

Wednesday June 28th 1871

The Coming Elections.

The reader will know that the process of registration of voters has already passed the initial stage. On the 1st day of July it will be the duty of the Collector of each Polling District to exhibit a complete list of persons who, on or before the 10th inst., shall have sent in applications to be placed upon the list of voters. This must be exhibited during a period of fourteen days, thus affording an opportunity for scrutiny and for entering objections to any of the applicants being placed upon the Register. Between the 10th August and the 1st September, inclusive, the Registrar of each Electoral District shall make a circuit and hold open Courts for registration at each of the polling places in his District, and at any other place which he may deem expedient. At these Courts all objections to applications for registration shall be dealt with, and the Register shall, after such revision as may be necessary, be ready for publication on the 1st of October. It may fairly be presumed that an early session of the local Legislature is contemplated—in all probability sufficiently early to admit of the dual system of representation being adopted in the case of this Colony—that is to say, enabling the same individuals to be members of the local Legislature and of the Dominion Parliament, a system which, whatever objections it may be open to, considered as an abstract principle, may not be thought altogether undesirable under the present exceptional conditions of British Columbia. The great duty of the people must be obvious. It has for a whole decade and more been the bitter complaint of the British subjects of the Pacific Colonies that they were deprived of their national rights, denied a constitutional share in the management of their own affairs, that taxes were levied without their consent, and the revenues expended without their wishes, or their interests either being consulted. But this just ground of complaint is now removed, and the British subjects of the Pacific Province are having restored to them the political rights and constitutional powers which comprise the most precious birthright of a Briton, secured by the best blood of the race, but so long and, as we venture to think, so wrongfully withheld in this part of Her Majesty's Dominions. The new constitution under which this Colony is now passing into the Dominion of Canada, guarantees to every subject the full powers of self-government. To indulge in figurative language, it knocks off our political fetters and sets us free. But of what avail will that be if the released captive does not make practical use of his liberty? If he sits still and bugs his now broken fetters he might as well be bound. Let him arise, assert his manhood, and make a wise use of his liberty. Important elections have doubtless taken place in this Colony; but we feel warranted in asserting that the importance of the approaching election will far outweigh that of any previous one. The Colony is to be placed upon its trial, as it were, as to fitness for self-government; and the primary power and responsibility rests with the people. According as they make a wise or unwise use of the franchise will their newly acquired political liberty and power prove a blessing or a curse. Let the people, then, earnestly endeavor to realize the new duties and new responsibilities incident to their new condition and relationships. Hitherto their political chiefly consisted in opposing a hated and bad system. It is their work now to build up a People's Government, not to pull down a bureaucratic Government. Hence their object will be to elect representatives capable of constructing the new Government—fit to be members of the Cabinet, instead of, as in the past, selecting representatives chiefly with a view to their ability to oppose and pull down a false and un-British form of administration. To this work, for these new duties, caution, carefulness, responsibility, familiarity with the workings of Responsible Government, and an honest and intelligent purpose, will constitute the most important qualifications for a representative of the people.

Barker's Panorama.

The 'Four Rivers of the West' will be unraveled for the first time to-morrow evening at the Theatre; and the public will be glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor, with a proper appreciation of local talent, has extended to the entertainment his patronage. The entire panorama was conceived and executed at Victoria. The artist, Mr Stephen Barker, although an amateur, has succeeded in producing a series of views which all who have seen them pronounce lifelike and correct. The effect of all the views is pleasing, and the conception of not a few is grand. The moonlight views are exquisite, and an Alaskan scene is as natural as life. The entire panorama is carefully painted. No part is blurred over; every little detail is produced distinctly and clearly. As a work of art Barker's Four Rivers is destined to be admired in larger and older communities than this; and we sincerely trust that Victorians will extend to the artist here he sets out upon his travels the substantial encouragement which two years' of toil entitle him to.

William Creek.

William Creek.—The Forest Ross on last week washed 270 cu. The St. George's on 25 cu, but they cannot work to advantage till the freshet is over. The hydraulic companies are all at work running off dirt briskly, and from appearances will do more work this year than in any former season. Stout Gulch.—The Golden Hope co are putting up a powerful derrick, there being a vast number of large rocks to handle. Taffvale co making over expenses. Goose Creek.—The Foreman on last week washed 30 cu. Heron co have been forced to stop till after high water, as the creek has been running into their tunnel. Canadian and other gold-mining claims above, are making the most they can of the freshet. Lightning Creek.—The South Wales co last week washed 87 cu. Spruce co have been obliged to stop on account of the high water. Ross co are running a tail race preparatory to sinking a new shaft. Eldorado co are making over wages. Lightning co are about ready to pump out again. Van Winkle co find their pumps insufficient to keep down the water. The Victoria co continue drifting through rock towards the channel, as is also the Gladstone co.

Omneca.

Mr Sylvester, the expressman, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th inst. He left Germanen Creek on the 9th inst. The Payne co had been taking out \$100 a day to the hood. All mining operations on the creek were stopped on account of high water, which it is supposed, would last 3 weeks. The miners were beginning to work on the bars. The Black Pine co were taking out about \$10 a day to the hood. A few small lots of provisions have reached Germanen Creek and were selling as follows: Flour 70c, sugar \$1, bacon \$1.50, tea \$2, tobacco and whisky more in the market. Wake up Jake was drowned above the Falls of the Skeena. John McIntosh died of consumption at Tetch Landing. Mr Sylvester will leave Queenstown on the 30th inst for Omneca.

Fraser River Items.

Fraser River Items.—The Fraser is falling rapidly. Some damage has resulted to the crops from the overflow. Farmers in the Fraser Valley, 12 miles back from the river, have to pay \$1 each for letters or newspapers. Delinquent shovellers at New Westminster have laid the dead and revived regulations. There being no cases at the New Westminster assizes, the foreman of the grand jury—Capt Irving—presented Mr Justice, Cross with a pair of white gloves. RAILWAYS OF CANADA.—A barely compiled statement shows that Canada has 3,599 miles of railway completed, at an aggregate cost of \$165,000,000. When those now in course of construction are completed she will have four thousand miles, to say nothing of the Canadian Pacific Railway, itself about five thousand five hundred miles in length.

Cricket.

Cricket.—On Tuesday next at 10 1/2 o'clock a match will be played at Beacon Hill between the Esquimalt-Fleet and Victoria Eleven. The Naval Eleven are: Royce, Eakin, Moore, Moody, Howard, Dobinson, Wheeler, Crossley, Ramsey and two blue tickets. Among the Victoria Eleven are: Richardson, Cornwall, Grant, Bagby, Macdonald, McCarty, Hubback, Drake, Pagden.

Barber's Panorama.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Published on Thursday, June 22nd 1871

DOMINION DAY.

They have really been the first to give formal recognition to the first of July as a public holiday in this community; and it is for this reason that Dominion Day has been celebrated most creditably...

This is the day for which the noblest of our loyal firemen has been chosen as the model man. This day is the day of the birth of our good Dominion Day...

It is one which will assuredly be celebrated through the length and breadth of the New Empire. This is the day for which the noblest of our loyal firemen has been chosen as the model man...

On the 4th proximo the quiet and picturesque town of Port Townsend, Washington Territory will be the scene of much gaiety and rejoicing. On that day the people from all parts of the territory will assemble to celebrate the birth of the American nation...

