

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

National Duty and National Privileges.

It would indeed appear to be difficult altogether to avoid the conclusion that the nation to which it is our just pride to belong has fallen grievously, wickedly below her great duty and her great privilege in the matter of colonization.

The subject under to be of earnest—almost of painful interest to me in old years. It seemed to me then that no nation ever had such glorious opportunities of changing its nearly intolerable curses and choking nightmares into blessing and winged angels as Great Britain, by colonizing.

The English mind, we are continually being told, is now thoroughly alive to the importance of colonization; but the question still awaits an answer.

It is not a matter of course that the English mind be fully awake, where in the hoarded wealth of the nation? Where is the fifteen or twenty millions sterling little better than thrown away every year in a futile attempt to regulate a disease for which half the sum would purchase a cure?

Fourth of July—the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Gatherings.

Yesterday morning, from every staff the flag of all nations kissed the breeze in honor of the Birthday of the Independence of the Thirteen Colonies who 'threw off the yoke of George III. and commenced business on their own account, and in ninety and four years have developed into one of the great Powers of the world.

The games led off with the standing and running jumps and the running high leaps, all of which were smartly contested and won by agile looking fellows.

Putting the stone is a favorite game in all the British Isles—a light and heavy stone being used—the expert in the former not always coming off victor in the latter.

The blind race in sacks was most amusing and the stumbling and tumbling of the competitors caused great laughter.

The officers elect of Columbia Lodge will be installed, and on Thursday evening the officers elect of Victoria Lodge will be installed.

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. MUGRAVE attended divine worship at Christ Church on Sunday and partook of the Holy Sacrament.

Police Court.—Yesterday a whisky seller, named Ned Williams, was remanded till today, and a drunken man, for fighting, was bound over to keep the peace.

The bark Alpha will sail from Esquimaux for Portland on Wednesday morning.

The bark Alpha will leave on Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock, for the East Coast.

Our San Francisco Letter.

There is a great suspense about San Francisco news. The usual daily explosion of powder with murderous intent, the ordinary average of country contentions from the baculo counties taken in and done for by the Barbary Coast gentry, the weekly decomposing corpse found floating in the bay, and choked innocent—result of not wisely but too well—discovered in an ash barrel.

Within the past year three steamships have been wrecked on the coast belonging to the North Pacific Transportation Company—the Sierra Nevada, Del Norte and Active, and as in every instance these vessels were lost by keeping too close to the shore, the travelling public are pertinently asking why it is that the Company does not give explicit instructions to their captains to stand further off from land?

Has been the occasion of disgraceful wranglings. Demoralized and Republicanism assembling in force and endeavoring to capture the anniversary for semi-political purposes.

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THE MURDER OF MISS CARRIE DIAMOND.

It was found almost impossible to obtain an impartial jury and two days were spent before the twelve good men and true were empaneled. Miss Diamond kept a millinery store on Kearny street, and was young, good-

looking, wealthy, well-known and much respected. She managed her business with skill and industry and it brought in a large income which was carefully invested.

She was a Frenchman, and a man of neither social position, prepossessing appearance nor mental ability. By one of those strange fascinations or infatuations which no one can explain she allowed him to obtain almost immediate control of both her property and person, and it is alleged he took advantage of the former to borrow large sums of money without giving even any acknowledgment.

The trial has now lasted nine days and will not be concluded until next week.

Several flags were hoisted at half mast, his picture in public institutions draped with mourning and reference was made to his demise by the clergy in their Sunday sermons.

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Vertical text on the far left edge, including 'Vigor', 'Gray Hair to', 'A Dressing which', 'C. Ayer & Co.', 'Pectoral', 'The Cure', 'UNITION', 'Bacon', 'ORNIA', 'DEES & Co.'

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 2nd 1876

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

In a leading article last week our local contemporary undertook the extremely patriotic task of demonstrating the feasibility of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He only succeeded in demonstrating the extraordinary elasticity of his statistical conscience.

From the North West Coast—Reported Rich Diggings on the Skeena. H M surveying steamer Beaver, Capt Pender, arrived from the Northwest Coast at 11 yesterday afternoon. The Beaver has been absent about two months, engaged in surveying the coast of the Mainland.

Mr W Hason came down from Fort Rupert on the Beaver. He is manager of the coal mine near Fort Rupert. The mine is lying idle for want of business.

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Public School Examination. Yesterday the examination of the Public School, Fort street, took place. Commencing at 10 o'clock, it was continued till 3 P.M.

The western terminus of the route between the Atlantic and the East Indies. Thus it will appear that we have a saving in water communication between Europe and Asia of 1000 miles in favor of Montreal and 1400 in favor of Halifax, via the Canadian line, over New York, via the American line.

THE NEGOTIATIONS CLOSED.—It is rumored that a telegram was received by the Government yesterday from the Delegates fully confirming the report contained in our news dispatch a few days ago with respect to a definite scheme for the Confederation of this colony with Canada having been arranged.

EDUCATION.—Judging from some remarks made by a member of the School Board at the examination yesterday, there must be something radically wrong with the management of the educational affairs of this city.

PERSONAL.—Amongst the passengers who leave by the steamer California to-morrow are the Hon F J Barnard and his son, F S Barnard, on business, and expects to return to the States on the first of September.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—A private letter from one of the Government Delegates, received in town, states that they and The Colonial Delegate had been invited to accompany the Governor-General of Canada to Montreal to witness the investiture of Prince Arthur with the insignia of Knighthood of the Order of St Patrick.

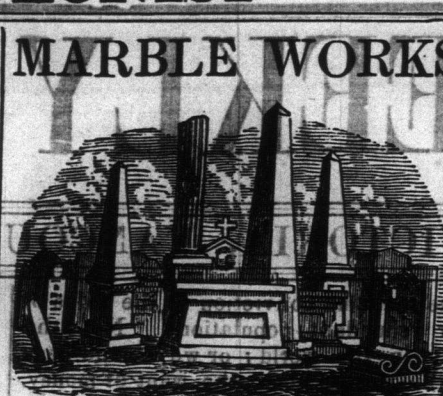
THE EYES OUTRIGGER CREW ARE THEIR CHALLENGERS.—The following letter will fully explain the position of the negotiations pending for a race between the Amateur Boat Club and the Yacht Outrigger crew of Barrard Inlet. It is expected a crew will be arranged at an early date:

VICTORIA, June 18th, 1876. Mr J. BACHARILLAS My Dear Sir—The challenges of the Amateur Boat and Club have notified their reply, and thank them for their courteous offer of the use of any of the boats they mentioned, but as their (the challengers) object was more for the purpose of arriving at some knowledge of the virtue of a new and untried boat, than for a trial of skill, they must decline.

THE PROPPELLER CALIFORNIA, Capt Rogers, returned from Nanaimo yesterday morning. She has on board a quantity of coal for Portland. On the way down she called at the San Juan line kiln, but was prevented taking in any lime by a heavy sea.

THE CARDINAL POINT.—The first interview between the Delegates of British Columbia and the Dominion Cabinet is noticed in the Toronto Globe, and it is said, 'The Delegates desire particularly the early construction of a railway to the Pacific through British territory.' Persons at a distance will naturally take it as a striking illustration of the pervasiveness of public opinion in this community that, at the very moment our Delegates were urging the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway upon the Dominion Government, one of our own newspapers had undertaken the task of convincing all concerned that the thing is Utopian and utterly impracticable.

THE TELEGRAPH FURNISHES A rumor that Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the elder of Victor Noir, is at San Francisco under the name of Stevens. The story is quite improbable.



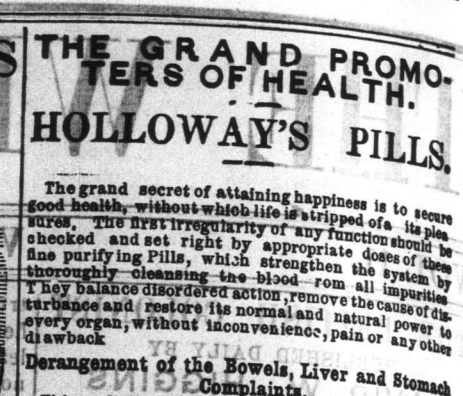
GEO. ROBERTSON Sculptor and Modeler. DEALER IN Italian & American Marble. MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTEL PIECES, TABLE TOPS, COENTER TOPS, FLUMBERS SLABS, ALL KINDS OF. Plain and Ornamental Work. ALL KINDS OF EMBLEMS FOR MONUMENTAL WORK. Photographs inserted in Monuments. Repairing done in Marble, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c., &c. All kinds of Ornamental Work done with Neatness and Dispatch. BUSTS OF THE LIVING OR DEAD. Taken from Studio Portraits. Corner of Yates and Commercial Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

Fare Reduced!! BARNARD'S EXPRESS LINE STAGES. THE FARE FROM YALE TO SODA Creek is reduced to \$4.00. From YALE TO BARKERVILLE (or as far as Stage Road) \$4.00. Through to Soda Creek to Days' Journey \$5.00. Quessell's \$4.00. Barkerville \$4.00. Extra Stages laid on when required. Passengers by Regular Stage must leave Victoria by RIDWAY'S EXPRESS at 11.25 P.M.

