that men could not be found in the Colony able or willing to assist in the proper government of the country, is entirely without force, as is well known to the public. There are plenty of good men in the mines and elsewhere, who would most willingly come forward, under a different state of things, to serve their fellow-colonists. But as things are now, knowing they can do no good, the best men of the country—with a few noble exceptions—refuse to be elected. However, it is useless to argue upon this point, for it was merely an argument of expediency on the part of those who used it. They did not believe one word of it themselves. Their true motive must be sought for on other grounds, and can, I think, be derived in a very simple manner. There must have been some peculiar influence brought to bear upon them. Some loadstone, some magic wand, some metal, too strong for their patriotism, was surely applied to cause them to prove recreant to their trust and to betray the country. They have upheld a principle which is inimical to the best interests of the Colony and most degrading to a free people.

I have trespassed thus long upon your space and time, feeling that it was the duty of each individual in the Colony to publicly deny the truth of the statements advanced in the debate by certain members who had seats in the Legislative Council, and whose views might be taken to represent the sentiments of the public by our fellow-colonists in other parts of the Continent.

A RESIDENT OF THE UPPER COUNTRY.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

Opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, March 16;

At the opening of the Legislature to-day, the Lieutenant-Governor made the following speech:

In meeting you at a most important epoch in the affairs of British North America, it affords me much pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the continued peace and prosperity of the Province during the past year. While other Colonies have been subjected to threats and in some instances to invasions by lawless men, our Province has been exempted from any attack; and although our local forces nobly responded to the call which was made upon them in the early part of the year, to arm for purposes of defence, happily no necessity occurred to require their services to repel an invader.

Public accounts will be submitted to you without delay, and will exhibit the finances of the country in a state of unprecedented prosperity. Large as was the revenue for the previous year, the accounts will show the gratifying fact that it has been greatly exceeded by that of 1866. The estimates for the present year will also be laid before you.

I have again to express my regret that the Government of the United States have adhered to their policy of last year, in obstructing that trade which under Reciprocity Treaty was so beneficial to their own country as well as to this Province. I have, however, to state that the abrogation of the treaty has been much less prejudicial to us than was anticipated, and in some respects has been productive of good by uniting more closely the interests and trade of this and the other North American Colonies. In accordance with a resolution of the Legislature passed last session, the commission for the Paris Exhibition was organized, and by the labors of the gentlemen comprising the Board, a large number of valuable articles, exhibiting the varied resources of the Province, have been collected and sent forward to Paris; and it is confidently expected that the results of this Exhibition will be of material advantage to the best interests of the Province.

The papers and reports of the joint commission to Brazil and the West Indies will be laid before you, and it is hoped that much good will result from this effort to extend the commerce of the British North American Colonies into those portions of the globe.

I rejoice to be able to congratulate you upon the success which has attended the delegation sent to England, to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the Union of the Colonies. The papers relating to this important subject will be immediately laid before you, in the firm conviction that the Union of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, upon the terms provided in the Bill submitted by Her Majesty's Government to the Imperial Parliament, will largely increase the prosperity of all these Provinces, and contribute to the strength and stability of those British institutions which it is their good fortune to enjoy.

A Revolution in Catholic Treatment.—Thousands of persons regard opium pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, however, are a grand exception—the only one to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headaches, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Dr. Ross's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. 415

is. All genuine is a... bearing the signature of... and the private U.S. stamp... the op... made to counterfeit it with a cheap... closely!

Kathairon.

Hair Dressing. All genuine is a... bearing the signature of... and the private U.S. stamp... the op... made to counterfeit it with a cheap... closely!

Flea Powder

ect Powder is instant death to... and everything of the insect... few articles that can be relied... bits we can save the bites and... None is genuine unless signed... the private stamp of Demas...

Extract Ginger.

er JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion... Headache, Cholera Morbus... a warm stimulant is required... and entire purity make it a... sole for culinary purposes. Sold... per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure... the private U.S. Stamp of Demas... the cork of each bottle; none other...

ion Bitters,

IA WATER,

BOVE ARTICLES,

... CO.

Spirit of the English Press.

We know already by telegraph so much about the Reform Bill and the triumph of the Conservative Ministry after a hard fight that we imagine our readers will feel but little interest in discussing the subject at length, especially when so many questions of importance crowd upon our columns. The Times of March 19, declares that the existence of the Government depended upon their readiness to modify the Bill introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and saw no hope of escape from a peremptory rejection of the Bill, except the Ministry retraced its steps. How far this valuable hint was acted upon by the Government our readers already know. The Ministry saved itself from an overthrow by its wisdom in bowing to the demand of a majority. The Daily Telegraph rejoices over the vote for the abolishment of the lash in the Army, although the net majority consisted of the vote given by one reluctant Conservative, whose human sympathies proved to be stronger than his party sympathies. The Manchester Examiner, treating on the same subject, says that the lash and the purchase system hang together; they are one complementary portions of one bad system. Sooner or later they must both be swept away; and although we have no hope of seeing this done by an unreformed House of Commons, still it is not without satisfaction that we mention the fact that even such an assembly carried by a majority of one Mr. Otway's motion for the abolition of flogging. The new Bankruptcy Law introduced by the Attorney General virtually does away with imprisonment for debt. No debtor is to be imprisoned except for fraud, when, as a matter of course he ceases to be a debtor and becomes a criminal in the eyes of the law. It is proposed to increase the amount recoverable in County Courts from £20 to £50. The Standard endorses the Bill heartily and says that its main features are such as will commend it to the cordial acceptance of commercial men. A great scandal has been ventilated by the press and condemned in the House of Commons. Mr. Churchward, of Dover, a Conservative politician, having been convicted once of corrupt practices at a Plymouth election, and once prevented by a vote of the House of Commons from completing a Government contract which the House declared had been obtained by "corrupt expedients," was appointed to the Commission of the Peace, the other day. Mr. P. A. Taylor brought the matter forward in the House on the 19th March, and a resolution was passed requesting Mr. Churchward's removal; during the debate, however, it dropped out that there are four Liberal magistrates who were in the same boat with Mr. Churchward, and the exposure has done both sides of the House a deal of harm. The London Times thus refers to the matter. "If bribery is ever to be put down—a matter on which we confess to many misgivings, drawn partly from the well known feeling of the House and partly from the nature of the offence—it will be in the same way as duelling—that is, not so much by any change in the law as by a change of opinion concerning it. Duelling died out in England and in New England because the atmosphere of opinion was deadly to it, just as a tropical plant cannot exist in the rigours of English spring. So, perhaps, it may one day be with bribery. If any deterring penalty is to be used, it should be one which strikes the social status rather than implies criminal liability." The Morning Post (March 18) sketches the requirements of the coming budget and makes out that there will be a deficiency of £241,000, in place of a surplus. The estimated increase of expenditure over 1866 is set down by the same authority at £3,000,000.

