

Wednesday May 24th 1871

Work for the People.

The people of British Columbia are now called upon for the first time in the history of the Colony to take actual part in the administration of public affairs—to share in the work and responsibility of governing the country.

Not only are they called upon to elect the whole body of the Legislature, but they are called upon to elect those from whose ranks the Executive must be made up.

Hitherto the governing classes have been entirely distinct from the people—separate from them, so to speak, by an impassable gulf.

The people who are the people? has too frequently been the superficial inquiry of officialdom, and has, with no feelings in common, and with interests frequently divergent as the poles, there has grown up between the two classes an alienation as complete as it has been unhappy.

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PASSENGER DOWN.—The schooner W H Meyer, with stone from Newcastle Island, bound for San Francisco, landed Capt McCullough her pilot; at Oliver Point yesterday morning and sailed on.

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TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The Tax Commissioners had an interview with His Excellency the Governor on Friday with respect to the arrears of real estate tax.

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BEARING IRON SHIPS.—At the recent annual meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects Mr Howard Nimmo read a paper on the Bearing of Iron Ships, to which he has given much attention. After a brief resume of the various methods that had already been devised for the purpose of preserving the submerged portions of iron ships, Mr Nimmo proceeded to explain the principle to which he wished to direct attention. He stated that although wood had been interposed between the iron hull and the copper sheathing, with great and desirable result, owing to the corrosion caused by the contact of the fastenings which attach the wood sheathing to the hull. To overcome this evil Mr Nimmo proposed in the first place to attach a two-inch thickness of wood to the hull by strong fastenings, over this the proposed to lay a thin sheet of gutta percha or other sound insulator. To this would succeed another layer of wood one inch in thickness which is attached to the inner and outer wood by means of brass screws or ordinary wooden bolts. The copper is then attached to this outer woodwork in the usual way except that half-inch screws are used instead of one inch ones. By this arrangement he considered the fastenings which secure the stout wooden sheathing to the iron hull completely insulated. Hitherto but indifferent insulation has been secured in consequence of the wood becoming saturated with sea water. In cases where an insulator has been applied it has been put immediately beneath the copper sheathing and with this result: that on a ship coming in contact with a sunken rock or other source of danger by which the copper has been torn away the insulating medium has been carried with it. On the plan suggested by Mr Howard Nimmo, considerable force would have to be used to destroy the outer one inch wood sheathing could be destroyed and the first insulator laid bare.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Paris, May 15.—The Versailles forces under the walls of Paris, exchanging shot with the insurgents who line the ramparts from the arondissement of Port d'Issy. The Parisians have been expelled from the trenches between Vanvres and d'Issy. A battery has been erected in the garden of the Tuilleries to pour a flank fire into Champs Elysees.

There is no doubt evidence that a widespread conspiracy exists in Paris for the overthrow of the Commune. The Luxembourg gardens have been closed to the public and are occupied by a military force in anticipation of a rising on the part of the populace.

London, May 15.—In the House of Commons to-night Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Government was not prepared to state the terms of the treaty of Washington, as a copy of the document had yet been received. Disraeli therefore postponed putting a question to the Government in relation to a treaty of which he had previously given notice. Gladstone stated that Government was unable to anticipate the exact time for the arrival of the treaty, but promised that should be instantly submitted to Parliament.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen against sanctioning the ratification of the Alabama treaty.

Versailles, May 15.—Sixty cannon were found in fort Vanvres on its occupation by the Versailles.

The battery at Montretout continues to manœuvre the insurgents' works, and is demolishing the enclaves of Paris and protecting the approaching Government troops.

Paris, May 15.—Yesterday Dombrows issued orders that all officers refusing to obey the Committee of Superiors should be immediately shot.

Yesterday a procession of women marched through the streets to the Hotel de Ville where they demanded arms. A proclamation has been issued for the organization of battalions of women, for the purpose of stimulating courage into the men. It has also been ordered that all cowardly men shall be led to prison by women. The women battalions are to march against the Versailles.

The bombardment is very violent. The falling shells within the city are numerous, heavy attack from the Versailles is expected. It is said that seven men and a number of young women bearing ambulances with red crosses were refused quarter by the Six regiment, who shot five of them.

Rosel is reported to be in Belgium. The troops in Bois de Boulogne are advancing.

London, May 15.—A despatch from Berlin gives some additional particulars of the Treaty of Peace, just negotiated at Frankfurt. The French are to restore all ships captured during the war or to repay their value. Cash where vessels have been sold. The Navigation Treaty of 1862 to be maintained. A duties to be abolished in Alsace after 3 months.

