The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday June 21st 1871

That spirit Tax.

On the 4th inst. was placed before our readers certain official correspondence from which, amongst other things, it appeared that there was every reason for expecting immediate relief from the half dollar tax temporarily imposed on spirits in April 1870. It will be recollected that amongst the papers which we published on the 4th inst. was a report of the Finance Minister of the Dominion on the subject of the proposed modification of the Customs Tariff, as well as upon the proposition to abolish the particular tax in question. Regarding the former proposition the Minister ventured the opinion that the Canadian Parliament would be inclined to give it favorable consideration. With regard to the latter the case stood as follows: 'The Legislature of British Columbia, as the reader will doubtless recollect, passed an Act last session for the abolition of the said tax on spirits; but inasmuch as it was considered of the utmost importance that there should be no interference with the basis of the proposed union, the Act contained a suspending clause, providing that it 'shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's assent thereto has been proclaimed in the Colony,' and the Canadian Government was requested to convey its views upon the point of Her Majesty's Government. It is in pursuance of this request that the Canadian Minister of Finance made the report alluded to. He points out that although it did not very clearly appear whether the tax it was proposed to repeal was in excess of the $2 00 per gallon which was understood to be the duty on spirits when the terms of Confederation were agreed to, he had been assured by the Hon. Mr Trutch that such was the case, and, such such being the case, he was of opinion that there could be no objection on the part of the Canadian Government to its repeal. With this report before them, one would naturally expect that Her Majesty's Ministers would experience no difficulty in advising assent to the Act. That His Excellency Governor Musgrave anticipated no difficulty may fairly be presumed from the circumstance of his having directed the publication of a correspondence which could only have one object and effect—that of preparing the commercial mind for the immediate abolition of the tax. It appears, however, that the Imperial authorities have or think they have discovered legal difficulties in the way, and that the tax in question can only be removed after Confederation. Of the nature of these difficulties we are not informed; but it does, indeed, seem strange. It is astonishing how sharpsighted the Colonial Office authorities are in discovering difficulties in the way of abolishing taxation. As the case now appears to stand there is little prospect of obtaining very early relief from this tax. The question becomes a Federal one under Confederation; and, assuming that the sanction of the Dominion Parliament will be necessary, it will, in all probability, be nearly twelve months before the tax can be removed, as the Canadian Parliament is not likely to meet before February. It is, of course, possible that the Executive Government may be willing to take the responsibility of abolishing the tax, immediately its jurisdiction extends over this Colony; but, after the hard fight over the terms, it will be best not to expect the Cabinet to involve itself in any responsibilities with regard to British Columbia beyond those already so nobly undertaken. And, yet, this would appear to us to be a very simple question, and one in its nature proper for the Executive to deal with. If the tax was not included in the financial basis of union, and the Hon Mr Trutch has distinctly stated that it was not, it appears to us that Parliament really has no thing to do with it, and that the Executive should not hesitate to abolish it immediately upon the admission of the Colony. Should the question, however, be relegated to Parliament, along with the other one of tariff modification, it is rather more than probable that the whole of this class of difficulties will find a better solution in the acceptance of the Canadian Tariff by our own Legislature at its very first session. Just so long as we adhere to our present tariff will a condition of most pernicious uncertainty overhang the commerce of the country.

Sunday, June 18th.

CHILLIWHACK.—A correspondent says the water on the Chilliwhack is higher than it has been known for many years. Little or no damage has yet resulted. 'There was,' he continues, 'a picnic on a small stream near the Chilliwhack on Tuesday the 6th, at which I counted 38 whites, well dressed as you would see in town, ladies and children predominating. No one living here three years ago would have expected to have seen such a gathering.'

Cariboo News.

The following is gleaned from the *Sentinel* of the 10th inst.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

On William creek the Forest Rose co washed for the week 240oz. The Ballarat washed 63 z. The hydraulic companies had commenced working in good earnest with bright prospects ahead. On Lightning creek there was not much doing. The Eleven of England had commenced to take out good pay, having got into ground in the Anderson channel paying 18 to 20 ounces to the set and are also drifting out for the Lightning channel. On Grouse the Talisman co washed 56oz.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The preparations for celebrating Dominion day at Barkerville are being carried out with great vigor and enthusiasm, although the news that it was doubtful whether or not union would be consummated on that day occasioned very great disappointment.