The Morning Advertiser (March 19) says:—"As for the new alarm of Fenianism in Canada, it will be a curious comment on the proposal to erect a united confederacy of the provinces, if any difficulty is found in such a case. If the Canadians do not care, or are unable to repel a Fenian raid not encouraged in any open way by the American States Government, they need not talk of forming an independent and separate confederacy. They ought to be able to fight out the dispute themselves, and they probably are perfectly well able to do so. They might claim British aid if the States Government declared war on account of a difference with this country, but to repress a miserable border riot, it is absurd to demand imperial assistance." The Morning Star, of March 6th, contains a powerful article on the Maxwell Divorce Case. The story may be very briefly told. Captain Maxwell and Mr. Westcar were both military men—both men of means and social position—and they were friends. Capt Maxwell brought his young wife on a visit to Mr. Westcar's, and Mr. Westcar seduced her. The seduction was accompanied and followed by conduct the most cynical and heartless on the part of the respondent. The jury found a verdict for the petitioner, and visited Mr. Westcar, who is a man of some £7,000 a year property, with the infliction of damages to the amount of £10,000. In the course of his summing-up—a very feeling and impressive address—Sir James Wilde took occasion to defend the principle of the Divorce Court. But for the power of inflicting damages, which the law gives in such a case, the most guilty party, Sir James Wilde argued, would suffer nothing. Here were three parties—two greatly guilty, one perfectly innocent. The latter, the husband, suffers the most of all. His home is destroyed, his heart is torn with grief; life is, perhaps, all clouded for him. The woman, who is probably the less guilty of the two culprits, suffers severely also. She is cast out from society; "wherever modest women congregate her name will no more be heard." But the seducer, who is probably still more guilty, suffers nothing except that which the law can inflict—and therefore the law allows the jury to assess damages. This is Sir James Wilde's reasoning. It is well meant and well urged, it is put in feeling and eloquent language. But is it convincing? Does it not rather by its own force destroy itself? Is not the conclusion a terrible anti-climax? A man has wantonly, treacherously, heartlessly destroyed for ever the happiness of his friend's home. He has driven his friend to misery. He has brought his friend's wife to shame and ruin. The suffering he has caused is absolutely irreparable. Never, on this side of the grave, can that evil be by any possible combination of chances remedied, atoned for, or even mitigated. Few murders ever committed could bring about more misery and ruin. For this enormous guilt the law provides a punishment. It allows the court to declare that a rich offender shall pay over a sum of money, which in no divorce cause we ever heard of was large enough seriously to abridge the comforts or even the luxuries of his ordinary life. And what is absolutely disgusting, it hands over this money as compensation to the injured husband for the loss of his seduced wife. It assesses her value as a companion at so much, and says to the seducer—"Come, you have taken the woman and you are bound to pay for her. Give her husband a lump sum—so much—that, we think, is about her market value."

Saturday, May 18.

ASSAULTS.—A squaw, with a woefully battered face, appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday and preferred a charge against a white man for knocking her down and kicking her about the head and face. The fellow was fined \$20, in default, three months' imprisonment. An Indian boy, arrested for assaulting another Indian, was fined a like amount.

The fine British ship Kathay, 1123 tons register, has been wrecked at Howland's Island in the Pacific ocean, and is a total loss.

Shocking Occurrence at Port Townsend, W. T.

TWO MEN KILLED—ANOTHER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED!

By the arrival of the schooner Nor'wester, Capt Whitford, yesterday, from Port Townsend, W. T., we are placed in possession of the particulars of a tragedy that occurred on Thursday at that place. J. W. Tripp, a lawyer and Republican nominee for District Attorney, some ten days ago was entrusted to settle the accounts of five sailors with the American ship Southern Chief of New York, they having refused to go to sea in her again. The ship was loading at one of the mills up the Sound, whither Tripp proceeded effected a settlement with the captain, and deducting his fees from the amount collected, sent the balance to his clients at Port Townsend by a sloop. On Monday last, with his wife and infant, he returned to Port Townsend in the steamer New World; but was met on the wharf by the sailors who, accusing him of having robbed them, assaulted and drove him back on board the steamer. Tripp continued on to Victoria. Here he procured a double-barrelled shot gun, loaded it with slugs, and early on Thursday morning took passage again in the New World for Port Townsend. The steamer arrived there at 9 o'clock on the same morning, and Tripp with his wife and child had no sooner stepped on the wharf than he was approached by three of the sailors. He warned them to keep back; but they continued to advance, and when only six feet distant Tripp levelled his weapon and fired at one of their number. The whole charge passed through the unfortunate man's left breast and he fell dead in his tracks. As quick as thought Tripp covered another of his assailants with the remaining barrel and stretched him at his feet with the charge through his shoulder. Simultaneously with the firing of the first shot, a brother of Mrs. Tripp, who resides at Port Townsend, drew a revolver and fired three times at the remaining man. One of the shots took effect in the sailor's head, causing instant death. Tripp and his brother-in-law were arrested and the examination before the Coroner commenced yesterday morning. The following letter is from a resident of Port Townsend:—

PORT TOWNSEND, May 16th, 1867.

MESSRS EDITORS.—This morning, on the arrival of the New World, a bloody shooting affray occurred on Fowler's wharf. The particulars, as far as I can give them at this moment, are as follows: J. W. Tripp, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, came ashore from the steamer and while proceeding up the wharf an altercation took place with some sailors from the ship Southern Chief. Tripp being armed with a shot gun, and his brother-in-law, who was with him, with a revolver, some five shots were fired. Two sailors were killed and another seriously wounded. Tripp and his brother-in-law were at once lodged in jail to await the result of the investigation now going on. Tripp's wife and child were upon the wharf and his friends claim that he was partially if not fully justified. After the examinations are closed I will give you full particulars.

W.

MOON'S REFLECTIONS.—A gentleman informs us that he saw the Simonsure, original moon on Thursday night and two reflections of the orb—one in the northern and the other in the southern horizon. Does our friend mean to insinuate that the moon cast a reflection? or is he casting a reflection on that honest old planet? As it was late at night perhaps he saw "double"—no uncommon thing in this latitude.

WANT TO GET BACK.—A gentleman lately from San Francisco says there are any number of young Victorians in that city doing nothing, who would be only too glad to return to Victoria could they but obtain employment. The gentleman adds, he did not meet with a man who had once resided in this Colony, that did not heartily wish himself back again! The poor fellows appear to have leaped from the frying pan into the fire.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer Fideliter, Erskine, returned from Portland yesterday afternoon with 13 cabin passengers and 52 U. S. soldiers. Among the passengers was W. T. Welcker, Esq., for several years a valued resident of this city. Outside of the harbor, the U. S. soldiers were placed on board the steamers Eliza Anderson and Diana and taken up the Sound to the forts. We are indebted to Capt. Erskine for late papers.

THE "OBSESSION" OF B. C. AND V. I.—A gentleman in this city who received a letter from San Francisco by last steamer, tells us that in view of the so-called session of British Columbia and Vancouver Island to Uncle Sam, C. Gentle, lately of Victoria, proposes to get up a diorama of this country for exhibition, and that the services of Mr. Macnamara, formerly in our government's employ, will be engaged as itinerant lecturer.

RULING MACHINES.—Otto & Co., the bookbinders, have added to their establishment a ruling machine, which does excellent work, and will prove invaluable in the preparation of certain descriptions of blanks.

An amusing affair occurred recently in full uniform one day, and approaching a volunteer on sentry, who challenged him with "Halt! Who comes there?" the lieutenant, with contempt in every lineament of his face, expressed his ire with an indignant "Ass!" The sentry's reply, apt and quick, came, "Advance, ass, and give the countersign."

GREAT OPIUM SUIZ DECIDED.—The suit of the United States Government vs. several Chinese Companies, to recover \$53,400, the amount which it was alleged they had defrauded the U. S. revenue of, by smuggling opium from Victoria to San Francisco, has been decided in favor of the United States. Tong Fat, who formerly kept a tea store on Fort street, was the informing witness.

NANAIMO LODGE, F. & A. M.—The officers of Nanaimo Lodge, No. 1090, E. R., installed on Wednesday, are as follows:—Hon W. H. Franklyn, W. M., W. Clark, S. W., W. M. Stewart, J. W., S. D. Levi, Treasurer, Jas. Harvey, Secretary, W. H. Phillips, S. D., D. Fraw, J. D., Jas. Brown, I. G., J. S. Smith, Tyler.

