

The New Constitution.

As fittingly illustrative of the painful tension of public sentiment upon the subject of political transmission, may be regarded the voracious precipitancy with which the new constitution is being pulled to pieces, to employ a Hibernicism, before it has been put together. No sooner had this journal placed the public in possession of the most important outlines of this precious legacy of feudalism, than our local contemporary lowered his head and made a rush at it with all the fury with which a full-blooded Spanish bull would attack a red blanket. Were it not for sundry reasons, hereinafter to be set forth, we are free to confess that we should in a great measure share the indignation of our contemporary; although we should hope that indignation might be somewhat less characterized by a blind fury which is so apt to lead one into the commission of innumerable little improprieties not always calculated to help the cause in hand. It may bear repetition that the Legislative Council shortly to be convoked under the new constitution still in the hands of the laggard constitution-makers in London, will consist of fifteen members, nine of whom shall be elected by the free vote of the people, the remaining six being official or non-elective. Such will be the composition of the new Legislative Council which has been facetiously described as a 'six by nine' House. To make the most of the new Council, it will only be six by nine; yet it is something that the people are to have the odds. It cannot be denied that such a Council will be an improvement upon the existing one. From fourteen official and nine quasi-elective members, to six official and nine real elective members is, without controversy, a decided step in the direction of complete political liberty; and, as such, might scarcely be presumed to justify all the severe epithets which have been hurled at it. Yet, after making due allowance for the undeniable comparative merits of the new constitution, we frankly confess that, regarded apart from special circumstances presently to be adverted to, we could not consistently or conscientiously counsel its unquestioned acceptance by a people fit for, and justly entitled to, that full measure of self-government possessed by the people of Canada. We desire to invite particular attention to this point; and let us endeavor to approach it with candor and decency: British Columbia is about to pass through a transition or intermediate political condition. In order that we may be the better understood by our local contemporary, for we are especially, anxiously desirous of adapting the subject to his mental capacity, permit us to draw an illustration from a class of natural history known as *Lepidoptera*. Let us select the cabbage-butterfly, one of the earliest of the butterfly family. For the first state of this delicate creature we must go to a bed of cabbages, where most likely we shall find little parcels of green eggs, from each of which in due time comes forth a crawling caterpillar, clad in a greenish yellow jerkin, spotted with black; hungry as can be, furnished with fourteen legs and nine eyes. The cabbage is at once its larder and its dinner-table, and the business of its life is to devour every succulent thing to which its fourteen legs will carry it. At this stage it is 'death on cabbage.' And so it eats and changes its dress slightly, until a strange instinct comes over it and it creeps into some snug corner out of sight, or sometimes suspends itself by a silken thread behind the concealment of some friendly leaf, and there awaits that which shall next happen. Here from a caterpillar it becomes what is called a chrysalis, or pupa. In this state his hungry mouth is closed, so are his nine bright eyes, and his fourteen legs are invisible. Aeon Spring comes, the resurrection of the year, which awakes all nature into new being. The great stone is, as it were, rolled away from the sepulchre of nature. The chrysalis comes forth; and, lo! it is a beautiful, full fledged butterfly, furnished with beautiful wings; and he floats into the sunny air, and seems to know no limit to his enjoyment. His coarse appetite for cabbage is at an end, and instead of ravenous jaws he is furnished with a flexible tube or proboscis with which to sip the honeyed nectar of flowers. The form of head is changed. Two long, graceful feelers adorn it now; and instead of the nine eyes he is furnished alone with two, with prominent, wonderful eyes, cut in thousands of facets, like the finest diamond, and if each of these be in itself a perfect eye, as naturalists suppose, producing to the creature a more marvellous effect of vision than can well be conceived. Such is the butterfly in all its changes; and we take it as a not altogether unliking illustration of a colony; and there is no apocalyptic obscurity about the figure. The

various points of similitude are so suggestive that it is to be hoped we need not detain the reader by pointing them out. The voracious grub, devouring every green thing within its reach, is so suggestive of the condition of a Crown colony, subject to be projected upon by the appointees from Downing-street, that it cannot fail to strike the most obtuse intellect. The number of eyes and legs common to the caterpillar state speak for themselves, while the feelers, and the two great, thousand-faceted eyes of the butterfly beautifully illustrate the more perfect Colonial existence under Responsible Government. But, as the reader will doubtless have surmised, it is with the chrysalis or intermediate state that we have more particularly to do just now. Answering to it will be the particular stage of our colonial existence under the constitution about to be inaugurated, when British Columbia will so to speak, be suspended for a short season by Downing-street tape behind the friendly shelter of the Canadian maple-leaf, only to emerge in early spring a perfect butterfly, or full fledged province of the Dominion. In a very natural impatience, the people might wish to skip this transition stage and emerge all at once out of the cabbage-eating caterpillar into the honey-imbibing and soaring butterfly. But a transition so sudden is deemed not only undesirable but absolutely impracticable from an Imperial standpoint. We do not exactly understand why it should be the case; but that it is so, we have reason to know. Possibly to force the caterpillar suddenly into the butterfly might be to have less of beauty and symmetry. The ravenous jaws might, peradventure, be to some extent retained. Whatever the reason may be, certain it is that in the case of British Columbia nature is to be more closely followed, and the bug is, as it were, to be bung up for the winter. Well, our position is simply this: The new or 'six by nine' constitution is to be called into existence merely to carry the Colony through the transition or intermediate condition, and should all go well, the Colony will emerge in early spring, wearing in the splendor of the past both the chrysalis shell and the 'six by nine' apostrophe. Such being the case, we have little disposition to object; and the Colonists will be little disposed to follow the *Standard* in revolt, and deluge the country with blood.

The European War Cloud.

It can no longer be disguised that Napoleon is bent on picking a quarrel with Prussia, reason or none; and that in his eagerness he will not be over particular about a pretext. One would have imagined that the prompt disclaimer of the part of Prussia and the withdrawal of the candidacy of Prince Leopold for the Spanish Crown would have satisfied France. And so it would were it not for the simple but significant fact that Napoleon is pre-determined not to be satisfied with anything short of war. In a war with Prussia the Emperor of France would have three distinct objects to serve, viz, the balance of power, revenge on Prussia for the Sadova defeat which still rankles at his heart and last, not least, a cure for 'moral and intestine ills.' But in order to the attainment of all or any of these objects there must be success. War *per se* would not do. It must be decided victory, else the cure will be worse than the disease. In such a war Napoleon would stake everything. The bearing of William would not seem to indicate any very great anxiety to evade such an issue. The monarch who dreads war does not bear Napoleon as he is doing. Prussia may be better prepared for the issue than she gets credit for.

Fire.—Yesterday at 3:20 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from a shed in the rear of the brick building occupied by Mr. Thomas Russell as a grocery store, on the S.W. corner of Fort and Blücher streets. The fire quickly communicated to the interior of the grocery store, which was soon wrapped in flames, and to the two-story frame building adjoining on the west, occupied by Mr. John Goodacre as a butcher's shop. Mr. Goodacre and Mr. John Vanhagen were asleep in the upper story and were awakened by a crackling noise and a smell of smoke. Both sprang out of bed and ran into the street saving only a portion of their clothing and losing many articles of value—among them two watches. Mr. Goodacre's stock was entirely consumed. Mr. Russell's store was also burned; nothing was saved, not even the account books. A small frame building adjoining Mr. Goodacre's and occupied by Mr. Alex. Phillips as a store-house, was partially destroyed. A good deal of Mr. Phillips' stock was carried to a place of safety, but a large number of bottles were broken. The buildings destroyed were owned by Mr. Phillips, who loses about \$2200 on which he has an insurance of \$1000 of the Royal. Mr. Russell's stock was insured for \$1000, which will hardly cover his loss. Mr. Goodacre, whose loss is, it is estimated, a stiff westerly breeze prevailed at the time; had the wind been easterly a most destructive conflagration must have resulted. Owing to the scarcity of water, the firemen labored under great disadvantages. The small supply in the wells and cisterns in the vicinity being soon exhausted by the hand-engines, the Tiger steamer was compelled to force water from the cistern at the corner of Fort and Government streets, a distance of 1200 feet, upon the fire. The rotten hose, too, continually burst, and this added to the difficulties of the gallant fellows, who, notwithstanding the dense darkness, were successful in quenching the flames in an incredibly short space of time. The first alarm was given by Mr. Barry, who resides near, and the first water was thrown by the Deluge. The Union Hook & Ladder Company were eminently successful in saving property and preventing the spread of the flames. Beyond all doubt the British sloop-of-war *Reindeer*, Nares, last from Mexico, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 8th inst. She brought about \$350,000 in specie, and is expected to arrive in Victoria on the 20th inst.

The steamer *Enterprise*, with 30 passengers and a full freight, sailed yesterday for New Westminster.

SALE OF THE B. C. & V. I. S. W. MILL PROPERTY.—The valuable mill property on Burrard Inlet, belonging to the B. C. & V. I. Saw-mill Company, together with the steamer *Isabel*, were offered again yesterday for sale to the highest bidder by Mr. Franklin. After reading the conditions of the sale, the auctioneer asked the crowd in attendance if they understood the conditions, and if they were perfectly satisfied with the title, as it was the wish and intention of the liquidators that the property should be sold and he was prepared to offer them any explanation they might require; also, whether any person had any remark to make, before the sale was commenced. Receiving no reply, the property was then offered. The first bid was from Mr. O. Stoups, \$10,000; Mr. J. C. Nicholson then bid \$11,000; Mr. L. Lowenberg, \$12,000; Mr. Nicholson, \$13,000; Mr. Lowenberg, \$13,500; Mr. Nicholson, \$14,000, at which sum, after dwelling a considerable time, the property was knocked down. It is understood that Mr. Nicholson did under instructions from Dickson, DeWolf and Co. of San Francisco.