The weather had been variable, an occasional hot day or two causing a rise in the water. Mr Spence had nearly completed the repairs on the road at Cottonwood. The WilliamCreek Fire Brigade had very successfut practice. They expect their new apparatus in time for Dominion Day.

THE CUNDURANGO.—This wonderful and only known remedy for the cancer is creating much interest at Washington, where several ladies have been entirely cured by its use. Cundurango is an active poison; it is found only in Ecuador, South America, and its efficacy in the cure of cancers was discovered in this way: A native afflicted with cancer was given over by his physicians. He suffered great torment and his wife conceived the idea of administering poison to put him out of his misery. She stripped some bark from a cundurango tree and the patient ate it. The next morning, instead of dying, he declared that he felt better. Another dose was given and he continued to improve until at length a perfect cure was effected. A Washington paper says: 'The wood or bark of the cundurango tree or shrub, was sent to our State Department by the Governor of Ecuador, and a communication came also from our Minister at Ecuador setting forth the wonders of the new discovery, and accompanied with the reports to the Ecuador Government by regular physicians who were directed to make them of the cases treated and the results that followed. The package arrived late in March of this year at New York and arrived at the State Department April 9th. So wonderful have been the results of its employment that a supply of it has been sent for, which will arrive about June 15th, or July 1st at furthest. It is earnestly to be hoped that this new discovery will accomplish all that it now seems capable of doing, for it will save many human lives and spare a great deal of intense suffering.'

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. — An American map has, we understand, been discovered in the Lands and Works Office upon which is distinctly marked the water boundary which divides this colony from the United States; *and that boundary follows the Rosario Channel!* This chart is an official one and received the sanction of the U S Senate. In the course of a recent debate in the House of Lords, a report of which we published a few days ago, the Earl of Lauderdale inquired whether the Commissioners were in possession of an American chart published by Col Freeman in 1844, upon which the boundary line was drawn close to the American shore. The chart just discovered is doubtless a stray copy of the one to which the Earl of Lauderdale referred, and it may prove to be of the greatest value in deciding the San Juan dispute, as the Americans have doubtless made that edition scarce.

LOWER FRASER ITEMS.— George Wilson's remains were buried at New Westminster on Thursday with military honors, deceased having been a member of the local rifle corps. ..... A party of four Indians arrived at New Westminster with $200 worth of gold dust which they mined on the Douglas Portage.....E Brown, Esq., has been elected to the Lieutenancy of the Seymour Artillery Corps rendered vacant by the death of Dr Black.....The road tolls collected at Yale during the week amounted to $677.90.....The New Westminster market is supplied with strawberries..... The run of salmon this season promises to be very abundant, and great preparations for catching and caring are in progress.

CALIFORNIA COMPLAINS.—The San Francisco press does not hesitate to say that this year is one of the most disastrous in the history of the state. The drought of 1871, scarcely equalling in intensity that of 1864, will be productive of a greater amount of injury, because falling upon more extended agricultural operations. From several causes, but chiefly from the one already adverted to, it is stated that population is now pouring from California, by land and sea, into Oregon while the graziers are driving their cattle and sheep away up into the Sierras, to find verdure at an altitude of six thousand feet alone the sea level.

THE 'SCAPE GOAT'—In a leading article on the Treaty of Washington, the *Alta* California, expresses the opinion that the balance of advantages offered is on the side of Canada, and that she ought not to hesitate about accepting the proffered boon, especially as it brings in its train assured peace. Our contemporary concludes that 'Canada is not, therefore, as much of a scape goat for the sake of peace, as the London *Times* call her.'

THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise arrived at 3·20 o clock yesterday afternoon from New Westminster bringing a few passengers and Barnard's Cariboo Express with $15.000 in Omineca gold. Among the passengers were Mrs Morey, Capt Stamp, Messrs R Finlayson, U Nelson and G Leggatt.

AWAY.—The steamer Otter sailed 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon with 50 passengers and a large freight for Skeenamouth.

Omineca.

Mr Roderick Finlayson returned from Babine Lake yesterday afternoon. He adds little to the news sent by telegraph a week ago; but says great confidence is felt in the mines. There was snow in the vicinity of Babine Lake, where numerous parties of miners were encamped. About 150 men wintered on Vitalie and Germansen creeks and did well. A few miners who left Victoria in the spring had reached the diggings; but the impression was that the bulk of the immigration had started too early. Mr Finlayson brought down two fine specimen-nuggets and Barnard's Express had $15.000 in dust from the new diggings.