For Peace River Gold Mines. NOTICE. ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION on the Fraser river, the steamer VICTORIA and ENTERPRISE will commence their trips in connection with Barnard's Express and Mail Line of Stages. THE STRAINE VICTORIA Will run from Soda Creek to the Canon at Cottonwood, connecting with the ENTERPRISE, which will be placed on the route from the Canon to Fort George, leaving on the 1st of July, 1876. VICTORIA, B. C., Feb 16, 1876.

F. DALLY. Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper Country with a Choice Collection of New Photographic Views of Mountain Scenery and other highly Interesting Subjects. CARTES DE VISITE, GROUPS. The Gallery is situated on Fort street, VICTORIA, B. C.

To the Trade. WE HAVE THIS DAY MATERIALLY REDUCED THE PRICE OF BASS' ALE, No. 3 and India Pale. H. NATHAN, JR., & CO., 4 April 12, 1876. Wharf street.



THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is a mere struggle. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood, removing impurities, and restoring the normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

THE FEMALE'S BEST FRIEND. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the female sex, such as irregularity of the menstrual periods, or any other ailment connected with the female system, this medicine is the most effective remedy. It is a safe and reliable agent, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES. All of Superior Quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, PRESERVED FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED HERRINGS, FRESH AND LOCHTYNE HERRINGS, FRESH AND FINTON HADDOCKS, SOUPS, QUARRELS, TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CLARENCE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAMB PATES, YORKSHIRE PORK PATES, TORQUAYS, BLAXBY, FOLLY, PLUM PUDDING, LEA & PERKINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MARAVILLA COCOA. TAYLOR BROTHERS LONDON. THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true CACAO LINZAS, COCOA indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is the exclusive supply of this continent. Maravilla is the perfect application of their scientific principles to the preparation of cocoa, and is so undeniably superior to the preference of homogenized and cooped-up cocoa, that many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit their taste, after one trial, adopted Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to obtain a reputation for their prepared Cocoa, but without success. Taylor Brothers have achieved an unparalleled success in the sale of their Cocoa, and have secured the highest quality of the article. The original source is 14000 barrels of whisky in possession of Hewitt, Kelly & Co and owned by Ferguson, whisky dealers, and 12000 barrels in possession of Platt & Newton. The bill to prevent the extirpation of the animal in Alaska was passed on the 28th of June. The bill, which passed the day, prevents the extermination of the animal in Alaska and leases the principal fisheries to a Company for two and on such terms as will give the government during that period a revenue of \$3,000,000.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST. Eastern States. WASHINGTON, June 27.—In the tax bill came up. Sherman state Finance Committee had agreed to come tax on gross receipts as now. Sherman offered a new section of the corporation and salaries of officers during the year. Agreed. The tariff section being reached, ment to strike out the duty on oil for coffee was agreed to. The amendment to the paragraph of the closing duties on sugars was rejected to 30.

The death of the Hon David member of the House from North was announced and the Senate in the House, Garfield reported Committee of Conference on the bill, and said he would call it up. The Committee had agreed on forty-five millions additional currency of the three per cent reserve. In the Senate, at evening amendment by Stewart, author Southern Pacific Railroad of Connecticut with the Pacific with a bill was adopted. Also, an amendment, that all iron and steel used purchased in the United States then passed.

The President has withdrawn the bill of Cornell as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In the Currency bill the requirement in San Francisco must be met in New York is removed. New York, June 28.—The passage of the bill is far as the lines are concerned. This apathy a foreboding of what is to come, was predicted some time since. The summer season will prove experienced since the California inaugurated. The rates show signs of being lowered, and guaranteed at 100. There are too many lines for the want. Steamer freights are up, and are lower. The standard freight rates are more active, and reduction in rates; still the rates are above those asked by the market and the latter continue to do fairly. The markets present little ground and there appears to be a disposition of responsible parties to engage in speculative ventures; and current is chiefly restricted to immediate trade.

New York, June 28.—Wheat declined 8 cents in three days owing to showery in England and lower quotations. Freight steady. To-day dull at \$1.30 for No 2 Milwaukee. The French Government has satisfied the crops. No precaution neglected to guard against famine. Wool dull and prices low. The market for wool is not active. The market for wool is not active. The market for wool is not active.

Superintendent of Police Jordan to issue instructions to the police to enforce the law requiring all licenses to be closed between the hours of five o'clock in the morning, and the toxicating liquor be sold or given Sunday. CANANDAIGUA, June 27.—The Executive session to-day refused action on the San Domingo treaty of \$1 to 28. The Senate held a session and on coming to tax bills. The sections relative to the duty on spices was similar. Some further amendments were added to the subject was not concluded. The bill to prevent the extermination of the animal in Alaska was passed to 67.

The statement that Gen Sherman dered the disposition of colored in York county, Virginia, is not the action he ever took was in the action of the Governor Walker, to the President, to notify Gen Canist the civil authorities when of that warranted the intervention of neither has any such disposition taken place. The great California revenue case for the Treasury Department is 18th, 1869, has reached another solution. The original seizure was 14000 barrels of whisky in possession of Hewitt, Kelly & Co and owned by Ferguson, whisky dealers, and 12000 barrels in possession of Platt & Newton. The bill to prevent the extirpation of the animal in Alaska was passed on the 28th of June. The bill, which passed the day, prevents the extermination of the animal in Alaska and leases the principal fisheries to a Company for two and on such terms as will give the government during that period a revenue of \$3,000,000.

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SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In the Senate the tax bill came up. Sherman stated that the Finance Committee had agreed to let all income tax go, but as a substitute retained the tax on gross receipts as now.

Sherman offered a new section to continue the corporation and salaries of government officers during the year. Agreed.

The tariff section being reached, the amendment to strike out the duty on all substitutes for coffee was agreed to. The amendment to strike out the paragraph of the House bill classifying duties on sugar was rejected by 28 to 30.

The death of the Hon David Keaton, member of the House from North Carolina, was announced and the Senate took a recess.

In the House, Garfield reported from the Committee of Conference on the Currency bill, and said he would call it up to-morrow.

The Committee has agreed on an issue of forty-five millions additional currency on the retirement of the three per cent and reduction of currency, and free banking on gold reserves.

In the Senate, at evening session, an amendment by Stewart, authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad of California to connect with the Pacific with a branch road, was adopted.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Cornell as Assistant Treasurer at New York.

In the Currency bill the requirement that banks in San Francisco must redeem their notes in New York is removed.

New York, June 28.—The past week has been unusually quiet so far as the Cape Horn lines are concerned. This apathy in trade is a forerunner of what is to come and which was predicted some time since.

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The company is placed under heavy bonds and penalties for the fulfillment of its contract.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The steamer Alaska and Henry Channing have arrived.

It is reported that the English mission has been offered to Senator Morgan.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 28.—The S P R R Bill has passed the Legislature.

PIERREBURG, June 28.—The most disastrous oil fire which ever occurred here is now raging near Sharpburg Bridge, in the 18th Ward.

New York, June 28.—The Treasury secretary says at the end of the present year it will be found that the Treasury has received \$120,000,000 in customs duties.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Three new cases of aneurism occurred yesterday, two of which proved fatal.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Tariff Commission reported that the tariff bill was fully decided upon, and that the House would act upon it to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the Senate Cameron's motion to reconsider the Texas Pacific R R bill was defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House of Representatives passed the bill to amend the Act of June 22, 1862, to carry into effect provisions of treaty between the United States, China, Japan, Siam and other countries.

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Gov Saloman, of Washington Territory, leaves for the East to-morrow.

H Hyde commenced suit to-day against the North Pacific RR Co on behalf of O D Bates & Co, bankrupts, from whom he claims \$1,000,000 damages.

The U S Treasury gives notice that two thousand United States notes of \$10 each, of date of 1869, from No. 383,000 to No. 383,000, both inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury.

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the Corps Legislatif to-day and referred. The Committee on the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers have decided on a bill.

Bellonnet and Nairmet are appointed First and Second Secretaries to Washington, and will sail with the new Minister in a few days.

The examination of officers of the International Workingmen's Society takes place on the 22nd before the Police tribunal.

ROME, June 16.—The Romanical council will commence the discussion of the last chapter of the infallibility scheme to-day.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, Monday.—The distribution of the valuable works of art abstracted from the library at Christ Church, has been the theme of general conversation at Oxford to-day.

CHARLES DICKENS AND THE THEATRICAL FUND BENEFIT.—The following letter of Mr. Dickens excusing his absence from the London Theatrical Fund will be read with lively interest.

MY DEAR BUCK-TONE.—I send you a duplicate of this note to the Haymarket in case it should miss out of town.

CASTOR OIL TAKEN BY PROXY.—A servant girl was sent a day or two ago to a druggist with a request that he would give her some castor oil.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE of the United States Senate have decided to make a favorable report on the Naturalization Treaty with England.

THE FENIAN GENERAL GLEASON will no longer write "I R A" after his name for fear of its being translated "I Ran Away."

LOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Throughout the year, whether summer heat or winter cold rule the atmosphere, these remedies are always applicable.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR has rheumatism in the right leg. A bill relieving from duty grain imported into France was introduced in

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, describing its benefits for various ailments like blood to the head, skin diseases, and general weakness.

Advertisement for Blackwell's Stores, listing various goods such as tea, coffee, and foodstuffs.

Advertisement for 'The Weekly British Colonist' newspaper, providing details about its publication and subscription rates.

Advertisement for 'The Weekly British Colonist' newspaper, continuing details about its content and circulation.

Advertisement for 'The Weekly British Colonist' newspaper, detailing its history and editorial stance.

Advertisement for 'The Weekly British Colonist' newspaper, providing contact information and further details.

Advertisement for 'The Weekly British Colonist' newspaper, concluding with a final statement or notice.

Reciprocity.

It has all along been our opinion that the present protective and unneighborly policy of the United States must have an end, and that there would ere long be a return to reciprocal commercial relations between that country and British North America.

of the Welland Canal; and that if American commerce wants this enlargement, it may furnish the means to make it.

The Canadian Pacific.

If, in writing upon this subject, two days ago, we made the galled jade of the Standard wince we can assure our readers that it was from no desire to enter upon a profitless, much less a scurrilous, controversy with a contemporary; but because we could not be a silent witness of such a glaring attempt to mislead the public at a critical moment in regard to a question of the most vital importance to the colony.

The Reception.—A signal-gun will be fired by the lookout at Government House when the Sparrowhawk is observed off Raccoe. Upon arrival at Esquimaux a salute in honor of His Excellency will be fired from H. M. S. Zealous and the yards of all the ships manned.

NANAIMO.—In proportion to the amount it contributes to the revenue of the colony, Nanaimo has never come in for a liberal nor even a fair share of public expenditure.

Low Journalism.—The editor of the Standard, who less than a week ago called Mr. Trutch a 'time-server and placeman,' and Dr. Carrall a 'traitor and deserter,' and who made a most impertinent and vulgar allusion to His Excellency, charges The Colonist with 'low journalism.'

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ASSURED.—We have good authority for stating that the Canadian Government has agreed to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway within ten years from the date of the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion.

AGRICULTURE.—The news from the several districts is very encouraging. Before the late rains it was thought the crops would be a total failure, but now they look more promising than in previous years and an extra yield is anticipated.

COURTEOUS.—Messrs. Boscowitz have courteously placed the steam yacht Leviathan at the disposal of the Reception Committee and she will be employed upon the arrival of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk to convey the committee to and from Esquimaux.

THE PRIVATE FORWARD.—The late British gunboat Forward having turned pirate on the coast of Mexico, British interests are likely to suffer there. We accordingly learn that the naval authorities here have in contemplation to dispatch the Ringdove to seize the pirate wherever found.

IMMIGRATION.—Hon. Mr. Trutch, during his stay in England, will arrange a large and comprehensive scheme of immigration for this colony, which will be submitted to the next Council for ratification.

LORD ORIEL.—This gentleman, who, about a year ago, sold out his commission in the army and took to preaching, was, according to latest accounts, engaged, in his mission of peace at Halifax, Nova Scotia, large audiences waiting upon his ministrations.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The sugar market was quiet, the news of the rise at San Francisco not having reached Honolulu. There had been several slight shocks of earthquake at Hilo, but they created no concern, being no 'great shakes.'

We would call the attention of our City Fathers to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk at the foot of Johnson street, the planks having been taken up to remove some buildings, and never have been properly relaid.

In an account of the Licensing Court yesterday we stated that Stephens of Saanich was granted permission to sell liquors, &c., till Thursday next. It should have read—A Verdict's license laid over till Thursday next.

HENLEY'S PICNIC GROUNDS is being beautifully laid out with groves of trees and shrubbery. When completed it will be one of the finest retreats on the coast.

CHAR MONY.—It is reported that the Bank of Montreal will establish a branch in this city coincident with the consummation of Confederation.

H. M. S. ZEALOUS will sail on the 12th inst for San Francisco and the South Pacific station. She will return here early next spring.

THE steamer Constantine arrived at the mouth of the harbor yesterday morning, landed Mr. L. Boscowitz and sailed immediately for Sitka.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The fine residence of Dr. Tuzo was yesterday sold by J. P. Davies & Co. to Capt. T. Pritchard for \$1700. The sale included a quarter acre of ground.

MR. ISADORE KOEHLAND, a former resident and business man of Victoria, died on the 12th June at San Francisco.

THE schooner A. P. Jordan was laid alongside the H. B. Co's wharf yesterday afternoon and will begin discharging to-day.

POLICE COURT.—The only cases in this Court yesterday were those of parties summoned for non-payment of trades license.

THE gunboat Boxer arrived at Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf yesterday afternoon and has her boilers, etc., repaired.

THE California sailed for Portland at daylight yesterday morning. She carried 25 passengers and a full freight.

THE challengers of the 'Amateur' boys crew withdrew their challenge last evening.

THE PELICAN will sail from San Francisco on Tuesday next, 5th inst, for Victoria.

That Banquet.—On the evening of the 24th May the birthday of H. B. M. Queen Victoria was celebrated by the British Benevolent Society by a very excellent feast at the Lick House, at which Mr. Jonbull (as the Gaul hath it) was intelligently assisted by both Jonathan and Sawrey. If Patrick was present he missed the distinguished honor of being detected by News Letter's Society and their guests set down to a generous dinner to which, in the language of the darlings, 'they did ample justice'—a justice strongly suggestive of that extended by a wolf to a lamb without green peas, coffee and cigars.

The President, William Lane Booker, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, then proposed the toast—'The Queen,' with the usual result—which it were weak to describe. 'God save the Queen' was magnificently rendered. The President of the United States' was received with similar honors. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the children were enthusiastically disposed of, when Robt. O. Oakey, Esq., proposed 'The British Empire' in a speech that may be accurately described as handsome. The bumper was turned off to the stirring strains 'Shoo, Fly.' Dr. Pinching proposed 'The United States,' and Columbia was duly hailed. At this point the Rev. Dr. Milburn entered the hall and responded in the best after-dinner speech we ever heard. It has been the misfortune of this man to fall among thieves and be despoiled of his reputation by unimpeachable praise, and by having his physical infirmities made use of to catch pennies. Naturally, we have underestimated him. He is the best talker to whom it has ever been our pleasure to listen. He is an intellectual brick. The President then introduced 'Our Sister Benevolent Societies'—represented by the smooth face of Mr. Porter at his left and the hirsute one of Mr. Swain at his right—and made a happy speech. Response by Mr. Swain, who might have spread it on England a fitle thinner without being accused of angriphobia. Song—'They are Jolly Good Fellows'—which they are. Mr. Porter came back at 'em with the 'British Benevolent Society,' which was amiably responded by the Chairman. Let us take advantage of this little mutual admiration episode to digress to the fair faces in the galleries. It is simply disgraceful to exclude English and American women from public dinners. It is a low and unmannerly custom, begot of barbarism and maintained by the innate boorishness of the Tyrant Man. It is insulting to woman and indefensible upon any grounds of decency. For our part we are always more or less ashamed to participate in these affairs and note the serenity of impudence with which man shuts the dining hall door in the face of his betters, banishing them to the galleries to be pelted with complimentary crusts. Such is nineteenth century civility. To proceed: Somebody misquoted Shakespeare, and then perpetrated the original witicism about woman, who, unable to sail a ship of the line, could always command a smack. [Extravagant delight of ugly female—in the gallery.] Mr. Highton here executed an elaborate puff of the daily press. Drunk standing. Among the half dozen members of the daily press aforesaid, there was not one competent to respond, and the solitary representative of the weekly ditto, not esteeming it any of his business, wouldn't. An actor, Mr. Montgomery, consented to assume the odium and kindly prefaced his remarks with the perfectly transparent fiction that he had at one time belonged to the press himself. Being encored several times, he recited things. 'The Ladies'—another earnest to the women by Mr. Beveridge—the only beverage the darlings

got. [Enthusiastic single gentleman: 'The Ladies; God bless her!'] At this point Mr. Gomer Evans read an essay in which the strong-minded caught it heavy on the nose. After a cornet solo by Mr. Kobler and some well worn songs, the health of everybody was drunk, and after this unmistakable compliment to ourselves we were carried off. It would be unkind to omit mention of the admirable singing of Messrs. Baker, Callaghan, Mayer, and perhaps some others whose names have escaped us. The Secretary of the Society, Mr. McCarrie, added much to the pleasure of all present by his courteous and thoughtful attentions, and the Rev. Mr. Garrett, our chaplain, by a most eloquent speech. Upon the whole, the occasion was one of unbounded good feeling, effervescent patriotism (of the Oligot brand) and inextinguishable fun. All the arrangements were excellent and nothing occurred to detract from the pleasure of every true Briton and every honest-hearted Yankee present. God save the Queen!—San Francisco Newsletter.

Dominion Mail Summary.