Venice, May 14.—The Archbishop of Bishops of the Catholic Church have addressed a petition to the Emperor of Austria on the Roman question. In the petition the Emperor is requested to inform the King of Italy the independence of the Pope is necessary to the Catholic Church, and to demand that Rome and suitable territory be immediately returned to the Pope. The petitioners assert it is the duty of all other Catholic Powers and of Protestant Powers also to make similar demands.

London, May 15.—A despatch from the Commune to-day says the division of the Commune will terminate by the dissolution of the Central Committee, or the adoption of a Committee of Public safety with the Central Committee, Mechanics over 40 years of age are called to work on the defenses. The Government troops have entered Paris through the breaches at Fort Maitlot. Entry of troops at Pont de Joux is imminent.

London, May 15.—The Times says Clarendon and Meij have been released. Groussin invites the provinces to join the Commune. The Germans are concentrating toward Paris and the headquarters of the Princes Saxony are transferred.

The fall of Montrose is imminent. The western and south-western parts of Paris are uninhabitable. The loss of 14th and property is immense. The 14

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VERSAILLES, May 16.—The Assembly today referred to a committee a motion declaring the Republic permanent.

LONDON, May 17.—A special says the Versaillesists will probably carry the city to-night. The Communists are flying.

PARIS, May 16.—Evening.—The column in the Place Vendôme was leveled at 6 p.m. The square will henceforth be known as the Place International.

It is reported that Montrouge is taken. Republicans in the Assembly presented a motion appointing Thiers President for two years.

Trains leaving Paris are examined. Petroleum owners have been ordered to report to the Commune.

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Oregon, report a frightful affair as having occurred at that port on the trip up to Eureka. There was on board a family from Indiana, consisting of father, mother and four children, one of whom, a young girl of 11 years, was sick on the night before the steamer's arrival at Umpqua.

The steamer's steward, a Malay named Smith, who is married to a white woman living in this city, entered the sick child's stateroom drugged and ravished her. When the child recovered her senses she identified Smith as the perpetrator of the outrage, but he denied it, stating that he only entered the room to close a window. He was tied, and on arriving at Umpqua the citizens assembled, tried and sentenced him to death.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate has refused to take up the resolutions heretofore offered providing for the reporting in confidence of the debate on the Treaty of Washington by the Official Reporters of the Senate.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance has resolved to convene a General Protestant Conference, which was postponed last year on account of the war in Europe, to the Spring or Fall of 1873 in this city.

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It is said that the Treaty with a favorable recommendation, and made a few remarks which were followed by a motion in its support.

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Call the attention of Dealers to their large assortment of Newly Arrived Goods, composed in part of the following articles, together with every kind of well supplied WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE. Our Drug Business is located in San Francisco, Cal. After our best wishes and efforts we have been able to liquidate our business...

Wears the Oldest Drug firm on the Pacific Coast, and only one, continuous under the same proprietorship, and well established by a long and successful career.

THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WITH MEANS OF acquiring into a profitable business with a large and steady trade.

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W. B. UNTIL has made a stock of fresh goods, consisting of a large stock of fresh goods, consisting of a large stock of fresh goods...

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY, Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their Wonderful Cures. WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, or other persons who are afflicted with any of the above named ailments, these Bitters have no equal.

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CELEBRATED. ONLY GOOD AUCTION. ATTENTION AGAINST FRAUD.

FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. That their names are upon the wrapper labels and bottle.

The foreign markets having been supplied with Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and which the names of Lea & Perrins have been printed.

LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and other Wines on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 24th 1871

The San Juan Question.

The Toronto Globe has a lengthy article upon the above subject, of which the following is the concluding paragraph: "It is of course preposterous to suppose that British or Canadian ships should have to seek the ocean by first sailing under the guns of an American battery, though they never fire anything more damaging than a Fourth of July salute. And the commonest prudence dictates that we should not be subject to our Pacific commerce being at any moment stopped because, perhaps, some too zealous officer may have acted hastily and injudiciously off the coast of Newfoundland, or some too impulsive President fancied his gaily unfriendly. The tendency to create international complications generally presents itself in a corresponding ratio to the means of giving effect to the wishes of the aggressor. It should be distinctly understood, before Great Britain finally transfers British Columbia from her direct rule to confederation with the Dominion, that the San Juan difficulty is to be settled. The obstacles so long placed in the way of that result by the United States only prove the greater necessity that exists for the termination of the controversy."