THE SPIRIT TAX.—The Government has received information from Home to the effect that the Imperial authorities see legal difficulties in the way of the Act for the abolition of the half-dollar spirit tax becoming law, and that the tax in question can only be abolished by the Canadian Government after this colony shall have been admitted. This will be a great disappointment to many of our importers who, had confidently reckoned upon the immediate abolition of the tax in question.

THE J. R. KEELER.—This fine American ship, which was stranded a few days ago near Port Townsend and is now lying waterlogged at Port Ludlow, is insured in several offices for $120 000. The agent for the underwriters and the divers who came up on the Prince Alfred went across to Port Ludlow yesterday in the steamer Grappler with the apparatus to raise the ship.

CONVICTION FOR BLASPHEMY IN AUSTRALIA. Lorando Jones, recently convicted at Parramatta, New South Wales, of blasphemy, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for some course and insulting remarks concerning the authenticity of the Old Testament, has received a free pardon, and a bill has been introduced into the Sydney Legislature repealing the law under which Mr Jones was convicted.—*Melbourne Age.*

LOCKED UP.—Four seamen belonging to the steamer Prince Alfred appeared before the Police Court under arrest charged with desertion. The plea offered by the prisoners was that they came up as passengers to go to Omineca. The explanation was not accepted and the prisoners were invited to enjoy lodgings in the gaol until the return of the Prince Alfred from Nanaimo.

THE "SULTAN," a new steamship of 8090 tons, for the British navy, has recently made a trial trip. The engines developed 9899 horse power. This, it is stated, is the greatest power ever obtained from a single pair of cylinders. With this enormous power the ship, an iron-clad, made a speed over the measured mile at the rate of fourteen knots per hour.

FAMILIES COMING.—Thirty Canadian families are on their way to British Columbia, Oregon and Washington will, it is said, also send this summer a number of families anxious to settle here. Let them come. British Columbia is big enough to give them all a farm.

INTERIOR CROPS.—Passengers by the Enterprise from the Mainland speak glowingly of the prospects of the farmers. Crops of every description look beautiful and the prospects of a large yield are very good.

THE Enterprise, yesterday, made the quickest run on record, having accomplished the trip from New Westminster to Victoria in the brief space of five hours and twenty minutes.

THE SURVEY. — It is reported that Mr Sandford Fleming has telegraphed to Mr F W Green, C E, of this city, instructing that gentleman to purchase supplies for fifty men in the Victoria District. This looks like business.

KOOTENAY.—There is no news of importance from Kootenay. The streams of water every where had attained unusual volume, rendering travelling difficult. Very few had left Kootenay for Omineca, but large numbers were going from the American territory. Agriculture is prospering.

FROM CARIBOO.—Barnard's Express, which left Barkerville on Monday, arrived in this city on Saturday, making the trip through in less than five days and a half! The news will be found under the proper heading.

NUGGETS.—Mr Grahame of the H B Co., received two handsome nuggets from Vialle Creek last night. They are of a rich orange color and would assay about $17 to the ounce.

NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION. — His Excellency the Governor has directed the publication in the *Gazette* of certain Imperial Acts bearing upon the above subjects.

THE Prince Alfred sailed at 1 o'clock yesterday for Nanaimo to take on board 1000 tons of coal.

MARAVILLA COCA.— No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The *Globe* says, 'Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.' Sold in packets only by all Grocers of whom also may be had Taylor Brother's Origional Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium. mch12 1a wa

WHO when his brother asks for bread, would give him a serpent? Yet how often the sick ask for medicine, they receive poison. Mercury, iodine, strychnine and prussic acid, are prescribed daily, and the larger the dose the more the heroic shun the practice! Shun all deadly minerals, and concentrated vegetable poisons. Let DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, be the first resort of all who suffer from general debility, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fever or rheumatism. They will need no other medicine

The Paris Horrors.

New York World Correspondence.