THE Quebec Morning Chronicle, of 5th April, says: "We have read the telegram announcing the pleasing fact of a late cordial demonstration in Victoria, Vancouver Island, in favor of Confederation. The good cause thus rapidly advances, and may soon be expected to attain its perfect success."

An arrival from the Foca Straits Coal Mine reports the seam widening and the coal improving in quality. The work is being pushed forward rapidly, and a great many tons of black diamonds are lying at the pit's mouth.

U. S. NAVAL ITEMS.—The U. S. Flagship Pensacola, Commodore Thatcher, is expected to arrive here shortly from San Francisco... Capt. Paul Shirley, late of the war steamer Suwanee, has been promoted to be a Fleet Captain.

ACCIDENT.—The Rev Mr Garrett while on horseback yesterday morning looking up some cattle on the Craigflower Road near to his residence, fell from his saddle and sustained a fracture of one of his legs.

NAVAL MAIL.—The gunboat Forward left Esquimalt yesterday afternoon with the naval mail and despatches for Capt Oldfield at New Westminster, which were late for the Enterprise in the morning.

SAILING DAY.—The mail steamer will not sail for San Francisco until Tuesday evening next at 6 o'clock, Capt Winsor having consented to wait for the treasure expected from above.

MR C. W. WALLACE has been appointed agent for the Oriflamme, which will touch here about the 5th of June on her way to Sitka.

ENGLISH SHIPPING FOR THIS PORT.—A new iron bark, the Mercedes, is on the berth at Liverpool, and the ship Byzantium is loading at London.

THE Real Estate Tax Commissioners will meet on Monday, at noon, to take evidence as to tax sales of real estate.

THE schooner Alberni, laden with sugar for Janion, Green & Rhodes, is due here from Honolulu, S. I.

CHERRIES and strawberries have appeared in the San Francisco market, and sell at 25 cents per pound.

THE ACTIVE brought 175 tons of freight for this place and 28 tons for Port Townsend.

The schooner Nor'wester arrived yesterday with a cargo of grain.

The Russian Purchase—Boundaries and Extent of the Territory ceded by Russia to the United States.

The following is a copy of the Treaty with Russia, confirmed by the almost unanimous vote of the United States Senate, April 9th: The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of strengthening, if possible, the good understanding which exists between them, have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Mr Edward de Stoeckl, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

Article 1. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias agrees to cede to the United States by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territory and dominion now possessed by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to wit—the eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America, as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain of February 20, (16) 1825, and described in articles third and fourth of said convention in the following terms: "Commencing from the southernmost point of the Island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and be-

tween the 101st and 103 degree of west longitude, meridian of Greenwich. The said line shall extend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, so far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 50th degree of north longitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the same meridian and finally from the point of intersecting the said meridian as far as the Frozen Ocean. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—first, that the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to the United States; second, that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned—that is to say, the limit of the possessions ceded by this Convention—shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom. The western limit within which the territories and dominions conveyed are contained, passes through a point of Behring's Straits on the parallel of 65 degrees 30 minutes north latitude at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the islands of Krusenstern or Noonarbook and proceeds due north without limitation into the same Frozen Ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly south-west through Behring's Straits and Behring's Sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St Lawrence and the southeast point of Choukottki to the meridian of 172 west longitude. Thence from the intersection of that meridian in a southwesterly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Atlan and the copper island of the Kormandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of 193 degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian.

Art 2 In the cession of territory and dominion made by the preceding article are included the right of property in all public lots and squares, vacant lands and all public buildings, barracks and other edifices that are not private or individual property. It is, however, understood and agreed that the churches which have been built in the ceded territory by the Russian Government shall remain the property of such members of the Greek Oriental Church resident in the territory as may choose to worship therein. Any Government archives, papers and documents relative to the territory and dominion aforesaid, which may be now existing there, will be left in the possession of the agent of the United States, but an authenticated copy of such of them as may be required will be at all times given by the United States to the Russian Government, or to such Russian officers or subjects as may apply therefor.

Art 3 The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country.

Art 4 His Majesty the Emperor of the Russias shall appoint, with convenient despatch, an agent or agents for the purpose of formally delivering to a similar agent or agents, appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, dependencies and appurtenances which are ceded as above, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto with the cession with the right of immediate possession; is nevertheless to be deemed complete on the exchange of ratifications, without waiting for such formal delivery.

Art 5 Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, any fortifications or military posts which may be in the ceded territory shall be delivered to the agent of the United States, and any Russian troops which may be in the territory shall be withdrawn as soon as may be reasonably and conveniently practicable.

Art 6 In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay at the Treasury at Washington, within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, to the plenipotentiaries or other agent of His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, duly authorized to receive the same, \$7,200,000 in gold. The cession of territory and dominion herein made is hereby declared to be free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants or possessions, by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporated, Russian or any other, or by any parties except merely private individual holders; and the cession hereby made conveys all the rights, franchises and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or domain and appurtenances thereto.

Art 7 When this convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States and with the advice of the Senate on the one part, and on the other by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington within three months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and hereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1867.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Plenipotentiary of the United States
EDWARD DE STOECKL,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of all the Russias.

European News Sum
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state. The Great Northern Railway
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The windows of this gallery present a su
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the United States. The French governme
has decided to raise the pay of all its em
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Bristol, Place Vendome, has been taken
during the Exhibition for the King and
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Intelligence of an important character be
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nities of Turkey in Europe, showing the im
minence of a very general revolution in that
region. It is now announced that treaties of
alliance have been entered into by Servia,

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

European News Summary.

The intelligence by this mail is of an interesting character and will require more than one article in which to review its most striking features. The Queen has made up her mind not to seclude herself so much as she used to. The short residence at Buckingham Palace, the holding of a Council there, and the reception of the civic authorities, are all to be noted, together with the report that she will again reside for a short time in the metropolis this season. Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, has not passed a day without driving or riding about the grounds in the Home Park. Notice is given in the Gazette that the Queen's Birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 25th. The poor Princess of Wales, who has been quite a martyr to rheumatism lately, is now rapidly recovering; and we observe that the Prince Imperial of France, whom the New York Herald laid at death's door, is recovering from a severe cold and an abscess in the thigh; all accounts agree, though, that the little fellow has a delicate constitution. Parliamentary matters are dull. In the House of Commons on the 25th of March Mr Shaw-Lefevre asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the renewed correspondence with the United States government on the subject of the Alabama claims had been concluded, and, if so, whether he would lay the papers upon the table of the House. Lord Stanley said that the correspondence with the government of the United States on the subject of the Alabama claims, or, rather, on the subject of the claims on both sides arising out of the late war, was not yet concluded, and under these circumstances it would be better to defer the production of papers. He took the present opportunity of contradicting a report which had gone the round of the newspapers, to the effect that communications of an unfriendly character had been received from the government at Washington. There was no truth in that statement. The Fenian excitement is dying away. There is much talk of more "risings" in Ireland, but they amount to nothing, for Lord Strathairn has received the most explicit instructions for his guidance in dealing with the disaffected, and the troops have no doubt as to the mode in which they are to deal with men with arms in their hands engaged in rebellion. This has been done in consequence of Lord Strathairn feeling some doubt, after the course taken against the Jamaica authorities, as to his own position. St. Patrick's Day passed over very quietly in Ireland, where, it had been anticipated, the Fenian outbreak would receive a serious accession of strength. Happily for the peace of the country the weather was so severe as to be most unfriendly to rebellion, and the Fenians who had "gone out" the previous week to challenge the authorities, suffered more from the elements than from the Queen's troops. The great Paris Exhibition is still in a very confused state. The Great Northern Railway of France is in a chaotic condition in its merchandise department—disorganized by the masses of Exhibition goods. There has been, if there be not now, a block of the most formidable character at Arras, to the great delay of the Belgian goods. The iron work amounts to 12,200 tons, of which 10,000 tons are in the machinery gallery. The windows of this gallery present a surface of 53,700 square yards, and those of the other galleries 25,000. The palace itself occupies an area of 140,184 square yards. Of this 61,000 square yards will be occupied by France, 21,554 by England, and 2,900 by the United States. The French government has decided to raise the pay of all its employees in Paris twenty five per cent. during the Exhibition. The first story of the Hotel Bristol, Place Vendome, has been taken during the Exhibition for the King and Queen of Portugal at the rate of £60 a day. Intelligence of an important character begins to come in from the Christian communities of Turkey in Europe, showing the imminence of a very general revolution in that region. It is now announced that treaties of alliance have been entered into by Servia,

Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece, by which they engage to support each other in an effort to expel the Mussulmans from Europe. The working tailors of Paris, to the number of more than seven thousand, met at the Elysee Montmartre, March 26, and passed resolutions to the effect that they will demand an increase of from eighteen to twenty per cent. on their wages, and will strike work if the concession be not granted. A common fund was instituted, and each man contributed fifty centimes. The President assured them that the London tailors' associations would come to their aid. The engine drivers' strike on the London and Brighton railway lasted only a day and a half. The directors met the men in a friendly spirit and promised to consider their claims; thereupon the men resumed work, and the traffic, after most serious derangement, went on as usual. The floods in Wicklow county, Ireland, have been very disastrous to life and property. Destructive floods have also occurred in North Yorkshire, England. Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, surrendered himself on the 27th of March, and appeared before the magistrates at Market Drayton, England, to answer the charge brought against him of complicity in the murder of Mr Gordon, &c. The counsel for the prosecution made an address of five hours' duration. The case was progressing. The great iron armor-plated ship Hercules, 5225 tons, 1200-horse power, now building at Chatham, is making rapid progress. Nearly half of her armor plates are affixed to her sides. A terrible occurrence is announced at Acerrington, England, where an infants' school building was destroyed by fire, and thirteen of the innocents perished in the flames. What a trifle may kill a countless! The Grand Duchess Mary of Russia is at present residing at a village at Quarto, near Florence. A few days ago her lady in waiting, Countess Tolstoy, swallowed a sharp bit of the bone of a bird. It pierced an internal artery, and she brought up a great deal of blood and had terrible spasms. Medical aid and care lavished upon her by the Grand Duchess and her daughter, the Princess Eugenie, whose governess she was, were of no avail, and she died on the 11th instant. The great Maxwell divorce case is at an end. Captain Maxwell sued a Mr Westcar, who has an income of £7,000 per annum, to recover damages for the seduction by the latter of the former's young wife, and recovered £10,000. The English papers cry out against a law that permits the seducer to pay money and escape otherwise scot-free, while his wretched victim becomes an outcast. A bill to abolish flogging in the Army (why not extend the principle to the Navy?) has passed the British House of Commons, and gives much satisfaction.

A Dilatory Council. An unaccountable apathy has crept over the Town Councilors. For three successive weeks a sitting of the body has not been held, notwithstanding a pile of business awaits disposal, and a large sum of money, paid in for rates, lies idle at the Bank because a quorum of members cannot be gathered to vote it away on some needed public improvement. A number of unemployed men, who would work if work were offered them, are awaiting anxiously for the "job" which the neglect of the Council fails to provide. For several years, when the Councilors imagined they had no power to order a load of rubbish to be removed, or to incur the expense of a dollar in behalf of the city, the members were prompt in their attendance. A full meeting could always be relied on when there was nothing to do but to talk over their grievances, lament their powerlessness, and growl at the Government. But since it has been ascertained that they have every needed power, it is a matter of impossibility to coax a quorum of the members together for the transaction of business. It is unfortunate that the members of the only fragment of representative Government we have left should neglect their duties at the very time when we are demanding an increased representation in the Government of the Colony. Cannot the members be aroused to a sense of their duty, and give city improvement a start while the fine weather lasts.

Friday, May 17. The steamer Active, Captain C. F. Winsor, arrived at four o'clock yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, bringing 55 passengers and a full freight. In approaching Brodrick & Norton's wharf, one of the tiller-ropes snapped and the steamship struck the wheelhouse of the steamer Eliza Anderson which was lying at the wharf, tearing off a part of the wheelhouse by the collision. Capt. Williams, formerly in command of the Active, and more lately of the California, has been transferred to the command of the steamship Idaho, of the Portland route.

The Masonic Consecration and Installation at Nanaimo.

On Tuesday morning, at 7:30, the steamer Sir James Douglas left Brodrick's wharf, having on board the officers and brethren of Victoria Lodge, No. 783, E. R. and Vancouver Lodge, No. 421, R. S., Free and Accepted Masons, who were bound for Nanaimo, for the purpose of consecrating the new Lodge at that place and installing the Right Worshipful Master and the officers, the Nanaimo Lodge having lately received their charter from the United Grand Lodge of England. The Victoria Rifle Volunteer band, by the kind permission of Capt. Pearce, under their able leader, brother Haynes, of Victoria Lodge, accompanied the brethren, and, as is usual on such occasions, materially added to the enjoyment of the trip by their excellent performances. The voyage to Nanaimo, in a great measure, partook of the nature of an ordinary pleasure excursion, and when it is considered the fraternal feeling that prevails among Masons, it may easily be imagined what joy and pleasure existed on the occasion. The weather was magnificent throughout, and with the enchanting scenery, the good cheer and the gentlemanly courtesy and warm-hearted attentions of Captain Clark to all on board, the trip was rendered eminently pleasing and gratifying to the participants. The steamer touched at Cowichan, where the passengers were warmly welcomed by Mr Harris, the host of the John Bull, and the other settlers. At Maple Bay, the next stopping place, the settlers (amongst whom was Mr T. J. Skinner) accorded a similar welcome. On arriving at Nanaimo the whole town turned out, and Captain Franklyn, the Master elect of the new Lodge, and many kind friends, well known in Victoria, were on the wharf to receive the party, which they did with the greatest cordiality. On Wednesday the brethren met at the lodge, a pleasantly situated building standing on an eminence overlooking the town, which was consecrated by the R.W. Provincial Grand Master Henry Holbrook, after which the brethren proceeded in the following order to the Episcopal church:

- Tyler—Geo. Creighton. The Band. Brethren two-and-two. Bro Smith (Architect), with plans. Bro P. M. Harris, with corn. Bro R. W. M. Adams, and P. M. Beck, with wine and oil. Bro J. Banks, Director of Ceremonies. Bro P. M. Neusteadt, with Book of Constitutions. Bro P. M. W. Hales Franklyn. Bro James Strachan, with J. W.'s Light. Bro Alex. Phillips, with J. W. Column. Bro Joo Lovell, with Rough Ashler. Bro Wm Clarke, J. W., with Plumb. Bro Frew, with Banner of Nanaimo Lodge. Bro Wm Jackson, with Banner of Vancouver Lodge. Bro Robt Plummer, with Banner of Victoria Lodge. Bro A. Theakstone, with S. W. Light. Bro S. Diard, with S. W. Column. Bro McCullough, with Perfect Ashler. Bro W. M. R. Lewis, Senior Warden of the Day, with Level. Bro E. C. Holden, J. D., with Staff. Bro P. M. Lumley Franklin, Chaplain, with Bible. P. M. Bro J. W. Powell, with Square. Bro F. Toller, with W. M. Light. Bro P. M. Henry Holbrook, Worshipful Master of the Day. Bro J. F. McCreight, S. D. Bros Brown and Harvey, with Rods. Bro Stewart, Tyler.

