

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 12th 1871

The Tariff-Question Again.

It would really seem to be a mere waste of time to discuss the tariff question or, indeed, any other question with our local contemporary; for, instead of argument we are met with shuffling and misrepresentation. For instance, we are charged with having said 'that the member for Victoria district held that the Canadian Government would concede, if asked, the power to make our own tariff.' Now, what we did say was this: 'The member for Victoria District held a very different view, claiming that the Canadian Government would, if asked, concede the power to deal with our own tariff.' To the cursory reader the difference between the two verbs we have put in italics may appear to be trifling, but a little reflection will show that it is vital. For instance, the very resolution offered by the member for Victoria District in the session before the last, asked power to deal with tariff questions, although it did not ask power to make our own tariff. Last session the member for Victoria district joined the senior member for the city in asking the Canadian Government to consent to a certain reduction in the rate of duty on flour, grain, and spirits, with a view to retaining our present tariff so altered. Lord Lisgar said in effect that, the Terms being in the nature of a Treaty, no change could be made at that time, but the question would be a proper one for Parliament to consider after union. Subsequently it was promised that the matter would be laid before Parliament, and Sir Francis Hincks gave it as his opinion that Parliament would be disposed to give the question favorable consideration. That opinion, diplomatically given, may be taken for what it is worth; but we have no hesitation in saying that, after the hard struggle experienced in carrying the Terms as they were, Parliament would be little disposed to turn round at its very next session and consent to changes in those Terms which would make them still more favorable to the Pacific Province at the expense of the Federal revenue. But our contemporary is not now content with the changes which were asked for last session. We are told that 'the member for Victoria District stood exactly where he does now, and he always maintained, and was the advocate of it, that the Canadian Government could make a tariff to suit this country.' It is difficult to believe that any public writer at all familiar with the Dominion constitutional system would seriously advance such a wild idea. Doubtless the Dominion Government possess the power to make a separate tariff for every Province; but the mere notice in political economy must know that a uniform customs tariff for the Dominion must be regarded as a constitutional necessity. While, therefore, there is no disposition to deny that the Canadian Government could make a special tariff for this Colony there need be no hesitation in asserting that it will do nothing so admirably calculated to break up the whole system of Confederation. In truth, our Delegates were at once met with this when they went to Ottawa last year. On no point were they more persistent than that of endeavouring to get power to deal, either directly or indirectly, with tariff questions. But 'I cannot be' was the prompt and firm reply; and they were informed that the most that could be done was to delay for a certain period the extension of the Dominion tariff to British Columbia, thus permitting her temporarily to retain her local tariff as it existed at the time the basis of union was negotiated. It is, therefore, idle, it is worse than idle to encourage the people of British Columbia to expect that the Canadian Government is going to recede from that position now and make a special tariff for the Pacific Province. But, even if there were reason to hope for such a thing, we repeat that the Canadian Tariff, with its long and ever extending 'free list,' and with its gradual but sure tendency towards free trade and light taxation, is well suited to the circumstances of this country, and, moreover, that the great body of the people want that tariff. Why should the people of the Pacific Province pay thousands, say, millions of dollars into the Federal exchequer in excess of what the people of the other Provinces pay and in excess of what there is the slightest occasion to pay, solely in order that some half-dozen articles may be more heavily taxed here than elsewhere, and these articles comprising the workingman's living? It would, indeed, be difficult to conceive of a proposition more absurd, and the man who would propose such a thing would lay himself open to the suspicion of being either a knave or a blockhead. This country wants population, labor, development; and, in order to secure these, the workingman's food and raiment must be freed from all undue taxation—

especially from taxation the evanescent accruing from which would, as in this instance, be taken away to Ottawa. Let the people take a firm stand upon this question at the next election, and not permit unscrupulous and self-seeking political demagogues to ride the tariff hobby-horse at the expense of the people any longer.

The New British Empire.