Bankruptcy Court.

Bankruptcy Court. In the matter of the estate of J. P. Davies, a bankrupt. The court has ordered that the assets of the bankrupt be sold...

The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing. A citizen of Victoria has been observed with an angry expression to have been engaged in a conversation with a party of the name of Davies...

Colonel Fremont's Map.

Colonel Fremont's Map. The good as well as the bad of the map discovered at the Colonial Secretary's office is now being generally known...

General Debon.

General Debon. The late Senator Fessenden, of Maine, once made a remark which was interpreted as an insult to Mr. Seward...

Convicts of the West.

Convicts of the West. Yesterday afternoon two Indian convicts at work with the remainder of the gang at Government House, took advantage of the guard's absence...

Grand Fourth of July Celebration.

Grand Fourth of July Celebration. On the 4th proximo the quiet and picturesque town of Port Townsend, Washington Territory will be the scene of much gaiety and rejoicing...

The Panorama.

The Panorama. We are pleased to think that very great interest is felt about Barker's Panorama, which is to be exhibited to the public...

Thousands of Rosy Lips.

Thousands of Rosy Lips. At least many times of the kind Mrs. Murray and her Florida Water, Matchless as a perfume...

Compound Capsules of Rosin.

Compound Capsules of Rosin. Rosin is a very valuable and useful substance, and is used in many different ways...

Power of Attorney.

Power of Attorney. The power of attorney is a legal document which gives one person the authority to act on behalf of another person...

Electricity is Life.

Electricity is Life. Electricity is a form of energy that is essential for life. It is used in many different ways, from lighting to power...

Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic.

Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic. This is a new and improved method of galvanizing metal. It is used in many different ways, from agriculture to industry...

Price List of Pulvermacher's Chain Bands and Batteries.

Price List of Pulvermacher's Chain Bands and Batteries. The following is a list of the prices of the various articles mentioned in the advertisement...

Hastings Sawmill Company.

Hastings Sawmill Company. The Hastings Sawmill Company is a leading manufacturer of sawmills and other machinery...

General Debon.

General Debon. The late Senator Fessenden, of Maine, once made a remark which was interpreted as an insult to Mr. Seward...

Pulvermacher's Pocket Batteries.

Pulvermacher's Pocket Batteries. These are small, portable batteries that are used in many different ways, from lighting to power...

Chain Bands and Belts.

Chain Bands and Belts. These are used in many different ways, from agriculture to industry. They are made of metal and are very durable...

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Confederation—First Fruits.

There is a homely saying, the antiquity of which few will be disposed to question, that a "watched pot is slow in boiling." Doubtless most of us have recently experienced the truth of this saying in connection with Confederation. Ever since the promulgation of the Terms of Union there has been a very general and very earnest desire for the early consummation of Union. It would be more affection to attempt concealment of the fact that this solicitude, this impatience, is attributable in great part to the well-grounded conviction of the material advantages Union will bring in its train. And when the magnitude of the aggregate advantages of Union are considered on the one hand, and the extreme need of the Colony on the other, it can scarcely be matter of surprise that the people of British Columbia should have been watching with a considerable degree of eagerness for the boiling of the Confederation pot. Ever since they have obtained a knowledge of the golden dumplings it contains. One of the first tangible results of Confederation will be the survey of the railway, a result chiefly important, however, as the forerunner of construction; yet a result in itself calculated to circulate no inconsiderable amount of Federal money in our midst. There is another way in which the political change will bring immediate financial relief. We allude to the assumption of our public debt by Canada, and the placing at the disposal of the local Government, in semi-annual advance grants, a sum of money larger than the Colony has ever had available for internal improvements. Another immediate material advantage will accrue from the construction of the necessary Federal buildings, such as, Custom-house, Post-office, Penitentiary, Marine Hospital—works which will represent a considerable aggregate outlay. And here we desire to point out the importance of having the public buildings erected to be of such a character in point of architectural beauty and effort, as well as in point of imposing dimensions and substantial material, as will be calculated not only to afford ample accommodation for the demands of public business for many years to come, but also to impress the stranger with the substantial character of the Dominion itself. British Columbia will be the sole representative of the Dominion on the Pacific, and inasmuch as the holder of that Dominion by its visible representative works, it would appear to be of no little importance that these edifices should be of such a character as to favorably impress all who may resort to these shores, whether as intending settlers or mere transient visitors. This is a point which ought to be particularly impressed upon the mind of the Minister of Works during his visit here. If the State of California and, as we are led to expect, the State of Oregon, send all the way to our quarry of Newcastle for the incomparable sandstone with which to construct their public buildings, it would, indeed, be a strange error should the Dominion Government be content with any less durable and slightly material with which to construct its national buildings on the Pacific; and there can be no reasonable doubt that the advantages certain to accrue from the erection of a class of public buildings we have been advocating would far outweigh in ultimate results any additional expenditure involved in the first instance. The last (though not the least) of the immediate material benefits justly expected from Confederation is the Graving Dock, and here we desire to point out the importance of moving in this matter. To the unreflecting mind the large local expenditure may appear to be the chief advantage; but such is far from being the case. Even now the want of such an essential adjunct to the maritime prosperity of the Colony is keenly felt, and scarcely a week passes that does not mark the loss of many thousands of dollars on the question alone. But the rapidly increasing maritime interests of these waters, and especially in the light of the prospective enormous development of these interests, both as respects British Columbia and the neighbouring Territory, it would, indeed, be difficult to over-estimate the importance of possessing a Graving Dock, suited not only to meet our own wants, but also those of our immediate neighbors. The influence of this question upon that of the presence of the British Naval Squadron is also important. With such a dock here the frequent presence of our larger war-ships at a foreign port would be less frequent, and would doubtless be less frequent. Indeed, the dock must to a considerable extent decide the whole question of the Naval Station—a question the full importance of which, we venture to think, very inadequately realized by most minds. To the vital importance of putting the Graving Dock in the way of being at once gone on with the attention of the Canadian Government cannot be too soon directed. Not only must there be no uncertainty about construction of this national work; but there must be no delay about it, and we would, therefore, earnestly urge upon those whose right it is to move at once in the matter.

Arrival of the North Pacific.

The new steamer North Pacific, Capt D Morrison, built at San Francisco for Starr Bros, arrived last night at 9 o'clock, after a boisterous passage of seven days from San Francisco, bringing 130 passengers and 60 tons of freight for Victoria and Puget Sound consignment. After leaving San Francisco on the 15th inst the North Pacific encountered adverse and great gales, which compelled her on Sunday last to run into Port Orford, where she lay until Monday morning. The performance of the steamer during the blow was in the highest degree satisfactory. She is remarkably steady in a heavy sea and rides the sea with a drop of water. The officers and passengers speak highly of the performance of the North Pacific and pronounce her one of the finest steamers afloat. As the new steamer came alongside the Hudson Bay Company's wharf her beautiful model excited general admiration and the crew were complimented with these hearty and welcome cheers:—

The North Pacific was built for Starr Bros expressly for this trade by Yates & Collyer of San Francisco. Her dimensions are: length 178 feet; 52 feet beam, with a large and deep hold. Her engines—which are highly finished—were made at the Neptune Iron Works, New York City, this Spring and came out by rail. They have a working capacity of 200 horse power. The stroke is ten feet and the cylinder 38 inches. The painter was Joseph Lee of San Francisco. Saloons and ladies' cabin and stowage are handsomely furnished. The stateroom number 36, to which nearly 100 passengers may find first-class accommodation. The forward part of the boat is fitted with shifting panels—a new feature. The entire get-up of the North Pacific is elegant and she reflects the highest credit upon her owners, builders and officers. She will sail this morning for Puget Sound. The list of passengers was published in our Exclusive Dispatch two days ago.