Arrived at the church, the evening service of the Church of England was read, and an impressive address delivered by Rev Mr Jenness to the brethren, which was listened to with marked attention. At the close of the address the procession returned to the lodge in the same order as they had left it, and the Master and Officers were duly installed by the R. W. Master of the Day—Dr Powell—assisted by the officers of Victoria Lodge. At four o'clock the brethren sat down to a sumptuous repast at Webb's Hotel, and in the evening a ball was given to the fraternity by the R. W. Master, officers and brethren of the newly constituted lodge, at which most of the inhabitants were present, and which passed off with great success. During the sojourn of the brethren at Nanaimo they were most hospitably entertained by Captain Franklyn, who, apart from being a highly revered Mason, is a generous and courteous gentleman.

The Douglas, with the brethren on board, left Nanaimo at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and after stopping at the usual way ports, reached Victoria at 7:30 o'clock, the band playing "God Save the Queen" and the passengers giving three cheers for Capt. Clarke as the steamer approached the wharf. The brethren were warmly welcomed "home again" by their brother Masons and citizens generally. All expressed themselves delighted with the trip and the successful manner in which the affair had passed off.

We yesterday found in our sanctum five fish, labelled "Thetis Lake trout—fresh! Doubtful as to the correctness of the label, we referred the specimens to an experienced friend who, after a long examination, decided that two of the specimens were trout and three smelt!

There was another blank record at the police court yesterday.

REAL ESTATE TAX COMMISSION—The Commissioners appointed to take testimony as to the sale of real estate for taxes held their first sitting on Wednesday. Evidence in support of the legality of the sales was heard, from which it appears that confusion has resulted from the seizure of the property. In some cases duly registered mortgages must fall to the ground if the sales are legalized; and in other instances, where two or more parties held subdivisions of town lots, the neglect of one of the holders to pay his share of the tax has resulted in the sale of the entire lot, to the injury of the other holders who had met their obligations to Government promptly.

THERE is a rumor afloat to the effect that owing to recent troubles with the colliers, it is designed to close the coal mine at Nanaimo. This action on the part of the Company would be injurious to the interests of Nanaimo; but not more so than if the town were turned into a camp for Mongols.

TOWED AROUND—The gunboat Forward yesterday towed the steamer Beaver from Esquimalt into the harbor, where she will undergo repairs preparatory to receiving her new boiler, which is shortly expected in the Princess Royal from London.

A FIGHT—Two half-naked maids of the forest, brimful of fighting whiskey, collided on Government street yesterday at noon, and after a sharp tussle one sustained a clean knock down, while the victor fled to avoid a "return."

GONE EAST—Ex-Treasurer Watson and family, Mr Rushton and family, Mrs Cochran and family, and Miss Armstrong, went East from San Francisco on the steamer of the 11th.

FROM NANAIMO—The steamer Emily Harris arrived from Nanaimo yesterday with coal for the fleet. She left loading at Nanaimo the ship Silas Greenman, for San Francisco.

DEATH AT THE FRENCH HOSPITAL—Robert King, a native of Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, died at the French Hospital yesterday, aged 36 years, of consumption.

THE steamer Isabel, we learn, has been chartered to convey a party to the Perseverance coal seam at Comox, by whom the ground will be thoroughly examined.

RETURNED—The steamer Sir Jas. Douglas, with the gentlemen, who took part in the Masonic celebration, returned last evening from Nanaimo.

ON THE ROCKS—The surveying steamer Beaver ran on sunken rocks at Race Rocks, on Wednesday, but floated off with the tide, having sustained no injury.

THE Fidelity sailed from Portland on Wednesday evening for this port with freight and passengers.

LEVY—We learn that the Sheriff will today proceed to levy by distress for the recovery of unpaid Trades Licenses.

U. S. Consul Francis returned from San Francisco on the Active yesterday, completely restored to health.

CAPT. PIKE, for many years one of the pilots of this harbor, has been sent to the insane hospital at Stockton, California.

Canada.

[DATES TO APRIL 5TH.]

QUEBEC, April 5.—An outrage of no small importance and magnitude occurred at Henningford this morning. Ten men armed to the teeth with bowie-knives and revolvers, crossed the border there and abducted one Kennedy for an alleged murderous assault in low years ago. In the search they forced open the house of a citizen named Armstrong and robbed him of \$62. The abductors paid a guide who piloted them to Kennedy's house \$50 for his services. The affair causes much excitement and uneasiness. The parties are said to be known. The Mercury tonight calls for Government interference and action in the premises.

The Cabinet Ministers are flying homeward like chickens to the farmyard at feeding times. At the Ottawa dinner Mr Campbell said the seat of government would remain there. He was quite right in saying so under the circumstances. He also modestly hoped he would be called to the Senate, but doubted whether he would be in the government. This is refreshing.

The weather is mild and roads breaking up, so that in ten days military movements will be impossible along the frontier. Truulent loyalists with axe handles are inquiring for the correspondent of the Herald.

MONTREAL, C. E., March 28, 1867.—Writs for election to the several Parliaments will be issued on the arrival of Hon. John A. McDonald.

OTTAWA, C. W. March 26, 1867.—An extensive fire occurred last night in Sussex street, commencing in the grocery store of Belcourt & Co. Four large buildings were consumed, one of them a coal oil store, which estimated greatly to the conflagration. Losses estimated at \$50,000; insured for \$15,000. It is semi-officially announced that Hon. John A. McDonald and G. E. Carter have been created baronets, with the title K. C. B. The former is now on his way home and the latter has gone to Rome to visit the Pope. Hon. Messrs Gait and Largin, the Confederation Commissioners, have arrived home. The town of Sherbrooke gave Gait, the ex-Minister of Finance, a grand ovation on his arrival.

Two trains collided on the G. W. Railway, on the 26th March, near Woodstock Station. Two lives were lost and great damage done to the cars.

A nugget of gold worth \$900 has been found by the DeLery Mining Co. \$30,000 has been paid for the Richardson gold mine at Madoc.

Coal oil sells by retail in Montreal at 25 cents per gallon. On Wednesday 13th March at 2 o'clock, the sole remaining portion of Table Rock, was blown from its dangerous position into the river below. About two kegs of powder were used in the explosion. This entirely obliterates every tract of that natural curiosity. It was done by order of the Town Council.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The skating carnival at the rink last night, was one of the greatest successes of the season. A great number of characters were on the ice—Fraters, Brigands, Quack Doctors, Sailors, Shakespearean characters, &c. There was a very large attendance of spectators and the skating was uncommonly good.

British Clemency and Justice in Vancouver Island.

The British Government, through their representative on this coast (Governor Seymour, of British Columbia), are doing their best to alienate the affections of their own people, and with a short-sightedness which shows that London officials have not a scintilla of statesmanship in their composition, are playing into the hands of the people of the United States. We want to complete our coast line on the west side of this continent, and it is a favorite idea with many to make the North Pacific an American lake. There is now but one obstacle—the British colony of Vancouver Island and the territory on the adjoining main land. With a strong feeling of loyalty existing among that handful of people to the English Crown, it would be difficult to obtain an amicable cession of the territory. Governor Seymour, fortunately for the realization of that idea, has commenced in good earnest the work of breaking down that loyalty. Acting under instructions from the Home Government—for it is not to be supposed that he is a rebel or base enough to carry out such a scheme of his own volition—he has undertaken the ruin of the people of Victoria, individually and collectively, and the confiscation of their property, real and personal, much or little. The people of that island having been granted a sham constitution, made out of it a real live institution. Asserting the right of self-government, they did many things displeasing to the Colonial Ministers in London. But they neither committed nor even thought of any overt act of rebellion; they never wavered in their loyalty to the Queen, or treated her officers with disrespect; but having tasted the pleasures of self-government, like Oliver Twist, they offended the Bumbles of the Colonial Office by asking for "more."