It affords us much pleasure to observe that the Press of Canada is beginning to realize the true idea of a Confederated Empire in North America, as the following article from one of the most influential newspapers of the Dominion (the Toronto Telegraph) will show:—The British dependencies cost the Mother Country about \$10,000,000 a year, and for that sum she has command over a domain almost boundless in resources and national wealth. The Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who inhabit our vast United Kingdom have but a vague idea of the extent of the territory which they possess on this continent alone. While they are crowded and penned up in their island homes, and groaning under that hunger for earth which takes up every available foot of ground and leaves the poor man without heritage or tenure, few of them reflect that they have a mighty but almost empty empire on this side of the Atlantic where land can be had for asking, and almost without money or price. In the city of London, which covers an area of seventy square miles, 3,250,000 persons are huddled together, at least a million of whom are in absolute want, with a poor prospect of keeping body and soul together for the allotted period of human existence. The rest of England contains a population of about 250 persons to the square mile—more densely packed than any other country in the world, with the exception of Belgium. Although reformers in Government, religion and law, the people of England are rapidly conservative in the matter of staying at home, and persist in the notion that eating unleavened bread in their own land is sweeter than revelling in foreign flesh pots. The Scotch are cosmopolitans; the Irish flee from the suspended habeas corpus in thousands, but the English cling to the old roof-tree with the black wolf at the door until sheer exhaustion and the common instinct of self-preservation compel them to surrender unconditionally. It is not patriotism, by any means, that inspires this hungry devotion to their native land. The Scotch love their country just as strongly, and the Irish leave Roche's Point with tears in their eyes, which refuse to be banished by any bright thoughts of the El Dorado in the West, and which falls over in decades after their exodus. The Englishman's tenacity in hogging his country while a corner's jury is sitting on his starved-to-death wife or family arises chiefly from his belief that England is the greatest country the world ever saw, and that she is immeasurably superior to any foreign straid. Without denying his first dogma, we take strong exception to the second. Superior in power, in trade and in wealth she undoubtedly is; but national trade and wealth do not pay the outcher's bill or give the poor man accommodation at the baker's. They are the noble testimonials to the character and credit of a nation, but to most of the individual elements of the nation, they are little else but vexation and vanity. The inmate of the casual ward is but little cheered by the information that the sun never sets on the British empire; the wain-faced Spitalfields weaver takes but small interest in the gigantic export returns, and the mechanic with an empty cupboard, is more intent on the commissariat of his social circle than on the efficiency of the British navy, or the bulletin reports of the Bank of England. Hunger and patriotism are not incompatible—as is evidenced by Ireland—but a sensible man is more apt to leave home for his stomach's sake than to die in the ditch like a dog for the sake of having a grave in the land of his fathers. The inhabitants of the United Kingdom can leave it, its workhouses, soup kitchens and poor laws, without deserting the flag under which they are born. British North America affords a home with plenty, and fairness for ten times the population of the Old Country, under a more liberal Government, without the bickerings attendant on the junction of Church and State, and without laws made expressly for the aristocrat and the merchant prince. While England, Scotland and Wales have a population of 250 persons to the square mile, Newfoundland has three; Nova Scotia has 21; New Brunswick has 11; Prince Edward Island has 44; Quebec has 6; Ontario has 15; the North West has 1 to every fifty square miles; British Columbia has about one to every five square miles. This will give a general average of about one soul to every square mile. Although we cannot boast of iron-clads, or of East India docks, or of a Lombard street, we can say that no soul was driven from its Canadian tenement by hunger, that 'hard times' and 'out of work' are obsolete phrases

among us, and that there is an honest day's pay for an honest day's toil for us all, and for hundreds of millions more. These are considerations which outweigh all others.

OMINECA! (News to the 13th June.)