While fully concurring with our contemporary as to the important bearings of the question upon British interests on this continent, we must dissent from the proposition that the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion should await the final settlement of the San Juan dispute. Delays are preterbially dangerous, and in this instance delay might not only be dangerous but it would be ruinous. And, besides, we confess that we cannot discover any tangible advantage likely to accrue from such delay in the direction indicated. The admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada changes its relations with the parent state, it is true; yet not, we think, in any sense which weakens the connection, makes British Columbia less British, or makes it any less the right and the duty of Great Britain to look to our interests in so far as this particular class of questions is concerned. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that the union would rather exert a favorable influence upon the settlement of that dispute in the interests of Canada. There is no use in disguising the fact that a large and influential political party in the neighboring Republic regard with no friendly eye the consolidation of British North America into one empire; and to have it understood that the completion of the great work of empire was contingent upon the final settlement of the San Juan dispute would simply be, as it appears to us, to hold out a very strong inducement, indeed, to the United States to resist any adjustment which would give the disputed Island to Canada. If, by the mere act of holding on to that Island, and postponing a settlement of the question, they could delay the extension of the Dominion to the Pacific, and, possibly, render British Columbia discontented and less inimical to another kind of union, it is perfectly clear to our mind that the prospect of an early adjustment of the dispute would be greatly diminished. So far, therefore, from this question supplying a reason for delaying the completion of Confederation by the admission of British Columbia, it appears to us to present a most cogent reason for hastening that union and thereby forever removing one obstacle to an equitable adjustment of a long-pending international dispute.

The State of Paris.

Our Exclusive Dispatches describe a condition of affairs in Paris to which history affords no parallel. Women marching in martial procession and demanding arms. Cowardly men marching off to prison by women. Female battalions marching against the Versailles. What does all this mean? Frenchmen were not wont to be cowards. But such a suicidal struggle as this ought to make cowards of Frenchmen. It is truly distressing to look at France, prostrate and bleeding at every pore from self-inflicted wounds. Surely the time has come when the nation ought to interpose and stay this fratricidal strife. It is a disgrace, a living lie to the boasted civilization of the age that the Great Powers should continue to look calmly upon all this wretched carnage, and stand with loaded arms while the flower of nations is destroying itself. It is no better than to be a coward to say that the comity of nations forbids intercession. What man would stand calmly by and see two dogs gnaw each other to death? And shall Christian nations so-called stand listlessly by while the first nation of Europe of the world, gradually dies by its own hand?

Excursion.—The committee of the Mechanic's Institute have chartered the steamer Isabel to carry a company of excursionists to the British Station at San Juan on the 24th. Extensive arrangements are being made for a jolly good time. Tickets, \$1, children under ten, 50 cents. Family tickets may be had by application to Mr. McLean, of the Scotch House, Fort street.

Rare Collection.—By far the most extensive and beautiful collection of native insects we have ever seen in this country has been prepared by Mr. Bennett, of this city and is now on exhibition in the window of Mr. Moss, Pitt street. The collection comprises some three hundred rarities, many of which are indeed rich and rare. We understand that Mr. Bennett is anxious of selling this beautiful collection.

Court of Assize.

Before Chief Justice Baggie, and Justice Craze.

TUESDAY, May 16th, 1871.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as GRAND JURORS:

J. O. Nicholson [foreman]; Richard Carr, John Russell, T. O. Nuttall, Thos. Wilson, H. A. Taso, Peter McQuade, A. C. Graham, H. Turner, E. Mallandaine, A. J. Langley, G. J. Finlay, G. J. Stuart, W. C. Ward, Thomas Allison, Robt. Plummer, W. J. McDonald, J. Oudwick.

Chief Justice Baggie briefly charged the Grand Jury, setting forth the nature of the cases before them and clearly pointing out the duties devolving upon a Grand Jury in contradistinction with the Petty Jury, as well as the great importance of the duties necessary for their performance, and particularly were they reminded that their work should not be confined merely to the documents of the Court, but to anything within their cognizance of an offensive character.

The Grand Jury retired and the Court adjourned for half an hour.

The cases of two Indians, one for assault and another for arson were withdrawn from the docket to be tried at Nanaimo.

TRIALS.—The Grand Jury presented the following indictments: Jas. Grambslaw, assault, Ah Sam, assault; M. Coppersman, perjury; Ah Lou, assault with intent; William Sellick, for enticing seaman to desert; A. W. Smith, arson; Harry, an Indian, for shooting with intent; Leon Morrill, no true bill.

Regina vs Jas Grambslaw.—For committing an assault on Henry Davis by pushing him through a window. The prisoner was arraigned and pleaded guilty to a common assault. Mr. McCright, counsel for the prisoner, stated that he was drunk at the time the act was committed. The Chief Justice said the act was a wanton one and he should not be willing to give merely a Police Court fine. He would, therefore, impose a fine of \$100 without imprisonment.