This was the head and front of their offense, and for this they are being ruined. Were the reconstruction process now going on in the South ten times as rigid, it would not equal in severity on actual rebels what is now being done by the British Government towards an innocent people. Their power of self-government has been taken away. They have been put under the rule of official despots, who are known to hate them. The very seat of government has been taken away, and, though gazzeted in office in the Queen's name, have been cashiered. The subordinates, to whose tender mercies the inhabitants are handed over, are chosen from a little clique of people living on the main land, who, having for years been trying unsuccessfully to build up a rural town, now see their only chance of succeeding is in seconding the efforts of their leader and ruining Victoria. Those of our citizens who sold out their property in this city in 1858 to invest in Victoria are, perhaps, entitled to no more sympathy than other unfortunate speculators for their losses, but they complain that they have been robbed, that their real estate in Victoria has been made liable for the bonds and debt of British Columbia, in whose management they never had a voice. The men who have given their labor for years to the country, and invested their savings in land and buildings and themselves under a government that is plotting their ruin and contemplates starving them out and driving them on to the main land, are chiefly to be pitied. They are being ruled by a government that has determined on their expropriation, and whose policy is the reduction of Victoria, the third or fourth city on the Pacific, to a heap of ruins.

What has this colonial government to recommend it that the people should even preserve the semblance of regard for it? It is bankrupt in credit; its treasury is not only figuratively but literally empty; its bonds are not saleable at any price. The Governor is but a tool in the hands of the London colonial office clerks, the sufferings of the people are laughed at, and their petitions treated with scorn. Who of these men are so loyal that after being willfully ruined by the administrators of the Queen's government in the power of these executioners again? If the citizens of Victoria, driven from their own island are seeking a home, where will they go? Will they trust themselves in the Canadian Confederation and lay the foundations of a new homestead in British Columbia, perhaps to be ruined by official caprice a second time, or will they come to a Republic where freedom is real and where security prevails? Washington Territory, Oregon, California and Nevada want population, and offer openings for industrious men. Then should they not forsake the flag that has treated them so cruelly? Why not more waste of time, and begin the work anew with us? Why not leave Secretaries of State, Governor Seymour and the minions tenements and Indian fishing tribes? Or, if they still think their country can be made them petition her Majesty to sell the country to the United States, and also show our Congress, by some public expression of opinion, that they are desirous of entering the American Republic.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

The Russian Purchase.

The expressions of the principal New York papers on the purchase of the Russian possessions, explain the object held in view by the United States Government in acquiring them. That object was nothing more nor less than to hem in and enclose the British Possessions on the Pacific, and render them of little or no importance to Great Britain, and insure their easy conquest in case of war between the two nations. The New York Herald boldly says that "barring the fish-oil and furs" the new possessions are utterly worthless from a material point of view, but that "politically considered" the country is worth all that was paid for it, as involving a hint "from the Czar to France and England that they have no business on this continent." The same paper adds that "Seward has always had a weakness for the Annexation of Canada." Those of our readers who perused the brilliant speeches delivered by that eminent statesman in 1860, when "stamping" the North in favor of Mr. Lincoln, who was then a candidate for the Presidency, will call to mind the emphasis with which he declared that the inevitable fate of the whole North American Continent was to be absorbed by the United States. This is the "Monroe Doctrine," of which we hear so much during every Presidential canvass, and in which Mr. Seward is a firm believer. In fact, the idea the Herald playfully terms Mr. Seward's "weakness," has formed the bulwark of his strength in the political battles of bygone days. The New York Times seizes upon the occasion of the purchase to indite a panegyric on Mr. Seward's consummate Statecraft, and predicts that many now living will see the day when the Pacific coast will be as thickly studded with ports and cities as the Atlantic is now; and concludes that the Russian purchase is a "means to the end" of settling the Pacific Coast and hastening the absorption of Vancouver Island and British Columbia by the Great Republic. The New York Tribune alone treats the purchase with disfavor, and denounces the scheme as a stupendous folly. But the Tribune is too radical in its politics to look with satisfaction upon the adoption of any scheme likely to redound to the popularity of the Administration. It hates Johnson and Seward with an intensity amounting almost to fanaticism, and is so blinded by prejudice that it cannot or will not see that by this accession the United States control the Pacific Coast for thirty-five degrees of latitude, while Great Britain is limited to five degrees. It goes so far as to denounce the Monroe Doctrine as a humbug, and the believers in it as "a mob with whom argument has no weight." The denunciations of the Tribune, however, had but little influence with the Senators, all but ten of whom voted for the ratification of the Treaty; and the assertion (telegraphed the other day) of an American politician to the effect that the Russian country was offered to President Polk, in 1844, for nothing and refused, is entitled to no weight at the present day, for it must be remembered that the American statesmen of that day, when settling the boundary line with Great Britain, described Vancouver Island, and what is now known as British Columbia, as the "derelict of nations." It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, for us to hear that the same Administration declined to accept the Russian territory as a gift. Here, in Vancouver Island, within a few degrees of the recently acquired tract, we are in a position to state that it is a valuable acquisition, and that its cession to the United States is likely to inflict a serious blow to British interests in the Pacific, if it does not exercise an unfavorable influence upon the whole of British North America. The purchase is regarded here as the

masterstroke of Mr Seward. By it the United States virtually secures control of the coast, wrests from our grasp the Sitka trade, which was assuming vast proportions, opens a new field for American enterprise and capital, compels three hundred miles of British territory lying behind the thirty-mile strip to pay tribute to a foreign power before the inhabitants can enjoy communication with the coast, and places the whole of Her Majesty's possessions on the Pacific in the position of a piece of meat between two slices of bread, where they may be devoured at a single bite. The moral effect of this purchase has been to dissipate the rose-colored pictures we had painted of the future of British institutions on the Pacific, and to increase popular discontent with a Government that has contributed so little to support and encourage this young Colony. It is said that the British Government was quite "chagrined to find that the first offer of the territory had not been made to it." The bitter experience we have had of the low estimate that England places upon her possessions in the Pacific, leads us to the belief that even had the first offer been made to our Government it would have been regarded as a "smart trick" on the part of the Russian Government to get rid of an exhausted territory, and respectfully declined. Had ordinary precaution been taken, or sufficient interest manifested in the welfare of this Colony by our Government, the whole of the magnificent territory to the North of us would to-day be under the British flag; but the imbecility, ignorance or neglect of British statesmen has allowed a glorious opportunity to pass unimproved, and the colony of British Columbia, closely hemmed in by her colossal neighbor, has scarcely room left in which to draw a long breath. The anxiety of the United States to extend its territory on the Pacific may attract the attention of our Government to the necessity of extending us a helping hand; but the prestige of British institutions on this side of the continent has received a severe blow from the effects of which they may not recover, except under most favorable circumstances, for many years.