POPPING AN AND POPPING OUT.—A hibernian young gentleman while at the theatre, yesterday morning made his way to the rear of Phillips' storehouse and commenced to prospect among the heaps of bottles for the whereabouts to get his 'day.' For a long time he searched, and finally found a bottle which appeared to contain pop. Striking an attitude and inwardly exclaiming with Mrs. Macbeth, 'Come, let me clutch thee!' he removed the cork and applied the mouth of the bottle to his lips. Within a second of time thereafter the infuriated young man made a very face, uttered a low cry, dropped the bottle and fled precipitately from the spot. 'Pizen' ejaculated a bystander. 'No,' dryly remarked Alex. Phillips, who had nobly watched the young gentleman during the operation. Turpentine, and good for worms.

A SENSIBLE CASE.—James Kirk, first officer of the ship *General Windham*, now lying at anchor in the outer harbor, awaiting a crew before sailing for Callao, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of firing a revolving pistol twice at Wm. Farron. After the pistol was fired Farron threw Kirk to the ground and wrested the pistol from his grasp. During the scuffle Kirk received two or three cuts on the cheek and forehead, and it was first alleged that Farron had struck him with a crowbar, on which charge he was arrested. Subsequently evidence was adduced before the Magistrate which satisfied him that a crowbar had not been used, and the charge was dismissed. Kirk was committed for trial before the Court of Assize, and was subsequently liberated on furnishing security in the sum of \$1000 to appear for trial. The affair occurred at an early hour yesterday morning on Broad street.

WAR'S SUPPLY.—Mr. William Fawcett desires it to be known that he is prepared to submit a scheme either to the city or colonial government for the introduction into Victoria of a steady supply of 'god' pure spring water at the rate of 90,000 gallons per day, the cost of the whole manufacturing not to exceed \$17,000. Should Mr. Fawcett be correct in his calculations, and he appears to know what he is about, the scheme is one of very great interest to this community. At any rate the importance of the proposition and the respectability of the man who makes it claim for the scheme the earnest attention and calm investigation of the Municipal authorities. For a whole community to be dependent upon a supply of unwholesome water is bad enough; but to be liable to have that supply wholly cut off is truly alarming.

LADY FRANKLIN.—The report that Lady Franklin intended going from San Francisco to Australia is incorrect. She will remain in California a short time, and then proceed directly to England. Her trip to Alaska and far north was greatly enjoyed by her, and was mostly one of pleasure, or rather interest, in approaching as far as possible to the country in which her lamented and honored husband lost his life. The report that she made the trip in hope of receiving certain papers reputed to have been found in a bottle that had been cast upon shore by the waves of the sea, was also a fiction.

TULLYMORE PARK, the seat of the late Lord Roden, is said to be one of the most beautiful, picturesque and romantic of Irish demesnes. It is situated in County Down. The report was recently circulated that H. R. the Prince of Wales was about to purchase this estate with a view to residing part of the time on it. This report was eagerly taken up by all the leading papers, all expressing the warmest hope that it might be true, and its subsequent contradiction had caused very general disappointment.

THANKS.—Mr. Robson begs to thank the editor of the *Standard* for having so fully vindicated him in respect of the charge preferred in that journal, viz, that he (Mr. Robson) held the absurd doctrine that Canada would permit British Columbia, as a province of the Dominion, to enjoy a customs tariff of its own. Mr. Robson has nothing to add to the ample vindication contained in the *Standard* of yesterday.

THE CAMP MEETING.—A gratifying feature connected with the late camp meeting at Maple Bay was the presence as worshippers of Indians from Oshikwak, Burrard Inlet, Nanaimo and Victoria, with their chiefs. The natives were all cleanly and neatly attired and devout in their demeanor. Revs. White, Ross, Crosby, Bryant and Clarkson, and a number of the lay members of the Wesleyan persuasion took part in the services.

The members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society will meet at Mr. Barnaby's office, Government street, on Tuesday next, the 19th inst, for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business. The day for holding the 'Show' is approaching rapidly, and except energetic action be taken by the Society, it must prove a partial failure. There should be a full meeting of the subscribers.

GOING BACK HOME.—Rev. Mr. Garrett has decided to return to Ireland where his friends have raised £150 to defray his traveling expenses. Mr. Garrett is acting as curate of the Episcopal Cathedral at San Francisco.

GO TO THE DEATH.—The old Peonian *Genesta* has been sentenced to two years imprisonment by an American Judge. Good-bye to you again!

ROUGH PRACTICAL JOKES ON AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN.—We are sorry to hear that no one has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the series of 'dashingly and oriel-tricks' which 'have for some time been played on Lord St. Leonard.' It was suggested that 'some' of his servants were implicated 'in the affair' but their master, at least, had faith in their innocence. The transition of forged orders to tradesmen 'in his lordship's name' which, after the publication of his former letter, ceased for a time, is now renewed. Only yesterday he received a telegram from 'Fowler, of Busby, Glasgow, to Sugden,' announcing that a beef and a bull would be sent on Friday. The malignant spirit of the hoaxer is shown not only in the persistence with which they are kept up, but the form they assume. 'Ond' of Lord St. Leonard's daughters was on a visit at Torquay, and just as she was preparing for dinner she received a telegram in the name of his Lordship's butler, stating how seriously ill he was and that he wished her to come home immediately. This she did, travelling all night, and reaching her father's bedroom at 7 1/2 in the morning with the expectation of finding him dying. The forgery of an immediate order for fine marble—describing the quality and the length and breadth of the proposed slab, and the inscription, copied from the present erection over his wife's tomb, it is an abuse of language to call such abominable outrages 'practical jokes,' and the police ought certainly to exert themselves to discover by whom they are perpetrated. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MORTAR FIRING.—It would seem that the money and labor that have been so lavishly expended, particularly in England, to construct impregnable ships of war and irresistible cannon, have been so much wasted in the report of some supplementary experiments as true. In the previous trials attention was confined to horizontal firing, and iron-clads and forts have been mainly built with this view. We are now threatened with a kind of meteoric warfare, by the use of gigantic mortars which will attack from above. Two of these disagreeable machines have been constructed at Woolwich, which are capable of throwing a shell weighing, with its powder charge, nearly a ton and a half. Shells from these mortars, propelled by seventy pounds of powder, have been projected more than a mile and a half, and on falling have pierced the earth to the depth of twenty-five feet. The effect of such a projectile would be most terrible, not only on board ship but on land too. It would be like the springing of a mine, and would destroy the strongest construction—ship or fort. These mortars are thirty-six inches in diameter, and it is said there would be no difficulty in increasing the range of their shells to three or four miles. Of the tremendous effects of bombshells it is hardly necessary to speak, but the explosion of one on board the French ship *Terrible*, in the year 1890, blew away the poop and a large portion of the upper works, and killed or disabled one hundred men; and it was not near the dimensions of the modern productions. It is anticipated that mortar firing will henceforth absorb much of the attention that horizontal firing has monopolized, and necessitating a contemporaneous change in fort and naval architecture. The mortars hitherto used have been comparatively small capacity, but the English war officials have a plan for constructing and using mortars containing a propelling charge of 140 pounds of powder, the shell having a diameter of thirty-six inches. One pill of these dimensions would be a sufficient dose for any kind of ship, or fort either, for that matter, if it exploded inside.

THE DERBY A FAILURE.—The Derby this year has been a failure. The crowd was smaller, dingier, and more black-guard than usual, the road was very dull, the weather was very disagreeable, and the pace of the horses running was very slow. The public, too, lost its money. It chanced to believe that because Macgregor was the fastest horse he, therefore, would win the race, and betted upon him till everybody who understood the turf knew that he must lose or the steeple would be ruined. Consequently, Kingford, with twenty to one against him, came in first, and Macgregor, with three to one upon him came in fourth. Moral: When you want to gamble do it on dice. They may not be loaded. To judge by appearances, it will in a few years more be as bad style for men to go down to the Derby as it is now for women, and the Report Course will be surrendered to the legs, roughs, and fools, to whom, while the present racing system continues, race courses naturally belong. When betting on horses has become unfashionable, the Legislature will probably decree that it shall also be illegal, and the millions will be compelled to throw away their money on some other method of guessing by rule.

A SINGULAR DOUBLE SUICIDE AT NICE.—Particulars of the double suicide at Nice, as given by the *Paris Galignani*. On Sunday morning last some peasants found in the grounds of the Villa Telsiers, in the Valley of Montagna, near Nice, a young woman bleeding and insensible. She was removed to the town, but died before reaching it. From her statements and other information, it appears that she was the daughter of a book-seller, and was a brilliant pianist. During the winter months she was in the habit of residing at Nice, and had there made the acquaintance of a man named Morplain. Morplain being a man of means, they determined to put an end to their anxieties by killing themselves. According to the statement of the dying woman, she last saw with her companion. 'It was,' said she, 'last night. We took with us a pistol of Landanum, a revolver and a sword-stick. We chose this as the spot for our purpose. We made a bed with our outer garment, laid upon the moss. We slept till daybreak. We had prepared everything, and at 7 o'clock came the soldier. I had taken off my white petticoat which Morplain hung upon the branches of a tree. We drank the Landanum. We suffered much, but we could not die. Morplain said to me, 'I cannot bear it any longer; I shall blow out my brains.' I cried out that I would not be left alone with his corpse, and I said, 'Shoot me here,' (pointing to a spot where a gaping wound in his breast was visible). I do not wish to be disgraced, and I entreated him to shoot me there. He fired point-blank. The correspondent of the *Galignani* adds that the statement is verified by the fact of the chemist being burned and the skin blackened by the powder. Morplain, added the dying woman, 'shot himself through the head, and you will find him lying yonder. He feared a fall and you will see that he yet held a pistol in his hand.'

MARILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—'Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for Cocoa, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Marilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Marilla Cocoa above all others. For some purposes 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 Brothers' Original Homeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brix Lane, London, and the law Sat. 1/2.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Helpless and Hopeless.—No sufferer from external maladies has sunk beneath the chance of recovery till they have tried Holloway's renowned remedies which exhibit the most unequalled power in eradicating all taints from the body, and the most wonderful power in setting up reparative, in place of desiccated, action. Skin diseases, scrofulous complaints, and unsightly eruptive maladies yield to a course of Holloway's treatment, which cures the corrupt humors of the system, and thereby restores the work of reorganization and reconstruction until thorough soundness results. These Pills create a strong and evenly balanced appetite for food, and improve the digestion and assimilation, that with the purifying process they simultaneously confer augmented strength and vigor.

Information Wanted
OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF E. DEAN, 19 years old, has lost a joint of the right fore-leg, has black eyes and is tall and stout for his age. Last heard from at Victoria on the 12th inst. (or as far as was known) for the Peace River Mines. Address: J. Y. Wells, FARGO & CO'S, Office, Yates Street.

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Spain in Search of a King.

King-making in Spain would indeed appear to be a difficult and dangerous business. It is now nearly two years since Isabella sought in France the safety she could no longer command the nation she had debauched and ousted. Since that the Throne, on so great and attractive, has gone a-begging all over Europe, and has been rejected by Prince after Prince—by the experienced old statesman Ferdinand Coburg, by the boy Duke of Aosta, the venerable old soldier General Ipartero, and it is believed, by the but not venerable Regent Serrano. On the other hand the few to whom the Throne of Spain was acceptable was unacceptable to Spain. Don Carlos, representative of the ancient Bourbons, was unacceptable because he was remiss on religious slavery; the Duke Montpensier, heir of the Orleansist line, was unfit to occupy the Throne because he was chiefly distinguished by those housewifely virtues which are repugnant to the Spaniard, and because he did not feel quite sure of his ability to keep him well in hand; the youth Alphonso was unacceptable because he was his mother's son, and consequently unfit by character and training to rule Spain of the present. Thus appointed and worried, knowing well that the interregnum could not last, the democratic expedient of electing a King. A bill was passed, under which the Cortes bound themselves to elect a King who should receive the votes of half the Cortes plus one. The scheme appeared to be a reasonable one; but promised, in the hands of Spaniards, result: The members would not vote the men they knew and hated much, but the opponents they knew and hated little. Thus it was not improbable that all candidates before the public would be rejected, and that the election would fall either to somebody hitherto overlooked, or to some one possessing no recommendations as would disarm likes. Let us look at the candida. To begin with, the Infante Alphonso may be dismissed; for, although he has been the subject of a great deal of talk in the presence of Napoleon, he might be presumed to bring to him moral influence, if not the material support of France, he would, indeed, a bold monarch who would undertake to force the son of the Ex-Queen to Spain! The dismissal of the Duke Montpensier would be less easy, for he might possibly hope to receive the support of the Republicans, who, with own party of ninety, and a few left fish, might carry the election. Duke of Aosta might hope to be well with Prussia's support, provided Montpensierists, hopeless of their cause, would unite with them. Reluctant candidate would stand disadvantage. He has already de acceptance of the Throne; his father people desire no such alliance. Spain, and his house is at open with the Catholic priesthood. As Serrano, he is Separtero over again old and a childless man. Thus but candidates remained, the King of tugal, Prim himself, and the Duke of Aosta, that is some unknown Prince to be selected as the only escape, dislike and endless faction. It is appear from the very imperfect information which has reached us by tele that of all these expedients the has been resorted to, and that the horse is none other than Prince Leopold. Thus, however strange it may appear, considered in the abstract find Spain seeking a King in the of Hohenzollern, it can take no surprise who has been a careful of passing events. It is not least strange, viewed in the of the circumstances already near Prim has offered the Spanish Throne Leopold; and the offer has been ed. Whether Napoleon will p a German power to place one Princes on the Throne of Charles Fifth is a problem which must the evolution of events. He will less hinder such a consummation can. But even Napoleon may be able to do that single-headed, recollections of Sadova and of h may induce wavering nations to aloof, if indeed, they do not som which the order of Frenchmen, neutral position assumed by h would appear to be not incon the circumstances. If Spain Leopold for King, and if Leopold spired with an ambition to sit e Throne of Charles the Fifth, why Prussia interfere? and why should he hold responsible? For the ma that, why should Napoleon int He is the Emperor of France, a more. Let him look to his own Bat, if Napoleon should seek the occasion a pretext for forcing just war upon Prussia, he may

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The passage of the tax and tariff bill by the Senate retaining income tax does not give general satisfaction.

The currency bill has passed both Houses and Congress is now busily engaged with appropriation and deficiency bills.

The House Committee on the Pacific R. R. at their meeting Tuesday adopted a substitute for the bill recently passed by the Senate incorporating taxes on the Pacific Road.

The new bill which will come up in the House tomorrow strikes out the provision fixing gauge at five feet and on all sections relating to branch roads the same provisions were adopted.

This act does not effect the rights of the Southern Pacific Rail Road of Texas, or any other roads chartered by State stockholders.

Stockholders are required to pay 10 per cent on five million instead of two millions as provided by the Senate bill, and capital stock is reduced from one hundred millions to fifty millions.

The incorporators with Fremont at their head are the same as in the original bill.

Some endeavors were made to have the branch continuation of the Cal. Pacific R. R. included in the provision, but the committee would not agree to include any branch road at either end of the main trunk.

An appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of the Harbor of Wilmington and for constructing a break-water there failed to pass the Senate yesterday.

Goat Island contract will not be renewed this session.

A bill to make Oregon a separate Surveying District and to establish an office of Surveyor General has passed both Houses.

The House Joint Judiciary Committee are said to intend seven to three in favor of reporting adversely to the McGraham claim, bill to repeal Jose Downing's grant to certain lands in Santa Barbara county, Cal.

which passed the House yesterday, but was referred to the Senate committee on private land claims.

The report of the House committee, pronounced this matter in all its phases as one of the boldest and most astonishing cases of attempt at fraud and swindling which they have yet been called upon to examine into.

The report of Conference committee on mining bill agreed to by both Houses.

The Australian Steamship bill will pass Congress this session, press of business only prevents immediate action thereon.

W. Scott is confirmed as Collector of customs for Willamette district.

WASHINGTON, 11.—In the Senate Cassey presented a petition from citizens of California praying the interposition of Congress in behalf of American citizens imprisoned by the British Government for political offences. Referred to foreign committee.

A bill was passed confirming their titles to purchasers of lands sold under taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

The Senate has confirmed Booth G Adams as registrar of the land office and Scammell W Brown as receiver of public moneys at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

In the House a bill was introduced by Fitch granting bonds for a railroad from the Central Pacific line in Nevada to Hamilton, Nevada.

Davis of New York moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the Naturalization Bill. Agreed to.

The Kentucky contest and election case has been decided in favor of Rice, the sitting member. The House decided that Gee was not entitled to a seat from Virginia.

The conference committee on the Funding Bill agreed to provide for an issue of one thousand million of thirty-year bonds at four per cent and three million of ten-year bonds at five per cent. The section allowing gold deposits in the Treasury limits the interest to 2 1/2 per cent. National Banks hereafter organizing are required to take the new bonds. The other main points agreed upon were—the foreign agency clause to be struck out and all interest to be paid in U.S. or exchange bonds. One-half per cent will be paid for negotiating bonds.

New York, July 12.—A Tribune's Washington special says the chances now seem to be against the passage of the new Appropriation Bill this session. The original bill passed by the House was amended by the Senate and then sent back to the House.

The Judiciary Bill passed by a small majority and the Senate then added it as an amendment to the House bill and fixing a uniform day for Congressional elections. The bill is now upon the speaker's table and its friends so far have not been able to reach it.

The foreign mission appointments were not made to-day. If there was even any idea of sending Wendell Phillips it has probably been abandoned. The talk in White House circles to-day was that Motley's successor will be an ex-Senator from one of the middle States, against whom there can be no objection whatever, if the change must be made. He was favorably mentioned before the selection of Motley.

The Times special says there is some doubt if Motley will be recalled at all. A number of Republican Senators urge the President to retain him.

New York, July 12.—The orangemen, celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne at Elpis Park to-day, were attacked by 300 Irish laborers whose anger was aroused by expressions insulting to their nationality and faith, which were used by the orangemen. The assailants used stones and implements with which they had been working, the orangemen being armed with pistols. Two men and a boy were shot dead and four others fatally wounded. Large numbers were severely wounded. A force of police succeeded in quelling the riot. Subsequently, some conveying orangemen down town were attacked and several persons wounded. F. Kane was attacked at the Central Park by the wildest excitement from the neighborhood where it occurred. From the latest accounts received at the police headquarters up to midnight it ap-

pears that the riot was more serious than at first supposed. Two versions of its origin are given: Superintendent Jourdan states that the orangemen played party tricks, used insulting epithets, threw stones at the workmen and even fired several shots before any attack was made upon them. The workmen then assaulted the orangemen with spades and shovels and every available weapon, their opponents being nearly all armed with revolvers. Capt Helm states that the workmen were the assailants and after two or three hundred of them had stormed the Park and driven out three thousand orangemen, the fight was carried on in a scattering manner all over the country. During the skirmish there were over a hundred wounded and several killed, but full particulars cannot yet be ascertained. Three workmen are known to have been killed and five were taken to the hospital in an incoherent condition. Wounded orangemen were taken from the field of conflict in carriages. It is impossible to ascertain their numbers, but so far, it is believed, no orangemen are killed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The tariff on hemp will probably be \$26 per ton. The rates on sugar will be about as fixed by the Senate, modification being in the interest of refiners. Efforts to change the rates on whisky failed, and the committee will not hear anything further from the lobby on that interest.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A Washington special says there will be a great deal of work left unfinished by Congress notwithstanding the rapid progress made during the past week.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The defeat of the Funding bill in the House is owing to the bank feature in the 7th section. It will be remedied and the bill passed.