Regina vs Coppersman.—This was an indictment on a charge of perjury for giving false testimony in the Police Court, on the 24th January last, in a case of Hodges vs Coppersman. The Acting Attorney General appeared on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Bishop, by request, for the prisoner. The evidence revealed an extraordinary case. It appears that the prisoner was a tenant of Thos. Hodges, and claimed to have paid him several months' rent, which claim Hodges disputed, whereupon the prisoner produced receipts for rent, which Hodges declared to be forgeries. Hodges then brought suit in the County Court to recover the amount and Mrs. Coppersman, being placed in the dock, swore that she had paid the money to Hodges as per receipt. She was committed for perjury, propped back and fled to the Americas side, subsequently returning to Victoria and surrendering herself for trial.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Mr. Bishop called no witnesses for the defence, but made an eloquent and feeling address in behalf of his client. His Lordship said he believed the prisoner to be a scandalous, perjured old woman; one utterly unworthy; but she could not be legally convicted. There was no doubt of her guilt, but two witnesses had not been produced to prove the perjury, and in other points (which His Lordship explained to the jury) the prosecution failed.

A verdict of not-guilty was then ordered to be entered. The Lordship—Let the prisoner be turned out of Court. Inspector of Police to Prisoner (who is very deaf)—Go away home, (laughter) And the prisoner lost little time in placing as much space as possible between herself and the Court-house.

ARSON.—Arthur W. Smith was placed on trial upon an indictment charging him with the crime of arson. He pleaded "not guilty" and asked that Mr. Bishop might be assigned for the defence. Mr. Bishop, [smiling]—This is rather an unfortunate case, my Lord,—I shall receive no fee.

His Lordship—But you will have all the honor. The evidence went to show that the prisoner lived with a Mrs. Reobotham, that they quarrelled and the woman left the man and went to live in the house on Gordon street, lately destroyed by fire; and that the prisoner was seen on the premises when the fire broke out.

After an address by Mr. Bishop and an able charge by the Chief Justice, the jury retired and shortly returned with a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy in account of the prisoner's youth. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude. The Court was then adjourned until this morning.

CASE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—Under the proper heading will be found a statement of the case of the H. B. Co's. Princess Royal now nearly due at this port from London. The cargo is large and valuable. Amongst the largest shippers are J. H. Turner & Co., Hudson Bay Company, Findlay, Durban & Co., and Burns & Edwards.

THE DIAMONDS.—The news from the diamond-fields to hand by last post is encouraging and exciting. The funds for the week ending 11th February, as reported in the Diamond News, are 73 in number, aggregating 367 carats. Amongst them are 33 carats, one of 50, one of 33, one of 33, one of 8, and 13 ranging between 4 and 7 carats.

REMARKS.—A horse attached to a dray dived across James Bay bridge yesterday afternoon, along Government street to Yates, where it fell and several others thereupon. He was finally secured on Wharf street, No damage.

A LITERARIOUS CORRESPONDENT.—The Weekly Echo is a paper published at the town of Olympia, W. T., and is devoted to the noble cause of temperance.

It is the selected organ of the Lodges of Good Templars on Puget Sound and in British Columbia, and is a respectable, well-conducted sheet. Occasionally it admits in its columns correspondence from different parts of the coast, and not infrequently, has a good letter from Victoria. In its issue of the 27th April last, however, there appeared a letter, professing to have been written by a member of the "Good Templars" which, for heinous misstatements, coarse abuse and diabolical innuendo, is the most villainous production we have ever had the misfortune to read. The male population of Victoria are formed of all ranks, and the virtue and sobriety of our female are called in question. Prostitution is described as ranning rampant through our streets, and our honorable male population are called upon to walk our thoroughfares of an evening for fear of being seized by them into the gutter. High school girls are described as the best patrons of brothels; the morals of the "Good Templars" mission are denounced in language that for decency's sake we shall not repeat, and the whole concludes with a coarse personal attack upon Governor Mulgrave because he declined to subsidize a sum of money to a Missionary Society. The article is of a character so atrocious and despicable that we cannot be brought to believe that the person who wrote it could be other than an evil-minded man who is guilty of the offences he charges against others, and who, upon the "Good Templars" organization and Religion as a cloak to conceal his hideous moral deformity. The libel of our city and citizens should be dragged to the light, and be high or low, severely punished. As the letter was written in the interest of the Good Templars, it rests with that organization to set out and expose him.