WHAT HAS BEEN AND WHAT MAY BE DONE!! [FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.] FORT OF SKEENA, June 20th, 1871. I have just returned to here after a long, tedious and difficult trip. I happened to have set out in the worst stage of the season, having to contend against thawing snow, which was rendered almost impassable by continuous rains, for two-thirds of the way, and on that part of the route where the snow had disappeared the down timber and underbrush were so thick that we had to climb our way through them. From Babine to Tahlah we had no trail or blaze, but Mr Dewdney, however, has since blazed the trail all the way from about Forks to Tahlah, and Mr Woodcock has commenced with a large number of Indians and some white men to cut and grade. So far as we have gone he is making an excellent trail eight feet wide which is fit to pack or sleigh over. The country is much better than Cariboo to make a trail through, as the ground is hard and firm, and the timber is of the abundance. Bill Moore has, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting through to Babine one trip with his train. It will start again to-morrow on the second trip. In the mean time Messrs Sterling & Smith are sending their goods forward as soon as possible. They have sent out in three days over two hundred Indians packed. Each Indian has taken more than 100 lbs, so that the two hundred have taken about 12 tons. They charge for packing 10 cents per pound, a distance of about 50 miles, 10 cents per pound. If Messrs Sterling and Smith can have their goods taken through in this way to Tahlah landing, the junction of the two routes—cheaper than if they had had them forwarded by the Quesnelle route, how much cheaper can goods be brought through by this way when pack trains can run over a good trail? I left Garmansen Creek on the 13th of June, and up to the time about 700 men have arrived on the Creek. I met on my way here about 100 more going in. I think there are now about 900 in the diggings. Owing to the high stage of water no mining has been done in the creek. Two or three bench claims were being worked and others were prospecting. The creek was staked off for some 12 miles. Some litigation having begun, and a good deal more was expected by Representing Day (15th of June). Judge O'Reilly had arrived, some days before, got by the Salmon river route. The First Discovery and the Second Discovery Companies are situated some ten miles apart; the first near the lower end of the creek, and the second about the same distance above. Before the freshet set in the First Discovery Co had been making from \$50 to \$60 per day to the hand. The Second or Upper Discovery have been taking out an average 200 lbs of gold per day, and about 100 more going in. The ground between these two points, so far as it had been prospected, gave highly satisfactory results, so that the impression is that the Creek will pay well for that distance; and it thought by many that it will pay for over 20 miles. However, outside of what has been actually tested, all speculation as to future results is only a guess, as nothing whatever can be done towards prospecting until the water goes down, which will be late in July. Everything in shape of supplies on the Creek was scarce and dear. Flour was retailing at one dollar per pound, bacon \$1 50, sugar \$1 50, and tea \$5. Mining tools could not be had at any price. On my way out I met the first pack train between Tahlah and Omineca, and by this time things were becoming plentiful and prices lower. The miners supply with them. It is thought, however, that nearly 200 men will have to leave for want of means to stop. But up to the 13th none had gone out and all had confidence in the place. I shall leave here to-morrow on my second trip and will return in two weeks. I can now make two trips per month owing to the better state of the trail and knowing the mountains. When the trail is cut I will be able to make three trips a month from here, as I will use a horse. Mr John Quagliotti has arrived by the Giscome Portage with the machinery for a saw mill, but the timber in the mountains around Garmansen Creek is small, burnt and unfit for saw logs. He can, however, raft his timber down the Omineca river. The Forks of the Skeena will, I think, soon become quite a place. There is now three business houses here, Messrs Cunningham & Hankin, Mr Woodcock and Messrs Farron & Mitchell. There is no doubt that the Skeena will be the route of supplies to the Omineca country. The miners to a man are of that opinion. For instance, flour is now selling at Tahlah landing for \$35 per 100 lbs, and bacon 70 cents per lb. Messrs Sterling say they cannot sell their flour in consequence of high freights. Flour can be bought here, only 75 cents per bushel, and a good country to make a trail over, at \$7 per cwt., and bacon 30 cents. A river steamer can run up the Skeena to the Forks at any stage of water much easier than the steamer Forty-Nine runs from Colville to Big Bend, so that time will soon obviate all this. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—According to a return published in the Government Gazette of yesterday, there are twenty schools open in the colony, under the School Ordinance, to each of which the Government grant of \$480 has been made, besides considerable sums in several instances for buildings and repairs. Twelve of these schools are taught by males and six by females. In the remaining two cases the teachers are not mentioned. The number of children attending, seventeen of these schools is three hundred and seventy-four. The attendance of the other three is not mentioned. The largest number of pupils attending any one school is forty five (Neosimio); the smallest six (Comox). The second largest is forty (New Westminster); the second smallest eight (South Cowichan). It must be confessed that the record is not a very flattering one. Victoria stands at the head of the list both as to money grants and number of pupils; but opposite it is the marginal remark, 'Closed 12th Sept. 1870.'