Thursday, May 16th. We are sorry to learn, remarks the Army and Navy Gazette, on good authority that the trial of the newly converted Enfield rifles to breech loaders (Snider pattern), which took place at Aldershot during the past week by two companies of the 66 and 51st Regiments, for the purpose of testing their accuracy and rapidity in shooting, is not very favorable, and has shown a great many defects, either in the arms or ammunition. In firing for accuracy, which took place at 500 and 700 yards by twenty men of the best shots, the figure of merit obtained was not nearly so good as with the Enfield rifle before conversion to a breech loader, and, in some instances, some of the men failed to hit the target out of five rounds. Another great fault found was that almost in every instance in which the men did not oversight their rifles it was ascertained that the bullet dropped short of the distance. In firing for rapidity the time taken to fire ten rounds was as near as possible one minute and forty seconds, but in this practice the figure of merit obtained was very low.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The Ship Paisley, Capt. Ross, now loading at Messrs Moody & Co's mill, Burrard Inlet, will probably sail for Dunedin, New Zealand, on Saturday. Her cargo will consist of 400,000 feet of lumber, 30 thousand shingles, 19 spars, 4 of which are 130 feet in length, 25 lbs. of salmon and cranberries, and a quantity of fish oils. The value of the cargo will be about \$7600. Mr Thompson, of the firm of Thompson Bros., merchants of Dunedin, and owners of the ship and cargo, is here; and so well pleased is he with the lumber, &c., that he has made arrangements for keeping the ship in the trade, Mr Thompson takes with him salmon and other kinds of our fish in various forms, as samples; and it is highly probable that the cargo now about to leave our shores may be the means of creating a demand for those articles in the great markets of Australasia, which will result in a large trade with that important portion of the British Possessions.—Columbian.

Times are so dull that criminals will not go out of their way to commit offences against the law. Yesterday there were no cases to come before the police magistrate. What are the local newspapers to do for something with which to fill up their local columns if people all grow honest and peaceable?

THE GREAT FIRE AT BOTHWELL, C.W.—The telegraph, some weeks ago, announced that a great fire had ravaged the flourishing Upper Canadian town of Bothwell. By the overland mail we have papers containing particulars of the calamity. The fire broke out in the rear of Carroll's house, and in ten minutes the whole building was one mass of flames. The fire then extended to the Martin House adjoining, burning fiercely, and crossing the Main street, it connected with Baxter's Exchange office, the Commercial Bank and other buildings. About 100 buildings were consumed: The Great Western Railroad station and offices were saved by great exertion, being on fire not less than six different times. It was feared as one time that the fire would extend to the large pile of wood at the station, but owing to the extraordinary exertions of the employees of the Company and citizens, the wood was saved.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The resident population of the United Kingdom, as recorded by the Times, in the middle of the year 1866 is estimated by the Registrar General at about 29,985,404. 1,013,070 births and 665,889 deaths were registered in the year 1866; but it is considered necessary to add one-third to the births and one-fourth to the deaths registered in Ireland to compensate for defective registration, and this brings the births up to 1,061,819 and the deaths to 689,273. This leaves a natural increase of 1020 daily, which is reduced to 459 by deducting the recorded number of emigrants—viz., 204,882, or 561 daily. There is no record of additions to the population of the United Kingdom by immigration. The birth-rate of the year in the United Kingdom was 35.47 per 1000, and the death-rate 23.03.

COLAHANS.—The Indians are selling these fish at the rate of three bucketsful for one bit. The Chinamen, who are always ready with the cash for good cheap grub, are buying in large quantities, and salting, drying and packing them for present and future use. John is provided, regulating his expenditure according to his income. Some parties have commenced salting and pressing colahans for an article of export. It is to be hoped that this experiment will prove successful, as the supply in season, seems unlimited. There is enough of salmon, sturgeon and colahans in the Fraser to feed the large number of people in England at the present time who are dependent upon the public bounty for support.—Examiner.

ICE FOR EUROPEAN CITIES.—The glaciers of the Alps are now mines of wealth and tributes to luxury—inexhaustible in both respects. They are worked (says Dr Prime) precisely like stone quarries, and their product is transported by rail to Paris and other continental cities. Not only so, but they are excavated into galleries, chambers and magnificent saloons. The depths of snow on the surface exclude the sunbeams, and calcium lights shed a brilliant luster reflected as from a thousand mirrors of glass, and, in small apartments fitted up for the purpose, the furniture of a well-appointed parlor invites to cool but not inhospitable repose.

DEPARTED.—The last forwarder of passengers and freight across the Douglas-Lillooet route has withdrawn his wagons and stages and placed them on the Yale route. The lake steamers will be laid up, and the locality is nearly deserted, notwithstanding the existence of comparatively rich gold diggings in the vicinity of the portage. From 1859 to 1862, this route was the favorite with parties bound to Cariboo. Since the latter year, the improvements on the Yale road have caused the latter to be preferred.

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—A trial took place in New York, recently, of a new portable self-acting fire-engine. The engine consists of a large car filled with water, and impregnated with carbonic acid gas. A fire of tar barrels, about five feet in height, was built, when streams were sent on the flames from two engines, and the fire was extinguished in less than four minutes.

WHAT ARE THE SINGLE MEN ABOUT? Their "manly vigor" is at a discount. Here, on May 1st, a boat's crew of youngsters were outwitted by an equal number of married men; and at Westminster, on Saturday, eleven bachelors "walloped" an equal number of bachelors at cricket. The young men must be degenerating.

OF THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF LONDON, a proportion just over 50 per cent. remains in the city at night, and 60 per cent. leaves the city sooner or later after the close of business to sleep, either in the metropolis or elsewhere; these last-mentioned are composed almost exclusively of the mercantile and commercial classes, employers and employed.

MENDED.—We observe with considerable satisfaction that many of the defective sidewalk walks have been repaired by the Corporation. Latterly persons who were called out after dark required to exercise considerable watchfulness and skill to prevent their falling into some of the numerous holes that existed.

RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise returned yesterday afternoon from New Westminster with 20 passengers, among whom were Hon. Capt. Stamp, Postmaster General Busby and Mrs. Busby, Mr Bullock, Mr J. Cunningham and Mr U. Nelson and wife.

THE U.S. REVENUE CUTLER Lincoln arrived last evening from Port Townsend to await the arrival of the mail. Her appearance in port caused a report to circulate that the mail steamer had arrived.

WAR'S CHANGES.—A freedman, in Pulaski county, Georgia, employs his former master as overseer, paying him eight bales of cotton to superintend his planting operations the present year.

At a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, on Tuesday evening, Mr James Lowe was elected Vice-President of the Society in the room of the late Mr Cochrane.

THE GOVERNORIAL EXCURSION.—Governor Seymour and Mrs Seymour, with their guests, departed from Westminster yesterday morning for Yale.

The ship Astaire, from Victoria, in tow of the Isabel, arrived at Burrard's Inlet on Thursday, and will commence immediately to take in a cargo of spars for France.

How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife off a bridge? One is water in a pitcher, the other is pitch her in the water.

A DIRECT SHIPMENT OF Costa Rica coffee has been made from Panama to Australia by the New British Steamship Line. It is the first lot sent to that market.

The steamer Beaver ran down to Race Rocks yesterday on business connected with the lighthouse.

George Peabody and his Mississippi Bonds.

(New York Herald, Feb. 10.)

That magnificent millionaire and practical philanthropist, George Peabody, has made another munificent donation. He has given two million one hundred thousand dollars for the education of the benighted Southern youth, black and white. The announcement is startling in its character and effect—George Peabody has donated one million dollars in cash, and one million one hundred thousand dollars in unrepudiated Mississippi bonds, for the instruction of Southern youth, without distinction of color." The solid substantial one million in cash is the firm basis of this splendid charity. The one million one hundred thousand in unrepudiated Mississippi bonds is the elegant, light and fanciful superstructure. These bonds are the famous State bonds issued to the Planters' Bank, an institution on which that revered olddy, Sydney Smith, exercised his pungent humor. On one occasion, when a young lady commenced to sing in his presence Shakespeare's pretty little song,

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows," he interrupted her to inquire whether it was the Planters' Bank of Mississippi. Mr Peabody is a gentleman of large intelligence, of shrewd business knowledge, and of broad enlightened views; but if he supposes that the Mississippi Legislature will refrain from repudiating his Planters' Bank bonds because he has devoted them to educating the little niggers of Mississippi he labors under a grave error. The fact that the money is to be devoted to instructing the young darkeys will insure the repudiation of the bonds. Indeed, we should not be surprised to find all the Southern States uniting in a demand for their repudiation with as much unanimity as is displayed in their rejection of the constitutional amendment.