FROM SIRKA.—The G. S. Wares in Distress.—The steamer Geo S. Wright, Capt. Rogers, arrived in the harbor yesterday evening at 6:30 o'clock, having left Sitka on the 7th inst. She arrived at San Juan on Sunday the 14th and left there the same day for Portland. On Sunday night, when off Cape Flattery, she experienced a severe gale which caused a leak, and the pumps becoming foul the crew had to resort to baling to keep the vessel free. A quantity of coal was also thrown overboard after making half the distance from the Cape to Columbia River the captain found it necessary to put about and run to this harbor for repairs. Capt. Hamilton of the U. S. Army, Mr. Kincaid, and Mr. Brown and wife of New York, came as passengers. Everything is quiet at Sitka. Two companies of U. S. Soldiers are stationed there and one company more will be sent up by the California, which will sail for that place immediately upon her return to Portland.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The construction of a rail way through Canada to the Pacific will greatly enhance the value of the immense landed possessions of the Hudson Bay Company, and the mere passage of the terms has caused a rise in Hudson Bay Company's shares of ten per cent.

TASKERS SHIPMENT.—The California, today will carry away \$37,976 85, in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, shipped by the following banks: Bank of British North America, \$21,977 85; Wells, Fargo & Co, \$13,188 06; Bank of British Columbia, \$17,829 78.

HON. DR. HELMCKES'S SPEECH ON THE SAN JUAN QUESTION was copied by the New York Herald and New York Times, and in all the leading Canadian papers. The last-named paper complimented the hon. gentleman. The speech has given the Doctor a national reputation.

LETTERS received from Dr. Powell, who is now in London state that negotiations for the sale of the Baynes Sound Coal Mine to an Anglo-Canadian Company, are progressing favorably.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—The bark Columbia, Capt. Mayo, towed by the Grapple, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday morning. A She is laden with lumber and spars and is bound for Melbourne.

THE CALIFORNIA reached her wharf in this city early yesterday morning. We are placed under the usual obligations by Mr. Goodhue, Purser, and his staff.

THE STREPTHEAN.—This series of views is drawing full attention at Platt's Music Hall, San Francisco. A \$500 house greeted its first, and an \$800 house its second exhibition.

GOOD.—The Government has decided to furnish voters with the qualification forms gratis, at which rate they may also be had at the Colonial Office.

AT OLYMPIA.—Mr. W. K. Bull, the Bay Bee of the Fort street, Baggie, is managing a large mercantile house at Olympia, W. T.

THE SOYLAH.—H. M. S. Soylah sailed yesterday morning for the South. She went out with her cargo all set and was soon out of sight.

DONALD FRASER, Esq., is on his way back to Victoria, and is expected at San Francisco about the 1st inst.

The suit of Robson vs. Howard, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment, is set to come off at this Assize.

BRAMS have advanced three-fourths of a cent per pound at San Francisco within the past week.

The bark Carib, to load at the Hastings Mills, has arrived in English Bay. The Willamet river will be spanned by a railroad bridge.

European Mail Summary.

(DATE: TO APRIL 15th.)

Mr. George Lyall has been elected without opposition as Governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year in succession to Mr. R. W. Croft, M. P. Mr. B. B. Green was chosen as Deputy Governor. At the Mansion House, a Mrs. Courroy was fined £35 for pirating copies of photographs of 'The Oxford Crew, 1871,' taken by Mr. H. W. Tarrant, photographer, of Oxford street. The prisoner and her son were selling pirated copies in London at three-pence each. Prince Napoleon is said to have given £20,000 for a house at Lancaster gate. A grey mare, the property of Mr. Death, of Cambridge, performed an extraordinary leap on its return from Cottenham Steeplechase. The animal was being gently ridden by the groom, when somebody struck it with a whip. It bolted and in the flight leaped the gates at a railway station—a height of 8 feet 5 inches—and managed to get off the line just in time to escape a passing train. The emigration from the southern counties of Ireland is still very large, and the weekly departures from Cork are expected to reach 2,000 souls. Mr. Tarpey has been arrested. His wife was carefully watched, and of course he came back to his wife, and to London, as a fly comes back to honey; he was seized in the Marylebone Road with some of the diamonds taken from Mr. Ryder on him and attempted no details of his identity. The intellectual interest of the case entirely consists in the motive which drew Mr. Tarpey back to London from a country where he was safe, and with diamonds on him, well to do. The bad spirit prevailing in some parts of Ireland was again manifested by lawless acts. The men who attempted to assassinate Mr. Hope in Mayo county are yet undiscovered. The alleged perpetrator of a murder at Lenterken about a month since has been arrested. Whiteboy outrages are reported from Clare, a party of men with blackened faces having demanded and obtained arms and money from two farmers in Loagford a land bailiff near Ballymahon has been murdered. The applications under the Land Act are numerous, and some extraordinary claims have been preferred by tenants which, however, the Courts have generally reduced within reasonable limits. The Queen is at Osborne, the Court has spent last mourning for three weeks on account of the death of the Queen of Sweden. The infant son of the Princess of Wales, having been prematurely born, died the day following his birth, but was baptised before death. The Princess is progressing favorably. The partitions of an English Republic continue active. Mr. Aberdeen Herriot attended a meeting of his constituents at Nottingham to justify as a vote for Princess Louise's dowry, but his explanation was unsatisfactory to a majority of his hearers, although he professed a hesitating preference for a future Republic. Meetings have been held in London but were not attended by any persons of distinction or position. The usual Easter Volunteer Review was held at Brighton. The weather was very fine and the attendance of Volunteers numbered 16,000, comprising most of the metropolitan corps and some bodies of provincials. The proceedings consisted of a march past and a sham fight, in which the various evolutions were very creditably performed. The day passed off without any accident, the only casualty being the sudden death of a private in the London Rifle Brigade, as it supposed from heart disease.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. A resident of Toronto, in a letter to the Leader, says: "After all that has been said and written both in and out of Parliament about the Pacific Railroad, it is most essentially behooved the Government to look to it, that no amount be lost in undertaking the survey. And having a sufficient number of surveying parties engaged to get the whole route surveyed before the next winter sets in. In consequence of the threats that have been thrown out by the Opposition of making the tunneling of the road a card of which to elector at the next election for the House of Commons, it is most indispensably necessary to have the survey commenced immediately without the delay of a single hour. Not to have the survey commenced at once would be most manifestly unjust to all those who voted for the annexation of British Columbia. Besides which, how could the Government expect a company to offer to build the road, without the survey being completed—that is, those portions from the Pacific to the Yellow or Leatherhead Pass and from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Nipissing. If the survey were not completed until next year, who can foresee what phase the money market may then assume or what numbers may obstruct the way to prevent the railroad ever being made? It is to impress upon the Government the great necessity that exists for their using every exertion that lies in their power to expedite the matter, that I now address you."