New York, July 13.—The Herald's special dated London, July 12, says the formal withdrawal of Prince Leopold has been telegraphed to Madrid. A Paris special to the Herald says the excitement is all over. The quarrel with Prussia is tremendous. On the boulevards and in the cafes and clubs heated discussions are going on. Personal encounters are frequent. Ministerial agents are exciting the people against Prussia. Military activity remains unabated, and the fleet is under orders and will be commanded by Admiral De Lagravere. Gen DeLoys is ready to march on Lumburg with an army of sixty thousand men. The Herald's special from Berlin says the people are united in favor of the stand taken by the Government, though stocks are declining. The general belief is that peace will be preserved.

WASHINGTON special says there is every reason to believe that Motley's successor will be ex-senator Fellinghuysen from New Jersey, and that his name will be sent into the Senate to-day or to-morrow.

Another victim of last night's Irish riot died this morning, four more are dying.

The condition of the gold room presented quite a short day in European advices. Money peaceful tenor of European advices. Money easier on all loans. Foreign Exchanges 4 and 5 per cent. Government securities very strong and higher. European sympathy with the recovery of foreign securities. Stocks strong.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The conference on the new Funding bill will modify the bank section of the bill which will undoubtedly pass.

The Tax and Tariff bills will probably come from Conference Com. to-morrow. The income tax is to be collected two years more at 2 1/2 per cent with \$2000 exemption, then cease.

Europe.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A London special to the Herald says a crisis is imminent on the continent. Preparations were going on last night in Paris. If the candidature of Prince Leopold is not withdrawn within the next 24 hours the French Minister will be recalled from Berlin and war will be declared. The conduct of France in forcing an issue and refusing to leave the question of the monarchy to the Spanish people, is strongly condemned by all Europe. Prussia's calm and dignified position is approved.

Later—the negotiations between Paris and Ems are reported to be unsatisfactory. Prussia declaring her innocence of any intrigue and refusing to interfere with the candidacy of Hohenzollern on the grounds that she has neither the right, power nor inclination to interfere with Spain or Prince Leopold. A large party in France counsel a suspension of action prior to the assembling of the Cortes. The general belief is that the Emperor is bent on a fight and will move instantly and without giving Prussia time for preparation. It is said that Napoleon would prefer to meet the issue now than after Leopold is elected by the Spanish people, especially as he bases the claims of his own dynasty upon the popular vote.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times has just received a telegram dated at Berlin announcing that the reports previously sent from that city touching the naval preparations at Baltic ports are unfounded. There is no naval activity in the Prussian naval ports, and no popular excitement in Berlin. A pacific solution of the questions at issue between France and Prussia seems to be confidently anticipated by every one.

PARIS, July 11.—Evening.—It is not known whether any answer has been received from Prussia. Rentes have fallen to 89 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—United States bonds have declined to 91.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A special to the Herald from London says the French note to Prussia contained two demands—one for a disavowal of Prince Leopold's candidacy by Prussia, and the other for the withdrawal of the Prince's name in connection with the Spanish Crown. Prussia's answer is expected to-morrow. Special English envoys have gone to Ems, Paris and Madrid. The Queen of Prussia had arrived at Ems to use her influence for the preservation of peace. The army at Paris has received orders to go to Metz, and transports at Toulon have steam up ready to sail for Algeria to bring back troops. Special Guards d'Arme, which will be commanded by Marshal Bazain with General Carlot de Beze for chief of staff, will have their headquarters at Metz. Marshal McMahon has been ordered from Algeria to take command of the army which is to operate on the Rhine. Count de Paliko with other generals will act on the Spanish frontier. The fleet is prepared to transport thirty thousand troops. Their destination is Hamburg and the North Sea.

MADRID, July 12.—A conspiracy has been discovered here the object of which is to declare a republic. The leaders have been arrested.

DURHAM, July 12.—Riots are threatened in the north of the city. Police and troops are concentrating in that quarter.

PARIS, July 12.—2 P.M.—It is reported that the question at issue between France and Prussia has been amicably adjusted. The Bourses is active. Rentes 70 francs 55 centimes.

Cuba.

HAVANNA, July 11.—The West India cable fleet arrived at Cienfuegos yesterday and the work of laying the cable will commence immediately.

During an engagement yesterday near Moorada, a lieutenant and eighteen Spaniards were killed and seventeen wounded. The insurgents lost seven killed and thirty-one wounded.

The European complications are causing great excitement on the island.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Pacific Insurance Co held their annual meeting to-day when the old Board of Directors was re-elected with the addition of T K Hayes, Milton Latham and Jas H Goodman to fill vacancies. The body of a German, supposed from letters found in his pockets to be George Baker, was found in the water at North Beach to-day. He is supposed to have committed suicide, being sick and in want.

Letters received from Arizona say the Harpending prospecting and mining party, which left here for the new mines in New Mexico May 8 under command of Capt John A Curtis, had a fight with a large body of Apaches 40 miles beyond Tucson. A number of savages were slain, but the whites were compelled to retreat to Florence, on the Gila river, with loss of wagons, etc., but none were killed.

Flour—Rates unchanged. Wheat—Bates at \$1 70 to 1 80. Barley—Dull, sales at \$1 25. Oats—Old at \$1 60 @ 1 90. Potatoes—A decline to \$1 25 @ 1 50. Eggs—Range higher, California selling at 40 cents.

Arrived—Steamer California, Portland, bark Oak Hill, Port Blakely, brig Oriant, Stielacomb, schr Norway, Tacoma, bark Powhatan, Bellingham Bay, ship Revere, Port Discovery, bark Icombin, Seattle, ship Nicholas Biddle, Port Blakely.

Sailed—Barkentine Grace Roberts, Port Townsend.

The Mexican Guard, one of the negro companies of this city, applied to be mustered in as part of the State militia, but as San Francisco has more than her share of the militia of the State, the request was not granted.

The Board of Health decided in answer to the communication of Mooney and others that they had no power to drive the Chinese out of the city as requested, and in the matter of their living in crowded and confined quarters, the Board had already passed a rule on that subject and all complaints duly made would be attended to.

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Health—Resolved—That the Board of Health, having granted to the Toland Medical College facilities for surgical and medical instruction in the city and county hospitals, find it impossible from the circumscribed limits during the present lecture season, to confer similar privileges upon any other school.

This out of the medical department and University of Medicine of California, which had applied for the privilege.

The Continental brought \$528,000 in Mexican dollars from the Gulf ports.

Passengers by the Montana hence June 10th, arrived at New York to-day.

Policemen are making important arrests of Chinese counterfeiters this evening. 21 notes of the British Australian and Chinese Bank have been printed in immense numbers from lithographic plates in extremely good shape.

The past week has been one of unusual dullness to California freighting business. All admit that it is the dulllest period yet. Sales for freight weak and irregular for California trade. Overland freights have been most active owing to further reduction in rates for some classes of freight. The rates at present, being satisfactory to all concerned. The war between rival lines between here and Chicago and the reduction in rates applies to local freights and does not affect goods destined for the San Francisco market.

Wheat—Quiet, and prices lower. Good brands of flour are in fair demand and prices steady; California, quiet at \$7 27 @ 8 25. Barley, dull; stocks, principally California, held at \$5 @ 90c.

Wools remain quiet except for California. In wool there has been quite an active movement at full prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Arrived—Schooner Flying Mist, Kodiak. Sailed—Bktn Samost, Tacoma.

Flour—There is little old, except Oregon, in the market; quotable at \$4 75 @ 5 75 for extra interior California brands, \$4 62 @ 5 25 for superfines, and \$5 75 @ 6 00 for extra, apart from a lot of 10,000 pounds in process of shipment to Central America. We know of shipment to Central America, we know of no export demand. Local trade is steady at unchanged rates.

Wheat—Old, choice for milling, \$1 90; new, \$1 70 @ 1 80.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

Europe.

The death of Thomas Richings is announced to-day. He is reported to be the last English survivor of the naval engagement between the American frigate Chesapeake and the British frigate Shannon, which occurred in the frigate of 1813. He died at Cirencester, near Gloucester, aged 85 years.

The commissioners appointed by Government to investigate the charges made lately, that Fenians now in confinement in England and the Colonies are harshly treated, will enter upon their work. The prisoners will have an opportunity to be heard privately before

the officers of the Government, and at such hearing the jailors will not be permitted to be present.

It is stated that an American has offered to purchase the residence of the late Charles Dickens at Gad's Hill for \$20,000.

It is almost generally conceded that Sabrinus will win the Goodwood Cup next month. Betting is now five to two against Kingcraft for the St Leger.

The Times this morning, in closing its eulogy of the late Earl of Clarendon, says an ordinary man, or a mere politician, could never have attained his position. Others had to cram for new topics; he was always posted; he was a large-hearted, statesman-like man.

ATHENS, June 28.—It is announced that work on the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, some time in contemplation, will be commenced at once.

MADRID, June 28.—Gen. Prim has gone to Toledo. He will return on Friday, when he will go to Viohy for a few weeks.