Our Canadian exchanges are to the 17th ult. His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur took his departure from Montreal on the 13th. Upon the occasion the Mayor presented an address on behalf of the citizens, to which the Prince returned the following reply:—To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Montreal. Gentlemen,—I should attempt a vain task if I endeavour to express my deep and grateful sense of the kindness with which you, the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, bid me farewell. I can assure you that the recollection of my stay at Montreal will ever remain deeply engraven on my memory. It has been to me one of the happiest periods of my life. Gladly do I avail myself of this opportunity of publicly expressing my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kindly disposition shown towards me by every class on every occasion; and above all am I most anxious to state how fortunate I consider myself in obtaining what I feel to be the highest prize in regard—the warm, and the sincere regard and the good wishes and attachment of a people whom I have learnt to love, and in whose happiness and permanent welfare I am much concerned. In bidding you farewell, I cannot refrain from uttering my earnest wish that the Almighty may watch over and protect this land and preserve its people in peace, piety and prosperity. ARTHUR. A cable despatch was received announcing that the Corporation of the City of London had invited the Volunteers of Canada to participate with those of England in shooting for a silver cup, to be presented by the Corporation. The Canadian press expressed an acceptance of the invitation, as it thinks the Volunteers have no cause to shrink from such a comparison of skill. The health of Sir John A. Macdonald was improving. He was able to sit up a little, and his physician expressed the hope that he would be able to go out to take an airing in the course of a week or ten days. A letter written from Fort Garry alluding to Scott's case, says, 'The poor murdered man Scott they speak of as having been very cruelly used. For a week before he was shot he was put in solitary confinement, in irons, in a room without a spark of fire, and only a small piece of blanket, the thermometer being each day at 40 degrees below zero.' It is stated that the Hudson Bay Company have submitted to Her Majesty's Government a statement of claims for damages arising out of the half-breed rebellion, and that the matter has been referred to the Canadian Government. On the 11th the ceremony of investiture of Prince Arthur with the Order of St. Michael and St. George, by Sir John Young, took place in St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal. The ceremonial was very largely attended, and is alluded to as being highly imposing.

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Imperial Insurance COMPANY Capital, \$10,000,000 INSURES BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES, MERCHANTS, SHIPS, &c., against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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The Fourth of July as a Holiday

There are some who are disposed to take exception to the practice of observing the 4th of July as a holiday in a British colony. At the first blush there does appear to be something paradoxical in the idea; yet we are inclined to think that closer scrutiny will part to it a less anomalous complexion. Regarding in the abstract the historical incidents in commemoration of which the day is observed, it does seem somewhat inconsistent that British subjects should take any active part in the celebration. To them the occasion is rather suggestive of humiliation and discomfiture. Thirteen American colonies rebelled, not without sufficient cause, 'whipped' the Imperial forces, and established their independence. On that grew the two great oceans, divided into the two great continents, divided a continent and does not hesitate to assert a territorial destiny limited only by the seas. Looking, however, beyond the bald historical fact, and regarding that incident in the light of its broader effects and influence upon the civilization of the age, its intimate connection with civil and religious progress will be discovered that what was in the more contracted sense contemplated with feelings of regret has proved a world-wide good and beneficial influence of which our nation in common with others has shared. It is when we ask ourselves in a spirit of candor how much, as Britons, as British colonists, we owe the freer institutions of the present time to that apparently fortuitous and, in some respects really deplorable incident, that one begins to look at the whole matter in a different light. On that day Great Britain was taught a lesson—unpleasant one, a sad and sanguinary one is true, but one which may have more largely instrumental than persons wot of in averting still greater disaster. Looking at the matter in light and remembering that, although enjoying the protection of different flags and different political institutions, we were all rocked in the same cradle at the same breast, taught the same prayer, and to worship the same God in one common language does not appear altogether unbecomingly British subjects in this case should in some measure seek to forget for the occasion those international differences, and unite in a spirit of amity and goodwill with their American fellow citizens in commemorating a day dedicated to the 'Goddess of Liberty.'

Public Works of the Dominion

The following items of statistical fact we glean from the published report of the Minister of Public Works for the Dominion of Canada may not prove altogether uninteresting to our readers. The report covers the year ending 30th June 1869. The total year navigation of the Fond du Lac is estimated to have cost the Dominion \$1,000,000. The canal at St. Marie canal, a little over a mile in length, overcomes a rise of 18 feet, little bit of Canal belongs to the United States but recent events point to the necessity of constructing one on her own side, a work of no great magnitude, which, compared with her canal system, is of this route belonging to Canada are the fine, Barham's, Cornwall, and Welland. Rapid Fall, Galop, and Welland, whose united length is 70 3/4-100 miles, 145 miles, or an average rise of nearly ten feet. Last year Parliament appropriated a considerable sum for the enlarging of the Welland canal, which, through Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, overcomes Lake Ontario and falls of Niagara. The canal Rapids and falls between Montreal and Ottawa route between Montreal and a distance of 246 1/2 miles, are the St. Lawrence, the Rideau, the Chateaufort, the Grenville, and the Rideau. These rivers and 167 feet fall. There are four lumber districts—the Saguenay; the river, the Ottawa, and the Trout River. The slid's, booms, bulkheads, dams, and canals in these districts, with the more immediate view of facilitating the lumber trade, are still under the number of roads are still under the supervision of the Department are, Scotia, 145 miles, and New Brunswick, 609,918,79, and the year's receipts for same were \$272,237,41. That of New Brunswick cost \$4,674, 807,94, and the year for the year were \$182,795,35. During there was an expenditure, under the management of \$28,749,25 for furniture, improvements and in connection with the public buildings at Ottawa.



The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday July 6, 1870.

Wholesale Corruption.

Seldom or ever has the world been called to look upon such a hideous mass of late exhibited in the commercial metropolis of the Great Republic. Not only must there be something rotten in the organization of the Government of New York, but in the public opinion upon which the administration of the system is presumed to rest. It would really seem that the spirit of corruption in its most daring and practical form permeates every class of the body politic. Not only are the Judges and Representatives of the State corrupt, but it would seem that the people who elect them either approve of corruption or are entirely indifferent to it. regard the taking of bribes for decrees to facilitate plunder as ordinary and perfectly legitimate manifestations of self-interest, to be as much expected, in a world like this, as any other form of selfishness or hardness of heart. To such an extent have commercial eccentricities been carried that if a man does not indulge in the spirit of the time in one form he is expected to do so in another. 'No, thank you, I don't smoke,' said Admiral Farragut to a smoking Bishop; 'but,' he added, by way of setting one peccadillo against another, 'I sometimes swear a little.' And so it would appear to be with the commercial conscience of New York. If a man does not receive a bribe he is presumed to give one. If he is not a gold-room 'bull' he is probably a bear. If he does not smoke ten to one he sometimes swears a little. One day we see the Ring absolute masters of the gold market, and therefore of the whole commercial capital of the country. The Ring is broken, but its chiefs come out the masters of the Erie Railway, still millionaires, still owners of the opera house and its appurtenant seductions. The fraud is so shocking, exposure so complete that the Press is compelled to come down upon the Ring, and lookless foreign shareholders in the Erie Railway make an attempt to recover control of their lost property. Mr Burt accordingly arrived in New York, provided with means which in any other country in the world would have enabled him at once to reorganize the railway. But the Ring reorganize, take two members of the dominant party in the city into their circle, and thus safe from municipal interference, including city judges, they forthwith proceed to buy up the State, and the Legislature, in obedience to the Ring, pass Acts for the purpose of cutting shareholders off from all legal redress, and making the Ring immortal for five years. Such is a mere instance, a very imperfect glance; and the question of getting out of this gulf of corruption now presents itself to the thinking American. The best of them admit themselves hopeless of a change, except through the action of the Central Government, the only power in the land strong enough to grapple with such a gigantic evil, and which they hope is still beyond purchase. It is difficult to see a way out of the conclusion that the popular conscience of the State has become more or less tainted with the leprosy. What is to cure a whole people who, with their eyes open, tolerate corruption in their own servants at their own cost; who with a Puritan training, bear unjust judges; who, to take the most favorable of conceivable views, believing in their judges, believing in their members, believing all the charges false, eagerly support journalists capable of such monstrous lying? Their self-interest will not cure them, for their self-interest is already on the side of honesty. They are not repudiating to avoid taxation, but suffering taxation that plunderers may flourish. Their patriotism never was more signally manifested than during the late war, and yet they are allowing the word 'American' attached to any security to depreciate it 30 or 40 per cent. Their leaders are not in fault, for they elect them. Their Press is not in fault, for it tries to re-use them. They have no excuse of an ignorance which may be dispelled, or a prejudice which may disappear. They know the facts, and knowing tolerate them, and their tolerance is for all moral purposes complicity in a form of vice which no State recorded in history has ever tolerated without experiencing its inevitable retribution— anarchy ending in one way or another in government from without.

Turning of the Tide.

There would really appear to be no manner of well-grounded doubt that the tide of events is at length turning in favor of British Columbia, and we are more and more convinced every day that all that is needed in order to secure an immediate return to prosperity is a liberal and active policy on the part of

The Government, combined with a little more self-reliant enterprise and vigorous effort on the part of the people.