PARIS, May 18—A terrible explosion occurred yesterday at 5:90 P M. I, who am a mile from the scene of the disaster, thought I was a dead man. I have a powder magazine about one hundred and fifty yards from me. Yesterday there were thirty-five or forty railway vans discharging shells into it. When I heard the series of explosions I made sure it was the above-mentioned powder magazine which had blown up, for the reports were deafening—the house shivered, the windows rattled, every woman was shrieking, children were sobbing, National Guards were running wildly about crying "To arms! to arms!!" I looked around us to see which wall of the house would fall first. Finding it to remain firm on its foundation, I went to the window to find the street filled with a terrified crowd but nobody could discover the source of the detonation, until a man cried, "Do look there!" An extraordinary sight presented itself.

A BALL SIX OR SEVEN TIMES AS LARGE AS THE NATIONAL CAPITOL FLOATING IN MID-AIR.

A ball six or seven times as large as the Federal Capitol floating in mid-air. It was smoke, but so black and so dense that the rays of the setting sun were distinctly visible as pencils of light protruding on every side beyond it, like the solar spectrum seen in a dark room when beams penetrate some shutter's crevice. The huge ball floated motionless and gave no sign of merging into air.

Presently volumes of thinner smoke curled fitfully upwards, and now and then forked tongues of flame ran nervously from their bottom to their top. "The Hotel des Invalides has been blown up" was the general cry. Down towards it an inundation of human beings poured in constantly gathering flood which choked even the broad outer boulevards. Windows had lost all their glass and dinner tables had been overturned and thier china vessels shattered. But 'twas not the Invalides; it was the extensive cartridge manufactory on the Champ de Mars which had exploded. When the catastrophe occurred the streets were full of people returning home to dinner. They thought a battery of mittrailleuses was planted at the street corner, and were throwing volleys down it. Every person fell flat on the ground. As one drew near the Champ de Mars the sight baffled description.

ARMS, LEGS, HANDS AND HEADS,

Some of them still quivering with vestiges of life, the majority of them blackened with powder and with fire were to be found every ten paces one made down the street. There was not a whole building to be seen. Cartridges or balls or cartridge papers were strewn broad cast. I picked up a chasepot ball, melted and flattened to the length of four inches. Three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion the naked trunk of woman was found; head and limbs had been torn off. The number of victims has not yet been ascertained.

THREE HUNDRED WOMEN KILLED.

Three hundred is the lowest estimate made. Five hundred women were employed in the manufactory; but two hundred leave work at 4:30 p. m each day. It is believed the building contained three hundred women when the explosion took place. These all perished and are not the only victims. A model lodging house, called Cite Napoleon, has been so much damaged that its fall is hourly expected. A great many of its tenants were killed. All the wounded soldiers in the ambulance of Rue de la Universite were killed. A woman standing at a window had one arm pulled out of its socket, and she died instantly from the nervous shock and terror. One woman leaped from her window and was killed. In the same house an infant was rent to pieces in its cradle. Avenue de la Bourdonage has scarcely a house standing. Houses four stories high are a mass of rubbish. For some time after the explosion the neighborhood witnessed maddening scenes. Panic stricken horses galloped wildly in every direction.

WOMEN, SOME WITH DEAD BABIES IN THEIR ARMS,

Ran to and fro shrieking hysterically; children screamed for their parents; people frantically threw out of the window everything they could lay hands on. But for the prompt arrival of the firemen the disasters would have been still greater, for there were a thousand barrels of powder in neighboring magazines, and the fire was rapidly gaining them. All the sheds on the eastern side of Champ de Mars were in flames. The powder was stored in cellers under them. Several hundred vehicles of every description — omnibuses, ambulance wagons, hacks, railway waggons—were soon on the spot carrying away the victims. Some of these vehicles had eight, none had less than two, corpses or wounded persons.

DICKENS ON OYSTER SALOONS.— In his contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, Mr Fields quotes from a letter from Dickens:

About those joints of yours, I think your are mistaken. They can't be stiff. At the worst they merely want the air of New York, which being impregnated with the flavor of last year's oysters, has a surprising effect in rendering the human frame supple and flexible in all cases of rust.

A terrible idea occured to me as I wrote those words. The oyster-cellars, what do they do when oysters are not in season? Is pickled salmon vended there? Do they sell crabs, shrimps, winkles, herrings? The oyster-openers, what do they do? Perhaps they are dentists out of the oyster season. Who knows?