PARIS, June 28.—The marriage of the Prince of Vicoararo, with a daughter of Lorillard Spencer, and of William Degroot, with Miss Hawley, of Stamford, Conn., is announced.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Clarendon was prostrated by excessive labor, and had long been subject to violent attacks of gout, but he paid no attention to the disease, which, operating on a debilitated system, soon became dangerous, and within three days terminated fatally.

In the House of Lords, tonight, Granville, in feeling terms, announced the death of Earl Clarendon, The Duke of Richmond, and Earlis Derby and Crowley also eulogized the deceased, when the House went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, June 29.—The funeral of Earl Clarendon to-day was strictly private in accordance with his wishes. Vice-Chancellor James has been appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals.

In the case of Lyon against Thompson, where the defendant was sued for the abduction of Esther Lyon and her conversion from Judaism, the plaintiff was non-suited.

Additional correspondence between the Board of Trade and Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, has been published. It closes with a communication from the Board of Trade, refusing to reopen the case.

The Spectator, criticizing the Indian policy of the United States, anticipates an immediate Indian war which will result in the extermination of the race.

Geo. Cruickshank, the artist, has submitted to Queen Victoria a model for the monument at Bannockburn.

The command of the English Channel Squadron has been assigned to Admiral Drummond.

Some of the merchants complain that the Times bulls the corn market.

VIENNA, July 2.—A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced throughout Greece yesterday. The town of Sartonia is a heap of ruins. An island in the neighborhood disappeared at the time of the shock. No further particulars.

WARSAW, July 2.—The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived here yesterday. A great official demonstration will be made to-day in honor of the event.

LISBON, July 2.—Signor Figariere, who was the recently appointed Portuguese Minister to Washington, has been transferred.

ROME, July 2.—It is said that at least two-thirds of the fathers at the Ecumenical Council will depart for their homes as soon as the Infallibility dogma is officially promulgated.

LONDON, June 30.—In the House of Lords to-night the business was exclusively local. In the Commons, O'way, Under Foreign Secretary, declined to say at present whether the Government intends to ratify the new China treaty.

Mr Mossell, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, stated that it was impossible to tell when the Lords' bill altering the representative system of British Columbia would reach the Commons.

The House considered the Education bill, and the committee rose.

Sir Stafford Northcote offered amendments to the exchange clause prohibiting the teaching of religious formalities. He declared the sentiment of the country to be against such a provision.

Mr Gladstone defended the clause as it stood as representing the will of the country.

After further discussion the amendments were rejected by 9 to 252.

Sir J Fakington proposed that reading the Bible be a part of the daily exercises. Lost by 81 to 250.

Jacob Bright offered an amendment that teaching shall not be directed against the tenets of any sect. Passed by 121 majority. Adjourned.

The quarterly revenue returns shows the receipts of 16 1/2 millions against 19 millions for the corresponding period last year.

A Rome dispatch of the 29th announces that the report of an immediate vote in the Ecumenical Council on the Infallibility dogma is untrue. The discussion of the project continues. It is reported that the Pope has ordered to Cardinals to oppose any proposition to set aside the discussion.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—At a public meeting to promote the cause of the New York Christian Council the Mayor presided. The attendance was large and influential.

A meeting of the Anti-Vaccination League was held yesterday. The speakers denounced vaccination in the strongest terms and urged Parliament to repeal all laws on the subject.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, including text about 'AMMUNITION', 'BROTHERS', 'PERRIN'S' and 'DINNEFORD'S'.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 20, 1870

The New Constitution.

Continuing the subject of yesterday, it has been intimated that the new constitution is demanded for the specific work of carrying this colony through a transition or intermediate state, and that it will terminate with that political condition which called it into existence. It may be said that such a proposition is wholly inconsistent with the passage in the Governor's opening message, bearing upon the point, and with the fifteenth clause of the Government programme of terms, wherein it is clearly intimated that the constitution, as existing at the time of union, shall continue until altered under the authority of the British North America Act 1867. The reply obviously is that the Governor has modified his views on that point, and that he has no wish to place any obstacle in the way of the people obtaining Responsible Government immediately upon this colony becoming a Province of the Dominion. This being the case, a modification in clause fifteen effects the way for the inauguration of Responsible Government simultaneously with the consummation of Confederation. The question now arises, How are we to obtain Responsible Government through the constitution now being manufactured in Downing-street? We shall endeavor to answer the question. It has already been stated that, under the new constitution, the people will be invited to elect nine members out of a house of fifteen. It is presumed that the question of Responsible Government will be made a distinct issue at the polls, and that the people's representatives will be sent to the new Council pledged on it. When the House meets, it will be submitted the basis of union agreed to at Ottawa; and to the nine elective members will be submitted the question as to whether British Columbia shall carry the then existing constitution into the Dominion, or whether, on entering, she shall exchange it, for one conferring full powers of self-government. As the nine elective members decide, so shall it be. If they decide to retain the then existing constitution, it will naturally be inferred that the people who elected them do not desire Responsible Government. But if they come to a contrary decision, then will Responsible Government come with Union. And is not this all that can be desired? Some will ask, Why not give us Responsible Government at once? From the Government stand-point the answer is that we cannot jump out of the cabbage-eating grub of Downing-street into the soaring and honey-sucking butterfly of full self-government, all at one bound; and, moreover, that the people have not yet been afforded a constitutional opportunity of distinctly saying whether they really desire Responsible Government or not—which opportunity they are now about to enjoy. And we candidly own ourselves content with such an arrangement as has been arrived at. We believe, too, that in saying this we shall be in accord with intelligent, thoughtful public opinion. To leave it to the free vote of the people's representatives, fresh from the polls and charged especially on that distinct issue, to decide the question as to whether the colony shall enter the Dominion on a political equality with the other Provinces, or whether she shall enter it as an inferior, and afterward seek political equality through constitutional and, possibly, tardy means, is a proposition which does not appear to have anything unreasonable about it. The question is preeminently one for the people to decide. To the people its decision is to be left. As to what decision the nine shall arrive at, there can be little doubt. For our own part, we have held firmly to the belief throughout that the great body of the colonists earnestly and intelligently desire that British Columbia shall enter the Dominion upon a political equality with the other Provinces; and now that the issue is about to be submitted to a constitutional test—the only proper test of a free vote, we do not feel the slightest uneasiness about the result. It only remains for the electors to do their duty by returning men true as the needle to the great magnet of government by aid for the people. If they elect men as their representatives who shall betray them on this all-important point, the fault must rest with themselves, not with the Government. Looking at the subject in this light, and regarding the new constitution as a ready means placed in the hands of the people with which to attain full self-government, concurrently with admission into the Dominion, we confess that we cannot discover any good ground for raising the standard of revolt. It would rather appear to be the duty of the people to give good heed to the manner in which they use their franchise, and send to the Council nice good and true men who will not be induced to swerve from the great principles of Responsible Government.

Cariboo News.

Dominion day was enthusiastically celebrated at Barkerville. Work has generally been resumed on the Creek and from Richfield upward, the results are very favorable. Below Richfield the property is not so general. A miner named Evan Phillips cut himself with an axe, on Chisholm creek, but is now doing well. Another miner named John Sanderson, of the Victoria Co., on Lohwe creek, fell and broke his knee-cap, and cut himself with an axe which he was carrying at the time; he was duly attended to and is now recovering. The Black Jack Co. have made great progress. The Barker, Cariboo, Ombudis, Forest Rose, Schoodiac, Ballarat, Eastern Campbell and Lillooet are all at work. The effects of the fall freshets are still to be made good, and hence, little gold is taken out at present, but when once fairly started, they will give a good account of themselves. On the Ombudis gulch the Taffere Co. are taking out about 700 oz. per week, the Gekins 500 oz. On Ombudis gulch, the Felix, New Almaden, Indian Queen, Ben-frey, Lone Star, Reid, New London, Erickson and White Pine are at work, the latter took out 20 ounces for the week ending July 2nd. At Valley Mountain they have discovered that the entire hill is composed of auriferous gravel, and many claims are staked off. On McArthur's gulch the hydraulic company washed up 25 oz. on week to July 2nd. On Beggs' gulch, three or four companies are getting on well. On Mosquito creek, six or seven companies are working, all taking out pay. On Lightning creek the Lightning Co. when they had pumped out their diggings, found their drifts, etc., all right, and took out 175 oz. for week ending 7th July. The Cranston, Dunbar, Ross, Mount Hollow, Rough and Ready, Vancouver, Gladstone and Spruce companies all at work, and some of them taking out money. On Chisholm creek the Good Hope got 6 oz. to the set of timbers; the Robertson Co. washed up 41 oz. for week ending July 9th. On Harvey creek seven companies are at work, ground looks well.

Omneca Intelligence.