MARITIME.—The following is summarized from the Maritime News Letter of 17th May:—The Volunteer force has been greatly reduced and an amalgamation of companies had taken place. Amongst the latest arrivals were Henry James and family, O. Laplace and family, J. Kelly, J. Byrie, E. Stokes and A. Moloney, all of Sarina, and all express themselves satisfied with the country. All complain of the high price of provisions. They say they would have brought provisions with them had they known that everything was so high. Two gentlemen left last week for the States to buy cattle and will return soon. It is reported that the H. B. Co. are also bringing through a large drove of cattle from the States. A party of Ontario men, started on the 16th for Riding Mountain, to take up claims and to settle. Riding Mountain is 120 miles west of the western boundary of Manitoba. Canadians who have been there say that there is a fine lead in that neighborhood than in any other part of the North-West.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo last evening at 6 o'clock, bringing about 12 passengers, 12 head of cattle, 2 calves and a quantity of produce and fruit. Among the passengers were Mrs. Berwick and daughter, Mr. R. Green and Mr. Brannon. A Chinaman on Wednesday, while running a car filled with coal was struck on the chest and knocked under the car. One of his legs was crushed and injured was removed of a later character. Four Indians are in custody upon a charge of robbing Jerome & Parsons' store. The Shipping Star and the Taylor are loading coal.

POSTPONED.—Mr. Registrar Pooley telegraphed from New Westminster yesterday that the meeting of the Assizes at Yale had been postponed till the 1st prox, as on account of the high water it was feared the steamer would not reach Yale in time for the 29th inst.

THE OREGONIAN.—This steaming ship, from San Francisco via Portland and Puget Sound, arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock, and after taking on about 80 tons of coal, sailed, returning during the night for San Francisco direct.

That Map.

LANDS & WORKS OFFICE, Victoria, June 22nd, 1871. Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—As I find in the general supposition, that the paragraph in today's Colonist referring to Col. Fremont's map was written by my friend that you will pay the kindness to state through your columns that I know nothing whatever of the matter, nor have I yet read the letter returned to me. Your obedient servant, J. B. LAWRENCE, Draughtsman, Lands & Works Department, Victoria. (Our correspondent is certainly not the author of the letter to which he refers.—Ed. Colonist.)

Sidewalk Obstructions. Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—Will you please to be good enough to try and do away with a very great nuisance that has existed too long in this town—I allude to the habit of the cab-drivers sitting on chairs before the Colonial Hotel, and to one, especially, who stretches out his legs so that at times it is rather difficult to pass him? I have frequently to go to Mr. ... store on Government street, but in consequence of the cabmen and other stopping on the sidewalk I have (as well as several other ladies) to cross the street, which to a person in a hurry is very provoking. I understand the proprietor of the hotel is a very polite French gentleman; if such is the case I feel certain that his national politeness will cause him to abate the nuisance that we ladies complain of. I beg to say, in your issue of the 17th inst. that I have taken in addressing you. L. ...

A Model Homestead Enterprise. A party of capitalists and men of taste and administrative ability projected an extensive tract of cultivable land, known as the George's Farms, on the banks of the Des Plaines river, about 14 miles from the Chicago Court House, and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. They there commenced their improvements on the most improved plan. The streets were laid out on the curve-linear plan, graded, paved, sidewalked and watered. The water was put in, water-closets supplied from artesian wells constructed, extensive parks laid out and beautified, an artificial lake created, and in fact everything pertaining to a first-class city, excepting the houses and inhabitants, finished ready for use before a lot was offered. Several hundred acres of wood land were reserved for the principal park and all the ornamental trees and shrubs were planted. The water was piped to the houses and the water-closets had begun. Churches, school houses, hotels, skating rinks and railroad depots, were all provided for in advance. The lots were then sold at \$400 each, their size being 100 by 150 feet, without extra assessments, and with the reservation only that the purchaser should be acceptable to the Trustees, and be under obligation to build upon it and improve it immediately. The result is that a first-class suburban town, with all the advantages of country air and drives, and all the comforts and conveniences and attractions of a city, has sprung up like magic. The lot is no auctioning off of the lots at premiums, but the first-class lots are sold at 10% of cost, and the choice of location. As the population increases, the outside and primary least valuable lots increase in relative value from the improvements made on the others, and readily realize the same price as those first selected.

THE CHAINSAW BREAK.—One of the fugitive Swabbers was slightly wounded on the heel by a pistol shot fired by the policeman on Wednesday night. Yesterday the rickety were found in a clump of bushes near Cedar Hill, and two Indians residing on Fingard street were arrested for giving aid and comfort to the fugitives. It would appear that the escape was planned by Fort Rupert Indians and the convicts were to have gone North to-day in a canoe.

CONCERT.—In our report of the Christ Church meeting the printer made a mistake by substituting \$17,000 for \$1,000 as the amount of funds in the Committee's hands.

THE FLOODS THROUGHOUT OREGON continue unabated. All telegrams for this place are brought from Portland, to Kelams, and telegraphed from there. INVITATION.—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation from the Fourth of July Celebration Committee of Port Townsend to attend the jubilee. THE MATERIAL for a new tri-weekly paper, by Mr. Harry Sutton at Port Townsend or Olympia was brought by the North Pacific. AT NANAIMO.—The bark Taylor and Shooting Star—the former loading for Honolulu and the latter for San Francisco. NO VESSELS.—There are now no vessels at Burrard Inlet, but two are on the way from San Francisco for the Hastings Mill. A HALO around the sun was visible yesterday morning. Immediately afterwards the barometer fell. MAIL ARRIVES.—The North Pacific brought a small English mail on Monday (our Dominion Day) is talked about. THE SHIP CORNELIS is now out 22 days out from San Francisco. THE ENTERPRISE sails at 10 o'clock this morning for New Westminster.

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment.

On the 27th June, 1866, MESSRS. CROSS & BLACKWELL, of Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL, London, and J. B. LAWRENCE, Draughtsman, Lands & Works Department, Victoria, were appointed by the Hon. the Attorney-General, to prepare a plan for the improvement of the Government Printing Office, and to estimate the cost of such improvement. The plan was approved by the Hon. the Attorney-General, and the work was carried out accordingly. The improvement consisted in the erection of a new building for the printing office, and in the purchase of new machinery. The cost of the improvement was estimated at £10,000. The work was completed in the year 1870. The improvement has been found to be very beneficial to the Government Printing Office, and it is believed that it will continue to be so for many years to come.