Affectionately Yours,
CHARLES DICKENS

THOUSANDS OF ROSY LIPS

Attest the many virtues of the genuine Murray and Lanman's Florida Water. Matchless as a perfume, it is equally matchless as a cosmetic, allying the irritation of the skin, relieving headach preventing faintness, and, when diluted the best of tooth washes. Truly it is the most valuable of all floral waters.

☞ There are worthless counterfeits abroad Always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York. 55.

35 YEARS OF SUCCESS!

Have attended the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, till now their sterling excellence and wonderful virtues have borne down all opposition and established the fact that they are the surest and safest of all medicines for Strengthening the Stomach, Invigorating the Liver, Toning the Bowels, Stimulating the Kidneys, and Purifying and Cleaning the Blood and Humors. Let the sick and suffering try them without delay 583,

Mrs Partington on Coolies.

'As for the coolers coming here,' said Mrs Partington, as she wiped her brow with the old bandana handkerchief bearing the pictorial representation of the battle of Lake Erie, 'I should say let 'em come, for goodness knows it is hot enough, with every rag of ones clothes so saliated with moisture that one almost wishes to be a great white bear and sit on top of the North Pole, if it would be proper, and ice so dear! The more of them the better, I should say, with the mockery at ninety, and going up at that, goodness help us! O if the heavens would only freeze the pond over in summer what a luxury it would be with ice for picnics, and no thanks to the monopolizers, who are taking advantage of folks' extremities, and are pinching 'em to make 'em pay, so that a ten cent ice cream isn't enough to fill a hollow tooth with, if any body should want to, and iced lemonade is not to be thought of without paying for it, and the Lord knows where it will end unless the coolers come.' She stopped exhausted in idea and breath, wiping her face with her handkerchief, while Ike sat beside the full milkpan with a boat in it, the sails of which he was filling by fanning it with Mrs P's great black Sunday fan, with the red flowers in it, that she had just laid away in the drawer up stairs.

Paragraphs from Canadian Exchanges

An accident occured on the Great Western Railway, between Toronto and Hamilton, on the 25th May, by which Mr Thomas Q Woode, Barrister of Hamilton, lost his life.

The idea of adopting a distinctive national air for Canada is advocated by influential Ontario papers.

It is estimated that 350 tons of cod liver oil were exported from St John's Newfoundland, during last year.

The new Canadian postal cards were to be issued early in June. They are formed on the model of the much admired English postal card, by which ordinary business communications of no interest to others than the sender and receiver, are written on one side of the card (the size of a letter envelope) and the address to which it is to be delivered occupies the other side. The price paid for these cards on purchase, includes the postage, so that on being mailed they are forwarded with the least possible delay and at the lowest possible rates. The Canadian will contain some improvements on the English cards, one of which will be having ruled lines whereon to more distinctly inscribe the name and full address of the receiver.

Montreal City Council has drafted a by-law giving $1,000 000 to the Northern Colonization Railroad.

Preparations were making for holding the Wesleyan Conference at Belleville. The President, Mr Punshon, was engaged to lay the foundation stones of a number of churches in Hastings.

Montreal contributed fifteen thousand dollars to the French Relief Fund.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED
OILMAN'S STORES
All Warranted of a Superior Quality

PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS,
JAMS IN TINS AND JARS,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS & PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS & HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS,
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS,
PEAS, CARROTS BEANS & OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES,
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from most Storkeepers.

CAUTION.

Jars and bottles should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S name

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. ap27 m1aw

Dalby, Wilson & Co,
ST NICHOLAS BUILDINGS GOVERNMENT ST.
HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS
TRUNKS, & VALISES
In the Colony, and are
SELLING AT COST TO MAKE ROOM FOR GOODS
Now on the way from England and Canada.
They also have on hand a large stock of
Sole Leather, Harness, Russett, Aparajo, Santa Cruz Sole Leather, Nails, Pegs and a general assortment of
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS
The Highest Cash Price paid for Hides Wool and Deer Skins.
☞ FOR SALE—One 8 horsepower Engine and two Boilers, in first class order. For particulars inquire at the Store, St Nicholas Building, Government street. je16

By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

PARIS, June 11—The *Presse* expects a strong effort will be made by the Bonapartists for the success of their party in the coming supplementary election. The Paris journals say the Prince Imperial, not Prince Napoleon, will be put forward as a candidate for the Assembly.

The *Claeque* thinks the result of the election in the cities will check the tendency to monarchy.