Letter from Garmansen Creek.

Mr J. F. WORTHY, DEAR SIR:—The Express leaving here to-night A— requested me to write a few lines to you as he has no time himself. We left Quesnelle April 18th at noon, in a boat bound to the mines. There were 11 of us, each paying a fare of \$16 and taking 300 lbs of provisions, and blankets, tent and tools. We arrived at Fort George on the 26th, having been detained 1 1/2 days by the ice at Cottonwood cañon. Next day the boat left and got to the mouth of the Little Salmon on the forenoon of the 28th and arrived at the Portage, about 25 miles up the river at noon on 3d May. The Little Salmon is a very bad stream. At high water there is no chance to tow, and at low water it is only about 6 inches deep. The portage is between 3 1/2 and 4 miles across and not at all difficult, as we got our boat and six canoes over in a day and a half. The Summit Lake was frozen over and we had to wait till the 13th before we could leave. After crossing the lake we went down Crooked River 20 or 25 miles. Just imagine a stream the size of the Bonaparte, five times as rapid and ten times as crooked, and you have some idea of Crooked River. However we all got down safe, and after going down several rivers and crossing four or five lakes, got to Peace River—or Parano River as it is now called—on the 13th at 9 o'clock a.m. We arrived at the mouth of Findlay River at 9 a.m. next day got to the mouth of the Omineca on the 17th at 11 1/2 o'clock, and arrived at the landing above Garmansen Creek on the 22d early in the afternoon. After we got into the Omineca we were detained about a day on account of the rain. From the mouth of the Omineca to the landing is called 60 miles, the lower 50 of which is very bad water being nothing but a succession of rapids and riffles. At one place we had to make a portage of the boats and traps for about 150 feet. The earliest arrivals by the Skeena route were four days ahead of us, but as they were only about a dozen and they had no provisions but what they packed on their backs, they had not much to boast of. There were about 70 of us got in by the Little Salmon route, with about two or three months' provisions for each man. Our safe arrival rather astonished the natives as they were not aware of any coming that way. The supply of provisions was rather small when we got here and the prices very high. Flour \$1 per pound, sugar \$1 50, bacon \$1 50, there was none of the latter until our arrival, tea \$2 50, yeast powders \$1 25, and so on with the rest of things. Garmansen Creek comes near being a young river at the present time. I should judge it is about the size of Quequele Creek, bank of Fort Hope. We are located at the mouth of the second cañon, about 7 or 8 miles up the creek, having dug into some claims and taken up others; but it will be two months before we will take out much pay, if any, as we all have to wait till the water goes down to enable us to work the bed of the creek. The Payne Co has been taking out good pay this spring, also two companies about 6 miles above us, and a few other men are making a little, but a large majority are doing nothing. I have much of an opinion of the creek at present as the diggings are not very lasting and the season is so short, but the general impression is there are better creeks somewhere in this part of the country. There is a good deal of prospecting going on and something ought to be found this summer. Pete Fraser was at Babine Lake when we last heard of him, but that was some time ago. George Hyde and Harry Greaves got here by way of Stuart Lake about ten days ago. Yours Respectfully, H. J. HARTNELL. Garmansen Creek, June 8, 1871. H. W. BESCHER IN TROUBLE.—A few days ago the noted women-brokers, Woodhall & Claife, of New York, instituted a libel suit against Henry Ward Beecher, and the publishers of the Christian Union, laying their damages at \$250,000. The ground of the action is the publication in the Christian Union, of which Beecher is editor, of Mrs Harriet B. Stowe's new novel, 'My Wife,' in which two female characters figure which it is alleged are intended to represent Mrs Woodhall and Mrs Claife. The characters are drawn with the utmost freedom and are presented as types of a class with which no man would care to be identified. This litigation promises to afford scandal-mongers a small matter for gossip. How SARGASTO.—In a local print the editor of this journal is alluded to as a 'defeated of Nansimo' and the like. Now, it is perfectly true that Mr Robson was defeated at the last election by a majority of 11 votes! But then, it is equally true that Mr DeCosmos was defeated at the previous election when his opponent (the Hon. Dr Helmsley) beat him by a majority of 235 votes!! We might therefore, with great reason, continue to designate Mr DeCosmos as 'the rejected of Victoria,' but that a practice is altogether too contemptible for a respectable journalist to indulge in. GUBERNATORIAL MOVEMENTS.—It has been fully decided to adhere to the original programme as announced in this paper a few days ago, viz:—Governor Musgrave and family will sail in H.M.S. Sparrowhawk on the 25th inst. for San Francisco, where they will meet Lieut Governor Trutch on the 30th inst. The Sparrowhawk will sail for Esquimaux on the 2nd, bringing the Lieut-Governor and Mrs Trutch, and will reach here about the 7th ult. DEATH.—Samuel Sheldon, a native of Canada, aged 43 years, died at the Royal Hospital yesterday morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow. It is rumored that Wm Stephens was drowned in Omineca River recently; but our latest letter from the locality does not mention the circumstance.