THE SURVEY.—Mrs. McDowell had dined a spacious restaurant to the Susseyde Luncheon room and is now fully prepared to supply messengers with an unlimited number of guests, between 10 and 10 o'clock.

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ELECTRICITY IS ONE.

PULVERMAOCHER'S

Pocket Batteries.

CHAIN BANDS, BELTS

PATENT GALVANIC

THESE BATTERIES ARE THE MOST IMPROVED AND RELIABLE OF THE KIND. They are portable, and can be used in any position. They are of various sizes, and are adapted for all purposes. They are of a simple construction, and are easy to use. They are of a durable construction, and will last for a long time. They are of a cheap construction, and are well adapted for all purposes. They are of a simple construction, and are easy to use. They are of a durable construction, and will last for a long time. They are of a cheap construction, and are well adapted for all purposes.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

VERSAILLES, May 16.—The members of the Right in the Assembly desire to depose Thiers. The offered the succession first to Grey and then to McMahon, but they both declined. Changarnier was subsequently chosen and is now deliberating upon the proposition.

PARIS, May 18.—Marshal McMahon has called upon the German army for aid. The German engineers are now throwing a bridge over the Seine to facilitate the passage of the German and Versailles armies. A decisive attack will come from the East and the French and Germans will act together.

VERSAILLES, May 18.—Evening.—The Assembly has adopted the entire treaty signed at Frankfurt between France and Germany. Gen Chanzy objected to the proposed territorial exchange, but was answered by Thiers and Duret, who insisted upon the advantages of retaining and strengthening Belfort.

LONDON, May 18.—The Prussian forces between Bely and Mont Forêt are expected to make an attack on Paris soon. The Official Journal accuses the Versailles of loading the cartridge explosion. La Verite demonstrated that the explosion was solely the result of accident, and that no shell fell in the Champ de Mars at the time of the explosion.

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BERLIN, May 19.—The German Parliament has agreed to the additional clauses in the Postal treaties of 1867 and 1870 between the United States and Germany.

PARIS, May 19.—It is said that the Germans have demanded that an armistice be arranged between the opposing forces around Paris so as to enable a plebiscite to be taken throughout France to decide the future form of government and to bring the civil struggle to a close.

Officers of the Commune have seized all valuable and sacred articles at the Church of Trinity. The other churches in the city will be similarly dealt with, and then they will be closed.

The demolition of the famous Chapel of Expiation in Rue de Anfour St Honore has been commenced.

A Court of Impeachment opened to-day to select hostages to execute when retaliatory measures are decided upon by the Commune. The Communist claim that they repaid yesterday and to-day the attacks of the government forces at Neuilly, Cluchy, Issy, and Vanves.

LONDON, May 16.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone's speech condemning the Irish Habeas Corpus Bill. He said there were more crimes in Lancashire than in Westmeath yet suspension was addressed to here.

It is the House of Lords Earl Russell consented that the discussion on the American treaty be postponed until June 12th, pending the arrival of papers.