A few miners from Omneca arrived here during the week and report that all but about thirty-five miners had left Vitale creek for Quesnelmouth. About two hundred started down on the 26th and 27th ult. Several parties from among the men who remained had started out in different directions with the intention of exploring and prospecting. Silver creek has been well prospected and nothing to pay found in it. Fred Black and between thirty and forty miners had prospected and abandoned it. The largest pay found was \$2,500 per day. On Vitale creek the Discovery company were making \$3 per day. A little fine silver was washed up along with the gold. Black and McMartin had bottomed another shaft in the creek above the Discovery ground and got one color. John Polimer had commenced on another shaft in the ground above where Black and McMartin bottomed. The Telegraph Co.—Sylvester, McDonald & Co.—attempted to sink a shaft, but at a depth of 25 feet they came upon slide bedrock with slum underneath and were driven out by water. They then measured off for a tunnel, but found they would have six weeks work ahead and decided not to undertake it. A great many men had prospected above the Telegraph ground and got nothing. Flour was offered on the creek at \$14 per 100 lbs., and many of those who were returning finding no sale packed it back to Lake Tash. Three trains had arrived on the creek. The Skeena river arrivals came down with the crowd part of the way and intend to return by the same route by which they came. They said they could find a great deal better diggings along the coast route than on Vitale creek. Encouraging prospects had been found on Black river, about 45 miles from Quesnelmouth, and a party of prospectors—Mr Ireland, J. Kane and W. Pollock—intended to leave Quesnelmouth for the purpose of testing the diggings on that river. Nor Three.—The Colonist makes allusion in its issue of yesterday intimating that Mr DeCromb had been a party to the fence-breaking years ago on the Church Reserve. We have that gentleman's authority for denying that he had any participation in that affair on the occasion alluded to.—Standard of yesterday. It is true the Standard-bearer did not participate in that affair because he was afraid to do so; but he did mount a platform in front of the Barracks before the affair took place; and he did urge the people to tear the offending obstructions down; and he did interfere with the crowd in the Church Reserve; and he did hide in the gravel-pit near the old Cathedral after a policeman hove in sight. THEFT.—The principal provisions of this bylaw, which has just been passed by the City Council, are as follows:—If, within seven days after being notified, the owners, lessees or occupants of land upon which any members of the thistle family may be growing, shall fail to destroy the same, such neglect shall, upon conviction, involve a penalty not exceeding \$25 and not less than \$5. Provision is made for proceeding in the case of unoccupied lands, in which case such lands are held liable for the expense incurred in enforcing the law.

THE FIRMES'S PIC-NIC.—The annual Pic Nic of the Fire Department came off yesterday at Medana's Grove, and we cannot recall to mind an occasion when we have seen collected a greater number of the young of both sexes enjoying themselves to the full bent of their inclinations. The firmes marched to the grove in uniform at 11 o'clock, preceded by an excellent band, which it is a real pity they did not retain for the day, as the band which supplied the dance-music was weak and inefficient and detracted from the success of the affair. During the day a number of games were indulged in; but a press of telegraphic news to-day compels us to lay aside the program. After night-fall the pavilion was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and torches. Dancing was continued until a late hour last night.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Barkerville was celebrated in a very becoming manner. Mr W. M. Mearns read the Declaration of Independence and Mr John Kurtz delivered an eloquent oration, in which, while not losing sight of the virtues of his own Government, he did not fail to eulogize the virtues of ours. At the close, three cheers were given for the orator, who then proposed three cheers for the Government of British Columbia, which were heartily given. Games and fireworks closed the day.

PAUPERISM.—The Times alludes in despair to London Pauperism, and says all that is given way of relief seems to go into a bottomless tub; the demand increases and the evil to be remedied appears only aggravated. And so, we can tell our big contemporary, will it continue to be till the bitter end, unless the people of London and the nation at large awake to the magnitude of their consummate folly, and apply the only true cure to the hideous wen which is weighing down the country. Civilization presents the only effective means of permanent relief. By the nation's greatest curse would be transformed into a wide-reaching, enduring blessing. When shall Great Britain arise to its duty in this respect?

INSTITUTE PIC-NIC.—On the 6th proximo the annual pic-nic under the patronage and for the benefit of the Mechanics' Literary Institute will be held in Medana's Grove. The Institute pic-nic is always well conducted; and, apart altogether from the claim which the object has on everyone, the very attractive programme in course of preparation will be a sufficient guarantee that all who go will get the worth of their money.

FIRE.—Last evening at 9 1/2 o'clock a quantity of light material in the English Bazaar, Fort street, took fire and blazed up. Mr Jenkinson, who lives next door, saw the flames, broke in the door and extinguished the fire before the occupants were aware of their danger. The escape from a destructive conflagration was very narrow.

THE FUNERAL.—The remains of the late Capt Richard were interred in the cemetery Sapperton, on Friday. The funeral was almost a private one, in accordance with the request of deceased.

THE STEAMER ENNA.—The steamer Enna arrived last evening bringing Mr. Thomas Agnew and wife, Father Hopf and several other passengers. There is no news.

ERRATUM.—In setting up the communication from Ottawa, the printer made the date the 30th June, instead of the 20th, as in the original.

DR. HELMCKERS is expected to arrive to-morrow evening on the steamer Olympia.

THE SHIP NOORD BRABANT, coaled for San Francisco, passed here yesterday.

THE OTTER BROUGHT DOWN A black bear yesterday.

The Hero of the Gravel Pit.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The Smith family appear to be noted for their rebellious tendencies. There was one Smythe in the time of Queen Anne who gave his Sovereign a good deal of trouble. There was Wat Tyler, (a black-Smith) who kicked up a deuce of a bobby. Next comes Smith, Son of Brien, who in '48 raised Cain in Old Ireland and hid away in a cabbage garden when the red-coats advanced; and last, but not least, in his own estimation, we have in our time and in our own colony, Smith, Son of Cosmos, who in '65 valiantly straddled the Church Reserve fence, but got down on the wrong side and hid in a gravel pit to escape a Peeler, leaving his followers to fight their way out of the trouble as best they could. Mr Editor, will you answer this conundrum: What's to be done, with the Smiths? SMITHSON.

A German Consul setting a Wholesome Example.

From the New York Sun, June 15. The Bremen Gazette was captured in the Chinese seas a few weeks ago by pirates, who after dismantling the ship left her. The German man-of-war Hertha, having learned of the outrage, at once started in pursuit of the Chinese pirates. The man-of-war and the junk were soon side by side, and after a short struggle the pirates were overpowered and put in irons. The Hertha then proceeded to Hong-kong, but did not enter the harbor, for had she done so it would have been necessary to hand over the prisoners to the English authorities. Word was sent to the German Consul, however, and he was taken in a boat to the Hertha, which thereupon put to sea again. Once out upon the high seas, the pirates were tried the Consul acting as judge. The testimony showed the prisoners guilty of piracy, and they were therefore condemned to be hanged to the yard-arm.

John Wright has always been exceptionally abstemious and self-denying, yet he is worn out and obliged to retire from public life before he is sixty. The New York World mentions this fact, and when instances Brougham, Palmerston, and other English statesmen, vigorous at eighty, in spite of their being free-lives and gallants, and asks. Can it be that it is possible for men to be just a trifle too scrupulous in their habits of self-control, and that a certain measure of careless enjoyment of life is really needed to the full development and just conservation of great human faculties?

Private Life of Charles Dickens.

His Separation from His Wife—Interesting Particulars.

Early in life—just after the publication of Pickwick—Mr. Dickens married the daughter of George Hogarth, the author and critic. He separated from her in 1858, and as the event called forth a great deal of ill-natured comment, the following letter was written for the purpose of being shown to the public. My DEAR—Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together who had greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to both of us than a servant), who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this. Nothing has, on any occasion, stood between us and a separation, but Mrs. Dickens's sister, Georgina Hogarth. From the age of 15 she devoted herself to our house and children. She had been their playmate, nurse, instructor, friend, protectress, adviser and companion. In the many considerations toward Mrs. Dickens which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the care of her children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagine—what would have become of them but for this aunt who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them. She has reconstituted, reasoned, suffered, and toiled, and come again and again to prevent separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens has often expressed to her sense of her affectionate care and devotion in the house—never more strongly than in the last twelve months. For some years past Mrs. Dickens has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away and live apart; that her always increasing estrangement made a mental disorder under which she sometimes labors; more that she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as my wife, and that she would be far better away. I have uniformly replied that we must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and that I feared that they must bind us together in appearance. At length, within these three weeks it was suggested to me by Forster, that even for their sakes, that it would be better to reconstruct and re-arrange the unhappy home. I empowered him to treat with Mrs. Dickens as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, Mark Lemon, and did so. On Saturday last Lemon wrote to Forster that Mrs. Dickens was "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms I proposed to her. Of the pecuniary part of them, I will say that they are as generous as if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction, and I a man of fortune. The remaining parts of them are easily described—my eldest boy to live with Mrs. Dickens, and to take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house; both my girls and all my children but my eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt Georgina, for whom they have all the tenderest affections that I have ever seen among young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared for many years) upon my affection, respect and gratitude than anybody in this world. I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconstruction on our separation, so far. My older children all understood it perfectly and all accepted it as inevitable. There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us. My eldest son and I are one as to it all. Two wicked persons who should have spoken very differently of me in consideration of earned respect and gratitude, have, as I am told and indeed to my personal knowledge, coupled with this separation, the name of a young lady for whom I have great attachment and regard. I will not repeat the name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and honor, there is not a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own daughter. Further I am quite sure that Mrs. Dickens having received this assurance from me, must now believe it, in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect confidence I know her, in her better moments, to repose in my truthfulness. On this head, again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a fear. A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—A. Gilmore, Yates street, near Government, has commenced to sell off his entire stock of ready-made clothing at cost, so close out that branch of his business, as he intends to confine his attention to Menswear Tailoring. Garments of every description made to order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices. FEEL'S COFFEY, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

Advertisement for Sarsaparilla, Chartist Pills, and other medicinal products. Includes text like 'Sarsaparilla, the Blood', 'Chartist Pills', 'Practical Chemists, MASS., U.S.A.', and 'CULTURAL SOCIETY ENGLAND. MEETING, 1868.' Also mentions 'HOWARD, Works, Bedford' and 'SILVER MEDAL'.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Declaration of War!!

Europe.

PARIS, July 13.—Ministerial organ has the following: The Government has testimony that the candidacy of Prince Hohenzollern is withdrawn and the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

PARIS, July 13.—Warlike preparations continue in France notwithstanding the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's candidacy. There is a universal fear of war.