The statistical returns which we published the other day point towards such a conclusion; but, most of all, the growing disposition to settle down to agricultural pursuits leads us to believe that brighter days are about to dawn upon the colony. We are happy to learn from the Government Land Office that the applications for land are rapidly increasing, and that amongst the applicants are a number of families and individuals recently arrived from Canada and elsewhere. Amongst the passengers by the last steamer was a Canadian family of nine persons, who have come with the fixed purpose of making this colony their home, and who have by no means come empty-handed. Others have arrived from the same country within the past fortnight, with considerable means at their disposal, with a view to investing in this colony. Now, although this is a slow process by which to fill up the waste but fertile places, it is sure. We regard these, however, more in the light of the first drops which precede the shower, and Confederation, with the establishment of a line of British steamers between this colony and San Francisco and the inauguration of those public works which must be the immediate result of the political change will constitute the lever which is to raze the wall that has so long shut out population—open the windows for the shower. In all such matters, however, let both Government and people profit by past, dear-bought experience. We have all a disagreeable recollection of bygone times when great waves of population rolled in upon these shores, but only to recede like the ocean tide, scarcely leaving a sediment to mark its path. Those seeking homesteads must have every reasonable facility extended to them; for it is to be remembered that they are worth a thousand dollars a head to the country, even should they come to us with empty pockets. No pains should be spared on the part of those gentlemen who conduct the affairs of the Land Office in helping these would-be settlers to find that of which they are in search. Indeed, we are greatly disposed to think that the Department would not be doing one whit too much if it furnished to these newcomers a person fitted to act as a guide to conduct them to the most likely localities, and to aid them in selecting and marking out their pre-empptions. Not only would such services be of the greatest use to people altogether strange to the country, but such attentions could not fail to exert a most salutary influence.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE 'COLONIST'

DELEGATES AT OTTAWA.—An Ottawa paper of the 5th has the following:—Messrs J S Helmcken, R W W Carrall, and J W Truett, the delegates appointed by the Government of British Columbia to treat with the Dominion Government for the admission of that colony into the Dominion upon terms agreed upon by the Legislative Council of the colony, arrived in Ottawa yesterday. They waited upon the Governor-General in the afternoon, and were introduced to the Privy Council by Sir G E Cartier. It is understood that the Government will enter upon the consideration of the terms of union they propose on Monday, and we trust that a determination will be speedily arrived at for the admission of British Columbia into our Confederation, thus making the Dominion stretch from ocean to ocean. We may mention that Mr H B Seelye, correspondent of the Victoria British Colonist, is also at Ottawa, watching the progress of the negotiations. Mr Seelye is a man of ability and progressive views, and possesses a large knowledge of the country, so that his presence at Ottawa cannot fail to be beneficial to the colony.

LEACH RIVER AND DISTRICT

will be well examined by prospectors for gold and silver this summer. Mr Hooking and party have been gone a week; another party are examining Jordan River for gold; and Messrs Nellis and Glover, two Cariboo miners, started yesterday to overhaul the stony bosom of Leach river. That district is rich in mineral and when the fountains burst from which the nuggets so often poked up there shall have been reached there will be lively and merry times once more on Kennedy Flat.

THE MAINLAND TELEGRAPH

—Mr Lamb sailed yesterday on the Enterprise for the Mainland to superintend the reconstruction of the telegraph line. It is expected that in the course of a month telegraph communication between the Island and Cariboo will be restored, when the public of Victoria will be daily placed in possession of all events of interest that may transpire from time to time in the remotest corners of the colony.

THE NEW PUGET SOUND STEAMER

Alda is expected to arrive from Port Townsend tomorrow. She is about the size of the Enterprise and is commanded by Capt Morrison, formerly of the Eliza Anderson.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

is soon to visit Montreal and invest Prince Arthur with the insignia of knighthood of the Order of St Patrick, conferred upon him by the Queen.

MR MOTLEY, AMERICAN MINISTER

at the Court of St James, has been recalled, and it is reported Mr Morgan will succeed him.

Letter from Cowichan.

From an Occasional Correspondent. In an item in your paper, entitled 'School Matters at Cowichan,' it is said 'much dissatisfaction was expressed that non-residents were exempt from the school tax, a large proportion of the best lands in the district being held by speculators, &c.' I am aware of only six good lots held by speculators and one of them is rented to a party who occupies the land. Some of the worst land in Cowichan is held by speculators who have paid one pound sterling per acre, and pay their road tax. The 'hard-working settler' should not covet his neighbor's property, as \$960 has been voted Cowichan for school purposes, while Victoria only gets \$430. How much Cowichan deserves double I will endeavor to show. At another school meeting, held at Cowichan South on the 15th inst. for the purpose of forming a second school district to the south of Cowichan river so as to obtain the second grant of \$480 (although there are only some half-dozen children over six years of age fit to go any distance on our rough trails), a tax of two dollars on each household was voted, and then the parents—well-to-do settlers—voted the maximum tuition fee of two bits for each scholar per month. As Dominic Sampson would say, 'Pre-deguss'! By the per annum, including poll tax, and will attempt to wheedle the Government out of the grant. Why not put a sum in the Estimates to provide Chinamen and scoundrels to take these large, two-bit scold people's children to school? In writing this I wish to show the fallacy of the dogma 'that it is the duty of the State to educate the children.' It is the duty of the State undoubtedly to assist, and in this country it is a necessity, but the parent ought to feel that he is responsible and, to his utmost ability, that it is his duty to educate his children. Here we have a liberal grant voted us by the Legislature, and the parents—although thriving settlers and some of them, comparatively speaking, wealthy—want to tax anything and everybody to raise the money necessary to obtain the Government grant, but are only willing to contribute two bits a month for each child themselves. In a couple of years there will be children sufficient to make a good attendance and the parents alone will be able, if willing, to contribute the necessary amount to obtain the grant. HALO HURRO!

Our Special Delegate at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, June 3d, 1870.

The papers this morning announce the arrival of the Delegates at Toronto yesterday, and to-day they will probably reach this city.

At present I have but little to say in the matter of the delegation as it has as yet not become a subject of much discussion in this city. I will say, however, that so far as I observe, action with British Columbia is an important thing in Canada. I have had an opportunity of conversing with a few of the leading men in the Government, and, without an exception, there seems a strong desire for union and a seeming inclination to deal most liberally toward us, and with the exception of two or three clauses in the terms, the conditions, no doubt, will be considered as reasonable. The 2d clause, fixing the population at 120,000, sec 13, defining the number of members and senators, will meet with opposition; and sec 15, containing the present form of government in British Columbia, will never be consented to without some strong and safe provision against its continued operation. The Government of the Dominion district and decidedly objects to governing any colony from Ottawa. Each Province, they say, must manage its own local government. This is the rule laid down and which has been acted upon in the case of Manitoba, to which new Province they have given an entire responsible government.

The telegraph and press have given you all the important and exciting news of the day. The Fenian raid has completely subsided with no other effect than that of proving the Fenians to be a pack of miserable cowards and giving Canada an opportunity of displaying her efficiency and alacrity in defending her borders from invasion by numbers infinitely more formidable than the so-called Army of the Irish Republic. The political changes and appointments you probably also have been advised of. Adam G Archibald, of Nova Scotia, will go to Manitoba as Governor. Dr Tupper is expected to take the office of Receiver General, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr Kenny to the Governorship of Nova Scotia. Other changes are expected to be made soon.

Sir John A MacDonald is lying very sick.

His recovery is considered somewhat doubtful, and in case of his death Sir Geo. Cartier is looked upon as the Premier. It may now say a word about the capital. Ottawa is of itself a fine and prosperous city, its population is 25,000 and increasing rapidly. The buildings generally are of the most substantial character, being chiefly of a beautiful, variegated limestone which is abundant and easily quarried. The Parliament buildings which are of this stone, are magnificent and would do credit as public buildings to any country; but the chief and most substantial feature of interest here are the mills and factories on the Chaudiere Falls of the Ottawa river, and situated just on the verge of the city. The quantity of lumber manufactured here is almost marvellous—not less than 200,000,000 feet per annum. One mill alone, Mr Purdy's, cuts at the uniform rate of 250,000 per day. The lumber from these mills is shipped to the United States, where it is met with a duty of \$1 50 per M. Mr Eddy has a factory here for the supply of palisades and matches, which has driven everything American of that stamp out of the markets of Canada. There is a spirit of independence, both local and national, among the people of Ottawa, which it would be difficult to find among any other people. Confederation and consolidation of British North America has become a talisman of inspiration to urge them on to independence and power.

I have something to write about the school system of the place, which I will reserve for another letter. To-morrow I intend to visit the schools. Mr Waddington is here working up his

railroad scheme. He is quite as sanguine of success as he ever was. The old gentleman is dreadfully afflicted with gout, with which he is now confined to his bed.

More soon. P.S.—The Delegates have just arrived. I have not seen them but shall do so this evening.

The Urbridge Murder.