OMINECA.—Our traveling correspondent's letter will, we think, be read with a feeling of interest. The news, although a week later, is necessarily meagre in consequence of the high stage of water. Before this date however, the water must have commenced to fall rapidly, and we anticipate the reception of stirring news by the next arrival.

HEAVY LOSS.—A \$100 bill of the Bank of British North America was lost yesterday by Mr M. Humber. Payment has been stopped and there is comfort in knowing that if an unprincipled person has picked it up he cannot pass it, as the number is known. \$20 reward is offered and no questions will be asked of any person returning the note.

THE OMINECA POLLING DIVISION.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Act, the Governor has extended the time allowed for making out the Voters' List from the 20th June to the 20th July, in so far as the Polling Division of Omineca is concerned, there not having been time to prepare said list before the former date.

THE SKATING RINK IS GROWING IN POPULARITY.—The number of visitors increases daily and nightly and the Afternoon Sessions are graced by the presence of ladies, who seem to acquire a knowledge of the accomplishment much more rapidly than the sterner sex. The Rink will be open daily and nightly until further notice.

FROM SAN JUAN.—The steamer Emma arrived from San Juan last evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, bringing as passengers Capt and Mrs Delecombe, A Hofmeister, Esq, and two or three others.

THE steam-yacht Leviathan, Capt Baker, will make regular trips between Victoria and San Juan twice a week. See the advertisement.

THE bark Robert Jones was laid alongside of Janion, Rhodes & Co's wharf yesterday afternoon.

NEITHER the Enterprise nor the Prince Alfred had put in an appearance up to the hour of our going to press.

THE steamer Olympia will sail at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning for San Francisco. Passage may be secured on board.

REV MR MCGREGOR will preach at the Methodist schoolhouse this afternoon.

A LARGE SHIP, supposed to be H.M.S. Zenobia, was seen off Race Rocks last evening.

THE California passed Rocks at 9 o'clock yesterday morning bound for Portland.

THE Tiger was out for a wash yesterday.