CAUTION. Betts's Capsule Patents. Are being infringed by importation of Capsules made in contravention of the rights which have been secured by the original inventor and his executors, BETTS being the original inventor and his executors in the United Kingdom.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Cal. Call the attention of Dealers to their large assortment of New Arrivals of Goods, comprising the following articles:—WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, BARK AND IRON, CHERRY BLOSSOM, PAIN EXPELLER, FRENCH'S PREPARATION, PATENT MEDICINE, BARK AND IRON, ESSENTIAL OILS, PARAFFIN OIL, and many others. Which we offer at the lowest Cash Price, and are determined not to be undersold.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. Hundreds of Thousands bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. WHAT ARE THEY? THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK. Made of Pure Honey, Waterbury, Prof. Bell's and Dr. Walker's Bitters, and is a most valuable and pleasant to the taste, called "Tonic," "Appetizer," "Restorer," &c., that leads the tippler to the drunkard, and the drunkard to the hospital, and the hospital to the grave. It is a most valuable and pleasant to the taste, called "Tonic," "Appetizer," "Restorer," &c., that leads the tippler to the drunkard, and the drunkard to the hospital, and the hospital to the grave.

MIRACULOUS. A CARD.—THAT "RICKETY OLD REPUBLICAN" you, Mr. Editor, once truly called him, may never see him again, but he is not dead. He is now in the city of San Francisco, and is well. He is now in the city of San Francisco, and is well. He is now in the city of San Francisco, and is well.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

State Education.

It is rather more than probable that the policy of the new administration will comprise a system of State Education—a system of public schools based upon the broad principle of a free education for every child. The subject of education may justly be regarded as one of the most important that will occupy the attention of the Provincial Government. We take this opportunity of expressing regret that education was not made a subject of Federal legislation by the constitution of the Dominion. In our early efforts to acquire the art of writing most of us were taught to transcribe the proposition that "Knowledge is Power." That proposition has long since become a universally admitted axiom. If we hope to build up a powerful British Empire in North America the foundations must be laid wide and deep, and Knowledge must be the corner stone. Instead, therefore, of separate and diverse Provincial systems, we could wish to see one broad, Catholic, national system of education which would place every child of the State on an equal footing, where all would be compelled to acquire an ordinary English education. State education, in order to be just to all, must be commensurate with the wants of all. Just in proportion as state schools fall below this standard they savor of injustice to those they exclude. Were education made a Federal, a national matter in this new Dominion, were the doors of knowledge thrown open wide for all to enter, so that the poor man's child, as well as the rich, might commence with the primary State school and finish with the State college, no earthly influence could hinder the growth of a powerful Empire. It has afforded us no ordinary pleasure to read that portion of the speech with which Governor Witmot recently prorogued the new Brunswick Legislature, bearing upon the subject of education. His ideal of State education is altogether too grand, too lofty to be circumscribed by narrow provincial boundaries. His words deserve to be written in letters of gold and preserved in the archives of the young empire—deposited in the foundation stone of the Dominion. Here they are; and we commend them to the careful perusal of every reader. Let them not only be read, and re-read, but carefully preserved for future use.

Let them not only be read, and re-read, but carefully preserved for future use. It is with great satisfaction that I have given my assent to the bill relating to Common Schools, and most sincerely do I congratulate you upon the provisions therein made for the education of our youth. Many measures of great importance have been enacted by the Legislature of this Province, but the session now brought to a close will ever be remembered as that which inaugurated a system of Free Schools, a measure as far transcending all others in Provincial and National importance as the cultivation and development of the intellect surpasses in value and importance all other services of national wealth and power. You have prepared the way for the poor child of the poorest man to receive as his right that elementary instruction which will fit him for an intelligent discharge of the duties as a citizen of a great and growing Dominion. You have proclaimed the opening of the school-house doors and a free education to 200000 school children, who would otherwise have grown up in comparative ignorance. In the name and on the behalf of those 200000 children I thank you. In the name and on the behalf of the parents whose children will now be taught at the expense of the property of the country, I thank you. And in the name of hundreds of devoted and laborious teachers, whose position and remuneration will be far more satisfactory than heretofore, I thank you. If the interests of our youth, who are provided with as good a share of natural endowments as any other in the world, I ask you to do all in your power, in your respective spheres, to give effect to the measure most sincerely do I hope that under its operation we may soon see in every part of the Province children of all denominations of Christians gathered into the same schools, sitting on the same forms, bravely competing for the same prizes, and forming youthful friendships to be continued in after years when the real life work is entered upon; and when all denominations inevitably gathered into the world's great school, and side by side competing for its rewards, no statesman could be found who could successfully resolve this great school with its denominational elements. For saying on the banners of the world the mutual relations of commerce and industry constitute the central force which necessitates their adherence, and therefore, you have acted wisely and well in providing that all who are growing up to take their part in such an inseparable union, shall be educated for its side by side early life.

ALUTIAN COAL.—Samples of this coal received at San Francisco are highly spoken of for steam and gas purposes. The two Fort Rupert Indians who are charged with assisting the convicts to escape are held for examination.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday June 28th 1871

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ALBUQUERQUE COAL.—Samples of this coal received at San Francisco are highly spoken of for steam and gas purposes.

The two Fort Rupert Indians who are charged with assisting the convicts to escape are held for examination.

Saturday, June 24

THE INTERIOR OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—We were not aware until quite recently that A. G. Horns, Esq. of Comox, and for many years Trader in the Hudson Bay Company, has several times crossed Vancouver Island from various points on the Gulf of Georgia to the open ocean. We learn from Mr. Horns that a series of beautiful lakes and rivers extend through the centre of the island. The scenery around the lakes is described as beautiful and they seem with excellent fish, but the quantity of cultivable land is rather limited. On the banks of one of these lakes is the home of a tribe of Indians who subsist upon the fish, elk, beaver and smaller game with which the country abounds. These Indians never come to the coast or to any white settlement. Indeed the coast Indians, who profitably trade the middlemen, would not permit such a thing. Mr. Horns was the first and so far as we are aware, only white trader that has ever penetrated to their settlement. He found their manner of life extremely primitive, what little covering they wore being the skins of animals. Mr. Horns is of opinion that the interior of the island is more likely to become distinguished for mineral than for agricultural wealth.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST CELESTIALS.—Ching Foon is a Chinaman who has been for a long time salesman for the well-known firm of Kwong Lee & Co. at Barkerville, Cariboo, and as such has been favoured with the confidence of his employers. For many months he has been on the watch, but in an evil hour (it is charged) Ching Foon allowed himself to be seduced by a damsel named Sui Koo, and from that hour his downfall dates. The two—man and woman—were charged with conspiring to defraud the Kwong Lee Co. of money and goods to the value of \$5000; at any rate, whether they made away with the property or not, the charges of conspiracy and embezzlement have been laid and the pair were arrested in this city on Thursday and are now in prison. Yesterday a partial examination into one item was had and the prisoners stand re-manded for further investigation. The case is a knotty one and will require—as all Chinese cases require—all the skill and patience of Counsel and Magistrate to unravel.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE ARTHUR.—The London Times relates a very extraordinary and painful accident which occurred to his Royal Highness Prince Arthur on the evening of the 21st May, just before the State Ball at Buckingham Palace. According to the account the Prince was leaning against the window of the billiard room in the Palace, which had been imperfectly fastened, when it gave way and the Prince fell through it on to the pavement below. The distance is about eight feet and the consequences of such a fall might have been most dangerous. The Prince is said to have fallen in such a manner that, though the back of his head is badly bruised and slightly wounded, the force of the fall was distributed along the whole length of his body, and though the shock was necessarily very great, no other specific injury except that to his head occurred. When the mail left the Prince was pronounced out of danger.