The terrible calendar of modern crime furnishes no parallel to this barbarous murder at Urbridge, England. We can scarcely match it by referring even to that tale of horror which Edgar Poe has constructed on the theory of certain murders committed by a baboon. The slaughter of the Kinok family was executed with a well-defined purpose and according to a pre-arranged method. The butchery of the Marshalls in the English outrage was apparently the result of a deep-laid scheme of vengeance. Once entered within the fatal circle, the murderer in this case had no alternative but to kill every human being in the house, and it is evident that no compunctions restrained him in his fearful work.

The scene of the murder was a neatly kept brick cottage, divided from a pleasant rural lane by a strip of garden; attached to the cottage was a smithy, in which the daily toil of the master of the house was carried on. The wedding of Mary Ann Marshall, was arranged to come off on Tuesday, the 24th May, and her brother Emanuel, of whose household she was a member, was hard at work late on Saturday night before so that he might better afford the time to assist at the marriage ceremony. It seems probable that the smithy forge was kept glowing, and that the strong man was still intent on his labors when the gray dawn of Sunday morning began to break. Probably while the finishing strokes of his labor were resounding from the anvil, the door was softly pushed open, and an assassin creeping up behind his victim snatched up a hatchet and dealt him a savage blow on the back of the head. The stroke was not fatal, for there were marks on the earthen floor of a struggle which may have been short, but was intense in its energy and despair. The murderer triumphed, and the work which was begun with the hatchet was ended with a sledge hammer. Some strange and startling cry appears to have penetrated to the room of the wife sleeping within the cottage, for she was found with her gown hurriedly drawn over her night dress and bearing the marks of fatal blows which she had received on the spot where she was met by the murderer of her husband as she was hurrying into the smithy. Another death-dry must have resounded through the house and aroused the young woman who was to have been a bride in two days more, but who was felled as she reached the bottom of the stair by the already blood-stained hatchet. The old grandmother of seventy-seven had roused the three little children, who slept in the room beside her, and clutching the youngest in her arms, sought safety in the kitchen. But the assassin, filled with an appetite for slaughter, and moved with the determination to destroy every member of the family against which he wished to be revenged, struck down both age and youth with wild and relentless rage.

Such is the nearest approach to a probable narrative that can be gleaned from the scattered details afforded by the testimony of those who found the bodies and from the description of visitors to the spot. The murderer seems to have locked himself in with his victims, and with a fiendish determination to have proceeded leisurely to hide the bodies from outside observation. After dressing himself in some of the clothes of the murdered man, and taking his watch and chain, he quietly left himself out at a window and took the road to the neighboring town of 7 o'clock in the morning. The neighbors thought the smith and his family had gone on a journey and the door was not broken in until Monday.

There is very little doubt that this fearful crime was committed by brother of poor Marshall, and that the motive was revenge. Marshall had caused this brother to be sent to Australia about eighteen years ago on account of his dissolute mode of life. All this time the exile has been nursing his scheme of vengeance. It seems more like a scene out of a 'sensation' play than a tragedy of real life. The man sent to Australia suddenly returns, and gradually makes his way through England to the village where his brother lived. Sometimes he was arrested by the Police as a tramp—sometimes he was lodged in jail for committing petty robberies. But whatever happened to him the fierce flame of vengeance never subsided in his heart. He pushed on until he saw the homestead of his brother, and then he began his worse than hellish work, having pity upon none but fastening his onward hands with the blood of young and old in one common laughter. The passion of revenge is accountable for many terrible crimes, but for none more terrible than this. For eighteen long years, 16,000 miles away from his home, this murderer had cherished his burning desire for vengeance. His hour came and nothing less than the annihilation of an entire family would satisfy him: His niece, his sister-in-law, his own mother, brother and sister, all fell beneath his murderous axe. It is believed that no one is left alive who can identify him. When he was sent to Australia he was a lad of nineteen. He is now thirty-seven and there must be great changes in his appearance. There is still a sister living and there is some slight probability that she will be able to identify him. In any case the wretch cannot escape the gallows. No 'political influence' will enable him to cheat the law. The key of the murdered man's house has been traced to him, and he was arrested dressed in the murdered man's clothes. Even the advocates for the abolition of capital punishment would probably find it hard to plead for mercy for this miscreant.

A CHANCE FOR BARAINS IN CLOTHING.

A. Gilmore, Yates street, near Government, has commenced to sell off his entire stock of ready-made clothing. At cost, to close out that branch of his business, as he intends to confine his attention to MERCHANT TAILORING. Garments of every description made to order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices.

Our Special Delegate at Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 6, 1870.

On Friday the Delegates arrived in this city. They made several stops on the way, and speak of being treated most cordially wherever they were known. At Woodstock, the native place of Dr Carrall, they had a warm reception. The Mayor of the town with his Council welcomed them heartily and entertained them in the evening at a banquet. To Dr Carrall, especially, this was no doubt exceedingly gratifying. The Delegates speak of the people in all the towns of Canada through which they passed as being strongly in favor of immediate union with British Columbia.

Almost immediately after the arrival of the Delegates at Ottawa they called upon the Governor General, who referred them to Sir George Cartier, who, in consequence of the illness of Sir John A. Macdonald, is the Acting Premier. Sir George Cartier introduced to the members of the Cabinet who were at the time in Council. After a short and preliminary interview a meeting was arranged for Monday the 6th, for the opening of the conference relating to the subject of the delegation. The Hon. Joseph Howe then took the Delegates in charge for the rest of the day, gave them a dinner and entertained them at the Rideau Club, Sir Francis Hincks and Hon S L Tilley joining them in the evening.

To-day at 2 o'clock, the real labors of the Delegation will commence. Sir Geo Cartier, Sir Francis Hincks and Hon S L Tilley have been selected to conduct the conference with the Delegates, and I think British Columbia has cause to be thankful that the matter is in such good hands on the Dominion side. They are all three men of the most large and liberal views, and strongly wedded to a complete federation of British North America.

So far as the public mind is expressed in these upper provinces there is a strong feeling in favor of immediate extension to the Pacific, and toward British Columbia a liberal feeling is entertained in a general sense. The terms which our Delegates are about to discuss with the committee have not been fairly before the public, nor do I think the members of the Government generally have given them much consideration. It is therefore difficult to say how far the terms may be acceptable to the views of the people here. So far as the minds of the leading members of the Cabinet can be unofficially obtained, they will give to British Columbia the largest benefits and the most liberal conditions that they feel they can carry through Parliament. I may say here that I have no doubt about there being quite a disagreement between the Committee and the Delegates on the question of the form of government. None with whom I have conversed with regard to the terms of union, whether in or out of the Government, but have expressed the most undigested feeling of surprise at such a proposition as that contained in the 15th section of the terms, and there is little doubt that the delegates will find it necessary to apply for instructions to modify that clause.

I will try and keep you informed of the progress of the great question. I am negotiating with the agents of the telegraph lines in order to make arrangements to send you a short daily or twice weekly report. If I succeed according to my anticipations, you will hear from me more speedily than by mail.

A few words about Canadian matters and I will close.

Sir John A. Macdonald is still very sick, but strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. Sir George Cartier is looked upon as the only man who can supply the place of Sir John in case of his death or resignation. The Cabinet has undergone a number of changes and more are likely to take place soon. Adams G Archibald, of Nova Scotia, will go to Manitoba as Governor. Kenny is Governor of Nova Scotia. Howe is Secretary of the Privy Council. Lupper is Receiver General and Atkins Secretary of State. The Cabinet is strong and commands the confidence of the Dominion.

The late Fenian raid has caused a strong feeling of resentment towards the United States Government. It is said that Sir George Cartier is preparing a strong report of the matter for the Colonial Office, calling upon the Imperial Government to demand protection for the future and restitution for the past from the Government of the United States. You will see the Dominion papers on this point.

John O'Connor, M P for Toronto, has written an excellent article on this Fenian raid. It is in the Times of to-day, is addressed to the Governor General and is most telling. You will see it.

June 7th.—The Delegates met the Cabinet Committee yesterday and entered upon their work. Nothing has transpired as to how the terms were viewed by the committee. The Delegates express themselves much pleased with their kind reception and courteous treatment, and are fully impressed with the fact that they have to deal with gentlemen of the highest type. A second conference will be held to-day at 3 o'clock. Considerable interest is beginning to be manifested among the people as to the result of the pending negotiations.

MARAVILLA COCOA—For Breakfast—The Globe says—

Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for 'Cocoas,' but we dub whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs Taylor-Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this, finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other 'Cocoa in the market.' Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the 'Maravilla' Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths 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—Briek Lane, London. Law Sat. 17.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated Coffee. The best on the Coast, Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

The Result.