A Very Sensible Suggestion. VICTORIA, July 9th, 1871. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Two of my lady friends having met with accidents occasioned by large nails sticking up in the sidewalk, I would suggest that occupiers of stores and houses should examine their sidewalks at least once a week and drive all nails in. Sidewalks around vacant lots should be attended to by Mr Dawson, (I'm afraid he would snap at me if he thought I was hinting at more work for him). If this notice is not attended to, the only alternative will be for the ladies to go out armed with hammers and drive the nails in themselves, as I was told some ladies once did in a Canadian town. I believe they were not allowed to drive many. DINA FORGET.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior brands, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper label, some, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Retail by Messrs the Proprietors, Worcester, Green & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Groceries and Oilmen universally. AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes. JULY 13th 1871. In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. In Bankruptcy. Estate of John Goodacre, a Bankrupt. A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the above-named bankrupt who have proved their claims will be held at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, James Bay, on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of declaring a dividend in the matter of the above bankruptcy. RICHARD WOODS, Official Assignee. Dated the 27th day of June, 1871.

By Electric Telegraph, SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe. HAVRE, June 2.—There is every indication that the radical Republican candidates, Gambetta and Lerrisse, have carried the election here. PARIS, June 2.—Picards appear in all the public places this morning proposing the candidature of Gambetta for the Assembly on the platform of a continuance of the Republic, with Thiers and Gambetta as its leaders. The army of Gen Vinoy is dissolved. The army of Versailles is divided into 6 corps. General L'Admiral is appointed Governor of Paris. The German troops commenced leaving yesterday in conformity with the Treaty of Frankfurt. Orders have been issued from the German headquarters forbidding officers of the army of occupation from entering Paris. BORDEAUX, July 2.—Four Republicans are elected, receiving 60,000 votes. The imperialists 16,000. The Royalists 10,000. Faidherbe and Lasterne, Republicans, are elected by two thirds. Calais and Somme also chose Faidherbe. The Department of Aisne elects Republican. Interieur elects a moderate Republican and two Monarchists. PARIS, July 2.—The elections passed off without disturbance. Little excitement is apparent, and throughout the day the city was perfectly tranquil. No idea of the results can be formed until morning. No definite returns have been received from the other Departments. The radical list, Gambetta is alone successful. In many districts the results have been quiet. Rochefort is reported insane. FLORENCE, July 2.—Prince Humbert passed through the city to day on his way to meet the King in Rome. Dispatches from Rome report visitors coming in from all directions. ROME, July 2.—Victor Emmanuel has arrived and had an enthusiastic reception. LONDON, July 2.—The French loan is high because the elections have been quiet. It is reported that Lord Bloomfield retires from the Austrian mission and that Loftus goes to St Petersburg, Lord Russell to Berlin, and Lord Tenterden replaces Kussell. BERLIN, July 3.—Prince Fritz and the Princess leave to-morrow for England. VIENNA, July 2.—The official gazette of the Italian Government has been transferred to this city and the first number with the date of publication at Rome made its appearance this morning. LONDON, July 3.—Von Bues's speech in the Reichsrath yesterday on the relations of Austria with foreign Powers produced an excellent impression. The Communists did not disturb any of the treasures of the National Library at Paris. LONDON, July 3.—The Austro-Prussian War will be presented at the triumphal entrance of the Bavarian army into Munich. Bismarck has taken his Baran estate. Some of the soldiers disbanded since the cessation of the war are seeking to enter the ranks of a small unit. VIENNA, July 4.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the Budget. The election results are favorable to the radical programme. Victory is not in favor of the Republicans, who see their success to the division of their opponents. The Republicans are jubilant at their success. The 'Siccle' says the Bonapartists condemned by the League have now seen the position of a small minority. The antagonisms of cities and country have disappeared and a true Franco has appeared. The League will probably be dissolved. PARIS, July 3.—The Assembly is now considering a bill requiring a deposit of caution money by all the newspapers. M. Poyet Quertier, Minister of Finance, has remitted one hundred million of francs on account of the war indemnity, to Count Walewski, the German Ambassador. Candidates pledged to the restoration and integrity of France, are successful in several districts. Genoa.—Buoyant. BRASSIA, July 3.—The Emperor William is rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition and is again able to transact business. LONDON, July 3.—The Queen to-day, invested M. Delessand, Governor of the Star of India. The 'Impartiale' says M. Forster, Minister of Finance, has negotiated a loan of 100,000,000 francs at 10 per cent, with the proceeds of which he proposes to pay off foreign debts and other pressing demands. The French Government has demanded the early evacuation of the forts near Paris and of the Departments occupied by the Germans. Bismarck declines to give any positive promise to comply with the demand. A commission has been appointed by the Government to take evidence in England and France as to the working of commercial treaties. The Republicans rejoice over the overwhelming vote for the candidates of their party in country districts, and regard the victory as calculated to establish permanently a republic in France. Monarchical press on the other hand, show signs of a panic, and accuse each other of lack of devotion and energy in the cause. 'The Presse' and the 'Siccle' will resume publication to-morrow. Faidherbe has written a letter proposing a system in the army of compulsory service for two years. There is a difference in the number of vacancies in the French Assembly to be filled by supplementary elections. One district speaks of 140 delegates being elected, whereas its accounts give only 112 or 114 vacancies to be filled. LONDON, July 4.—Differences arose between the Egyptian and the French Consulate at Cairo, in consequence of an alleged illegal arrest of French citizens, the satisfaction has been demanded by France, and negotiations pending for the settlement of the dispute. BRASSIA, July 3.—In the Senate, to-day, Baron Darshan stated that the Belgian Government neither approved nor disapproved of the Italian occupation of Rome. Two Belgian Legations would still be maintained, one at the Italian Court and the other at the Holy See. PARIS, July 5.—A general estimate of the supplementary election shows that of 140 deputies elected, 120 were Republicans, 8 Legitimists, and 2 Bonapartists. The official returns will differ but little from this estimate, Faidherbe, Gambetta and Darfort, are returned or three different Assembly Districts. The majority of the Republicans elected belong to the moderate wing of the party, the proportion being 75 Moderates to 25 Radicals. The unexpected strength developed by Republicans in the Provinces discourages the partisans of Monarchy. The failure of Imperial interests surprises nobody. It is feared that the Assembly will be more divided than ever and that it would be impossible to obtain a compact working majority, or to determine which party has the balance of power. The French Government has demanded an early evacuation of the forts near Paris and of the Departments occupied by the Germans. Bismarck declines to give positive promise to comply with the demand. FLORENCE, July 4.—Victor Emmanuel has arrived here. NEW YORK, July 4.—The London News says that Gen Siekies has arrived in London, and there was a reception at Minister Schenck's on the 3rd inst. MADRID, July 4.—The Cortes is continuing the discussion on the Budget. Reports of disturbances at Havana are unfounded. BERLIN, July 5.—The Emperor William will shortly go to Rms to meet the Czar who is still at that place.