CIVIL WAR.—The miners of Amador Co., California, have broken out in open rebellion against the claim-owners, have compelled peacefully-disposed men to discontinue work and are carrying things generally with a high hand. The militia regiments have been called out to suppress the revolt.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNORSHIP.—It was rumored last night that a local man and an M. D. had been tendered the Governorship of British Columbia—salary \$8,000. Another rumor had it that the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B. has been offered the position.

TREASURY.—By the Prince Alfred yesterday the following treasure was shipped through Wells Fargo & Co.: Bank of British Columbia, \$3,981 26; Bank of British North America, \$13,982 51; Wells, Fargo & Co \$21,198 73—Total, \$43,462 50.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—The late census shows the population of London to be 3,247,631, showing an increase of 443,842, that is, of a city as great as Glasgow, within the ten years.

THE NORTH PACIFIC.—This fine vessel was visited by hundreds yesterday, and the general verdict was one of admiration. She sailed at noon for ports on Puget Sound and will return early on Monday with passengers, mails and freight for Victoria.

THE ISABEL REACHED PORT VICTORIA.—The Isabel, schooner, reached port at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, after a very rough passage. In the afternoon she started for Nanaimo to carry a load of coal to Port Townsend.

FOUND.—The valuable breech-loading rifle and case lost on the Cadboro Bay road about two weeks ago, were found by a farmer at Spanish on Wednesday in the possession of two Indians, and returned to its owner.

WILL SAIL.—The schooner Olara Light, Capt Mitchell, will sail to-day for Puget Sound. The freight for Victoria was all discharged yesterday in excellent order.

THE ENTERPRISE SAILED AT 10:20 YESTERDAY MORNING FOR NEW WESTMINSTER. Among the passengers were 22 Omineca bound miners.

THE O. O. F.—The semi-annual election of officers of Victoria Lodge will be held on Monday next.

THE STEAMSHIP ORIHANNO GOT OFF AT 3 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE STEAMSHIP PRINCE ALFRED SAILED AT 4 1/2 P. M. YESTERDAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

MAIL.—A small American and Canadian mail was brought by the Isabel.

THE BARK CORNELIS, 24 days from San Francisco, bound for the Hastings Mills to load, arrived off the mouth of the harbor yesterday, took on board a pilot and proceeded on to her destination.

A MAN named Richard Betsy pleaded guilty to the too common practice of enticing H. M. sailors to desert was fined \$20 by the Magistrate.

LOADING FOR VICTORIA.—The bark Commodore and brig Robt Cowan were loading at Honolulu for Victoria 15 days ago. See our Exclusive Dispatches.

THE brig Robt Cowan, from Victoria, has arrived at Honolulu. See Exclusive Dispatch No. 2.

PARIS.

A Night of Blood & Fire!

Thrilling Description of the Fighting, the Conflagrations, and the Executions—Hundreds of Women Shot by the Troops.

(Correspondence of the London Times) PARIS, Tuesday.—In the evening soon after 8 o'clock the firing died out almost everywhere and there was a dead calm. The barricades—there were barricades everywhere—had for the most part been finished and one might pass most of them without fear of being requisitioned as a navy. I made my way down the Rue Lafayette, making occasional detours for strategic purposes. What strange people these Parisians are. It was a fine evening and the scene in the narrow streets was like Duke's place in Algiers on a Sunday afternoon. Men and women were placidly sitting in chairs by the street doors, gossiping leisurely about the events of the day. The children played around the barricades—their mothers scarcely looking up as the general beat of the distant report of the bursting of a shell came on the light night wind.

I penetrated as far as the head of the Rue St. Honoré where it runs into the Rue Royale and there was witness to one of the strangest cross-question and crooked-answer episodes I ever saw. The Versailles were in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, which is a continuation on the western side of the Rue Royal of the Rue St. Honoré, behind the barricade at the end of which I was standing. The Versailles were in the Corps Legislatif across the water and were firing over the bridge and the Place de la Concorde into the big federal barricade across the end of the Place Royale. In one sense then, the Versailles in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré were behind the defenders of this barricade, but then our barricade at the Rue St. Honoré neutralized them there and so the deadlock seemed a fixture. One thing I established for certain and that was that the Versailles were not in the Place de la Concorde.

Returning to the Hotel de la Chaussee d'Antin, I saw the Versailles engaged in developing another plan of tactics. Yesterday they had already carried the Place de Europe on their way to Montmartre. Now they had got the Place and Church of the Trinity and were working eastward to the narrow streets in preference to advancing down the Boulevard Haussmann and then along the Rue Lafayette. About 10 there came the sound of a terrible fire behind the hotel and I managed at some risk to obtain a peep through the Versailles had carried the church of Notre Dame de Lorraine and the mantrap barricade into which I had got involved yesterday and where now fighting their way along the Rue Chateaudun so as to get into the Rue Lafayette eastward considerably of my hotel. Meanwhile a heavy fire was maintained down the Boulevard Haussmann, so that our hotel seemed imminently about to be surrounded. As I returned to its front and prowled forward cautiously in the Rue Lafayette and looked eastward to the barricade across the Rue Lafayette and continued across the Rue Chateaudun, I saw the federals firing furiously down the latter street. After considerable resistance they broke and the Versailles regained the barricade. I saw the red breeches surrounding it as they poured out of the Rue Chateaudun. Now they are (I o'clock) firing westward along the Rue Lafayette into the Boulevard Haussmann, while other Versailles troops are pressing down the Boulevard Haussmann, a mere hand-bat very obstinate and taken front and rear and must slide out if the cue to all appearance by the New Opera, from the summit of which still flies the red flag. They are taken in flank too, for a fire is pouring down on them by the Rue Chateaudun from the church of the Trinity. Balls are whizzing past my window, a shell has just shattered the lamp post at the junction of the Rue Lafayette and the Boulevard Haussmann. I see federals seeking away by the cover afforded by the Opera House. Every minute I expect to see the Versailles come in sight round the corner marching down the Boulevard Haussmann.

THE TUILERIES ON FIRE.—Wednesday.—And so evening wore into night and night became morning. At 11 this morning! Its pale flush aurora-bloom was darkest, most sombre night for the once proud, now stricken and humiliated city. When the sun rose what saw he? Not a fair light—on that within the last year Sol has looked down more than once. But black clouds fluted his rays—clouds that rose from the Paladium of France. Great God! that man should be so mad as to strive to make universal ruin because their only course of fortification is no! The flames from the Palace of the Tuileries, kindled by damnable petroleum, insulted the soft light of the morning, and cast lurid rays on the grimy rears of Frenchmen who, shrank from their deadly incendiarism to pot a countryman from behind a barricade. How the place burned! The flames revelled in the historical place, whipped up the rich furniture, burst on the plate-glass windows, brought down the fantastic roof. It was the Prince Imperial's wing, facing the Tuileries Gardens, where the dem of fire first had his dismal away. By 8 o'clock the whole of