It would neither be wise nor useful, in the absence of more specific information, to speculate upon the presumed result of the negotiations just concluded at Ottawa for the admission of British Columbia into the Confederated British American family. It is known that terms of union have been agreed upon which, if not quite equal in every respect to those carried to Ottawa, are at least of such a character as to meet the cordial approbation of the British Columbia Delegates. Here we have at least sufficient information to justify the belief that Canada is fully prepared to admit this colony upon fair and equitable terms; and that is all we have a right to expect; it is all that Canada has a right to grant. With this knowledge let us for the present 'rest and be thankful.' But while awaiting fuller developments there is one feature of the case which would appear to invite remark, and to it we may be permitted to direct attention for a little. From information already received it would appear that in Canada there were none to be found either in the Government or out of it, willing to approve or endorse the fifteenth section of the Government scheme. Talking about the fifteenth section reminds one of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which has recently formed the subject of so much attention in the neighboring country; and it might be considered altogether unworthy of remark that our fifteenth section, like their Fifteenth Amendment, concerns the constitutional liberties and political rights of the people. The section to which we allude reads as follows:—'The Constitution of the Executive authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' continue as existing at the time of Union, until altered under the authority of the said Act.' In order to a proper understanding of this section it must be read in the light of the message with which the last Session of the Legislative Council was opened. It will be remembered that in the message in question His Excellency the Governor intimated that he had applied to Her Majesty's Government for power to make certain constitutional changes in the Legislative branch, by which the people would be entitled to elect a majority of the members of that body. It was intimated, at the same time, that the unofficial element in the Executive would be increased. It was with the new constitution the principal outlines of which were thus dimly foreshadowed, that the fifteenth section proposed to carry the colony into the Dominion. A very decided exception was taken to such a proposition by the Liberal section of the Council, and a debate arose thereon which occupied three days. The position taken by the official members, followed by three of the representative members, was that the people would substantially enjoy representative government under the new constitution, and that they would possess in it the ready means, under the provisions of the British North America Act, by which to obtain further constitutional privileges. On the other hand it was contended by the Liberals that the vagueness of the intimation contained in the Governor's message did not warrant the conclusions arrived at by the official members of the House as to the nature of the new constitution and the powers which the people would possess thereunder. It was argued that the composition of both branches under it might be such as to stifle the voice of the people, at least in one parliamentary term of four years, and that, while the British North America Act contained provisions which Provincial Governments might effect constitutional changes, the people of British Columbia, laboring under constitutional disabilities not contemplated by that Act and not existing in any other Province, might find themselves wholly unable to take advantage of the provisions. It was, moreover, urged that upon every principle of just, justice and policy, the people of British Columbia should be put in immediate and full possession of the only true form of Government fitted for an Anglo-Saxon community. It was claimed that not only were the powers of self or responsible government the common rights of the people, but that the enjoyment of these rights under Confederation was essential to contentment and prosperity, and that the Government was warned against bringing about or attempting to bring about union with Canada upon any basis which would place the people of British Columbia upon a lower political level than that occupied by the people constituting the other Province of the Dominion. The government members were inexorable. The Liberals were firm. The House divided and the fifteenth section was sustained by a vote of 14 to 6. The result was a victory, only three elected members having gone with the Liberals, and two of three occupying seats in the Executive. The Government was warned during and after the three days' debate that Canada would not accept the people of British Columbia as political serfs,—that if we were mean enough to content with such a position they would least object to the introduction of such a amendment. The sequel would appear to justify the prediction. In what particular form the Delegates and in what way it was met by them, most of all, is not yet known here; but of this there can be no doubt. Canada wants no serf political incapables. Even the half-breed of Manitoba have received full political enfranchisement, although they did not vote to ask for it. Shall the people of British Columbia be content with less? Will Canada ask them to accept less—permit them to occupy a lower position? Certainly not. Let the people prepare, then, to take their true



By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

New York, June 29—A special Washington dispatch remarks that the Kansas B bill is virtually defeated this session.

San Francisco, June 29—The House of Delegates to-day, by a vote of 80 to 19, struck out sections of the school bill requiring separate schools for the two races.

New York, June 30—A company has been formed in this city to oppose the present ice monopoly.

Chicago, June 30—The Times' Washington special says the Republican Congressional Committee have been fully organized for a fall campaign for the election of Congressmen.

Berlin, June 17—Hero Habner, sent by the Prussian Government to inspect the gold mines in the southern part of Africa reports that they are worthless.

London, June 17—Lord Penzance has given his decision invalidating the will of the late Samuel Morton, of Liverpool, who left his fortune to Dr Gosman the Catholic Bishop, ruling that the proofs of the incapacity of the deceased to make a will were conclusive.

The Dublin Freeman approves of treating the Fenian raiders on Canada with all legal severity. If an American jury can be found to convict them, they should be sentenced to the utmost penalty of the law.

Washington, June 30—In the Senate Foneroy introduced a bill authorizing the Alabama, Chattanooga and Nashville, and Memphis and North Louisiana and Texas Railroad to consolidate for the purpose of forming a junction with the Pacific Railroad at Marshall, and granting to said Railroad seven sections of land per mile.

Paris, June 29—The French Monetary Commission has decided that gold is the only legal tender and that the new gold 25 franc pieces of France be assigned in value to the British sovereign and the American half-dollar.

Dispatches from Rome contradict the report that the vote on infallibility will be postponed and state that it probably will be taken up to-day and the promulgation of the new doctrine to-morrow.

It is said that the Emperor and Generals Prim and Serrano acquiesced in the abdication of Isabella on condition that no prince of the House of Orleans should succeed to the throne.

Portland, June 29—The Oregon Steam Navigation Company's steamer Onocenta passed over the Cascade Falls in its style at noon to-day.

Weather pleasant to-day and every prospect of it finally clearing up.

San Francisco, June 30—The flour market is quiet at the following rates for city brands, other brands selling at 25 and 50 cents less—Superfine in sks, 106 lbs, \$5 37 1/2 @ 35 50. Extra \$6 12 1/2 @ 25.

Wheat—\$1 70 @ 1 85—small lots choice if sold would bring \$1 90 from city millers. Barley—Extremes are \$1 17 @ 25. Oats—Firm at \$1 65 @ 25.

Potatoes—Mission \$1 50 @ 1 75—Half Moon Bay \$1 65. Onions—Sales 300 red and silver skins in lots at \$1 15 @ 25 per 100 lbs.

Rice—Last sales from the West at \$1 95—quotable at \$1 95 @ per 100 lbs. Buck wheat—No demand. Price nominal at \$4 per 100 lbs.

The steamer Pelican will return to Victoria, sailing hence July 5th at 4 p.m. Arrived—Ship David Hodley, Nanaimo. Sailed—Bark Zephyr, Stellacoom; barkentine Grace Roberts, Port Ludlow; brig Tanner, Seabeck.

San Francisco, June 30—It is reported that the person taken for Prince Bernier Bonaparte is a wealthy Italian nobleman closely resembling him, who is traveling incognito as Stevens, going round the world via Japan and China. His resemblance to Bonaparte and the fact of his having a letter of credit for \$50,000 is said to have led to the mistake. On the other hand, parties who profess to know offer to bet money that he is the Prince.

Russell's Weekly and Wash. Graham, who arrived here by the steamer Pelican yesterday, having been shipped from Victoria as means of escape from the Emperor. He is allied with the pilot boat two Fishery which was getting a pilot on board. The Fishery is damaged to the extent of \$1600.

London, June 23—Chapman, the publisher of Dickens' works, publishes a statement that all of Dickens' story of The Mystery of Edwin Drood has been written. The story will be published as far as written, and no one will be permitted to finish it. The Times' mystery article says American Exchange tends downward (f) owing to the

prospects of the grain trade and the completion of arrangements for the repayment of the dividends of the Hudson Bay Co, which had been suspended owing to the difficulties in the Pembina region.

Madrid, June 29—In the Cortes yesterday a resolution prohibiting punishment by the lash was offered and carried.

Cork, June 22—Serious riots occurred here yesterday. The masters had recently hired a great number of German tailors, displacing the Irish. A meeting of the Irish tailors was held and a strike resolved upon at once. Yesterday afternoon the Irish tailors stopped work and soon afterwards the rioting began. The strikers attacked the shops of the employers. The police charged on the rioters and succeeded in restoring order. A number of citizens who volunteered to aid the police were stabbed. Everything is now quiet and many arrests have been made.

London, June 16—In the case of Hill vs. Rebbs wherein the inheritance to the property of the late N. W. White of Yorkshire, amounting to £200,000 sterling, was claimed by a daughter born in New York, the claim is barred by proof of a valid Scottish marriage previous to that in New York.

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Evans, formerly publisher of Dickens' works, is dead.

London, June 23—Vice-Admiral Robinson and Naval Constructor Reed, have been notified that their resignations, tendered yesterday, will not be accepted.

Paris, June 22—The trials of members of the International Society of Workingmen for complicity in the late riot began this morning. Nothing important has been elicited thus far. Thirty-eight members are accused.

New York, June 22—The letter of Goldwin Smith, replying to Disraeli's anonymous assault upon his character in 'Lothair,' has created a very decided sensation. The London papers of June 21st, without exception, have something to say of it.

The News says: 'Oward is the word which is not ordinarily applied to Disraeli, but he has earned it in this case; and, write and wriggle as he may, he cannot escape the strong hand of public opinion which brands him with it.' The Telegraph indulged in a number of sketches from day to day of the two gentlemen who are the favorite aversion of each other.