PARIS, July 13.—There is a bitter feeling everywhere. It is certain that several interpellations will be made in the Corps Legislatif touching the Spanish question. It is believed some parties in the Council will force the government into declaring war with Prussia.

Government has no news of the reported massacre in China, and the story is generally discredited.

The Bourse was animated to-night. Rentes have fallen to 69 francs 75 centimes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—Another disastrous fire occurred here on the 11th inst. The fire raged nine hours, destroying over 1500 houses, many belonging to the wealthy classes.

LONDON, July 14.—The feeling throughout Europe is still one of general uneasiness. The tone of official papers in France is eminently pacific, but other journals persist in being warlike. The want of confidence of exchangers on various European capitals is a fair reflection of public sentiment. The North German Parliament has been convoked and will meet early next week.

PARIS, July 14.—The *Moniteur* contradicts the report circulated yesterday of resignations in the ministry. Popular journals say the public representatives are bitter against the ministry. The *Journal Officiel* says peace is settled.

Last evening Duke Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced to the Senate and Corps Legislatif that the French Ambassador at Berlin had made known the renunciation by Prince Leopold of the Spanish crown.

The King of Prussia has refused to receive Benedotte or to sign the proviso required by the French Government.

Later—There is a great panic on the Bourse. Rentes 67 francs 15 centimes.

BRUSSELS, July 14.—The French Emperor is disaffected with the mere withdrawal of Leopold and persists that Prussia shall formally disavow his candidature. This the King of Prussia formally refuses to do, declaring that to accede to this would only produce more extravagant demands from France.

FRANKFURT, July 14.—The Stockmarket is greatly excited. U.S. bonds have fallen to 88.

EMS, July 14.—The King of Prussia today denied an audience to Messana, the French Ambassador.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Private dispatches received by cable today leave hardly room for doubt that war in Europe is certain. The general belief among the Germans and French is that it is inevitable. Some families residing in Europe temporarily have been ordered to return home as soon as possible. It is said that the French Ambassador has withdrawn from Berlin to France.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Special cable dispatches from Europe report that the intervention of the Great Powers has proved ineffectual for the preservation of peace. Napoleon will today declare war against Prussia. President Grant will call an extra session of Congress in consequence.

LATER.

PARIS, July 15, 3 p.m.—The Corps Legislatif declared war against Prussia at ten minutes to 2 o'clock. Holland will remain neutral. The belligerents have engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium. Troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other strategic points. The specie and bullion in the National Bank at Antwerp has been removed to the citadel and an issue of paper money is announced.

LONDON, July 15.—Formal opening of the Thames Embankment took place today. Reports from the interior confirm the serious nature of the good effect of the recent rains upon the crops.

PARIS, July 14.—The continuance of peace is secured. Reports to the contrary originate with speculators.

There is a rumor that the Duke de Grammont has resigned.

BERLIN, July 14.—Confidence is restored and stocks are rising.

ROME, July 14.—In the Ecumenical Council yesterday the dogma of infallibility was adopted by a vote of 450 affirmative, 80 negative and 66 conditional.

PARIS, July 15.—Belgium has destroyed all the bridges on the French frontier.

Russia and Prussia are reported to be in full accord.

ROME, July 16.—There is great excitement. A Liberal uprising and attack on the city is expected. No fighting yet reported.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The conference report made in the Senate on the Funding Bill strikes out the section relating to banks as agreed to in the Senate. The annual Post Route Bill passed. The conference committee on the tax and tariff bills made a report which was adopted as more important. The Senate amendments had been agreed to by the House, principally referring to the tariff on sugar, in regard to which the tax proposed was in substance the same as the Senate. In classifying there was a slight reduction on Malado sugar and an increase of 1 of 1 per cent. on higher grades. The duties on books still remain as passed by the Senate.

All Assistant Assessors now engaged in assessing taxes which are stricken out by the Tax Bill are to be immediately discharged, and Supervisor's districts are to be consolidated. The gross receipts and tonnage taxes are both repealed.

Following are the rates on sugar of all classes—Syrup 5 cents per gallon, concentrated Molasses and molasses 1 1/2 cents per gallon, Muscovado under No 7 in color

3/4 cts per lb, above No 7 and below No 10 2 cts per lb, above No 10 and below No 13 2 1/2 cts per pound, and on all other sugars above No 13 and not above No 20 3 1/2 cents per lb, above No 20 4 cts per lb.

The Conference Committee reported on the Funding Bill, which was adopted. Section 1 provides for the issue of \$200,000,000 5 per cent bonds, \$200,000,000 4 1/2 per cent bonds, 100,000,000 4 per cent bonds, and running 10, 15 and 30 years.

Section 2 authorizes the Treasury to sell said bonds at par for coin and apply the proceeds to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's at one-third their par value, or may exchange the new for old bonds at par, and the new bonds shall be issued for no other purpose. A sum not exceeding 1/2 per cent is allowed for the disbursement of the new bonds.

Section 5 authorizes 2 1/2 per cent interest on gold deposits. Twenty-five per cent of each deposit must be retained in the U.S. Treasury, the balance to be used for the redemption of 5-20's under the provisions of section 4.

Section 6 provides for cancelling all bonds now held or hereafter purchased on account of the sinking fund.

The reduction of taxes to be effected by the Tax Bill amounts to \$76,000,000.

In the House Butler's resolution relative to West Point was adopted.

Senbeck reported from the Conference Committee the Tax and Tariff Bill, which was agreed to. Both bills will go to the President.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the usual honors at all the Navy Yards for Admiral Dahlgren on the day of the obsequies.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Francis Woods, another of the Elm Park riders, has died. More are not expected to recover.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the House, Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill creating a land district in California to be called Shasta District. The bill passed.

Senator Norton, of Minnesota, died this morning of consumption.

The President today sent a correspondence to the Senate relative to questions pending with Great Britain.

The President has nominated Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen Minister to England, vice Motley, recalled.

The Senate confirmed Chas F H Alet of Alabama as Consul to Rio Janeiro, and Chas Delong as Envoy Extraordinary to Japan.

In the Senate the bill to continue the Acts allowing drawbacks on cotton goods exported prior to May 1869, when internal revenue tax was paid on raw cotton, was passed.

The Conference Committee reported on the Army bill that the pay of Generals be fixed \$17,700, and Lieut-General \$11,500. Officers in active service are not allowed to hold civil office. Retired officers may do so.

Mr Howard made a conference report on the Georgia bill in favor of the House. The bill, with an amendment declaring that nothing in that or any other Act of Congress shall be construed to affect the term for which any officer has been appointed or any members of the general assembly elected as prescribed by the State Constitution, was adopted.

In the House the Committee on Appropriations reported an entirely new bill, to appropriate \$5,000,000 to enable the President to maintain peace among the Indians by the payment of annuities.

New York, July 14.—Provisions dull. Special shipments to Europe to-day are \$376,000.

The excitement in the gold room was renewed to-day by private reports of the warlike aspect of affairs in Europe.

Private dispatches announce the passage in both houses of Congress of a bill permitting the transportation of imported goods in bond to interior cities and across the Continent. It will be signed by the President immediately.

Deaths by the Irish riots now number six, and there are two of the wounded who cannot live.

CANANDAIGUA, N Y, July 14.—Judge Woodruff today sentenced the Fenian prisoners Starr and Thompson to two years' imprisonment in Auburn jail. Capt Mannox, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President called an extra session of Congress to provide means for increasing our commerce and carrying mails to and from Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Senate committee on commerce reported a resolution authorizing the purchase of foreign iron ships with authority to grant American registers.

It was generally expected yesterday that the President would announce the removal of Motley and Bancroft, and send to the Senate the nomination of ex Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey to the English Mission, and Secretary Cox, of the Internal Revenue Department, for the Prussian Court. There is no doubt that the President will today nominate Mr Frelinghuysen as Minister to England.

Chicago, July 14.—In view of the probability of a foreign war, a joint resolution will be offered in the House to-morrow, which has the approval of both the Secretary of Treasury and Secretary of State, authorizing the register under one flag of all ships of over 1500 tons purchased abroad and held in whole or part by American citizens. The belief in both Houses is that in the event of an outbreak of war abroad most of the chief foreign powers will be involved and our own would then be the only great maritime power, consequently commerce would be obliged to do its business under our flag. Prussian and Austrian Ministers have today expressed an opinion that the war excitement on the continent is only on the surface, and that the chances of avoiding war are few. It is known that both Ministers are looking to the purchase of war material in this country.

The Southern Pacific RR bill and the new Appropriation bill are considered dead. Efforts to have them taken up have been made but failed. The first application under the new currency act from the Pacific Coast for the National Bank was made to-day to the Treasury.

SALT LAKE, July 14.—First Lieut John Hosmer died to-day at Camp Douglas. Three men belonging to the hunting party

were killed by Indians this morning about 10 miles east of here. Several are missing—supposed to be carried off by Indians.

CHEYENNE, July 14.—North Laramie telegrams say it is reported that Red Cloud has been to the Cheyennes to urge them to be peaceful or he will drive them from the country. He is expected to return to Fort Laramie in ten days.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, July 7, via HAVANA July 15.—There is much discussion by the press on the destruction of the Forward by the Mexican. The Government organs approve it and Imperial journals say it is a violation of the Mexican treaty.

There are rumors of an invasion of Rio Grand States by Americans.

It is reported that there is a treaty existing between Juarez and Grant, the latter guaranteeing the Presidency to Juarez in consideration of an accession of Mexican territory.

Canada.

HAMILTON, Ont, July 8.—The Directors of the Canada Air-line Railroad Company met to-day. The whole amount of stock is subscribed.