This gift of George Peabody should be made the starting point for a grand fund for the education and enlightenment of the youthful niggers all over the South. Jeff Davis will no doubt cheerfully contribute to it his Confederate scrip. O'Mahony and Stephens will throw in the bonds of the Irish republic. Erlanger will subscribe his rebel cotton loan; and all the English rebel bondholders will donate their bonds as soon as they are backed by the British Government. As the object is negro advancement and equality, Greeley should at once strike a balance on the Slave-gammon accounts, and hand over what is left of the Slave-gammon fund.

Burning of Winter Garden Theatre.

This calamity makes the third of the kind that has occurred in this city within a year past, the Academy of Music having been destroyed by fire on the 22nd of May, 1866, and the New Bowery Theatre on the 18th of December following. The Winter Garden occupied the site of Tripler Hall, an edifice which, in its day, boasted of the largest concert room in the country. It was in this house that the famous musical mountebank Julien, made his first "excruciating" bow to the American public. And it was here, too, that the incomparable Jenny Lind first thrilled her exquisite notes in the ears of her enraptured audiences. Tripler Hall had been in existence but two or three years when it was destroyed by fire, its site remaining unimproved for some time in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of its proprietor, Mr Tripler. Another hall devoted to similar purposes was at length erected on the spot; but it met with but indifferent success, and soon fell into the hands of Laura Keane, who remodelled it, christened it with the flashy name of "Varieties," and began a series of theatrical performances within its walls. Laura's fate was what her friends had predicted for her—pecuniary failure. The Varieties then went into the hands of Burton, who dropped the unmeaning title which Miss Keane had given it, and investigated it with his own eyes, and reported it into a first-class theatre. But neither was the edifice adapted to such a purpose, nor Burton the manager to carry it out. But he

struggled along, under discouraging circumstances and heavy losses, up to the time of his death. Mr Burton was succeeded by Bouicault and Stuart, whose judicious alterations and improvements of the interior of the edifice, coupled with judgment and enterprise in its management, soon made the Winter Garden one of the most popular and remunerative theatres in the city. Upon the withdrawal of Mr Bouicault, Mr Stuart assumed the sole management, which he held up to the time of the catastrophe, Edwin Booth having in the meantime become a partner with him in the lease. Mr Booth had nearly completed the third series of his eminently successful Shakespearean revivals at the Winter Garden, and was to have played in Romeo and Juliet at the matinee on Saturday. Brutus was played on Friday evening, and it is surmised that the fire may have been occasioned by a spark which had been left among the scenery after the representation of the destruction of Rome. When the alarm was first given, manager Stuart was in his dressing room, en toilette. Hastily slipping on an overcoat over his night shirt, he rushed out and looking over the balconiers discovered the cause of the alarm. He then sprang for the stairs, down which he made his way with great difficulty through the blinding smoke, and finally reached the street in safety, though nearly suffocated. His watch and pocket book he had left on the table in his dressing room, the exigency of the moment not allowing him time to return for them.

The losses by this calamity fall with peculiar hardship upon both managers and actors, many of the latter in losing their wardrobes have lost their all. Mr Booth's loss, aside from that he suffers as joint owner of the scenery and other appointments of the theatre, is estimated at \$40,000. It includes the whole of his magnificent wardrobe and all his jewelry. Among the latter were many family relics and personal mementoes, the worth of which could not be measured in money, even if they had been insured. Unfortunately neither he nor Mr Stuart had a cent of insurance. Their joint loss on properties and scenery is estimated at \$40,000. The stock scenery, which belonged to the theatre, was valued at \$80,000. The loss on the building, which belongs to the Lafarge estate, is estimated at \$50,000 and that on the Southern Hotel adjoining, formerly the Lafarge House, at \$25,000 more. Much sympathy is felt and expressed on behalf of Messrs. Stuart and Booth. They have well earned popularity by the unexceptionable manner in which they have managed their establishment, as well as by their personal worth. A morning paper gives a list of theatres, opera houses and museums destroyed by fire in the United States, beginning with the destruction of the Federal street, Boston, in 1798. The list, which is certainly imperfect, numbers 75, and includes 6—a pretty large proportion—in California.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, and 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 internal structures of the body, by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from the cracking pain of aneurism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After formation 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 rubbing 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, and is equally applicable to all ages.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scum.

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 can not be cured with a salve or more speedily removed than by the Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that the disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.

Sufferers of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight means, and which the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and along the side where those organs lie. Most dropsical swellings will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, unless relieved by timely and judicious treatment. The most delicate and delicate cases are cured by the Ointment and Pills. There is no more efficacious remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The Ointment is applied to the seat of the disease without the annoyance of expelling their ailments to the outside.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

Are immediate relief and ultimately 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 will penetrate; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Scalded, Erysipelas, Ulcers, and all the various diseases of the skin.

FOR SALE. THE BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY OF THE...

more fisheries and fur-seals in three-fourths, and capital is daily... Still less is there any... of Russia-America... purposes. In peace... will require enormous... a warlike establishment... alike useless for aggress... umbrance for distress... lers at the North Pole do... mence a campaign?... vities we have acquired... zons, New Mexico, &c.—... deal more than they give... drain upon our resources... them. By so much as... more distant, inaccessible... would it be more costly... recent acquisitions... for statistics, but the facts... to be called in question... suggestion, which is put... and—officially, that the... America will be a sort... eat Britain by interposi... rican possessions, on the... condemn the whole prop... occasion to be dealing in... we want a quarrel with... have it any day without... Pacific ocean for a pre... reason to suppose Great... rel—how could she? But... the attitude of seeking... friendship of a power not... and of contracting what... alliance for the sake of... rather another step—... to our traditions and alien... We cherish a hearty... ussia, but we are terror... drawn into any sort of... than commercial and... if, consummated, will... precedent and a stimulus... ents... of the treasury during... \$90,000. The receipt of... the week were \$5,890,000... from March 23d... \$3,168,000. The public... on May 1st was... bearing currency interest... at bearing no interest... nant in the treasury... gave a State dinner to... afterwards a reception, at... tic corps and Cabinet... present. Mrs President... sent, creating considera... ox, May 3.—Mrs Davis... yesterday to confer with... ad to Jeff's release... —It is understood that... will be here on Monday... Marshal and Judge... received an order from the... on General Burton at... manding to place Jeff... Court on the Second... Davis will be kept in... News" and the Let-... Gladstone."... —In yesterday's issue of... there appears a doggerel... "Gladstone," com-... legant opening of "As I... seem very accommodating... News as to the literary... correspondents.] This... sirs must have a toler-... nce as well as ignorance;... the name of one of Eng-... lish scholars to such a... little doubt that when... arrive in England and... if the Morning News is... legal proceedings will... our great statesmen, and... Morning News will have... art [alias "Gladstone's"]... gation.

DISRAELI. DAVID'S PAIN KILLER. Cure sudden colds, stomach, general debility, canker, liver complaint, cramp, and pain in complaint, painter's colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, &c. Cures felons, boils, burns and scalds, cuts, swollen joints, ringworm, sores, frosted feet, and pain in the face, neuralgia. It is a sure remedy for all the above ailments and fevers.