this wing was nearly burnt out. As I reached the end of the Rue Dauphine, the red breeches of the Versailles were starting out from the corner of Tuileries facing the private gardens and the Rue de Rivoli; the rooms occupied by the King of Prussia and his suite on the 15th of June, the year of the Exhibition. There is a furious jet of flame pouring out the window where Bismarck used to sit and smoke a cigar. In it an explosion or a fall of flooring that causes this burst of black smoke and red death in one face? God knows what hell-devil's may be within that burning pile; it were well to give it a wide berth. And so eastward to the Place de Palais Royal, which is still unsafe by reason of shot and shell from the neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville. And there is the great ark by which troops were wont to enter into the Place de Carrousel—the fire there yet? Just there and no more. Could the arch be cut, the Louvre, with its stately riches, might still be spared. But there is no one to help. The troops are lunging up the Rue de Valenciennes and who shall blame the wretched powder-gemmed men for bread and wine? And so the devastator leaps from chimney to chimney, from window to window, from the archway, now and I would not give two hours' purchase for all the riches of the Louvre. In the name of modern vandalism, what means this burst of smoke and jet of fire? Alas for art! The Louvre is on fire and is burning. And so is the Palais Royal and the Hotel de Ville, where the Rump of the Commune and the Ministry of Finance and many other public and private buildings besides, of which more anon. 'No wonder that Combes, our dear Minister of Finance, should have sent far and wide, among friends foreign and native, to find a place wherein to hide his head.' Minister of Finance! Find art, truly, to burn the Louvre and its treasures. Are the dark ages descending upon us again? The ages of the Goths and Visigoths, of the Vandals and the Huns? The acts of last night were worse than suicide. The injury of suicide is local and personal; the injury done by the burning of the Louvre is truly universal and world-wide.

I turn from the spectacle sad and sick, to be sickened yet further by another spectacle. The Versailles troops collected about the foot of the Rue St. Honoré, were enjoying a fine game of Communist hunting. The Parisians of civil life are pitiful to the last drop of their life, poor, white blood. But yesterday they had cried, Vive la Commune and submitted to be governed by this and Commune. Today they rubbed their hands with livid, curia-rious joy to have it in their power to denounce a Communist and reveal his hiding place. Very eager at this work are the dear creatures of the Commune. They know the rat-holes into which the poor devils have got, and they guide to them with a fendish gleam, which is a phase of the many-sided evil, Vive! the braves of France returned to a triumph after shameful captivity! Yes, they drag him out from one of the purlieus which Haussmann had not time to sweep away, and a guard of them hem him round as they march him into the Rue St. Honoré. A tall, pale, hairless man, who would not speak in his carriage, his lower lip is trembling but his eyes flash and the eye of his hand some pride and defiance in it. They yell—'Shoot him! shoot him!'—the demon women most clamorous of course. An arm goes in the air, there are on it the stripes of a non-commissioned officer, and there is a stick in the fist. The stick falls on the head of a pale man in black. Ah! the infection has caught; men grab their rifles and bring them down on that head, or club them into splinters in their lust for murder. He is down, he is up again; he is down again; the hand of the gun stocks on him sounding just as they sound when a man beats a cushion with a stick. A certain British impulse, stronger than consideration for self, prompts me to run forward. But it is useless. They are firing into the fascist carcass now, throwing about it like blowflies on a piece of meat. His brains spurt on my boot and splash into the gutter, whither the carrion is bodily chucked, presently to be trodden on and rolled on by the feet of multitudes and wheels of gun carriages. Woman-kind, then, is not quite dead in that band of scoundrels, not in that class. 'Shoot him! shoot him!' one in hysterics; another, with a searred face, drew out of the press an embryo Badinatti, her pet spring, and let us hope, goes home. But surely all mankind is dead in the body of France to do a deed like this. An officer—one with a ball throat and eyes of Algiers—stood by and looked on at the sport, sucking a cigar meanwhile. Particeps criminis surely was he, if there is such a word as discipline in the French ranks; if there is not, I question whether there be, he might have been killed if he had not smiled his smug-faced approval.

The merry game goes on. Denouncing becomes fashionable, and denouncing followed in the French national sequence by braining! 'Let us get away from the truculent fowls and the bloody gutters, and the yelling women and the Algerian-eyed officers. Here is the Place Vendome, held, as I learn on creditable authority, by twenty-five Communists and a woman against all that Versailles found in its heart to do for hours. At the shelter of the Place is another corpse, that of the Heaume, who fought on the Rue de la Paix barricade with such persistence and fury. They might have shot her. Yes, when a woman takes to war she forgets her immunities. But they might as well have pulled her scanty rags over the bare limbs that outrage decency, if the word be not an exotic in Paris. Here is the Place de la Madeleine, held by the Communists and a woman against all that Versailles found in its heart to do for hours. At the shelter of the Place is another corpse, that of the Heaume, who fought on the Rue de la Paix barricade with such persistence and fury. They might have shot her. Yes, when a woman takes to war she forgets her immunities. But they might as well have pulled her scanty rags over the bare limbs that outrage decency, if the word be not an exotic in Paris.

And now here is the Rue Royale, burning right royally. Alas! for the lovers of draught of good English beer, the English brewer house is a chaotic ruin, diversified with jets of fire. The same applies to the whole side of the Rue between the Place de la Madeleine and the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. The other side of the way is nearly as bad, and the fire has been down the Rue St. Honoré, up the Fau-

bourg, and is working its swift hot flames in the Rue Boissy. In all the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré the gutters are full of blood. There is a barricade at every street corner. There will be an item in the estimates next year for the smash in the British Embassy, which is very severe. The ball room is not quite fit a mate to take the 'chick' row. The garden walls are pierced, for, in them, the Versailles worked their strategic progress round the barricades, respecting much the wholeness of their skins.

And how about the chained wild cats in the Hotel de Ville? Their backs are to the wall and they are fighting for life, but that they may do so much as they can before their hour comes—as, come it will before their hour comes. The Versailles do not have to rush at the barricades round the Hotel de Ville, they are as peaceable as their skins and explosion, that they will be inside the cordon soon. Meanwhile the holders of Hotel de Ville are pouring out death and destruction over Paris. The Versailles' wildness. Now it is the shell in the Champs Elysees; now on somewhere about the Avenue Reine Hortense. And although they are cut off from the Garde du Nord and La Chapelle, the Reds still cling to a barricade in the Rue Lafayette, near the Square Montblanc. And for these few days of street is open backwards into Belleville, where these Versailles! The Versailles would not doubt let them into Belleville from the rear, as they let them into La Chapelle, but Belleville, front or rear, is the Versailles' chief disorganizer of the Versailles. So there may be fighting about there for days yet, still the last Red is exterminated. It is between the devil and the deep sea with the people in the Hotel de Ville. One enemy with weapons in his hand is outside; another fire and the fire kindled by the shell is outside. Will they resist or seek death on some point?