Restoration of the public buildings has now commenced.

General Douay has issued an order that all civilians found with arms in their possession after a certain day will be tried by court martial.

Rezley and Theizze, who acted by authority of the Commune delegates as Superintendents of the Bank of France and the Postal Department respectively, have been released from prison at the intercession of the Bank authorities and furnished with safe conducts to leave France.

All sacred and very valuable ornaments taken from the churches by the Communists have, with few exceptions, been found in the mint and other places.

French prisoners are rapidly returning from Germany.

The steamer International, which is to be used in laying the telegraph cable between Marsailles and Algeira, has arrived at Marsailles.

Trains over the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway via Mount Cenis Tunnel, have commenced running again.

ATHENS, June 11—The King of Greece left to day for Trieste. During his absence the Queen acts as Regent.

Brigandage is nearly extirpated from the country. Turkey gives valuable assistance by arresting all brigands on the frontier.

LISBON, June 11—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are here. They will perform quarentine at the lazaretto.

VERSAILLES, June 12—The reestablishment of the Government of Paris gains ground.

The Duke d'Aumale goes to England today.

The Court Martial meets next week.

Rayneuatie proposes new taxes to amount to 450,000,000f, viz, sixty millions on the registration of agreements, ninety on liquors, fifty on sugar and coffee, two hundred on textile fabrics and colonial goods and fifty on miscellaneous articles.

LONDON, June 12—The resignation of Favre and Valentine is reported.

The Government has decided to indemnify owners of houses destroyed.

McMahon refuses to become a candidate for the Assembly.

Starving persons have killed and eaten fifty children.

Harvest prospects in France and Prussia are discouraging.

The Clerkenwell Communists have resolved to hold a meeting on Moneay night at Hyde Park to protest against extradition.

The Tories are organizing a gang to oppose the Treaty of Washington. A struggle is expected.

It is [illegible] for Katasir, foundered near [illegible] The Caracas [illegible] were lost.

Lukeport and eight [illegible]

LONDON, June 13—The *Times* says the House of Commons yesterday [illegible] discussion in the advantages of the treaty [illegible] day shows that the deficiencies. We [illegible] greatly overlook everything to conciliate our [illegible] admit that [illegible] wise, but the American Commissioners opposed receded. The machinery of arbitration is satisfactory, and claims could hardly be settled better.

The Archbishop of Dublin is dead.

LONDON, June 14—The *Times* in an editorial says the United States also made concessions. It is unprecedented that such grave differences should be settled without resorting to arms. The demand for damages for injury to American commerce is arbitrable. It hopes Europe will rise to a higher conception of international fellowship.

The *Telegraph* says that Earl de Grey is created Marquis of Ripon in consequence of his distinguished services connected with the treaty.

The *Standard* says twenty-four men were executed yesterday at the Bois de Boulogne.

LONDON, June 16—In the House of Commons this evening Gladstone, in reply to a question, said the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Washington prohibits the use of neutral ports for the renewal or augmentation of supplies to belligerents only when they are intended for use against other belligerents and not when exported in the ordinary way of commerce. He said such was the understanding on the part of President Grant and Schenck. It was understood, however, that on presentation of the rule for acceptance by other powers, the statement on this point should be clear. Gladstone stated that he had received the assent of the United States Government to his proposal to submit these principles of the treaty to European Powers for their acceptance. He believed the prospective advantages to England would be immense, and concluded by praising the tone of the United States throughout the negotiations.

In the House of Lords to-day Russell, in moving an address to the Crown against the ratification of the Treaty of Washington unless the arbitrators were bound only by International and British laws at the time of the American war, argued that otherwise England might apply one rule and allow America another, and the arbitrators still another. Ratifications of the treaty might be demanded to secure peace; but it was a dangerous precedent and an unwise neglect of duty by England to her American Colonies when the fishing interests were sacrificed, for the treaty was a one-sided one as regarded the fisheries.

Granville said he accepted discussion, but he did not accept Russell's motion; and explained the circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty, and declared its terms honorable and advantageous to Canada.

Earl Derby, Earl de Grey, Lord Cairnes, the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Argyle defended the treaty and the conduct of the negotiators.

Lord Russell withdrew his motion.

PARIS, June 13—The army will evacuate within two days.

The troops at Lavelle have been reinforced.