BROCKVILLE, Ont, July 8.—The engine house and shop of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Company was destroyed by fire last night, with a number of cars. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, one-third.

MONTREAL, July 14.—A great storm occurred last night which destroyed a large number of buildings and damaged about a hundred others. The loss in property is enormous. No loss of life so far as ascertained. Other places in Canada are reported to have suffered equally or even more. It is reported that two large freight sheds on the Grand Trunk railway were prostrated. The loss on them alone is immense. Much greater damage at other points is reported. All the telegraph lines are down.

TORONTO, July 13.—It is reported that the Governor General will shortly declare by proclamation the admission of Manitoba into the Dominion. The proclamation will contain an amnesty clause.

Advices from Fort Garry say Reil is virtually kept a prisoner by his own men to prevent his leaving the settlement. Both whites and Indians have sent deputations to meet the Dominion expedition.

China and Japan.

The steamer China arrived from China and Japan this evening with 501 Chinese passengers. Recent reports of the six companies and other companies to their friends in China, representing the labor market as overstocked and much opposition among a portion of the population of the United States to Chinese immigration, has had the effect of causing a sudden reaction in the desire of "Gaijosses" for California. The China brings over 17000 packages of tea of which 9000 go to New York overland, and 80 packages of silks overland, and 140 ditto via Panama. She has 37 cabin passengers, 67 U.S. soldiers and 37 Japanese. News generally unimportant. A conspiracy to burn the city of Saca by Japanese was discovered and frustrated. The Imperial Government of China has awarded Mrs Burlingame six thousand taels funeral expenses and ten thousand as a private purse, and has issued a circular to foreign powers eulogizing the memory of her late husband in the highest terms.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Bankers report money decidedly easier and prospects of still greater accumulation of funds here for legitimate investments. Savings Banks deposits show money much more plentiful among the laboring classes than it has been for years.

Four cargoes of new wheat have already left for Europe and have been drawn against for exchange, and seven more vessels are loading or engaged to load. One ship, the John Bryant, will take part of a load to New York.

There is a prospect of a strike at the new Mint buildings, the eight hour men not being satisfied with the bricklayers only working eight hours as provided by law, but demand that all men not belonging to the eight hour league shall be dismissed. To this the superintendent has refused to accede and a strike will most likely be ordered.

Mat Kelley, Chas Douglas and Wm Walton on a charge of robbery committed on James H Harris, who is a California Indian brought up on a ranch in Mendocino Co, California. Col Dudley cited the statute against Indians testifying, but Justice Pennic, acting in place of Judge Savage, decided that the 14th and 15th amendments covered the case and his testimony must be admitted. Col Dudley denounced the amendments as a violation of the State rights, but the testimony was taken. The witness, though a full blooded Indian, is as intelligent as the average of white witnesses in the Police Court and gave his testimony in a straightforward manner, evidently fully understanding the responsibility of his oath.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—It is reported from a reliable source that the Gould & Curry Directors to-day levied an assessment of \$12 50 per share.

Much relief is felt at the announcement that George Francis Train, now on route, will leave here for China, August 1st, not stopping to lecture.

The Chinese Government will probably appoint a Consul at San Francisco and forbid emigration coming to America.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—Col. Denans has just arrived from Arizona and reports that large numbers of discharged soldiers are leaving the Territory.

The Indians are troublesome. The Apaches are treating for peace. Engagement reported before resulting in the death of their chief and forty braves. More troops needed at almost every post in the Territory.

STOCKTON, July 14.—This city is about to construct a bridge across Mormon Slough at a cost of \$35,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Jury case of F. W. Voll who was indicted for the murder of Maurice Walsh a year since was tried the second time and convicted of manslaughter. The Post Mortem examination reveals the fact that the death of Col. John W. Winters, who received internal injuries July 4th, was

caused by his person colliding with a cart left in the street and aggravated by severe cold and cough on the following night.

The police were notified to-day to pay special attention to condition of the streets, alleys and houses on their beats and report all infestations.

The latest private dispatches to the San Francisco commercial houses do not confirm the rumor of the withdrawal of the French ambassador from Berlin.

Large numbers of emigrants passed to-day enroute, to Oregon where they have secured a large tract of land.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Arrived—Bark H W Almy, Columbia River, Steamers Pacific and Crescent City. Sailed—Barks Dublin, Seaboard, Onward and Upstady.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—San Francisco market quiet.

Flour—Superfine in sacks \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.50. Extra in sacks \$6.12 1/2 to \$6.25.

Wheat—In sacks good \$1.75. We quote new \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Barley—\$1.20.

Oats—Medium \$1.75.

Eggs—35c per doz.

Peanches—Market dugged at 60c to 87c per basket.

Wools have dropped off very materially during the last three weeks on account of depleted stocks and light receipts. Since 1st June the transactions embrace 100,000 lbs at 12c to 15c. For good 17c to 21c. Spring supplies are now coming forward from Oregon and also from Honolulu.

Hides—Ual. dry usual selection 15c to 16c. Salted 7c to 7 1/2 c per lb. Market quiet. Lumps of tanned and country formation from Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands.

Candias—As low as 8c. For the first time in several months there is a manifest let up.

Southern coast grain now coming forward, harvest in that section has been earlier than usual. The samples thus far received are much brighter than in previous years, a circumstance which is attributed to moderate rains, light fogs and an early harvest which will make the grain considerably higher priced than last year.

The sailing of the Steamer Idaho for Portland has been deferred until Tuesday.

Advices by the China steamer report the Hong Kong market as quite demoralized through heavy imports from California and farther immediate shipments in that direction must necessarily be light.

City millers adhere to the following rates: Flour—Superfine in sacks 195 lbs. \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.50. Extra in sacks \$6.12 1/2 to \$6.25.

Sailed—Ship Henry Reid for Burrard Inlet Brix Kentucky and E. P. Foster arrived from Alaska with furs and codfish.

The war news has kept our city in an excitement all day. The crowds standing on the streets discussing it remind one of our civil war times.

The failure of the English wheat market to respond to the rise in the war news excites surprise, but is believed generally that immediate advances are inevitable.

The importers it is said have advanced their rates from 2 1/2 to 5 cents per lb.

Among the probable sufferers by war in Europe, is situated Reese, the eminent Philanthropist, of San Francisco, now in Russia, who is reported to have telegraphed to his friends that he is unable to get away and fears being drafted.

The German Consul has received instructions from his Minister at Washington to notify all German vessels to avoid French war vessels.

There are a number of German vessels now on their way to this port which are liable to be seized by French war steamers between here and Panama. Next steamer will carry instructions to all such vessels to look sharp and avoid capture. As there is no German war vessel nearer than China or Japan it is feared that a French steamer will be off this port watching for German vessels soon as news of declaration of war goes down.

It is reported that the last few weeks quietly corralled the bulk of the available wheat crop in the State, and it is certain that at least one of them has within ten days bought immense quantities here and in the country.

Letters from the city of Mexico by steamer to-day say the condition of the country is improving slowly and that the political situation is becoming more satisfactory.

Nothing has yet been heard from the British bark *Revere*, now 130 days out from Sydney for this port. It is feared she is lost with all on board.

The L P Foster brought in to-day the first catch of the codfish catch of this season which has been very small thus far. She had 35,000 fish and a lot of furs.

Fruit dealers report that the peach crop will be about one-half short and greatly inferior in quality.

The Senate of the Pacific Coast, which has been in session since Monday, adjourned this afternoon.

The German residents are already proposing an organization to raise funds for hospital service in Europe. Although the French and Germans in this city are greatly excited, they refrain from personalities and not a single collision has so far occurred between them.

The anti-Chinese demonstration at the Pavilion this afternoon is one of the largest ever held in this city.

Some startling revelations concerning the thieving expedition of Vega and the pirate Forward, will be made in a few days. The whole matter was arranged here and some prominent Americans in San Francisco and Washington were cognizant of and implicated in the affair. Vega and Loanda had made profuse promises of grants, subsidies, etc, in view of his success. The destruction of the Forward upset their whole arrangement.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The number of deaths in this city during the past week was 63. Of these 3 occurred in the county hospital, 15 were still-born or so reported, 1 a suicide and 33 casualties.

Herman, R H Lye, William Berger and Chas Haas, old Prussian soldiers, left yesterday for Germany in order to take part in the war.

The German war meeting to raise hospital funds is to be held on Tuesday evening.

The captain of the ship Royal Africa reports that in latitude 92° 5' north. Longitude 120° 11' west, while running westward to get clear of a cyclone which overtook him with its southern edge damaging sails and bulwarks; he passed a bale of goods tied with rope bands which appeared not to have been long in the water. He could not see any mark or number upon it, it being too dark. When 120 miles from this port he experienced a strong north-west wind with a high confused sea running, during which the

force to galant mast carried away and other damages were sustained.

Arrived—Bark Hunterville, Port Madico, Bark Perpetual, Port Ludlow, Bark Postbatten, Bellingham Bay.

The feeling between German and French residents, growing out of the war, is becoming more intense, though no serious collision has yet taken place. The Germans have issued the following placard: 'Five thousand dollars reward will be given by the Germans of San Francisco to the patriotic Frenchman if he goes and gets that Prussian flag himself for which he offers five hundred dollars.'

The French and Germans are raising their national flags on their places of business, a number being seen to-day.

The Spanish Americans appear to sympathize strongly with the Germans and their sympathy will be manifested in a practical shape shortly.

The Germans will have a large attendance at the meeting called for Tuesday.

STOCKTON, July 15.—The war news has advanced the price of wheat. Farmers evince a desire to hold back.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The British ship Henry Reid has cleared for Burrard Inlet, where she will load for Cork, for orders under a home charter.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

Yale, N.Y. to New York, 10 days.

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