Friday Morning.—The barricade fighting has by no means been a 'lull' as we have been led to expect, for widows have not been used to any great extent in this city, a high wall of sand bags in strategic position to a dozen men. On my return home I met many parties of prisoners being conducted to prison—a great many of them were well dressed men, with silver-headed walking sticks and patent leather boots. There was one group defiling down the Rue de la Paix that was of peculiar interest, calling down a greater number of curses and hisses than usually accompany their progress. It consisted of some twenty or thirty girls, well dressed and pretty, who were being sent to the prison, establishments, who are sentenced to having veiled a company of soldiers, with their doors, and after dallying with them, like Judiths, of having poisoned them all in wine. The young ladies, tripped along surrounded by a cordon of guards, smiling on the crowd that was execrating them, and marching gaily to the Place Vendome, where they were probably shot. The women of Paris have appeared, late upon the scene, but their appearance was inevitable. Three hundred women dressed in National Guard uniforms, have been taken down the Seine, in boats, and it is said the shem-sailors who defended the Rue Royale so bravely were women in disguise. Near the Parc Monceau a melancholy episode occurred. A husband and wife were seized and ordered to march forward toward the Place Vendome, distance of a mile and a half. They were both of them invalids, and unable to walk so far. The woman sat down on the curb stone and refused to move a step, in spite of her husband's threats that she would die. She persisted, is her husband and they both knelt down together begging the soldiers who accompanied them to shoot them at once, if shot they were to die. 20 bayonets were fired, but still they breathed, and it was only at the second discharge that they finally sank down dead. The guardsmen then rode away, leaving the bodies as they had fallen. The streets on the outer side of the river present even a more pitiful spectacle than those of the Quartier Royal. The fire has been spreading along the quays are still smoking. At the Rue du Bac and the greater portion of the Quartier St. Germain are a mere heap of debris. Bodies in the dozens along the river bank, there they will eventually be buried, and more bodies occupy a space in front of the Ecole Militaire, among guns and caissons and baggage wagons.

DEATH STAKES.—A very curious incident has occurred. It is impossible almost to make a step without coming upon traces of human life. It appears that it was discussed by the members of the Commune whether it was preferable to burn or to blow up Paris. As a result, the former plan was chosen, but it has been discovered leading from the Rue de la Ville to the Louvre, which seemed to point to an idea of finally concluding their reign with an explosion as soon as their great stronghold should become untenable. Plans, too, have been discovered among their papers for laying wires in the sewers, which should by a complicated arrangement of galvanic batteries, communicate with depots of poison and blow up the whole of the great city at the same instant. People have long said that there was a great deal of danger in the air, but it remains a fact for the members of the Commune to show us how vast and diabolical a scheme of destruction they were capable of, intruding, but were fortunately not, capable of putting into execution.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE CRAIGFLOWER SCHOOL.—The annual picnic of the Craigflower School will be held at THE GORGE, SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 1871. TICKETS \$1.50 to be had of the following: Mr. Porter, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Baily, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Dodd, Mr. DODD, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Block Building, cor. Fort and Douglas Sts. DUNCAN, Proprietor. THIS DELICIOUS COLLEGE... and well-ventilated establishment provides all the comforts of a well conducted home for the public generally and particularly for FAMILIES. The TABLE is supplied with the best Market articles. Board and Lodging per Week... \$1.00 per Day... \$1.00 per Week... \$1.00 per Week.

Advertisement for 'DRINK' and other medicinal products. Includes text: 'DRINK', 'WATER', 'WINE', 'BEER', 'SODA WATER', 'MILK', 'EGG', 'BREAD', 'MEAT', 'FRUIT', 'VEGETABLES', 'GRAIN', 'LIVESTOCK', 'FISH', 'SEAFOOD', 'MINERALS', 'METALS', 'TEXTILES', 'CLOTHING', 'SHOES', 'HATS', 'GLOVES', 'MISCELLANEOUS'. Also includes a small illustration of a person.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Paris, June 21.—Rochefort's trial will commence on Monday next. Rosel and Zeller's will immediately follow. The Court Martial, before which these cases will sit, in the Palace of Justice, at Versailles.

Versailles, June 21.—The speech of Thiers produced an excellent impression in consequence of the clearness of the financial statement and the announcement that there would be annually set apart two hundred millions as a sinking fund. It is anticipated that the loan will be a complete success.

It is believed the Court Martial will not meet before the election.

Paris, June 21.—The French postal service is restored. While the telegraph is untroubled, telegrams relative to the loan are accepted by post.

London, June 21.—Schoon's credentials were presented on Friday.

London, June 21.—Count De Paris goes to Paris on Friday; and then with the Princess of Anhalt and John will visit Chamberlain.

The Post says there is an understanding between Germany, Austria and Russia to preserve the peace of Europe.

Paris, June 22.—The Debaté proposes the election of a second Chamber of Councilors like the late Senate.

The mortality is increasing in consequence of the arrival of emigrants. Cholera and typhus are not prevalent.

It is said that Gambetta refuses to acknowledge the mandate of the Assembly, denouncing that he functions ceased when the Assembly was elected.

Madrid, June 22.—In the Cortes the Ministers for the Colonies declared that Spain would preserve the integrity of Cuba as long as she was forthcoming. He admitted a ministerial crisis but said the Cabinet would resign after approval of the Messrs.

Paris, June 22.—The Duke D'Annam has landed at Calais and is expected to be in Paris to-night.

Magni, Minister of Finance under the Empire, is a candidate for the Assembly from the Department of Dordogne.

London, June 22.—The Ministry of Finance is returning to Paris and will take up quarters at Langon.

Versailles, June 22.—The candidates for the Department of Nord are Fathier, Leclain, Demouche, Dupont and Legentis.

Boston, June 22.—There was a terrible accident to-day on the Lehigh line of railway. The train was conveying Pomeranian troops from France when four cars were thrown from the rails and two officers and twenty-one privates were injured.

Washington, June 22.—The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution to the effect that the construction of a horse railroad is not authorized.

Eastern States.

Washington, June 21.—Gen Sherman has returned from his tour throughout the West and Southwest. He considers the appreciation of a widespread Indian war on the frontier in a great measure unfounded. The troops will prove adequate to prevent raids and outbreaks.

St. Louis, June 21.—Advice from the Upper Missouri says the Indians are growing very troublesome in the vicinity of Fort Berthold and Buford. Several attacks were made recently on settlers and others. The engineers of the N.P. Railroad anticipate trouble in running their line through the upper country. The Indians declare they will not tolerate the construction of a railroad through the country, and are throwing every obstacle in the way of a survey.

San Francisco, June 21.—The Republicans Convention met here to-day. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the country upon the settlement of the difficulties with England, in favor of a tariff for revenue, in favor of annexation of San Domingo, in opposing railroads and favoring the legislative control of railroads in the State.

Washington, June 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury states that he has received a proposition to sell the Trinity Church property in New York for \$250,000. The proposal comes from parties who claim that the estate belongs to the Government under terms of a treaty of 1783. The Secretary ordered the matter to be filed, and it is understood that he will not consider the offer.

The subscription to the new loan is falling off gradually every day. Secretary Boutwell will not change the financial programme till he hears from John Edwards in regard to the views of European bankers and financiers.

Washington, June 22.—The Department of the Interior has approved the decision of the Central Branch of the High Courts relative to the question of its right to extend its road from the present western terminus of the line of the subway to lands and bonds. The case was argued in behalf of the company by ex-Archbishop General Hoar and E.W. Nichols, and against it by ex-Secretary of the Interior, J. Williams, ex-Representative Ingersoll and President. It is understood that the opinion of the referring of the case on new grounds presented by the company. The Attorney General's opinion is adverse to the claim.

New York, June 27.—There was great excitement at Bloomsburg, New Jersey, to-day. The citizens were led out by a regiment of militia to resist the workmen of the Midland railroad, who had commenced building a bridge across the creek in that village.

Boston, June 22.—The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade are holding a private meeting here to consider as to recommending the Board in St. Louis in December next. It is understood that our commercial relations with Canada will be a prominent topic to be discussed.

California.