In the House of Commons Dowse pointed out the increased number of acts of violence in Westmeath since the passage of the Self Preservation law, and argued the suspension of the Habeas Corpus as the only remedy. An amendment, designed to kill the Government bill, was rejected by a majority of 328.

BERN, May 19.—Austria has proposed and Switzerland has agreed to a conference to take means to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

LONDON, May 21.—The Daily News says the report that the Prussians will attack Paris is unfounded.

A special to the Telegraph says it is reported that Favre and Simon will soon leave the Ministry.

Letters have been intercepted implicating Gambetta.

A flag of truce has arrived at Versailles from Paris.

Dispatches from Paris say that the wounded are constantly arriving. The Communists are dispersed and are preparing to blow up the ramparts.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—It is reported that Rochefort is under arrest at Meaux.

PARIS, May 20.—The Versailles have placed four mitrailleurs on the Rue de la Bouette.

The barricade Commissioners order the inhabitants occupying corner houses to leave, as such will be occupied as loopholes for the use of musketry.

MADRID, May 19.—The Cortes, in secret session, yesterday, considered the report of the judicial enquiry into the assassination of Gen Prim. It criticizes Rogas and Bavia, since elected to the Cortes.

LONDON, May 20.—The report of a new Turkish loan is contradicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The fact that the California Pacific Railroad is to be extended to Ogden is now established beyond doubt. It is asserted positively that a part of the program will be running trains directly through from New York to San Francisco, without change of cars, and all intermediate lines will be arranged accordingly.

The building of a bridge for that purpose over the Missouri river is part of the programme, and means for completing the work have been already raised.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Flour—Dull and weak at previous quotations.

Wheat—600 sacks fair, \$2 75, inactive at \$2 75 @ 25.

Barley—Range \$2 @ 2 15. Oats—1000 sacks light \$2 15, 500 sacks fair \$2 25.

Hay—A cargo of fair sold at \$17 50, quoted at \$15 @ 21 per ton.

Potatoes—The new crop is coming in freely from Mission and Half Moon Bay and sold this morning at \$2 25 @ 2 62 1/2.

Sailed—Schooner Greyhound, Victoria and Port Townsend. Bark Geo Cobb, Seabeck. Steamer Prince Alfred, Victoria. Bark Nicholas Biddle, Port Blakely. Wheat at Liverpool 12s 6d.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The statement and Bill of the acceptance of an application of Mrs Fair for a new trial are as follows: The grounds that the jury received evidence out of Court, other than that resulting from a view as provided by the law, that the jury separated without the leave of the Court and were guilty of misconduct, tending to prevent a fair and due consideration of the case. The verdict was decided by means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of the jury.

The Court misdirected the jury in matters of law, that the verdict was contrary to law and evidence, and that minds of the jury were prejudiced and biased against the defendant by means of a fine of \$250 imposed upon her in their presence and hearing, that newly discovered evidence material to the defendant, and which she could not produce at the trial, has been found. That some of the said jury had expressed their opinion of the guilt of the defendant, the new evidence as set forth on the affidavit of Mrs Mary G Smith, who swears that previous to Mrs Fair making the acquaintance of Critchenden her character was good.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The California Central Eastern Extension R R that is to form part of the through line from San Francisco to New York was incorporated today. The weather continues unusually pleasant.

The plans of the new R R combination for building a through line from San Francisco to Salt Lake has created quite a sensation in New York, and Jay, Cooke & Co are out in a card denying the whole story. Nevertheless the facts are as stated and may be relied on. The incorporation would have been filed to-day, but for the absence of Mr Ralofson, who is out with Mr Doleaky, agent for the European capitalists, inspecting the road.

Politics are extremely lively to-day. Both the Democrats and Republicans are active in putting up the bids for primary elections.

Sailed—Steamer Ajax, Portland. SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Superior \$7 25 @ 75, extra \$8 25 @ 850. Wheat—Nominally \$2 @ 2 15. Oats—\$2 15 @ 2 40. Hay—\$15 @ 21 per ton. Potatoes—New crop \$2 25 @ 2 70.

Sailed—Schooner Ocean Pearl, Victoria and Port Townsend, bark Cornelius, Burrard Inlet, str Constantin, Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Wheat at Liverpool 12s 4d. Arrived—Bark Envoy, Columbia River. Barkentine Victor, Pt Gamble. Bark Forest Queen, Pt Ludlow.

The California Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Extension, to build a railway from Davisville, Yolo county, to Salt Lake, forming a Junction with the U P railway, via Goose Lake, Christmas Lake, Oregon and Southern Idaho, has been incorporated—capital fifty million dollars.

Flour—City brands are held at \$8 26 @ 50 for extra, although it is notorious that good grades of extra, both Oregon and interior California brands, can be had for \$7 75 @ 85.