The Times observes that Smith has shown his accustomed lack of wisdom by appropriating to himself one of the least flattering characters sketched in 'Lothair,' and adds that public curiosity would be much relieved if the prototypes of 'Patrick' and 'Pinto' would also reveal themselves.

Paris, June 23—The Princes of Orleans have addressed a letter to the Deputies of the Corps Legislatif, on the occasion of a ion made by the Marquis de Piet, relative to a bill of the Princes of both branches of the Bourbon family. They say: 'In the presence of this proposition we cannot keep silence, since 1848 we have protested against the law which excluded us, nothing has justified that exile since and we come to renew our protest. It is not grace that we demand, it is our right, a right which belongs to all Frenchmen and of which we are deprived. It is our country which we ask for, which we love and which our family has loyally served, and from which none of our traditions separate us and whose name alone ever causes our hearts to beat, a thing can replace our absent country.'

Paris, June 25—It is reported credibly that the Emperor has had another attack of rheumatism brought on by a sudden change in the temperature. The weather to-day is chilly.

Ledru Rollin has arrived and is expected to report on the petition of the Orleans Princes, to be presented to the Chambers on the 23rd July. Paris journals confirm the report that the Government has refused permission for the Princes to return, at least at present.

London, June 22—Large deputations of London workmen yesterday waited on Mr Forster, who explained and defended the Education Bill now before Parliament.

The new docks at Table Bay are completed.

Paris, June 26—The Emperor is advised by his physicians to go for three weeks to the Contriville mineral baths, which have long been famous for curing diseases of the bladder.

Le Prie, June 26—Alvah, Lord of Memphis, was sentenced to four years imprisonment for aggravated assault on the American consul here.

Paris, June 26—The Spanish Cortes, before the final adjournment, passed a bill for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies, differing from Senor Moreno's original project in the following respect: All slaves over 60, instead of 65, years of age shall be emancipated immediately. Deceased. The guardianship held by their former masters over slaves born since 1868 ceases on proof of abuse or castigation on part of the master, or upon the marriage of the slave. Children under 14 years of age are to go with their mother. Married couples shall not be separated and punishment by the lash is absolutely prohibited.

Provision will be made by supplementary legislation to meet such cases as may neither be covered by this bill nor left to the discretion of the Government.

Manitoba Lake, which has given a title to the Province formed out of the Red River region, derives its name from a small island from which, in the stillness of night, issues a mysterious voice, though there is no real mystery about it.

On no account will the Obijwaye approach or land upon this island, supposing it to be the home of the Manitobean, the speaking God. The cause of this curious sound is the beating of the waves on the shingle or large pebbles lining the shores. Along the northern coast of the island there is a long low cliff fine grained compact limestone, which, under the stroke of the hammer, clinks like steel. The waves beating on the shore at the foot of the cliff cause the fallen fragments to rub against each other, and to give out a sound resembling the chiming of distant church bells.

This phenomenon occurs when the gales blow from the north, and then, as the winds subside, low, wailing sounds, like whispering voices, are heard in the air.

English travellers assert that the effect is very impressive, and have been awakened at night under the impression that they are listening to church bells.

I read a few details of the voting which are authentic and talking to-day to one of the imperial household, through whose hands all such affairs must pass, I said I supposed they were all high spirits. 'Yes,' said he, 'we have a million more votes than we expect.' But I suggested that the voting of the army and navy led a good deal to be desired. 'Yes,' he then confirmed what I had said before, 'that is, that it is very difficult to judge of the voting of a ship or regiment. Sailors and soldiers are very apt to think that their ship or regiment is the one that must be restrained, and they act accordingly. One man-of-war, for instance, voted 'No' by a large majority because the day before the polling they had notice that the ship was to be paid off and as a result the men wished not to go. In regimental voting 'No' is not against the Emperor, but against a unpopular colonel, a disliked captain or a hated non-commissioned officer. 'Never mind how they vote,' added my friend, 'you will see that they are always ready to resist the 'No' could hardly be restrained from bringing on the people last week.'—Paris Correspondent.

MEASUREMENTS—It must be a source of gratification and pride to the inventor, after years of study and toil, to have success crown his efforts, and to know his labors are appreciated. This is especially the case with Dr. Walker's Vegetable Preparation, which is composed of purely vegetable preparations, free from any artificial ingredients that is possible for the medical intelligence and skill of our times to produce.

New Zealand to California, Greeting.

THE PREMISES OF NEW ZEALAND ADDRESSING GOV. HAIGHT—CONGRATULATIONS ON THE NEW STRAITS LINE—FRIENDLY TENDERS AND PRESAGES.

The following interesting communication has been received by Gov. Haight from the Colonial Government of New Zealand:

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, WELLINGTON, 25th March, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor of California, Sir.—The Government of New Zealand cannot allow the steamer which is to commence the new line of mail communication with California to depart without bearing with it on behalf of this Colony a warm and cordial expression of congratulations and rejoicing that a monthly communication with the great State over which you preside. I can assure you the inhabitants of New Zealand view with much pleasure the prospect of close and friendly relations with the inhabitants of California, to which they anticipate the mail service will lead. They hope, moreover, that commercial results beneficial to both countries will arise.

I have ventured to think that the public records of New Zealand will not be without interest to you and send you those mentioned in the enclosed letter.

I shall be very glad to forward to you any of our productions or plants which you may desire to receive, and we shall value as a great addition to our Parliamentary Library such of the public records and acts of California as you are able to spare.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant, WILLIAM FOX, Premier.

One style of journalism is illustrated in the following paragraph, which appeared in the Keithsburg Observer, under the heading of 'Obituary'—'About two and a half years ago we took possession of this paper. It was then in the very act of pecking out, having neither friends, money, nor credit. We tried to breathe into it the breath of life; we put into it all our own money and everybody else's we could get hold of, but it was no go; either the people of Keithsburg don't appreciate our efforts, or we don't know how to run a paper. We went into business with confidence, determined to run or bust. We have busted. Daring our connection with the Observer we have made some friends and numerous enemies. The former will have our gratitude while life lasts. The latter we affectionately requested to go to the devil.'

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

GLOBE HOTEL.

DOMINION HOTEL.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. G. MASON CONDUCTS THE ABOVE.

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GLOBE HOTEL.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED.

June 29—Sch. Matilda, Wharton, Burrard Inlet.

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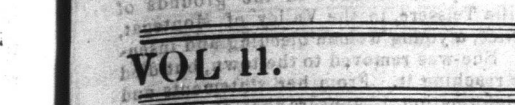
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June 29—Sch. Matilda, Wharton, Burrard Inlet.

ARRIVED.

June 29—Sch. Matilda, Wharton, Burrard Inlet.

THE WASHINGTON



War in Europe.

Another European war! What tellect can adequately gauge the imp of these terrible words? Ten million war with all the modern improvement will be more like an earthquake, a collision of planets, the crash of worlds. There was once war in Heaven. It will be more like that. It is just two years since men asserted that the age war had passed, that Europe was last to enter on a millenium, during which armaments would be abandoned and fleets allowed to rot in quiet. In no period of the world's history equal progress been made in the science of warfare, whether by sea or land. Within that short period a number of regular soldiers has been nearly quadrupled; the standard of an efficient army has risen from a hundred thousand to half a million men, and all Continental nations except Russia and Spain have accepted a proposition that for a nation to be a soldier every man within it must be a soldier. The railway and the telegraph have but made armies vaster, not more swift, battles more cruelly decisive; the spread of intelligence has made it easier to rouse nations, the fusion of comfort has but increased readiness to protect that comfort the sword. All Europe has been organizing for battle, and the next European war must be to all past wars the shock of planets or moons in collision is to that of human artillery. The greatest of earthly calamities—a general European war—may possibly be averted. Merciful God, grant that may! Let every lover of his race stoutly pray and labor for such a deliverance. A terrible conflict see how, however, to be bursting on the horizon of the Rhine. It is, of course, impossible to say what may be in store the other nations. War has been declared between the two most powerful powers of Europe, and the first cause of greatest consternation felt since 1871. Men will cling to the possibility of European war being averted; but any friendly intervention fail to bring a cessation of hostilities between France and Prussia, we confess it is difficult to avoid being drawn within the vortex of that terrible maelstrom which is even now yawning on the Rhine. The prospect is not a pleasant contemplation; and for it one man, Emperor of the French, would appear to be mainly responsible. He has trampled under his feet the tails of the and William I. has not hesitated to guile the fact that France has engaged war—above all, war with Prussia—and that recent events are upon as a pretext. That the matter so regarded in Europe our dispatch clearly prove; but how far the war will be guided by a sense of right mains to be seen. France has chafed under the restraints imposed her by that strange thing called 'Balance of Power.' Frenchmen for the grandeur of France, are fret under its supposed humiliation, ready to attack their Emperor for allowing Germany to unite her Frenchmen hate Prussia as they hated our own nation; and their hatred is not wholly unmingled with fear. have never forgotten 1815, never a rid themselves of the belief that a vasion from the North—a successful absorption of Holland, the ann

AGENTS.

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NOTICE.

From and after this date I will only accept DUES for RENTS as well as other payments to be made to me.

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