San Francisco, June 22.—The First Regiment of the National Guard, Colonel Burges commanding, is ordered to hold itself in readiness for marching orders on account of mob demonstrations at Amador and Butte Creek. The first battalion, supplied with Henry rifles, ammunition and a full field outfit, will leave this evening for the scene of action. The remainder will follow at an hour's notice if required. There is a general feeling here that the mine owners must be restrained, and the right of men to labor without fear of personal violence from the mob maintained whatever be the consequences. The National Guard, generally, expects to be in readiness to turn out and do their duty whenever called upon.

The steamship Nevada, the first of Webb's line, reached Auckland, New Zealand, May 14th, four hours before schedule time. She was greeted on arrival at the wharf by over 2000 persons. Requests were given her officers at Auckland and Danedin. Mining news from New Zealand is very satisfactory.

The canned salmon and salt codfish which was shipped from San Francisco to Auckland was found almost unmarketable and could only be cleared out at a heavy loss to shippers.

San Francisco, June 22.—The steamship Moses Taylor arrived this morning from Honolulu, five days overdue, with 106 passengers, mostly from New Zealand and Australia, bound East. The delay was caused by the collapse of a floor when the steamer was sixty miles out from San Francisco on May 24th, by which Nicholas Pentecost and his family, Fremont, Paul Nicholas and William Yonkers, and others were injured by falling, and some of them killed.

San Francisco, June 22.—Mrs. Boesinger, whose divorce attracted some attention a month since, has been denied her application for alimony and custody of the children on the ground of adultery with Oliver Dole.

A crowd of boys were playing in Bush street, in front of Loe's Monument Cemetery, when one of them, Eddy Holmes 10 years of age, taking offense at something, went home and returned with his father's revolver and shot another boy through the leg and arm. No arrest was made.

San Diego, June 20.—News from Fort Yuma says two U.S. mails from Tucson are overdue at that place. It is supposed the Apaches have captured them.

Yuba, June 20.—The night before last this section was visited by a severe storm commencing at 7 o'clock and lasting the entire night. Many large trees were torn up by the roots and others broken off. The roads leading north and south are blocked with fallen timber and the telegraph lines are prostrated in many places. The houses in the outskirts of the town are badly damaged by wind and falling trees.

Los Angeles, June 20.—A vein of coal has recently been discovered 30 miles south of Los Angeles and about 7 miles from the coast. It crops out 9 feet thick and 30 feet wide and the indications are favorable for an extensive bed of coal.

Parsons, June 20.—A terrible tornado swept over the south west of Kansas on Friday evening. The town of Eldorado was nearly destroyed. One hundred houses were demolished. Loss will be about \$600,000. The storm did great damage to the crops.

San Francisco, June 22.—Arrived—Barkentine Fremont, Tacoma. Sash O'Brien, Portland. Bellingham Bay Bark Adelaide, Cooper, F. Ludlow.

Sailed—Sash Lovick Adelaide, Pt. Townsend. Wheat—100 tons on board at \$2.40. Barley—200 sacks sold at \$1.80. The market is apparently firm at \$1.75 to \$1.82.

Tickets for the Sacramento Pioneers' Gilt Concert, to come off about the middle of July, are being printed here.

San Francisco, June 22.—Several correspondents for the San Francisco press will accompany the troops to the seat of war in Amador County.

Canada.

Ottawa, June 21.—A party of surveyors started to-day for Ontario, B.C. to form a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway survey party.

Delayed Dispatches.

Europe.

London, June 20.—A correspondent from Rome says the Pope on the 25th anniversary of his Pontificate, received dispatches from all countries, even from Poland. At least 2500 met and 800 women visited the Holy Father through the day. In reply to congratulations of deputies, the Pope said he hoped soon to beat the cross through the streets of Rome without fear of outrage. To the French delegates he spoke fearfully of the situation of France and congratulated them on their victory. He was gratified at receiving a telegram from the Queen of England expressing wishes of long life and happiness. During the day the Pope distributed 150,000 francs among the poor, and received magnificent presents from the faithful throughout the world. Notwithstanding the precautions of the police, visitors while on their way to the Vatican were frequently insulted by crowds in the streets.

Viyvna, June 21.—Von Houst, replying to Gorka, says: The relations of the Western Powers are excellent. There is no reason to apprehend collision with Russia. Newspaper statements that Russia had remonstrated against Austria's internal organization are unfounded. It will be displeased if true. The Berlin Conference was satisfactory. The property and authority of Austria have been increased because of non-participation with the Franco-Prussian war. On the second question he said 23 Bishops had petitioned for the re-establishment of the temporality of the Pope, but the petition was unanswered.

Paris, June 20.—A correspondent of the Times says that when the Communists entered the Prussian forces to the northward of the city said that if Washburne was not in person and property held inviolable the city would be bombarded in twenty-four hours. This warning had its effect, but Paris was at the mercy of the American Minister, and at his word one thousand guns would have opened on the city.

Paris, June 20.—Corpses are daily found among the ruins.

Explorations of the sewers are now completed. Many bodies have been found horribly mutilated and are buried at night at Montmartre.

The Monarchists press fears that a union of the Republican Committee has been formed to secure the return to the Assembly of the former representatives of Alsace and Lorraine.

Gambetta has declined a nomination to the Assembly.

The war between eighteen Monarchist and five Republican journals is bitter. The latter repudiate the Commune. The impression is that their leaders represent more energy than their adversaries. They are united, whereas the Monarchists are divided.

Two thousand five hundred women, indicted for setting fire to buildings in Paris, have been sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia.

Gambetta will soon return to France.

Shipping Intelligence.

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June 22.—Sash Emma, Holmes, Skeena. Sash Grappler, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sash Isabel, Sash, Port Townsend. Sash Alert, McKay, West Coast. Sash Ocean Queen, Hook, San Juan. Sash Eagle, Prichard, San Juan. Sash Alara, Dwyer, San Juan.

June 23.—Sash Emma, Holmes, Skeena. Sash Grappler, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sash Isabel, Sash, Port Townsend. Sash Alert, McKay, West Coast. Sash Ocean Queen, Hook, San Juan. Sash Eagle, Prichard, San Juan. Sash Alara, Dwyer, San Juan.

June 24.—Sash Emma, Holmes, Skeena. Sash Grappler, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sash Isabel, Sash, Port Townsend. Sash Alert, McKay, West Coast. Sash Ocean Queen, Hook, San Juan. Sash Eagle, Prichard, San Juan. Sash Alara, Dwyer, San Juan.

June 25.—Sash Emma, Holmes, Skeena. Sash Grappler, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sash Isabel, Sash, Port Townsend. Sash Alert, McKay, West Coast. Sash Ocean Queen, Hook, San Juan. Sash Eagle, Prichard, San Juan. Sash Alara, Dwyer, San Juan.

June 26.—Sash Emma, Holmes, Skeena. Sash Grappler, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sash Isabel, Sash, Port Townsend. Sash Alert, McKay, West Coast. Sash Ocean Queen, Hook, San Juan. Sash Eagle, Prichard, San Juan. Sash Alara, Dwyer, San Juan.

June 27.—Sash Emma, Holmes, Skeena. Sash Grappler, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sash Isabel, Sash, Port Townsend. Sash Alert, McKay, West Coast. Sash Ocean Queen, Hook, San Juan. Sash Eagle, Prichard, San Juan. Sash Alara, Dwyer, San Juan.

June 28.—Sash Emma, Holmes, Skeena. Sash Grappler, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sash Isabel, S