Wheat—Market are no sales to report. \$2 70 @ 85. Barley—Market very much demoralized. Bays are afraid to take hold even at \$1 50 @ 52. Oats—Hard to quote, though nominally \$2 15 @ 2 35.

OREGON. PORTLAND, May 20.—The California from Victoria arrived last evening and is advertised to leave on Monday for Victoria and Sitka.

Source of Monday news.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., which has been in session here for the last four days, adjourned last night. Salem was chosen as the place for holding the next session.

The weather has cleared off and is now fine and pleasant.

PORTLAND, May 19 6 p.m.—The steamer California arrived at 5 p.m. Ralph Waldo Emerson left for the East overland.

The steamer North Pacific, built for Starr & Co of Portland for the Puget Sound trade, was successfully launched last night at 11 o'clock.

Three frame dwellings on Stewart street near Mission were partially destroyed by fire early this morning.

CANADA. FREDERICTON, N.B., May 19.—The Legislature of New Brunswick has adopted, by unanimous vote in both branches, resolutions condemnatory of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, so far as they affect the interests of Canada.

MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, May 18.—Tampico continues in a state of revolution. The town is defended by a force of 400 men, who have had several fights with the Federal troops outside of the walls.

Gen. Rocho, Gen Escobedo's right hand man, has left San Luis Potosi for Tampico, professing to suppress the revolution, but he is suspected of an intention to take command of the Federals and also to aid in an effort now being made to corrupt and divide the army.

It is believed that there will be no Presidential election by the people and that the choice for President will devolve on Congress, which, it is expected, will be largely composed of partisans of Lerdo. Unarez is using the public funds, and Lerdo his own private funds to accomplish the purpose of the Presidential campaign. Whoever may be elected his opponent will inaugurate a revolution and assume the Presidency by force of arms.

The friends of Porfirio Diaz are protesting. Sumner is their leader and he is handling the party in favor of Lerdo.

A rupture of the Lerdo and Posada parties is imminent. In Querero the disturbances continue. There exists among the Congressmen a bitter hatred for each other.

ARIZONA. LOS ANGELES, May 19.—The Prescott, Arizona, Miner, of the 15th says the mining prospects in Arizona are excellent.

An officer and thirty men are about to establish a picket post near the mouth of Black Canyon, on Turkey Creek, in order to watch the Apaches and prevent raids on the Bradshaw and other mining districts. A cavalry force is also established on the main road through Southern Arizona, and is ordered to keep constantly on the alert as a result of the arrangements the people of the Territory may expect better protection from the remorseless and treacherous Apaches than has been the case for some time past.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED.

May 18—Star Island, Star, Port Townsend. Star Olympia, Fish, Port Townsend. Star California, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Oregon, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Victoria, Fish, Port Townsend. Star British Columbia, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Vancouver, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Seattle, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Tacoma, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Everett, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Bellingham, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Skagitway, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Whatcom, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Grays Harbor, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Lewis and Clark, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Puget Sound, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Hood Canal, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Strait of Juan de Fuca, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Strait of Georgia, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Strait of Juan de Fuca, Fish, Port Townsend. Star Strait of Georgia, Fish, Port Townsend.

GOODS ON THE WAY. Per H B Co's bark PRINCESS ROYAL, in London—10 cwt wool, 100 lbs lead, 400 lbs tin, 100 lbs iron, 100 lbs copper, 100 lbs zinc, 100 lbs nickel, 100 lbs silver, 100 lbs gold, 100 lbs platinum, 100 lbs palladium, 100 lbs rhodium, 100 lbs iridium, 100 lbs osmium, 100 lbs tellurium, 100 lbs selenium, 100 lbs arsenic, 100 lbs antimony, 100 lbs bismuth, 100 lbs mercury, 100 lbs cadmium, 100 lbs tin, 100 lbs lead, 100 lbs iron, 100 lbs copper, 100 lbs zinc, 100 lbs nickel, 100 lbs silver, 100 lbs gold, 100 lbs platinum, 100 lbs palladium, 100 lbs rhodium, 100 lbs iridium, 100 lbs osmium, 100 lbs tellurium, 100 lbs selenium, 100 lbs arsenic, 100 lbs antimony, 100 lbs bismuth, 100 lbs mercury, 100 lbs cadmium, 100 lbs tin, 100 lbs lead, 100 lbs iron, 100 lbs copper, 100 lbs zinc, 100 lbs nickel, 100 lbs silver, 100 lbs gold, 100 lbs platinum, 100 lbs palladium, 100 lbs rhodium, 100 lbs iridium, 100 lbs osmium, 100 lbs tellurium, 100 lbs selenium, 100 lbs arsenic, 100 lbs antimony, 100 lbs 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