Hudson's Bay Company. This number entrance Cathedral attempt took the had order them. The met will re-grievance fed. N people is much ex-entrance threatened molished. WASH with on Senate. The e-terial re- during. The r-which w-Commis This city. The G-District of Engla-minated grand lo-try for t-and rec. WASH believee Pleasom Wren fr-nderstand dict that lowed by s-ocion. The st- in the U-ibits the of brandy are the mainder. SAN FR-yan Pa-success. This long and Ellis. T-News of this p-was wred with sug- whom she brig Kerruc- Mrs. G. The It-lying at. The in- On the last U-her Club have had some three h- hauled per- hurrayby are now carrying shouting. As they being set. Wheat- Arrive M- Mon E- Saxe P- the pass- Victoria, P- Maria, P- Catherine Mrs. Gile- R- Gies, O- Rev R- W- B- A. M- Miller, J- S- Well, A- McCle- E- O- Filled Dist. J- Mr. B- B- land, J- steerage Sailed- Townsen- YEREA occurred. It origi- from the eight m- the flame thing be- counted blocks we clothes w- fremed d- to do. I- estimate Town is d- probably there is a- men are the fig- of Tru- brick wa- buildings heads a- property, four live- heretical and d- 200 fam- dows be- town this appear sp- new York state that I- is said to be pract- Panama was the entire- five lives of the expe- of that dat- BOMBA- the Amer-