

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL 12.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871.

NO 25

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY

DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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right to expect that their public buildings shall be something better than rickety and unsubstantial wooden structures. The public buildings of Nanaimo should be of such a character as to give tone and substantiality as well as architectural beauty to the town—something that the people might be proud of, and such as would give strangers a favorable impression. And the new buildings will have inaugurated the

are concerned. When the Estimates were before the Legislature, we took occasion to point out the glaring inadequacy of the sum set down for the Nanaimo gaol, and expressed the hope that it might be largely supplemented; but, unfortunately for Nanaimo, its representative was so completely absorbed in the unselfish (?) work of keeping away the Canadian Tariff and cheap bread and beer that he could not well be expected to give much attention to other matters, even if that attention would have availed aught; so the insignificant item passed. The Nanaimo gaol ought to be of stone, an abundant supply of the very first quality of which is close at hand. With say, a couple or three thousand dollars, one section might have been built now, with a view to extension and completion hereafter; but to expend seven hundred and fifty dollars upon a wooden gaol, almost within stone throw of the celebrated Newcastle quarry which is supplying materials for the public buildings of San Francisco, appears to us to be the acme of thrift and impolicy. It is little better than throwing the money away. There are many other matters which might be mentioned, in illustration of our subject,—such, for instance as the gross injustice of leaving settlers in the rural portions of the District to make their own roads and bridges, while they are, at the same time, compelled to pay a very heavy road tax, and, as it would appear, are debarred from having an opportunity even to get work upon the roads! It seems that all the road work must be done by strangers, and that, too, while there are plenty of good horse men in the locality and from whose pockets the road-tax is fished, in want of employment. Such strange freaks of unfairness are altogether inexplicable, and ought not to be tolerated. There are many other matters concerning Nanaimo which we could wish to touch upon, but which considerations of space and of the reader's patience induce us to remit to a future article.

Letter from Skeena.

SKEENAMOUTH, May 22.

No news from the mines, Mr Hankin returned to the settlement from the Forks on the 19th inst. Some 250 men had gone through from thence to Babine Lake, and a few from the latter point towards the mines. The river is rising very rapidly and in a few weeks boating will cease for awhile.

Moore has arrived safely at the Forks with the mail in very good condition, they having

himself to the seasonal operations with a few feet abandon. After the cleaning and brushing had been completed, he put himself to pay the bill. But his "portmanteau" was gone, and although every receptacle about the person was examined the missing block, which contained \$500 in English bank notes and a small sum in sovereigns, could not be found, and he was obliged to borrow 75 cents to pay the barber's bill. On the same evening when another of our English travelers was about to retire he put his coat outside the door in the hope that it would be nicely brushed for him. Unfortunately he left several hundred dollars in notes and coin in the coat and in the morning, much to his dismay, he recovered that article of dress as dusty as ever but minus the money. Straightway he went to the office of the hotel and said to the clerk—"Mr Clark, I've been robbed, I've been robbed, sir!" and then detailed the facts of the case. The clerk told him he ought to feel very glad that he got his coat back, and advised him not to put his money outside his bedroom door hereafter.

The Slaughter at Paris.

Two hundred thousand lives—half a million of human beings—one-fourth of the men, women and children inhabitants of the beautiful City—destroyed. The figures are so appalling that we doubt its correctness. That the loss of life has been awful we believe; but it was not too great a price to pay for the suppression of the most wicked and inhuman set of devils who ever sought to upset a Government.

TRADE LICENSES.—Twenty-three delinquents were summoned before the Court yesterday in consequence of their delinquency in paying trade licenses.

The steamer Olympia arrived from the Sound yesterday afternoon at 2.30, bringing 40 passengers and a quantity of live stock and other freight.

The steamer Geo S Wright went up the Sound yesterday, and after coming to Victoria will go to Bellingham Bay for a load of freestone for the Portland Custom House.

PASSENGERS.—The passengers by the California and George S Wright from Portland arrived on the Olympia and Isabel.

The Constantine, on the Portland route, is the favorite steamship with travelers.

J. B. HETT, Esq., an English attorney, arrived on the last steamer with the object of settling in the colony.

EXPRESS.—Wells, Fargo & Co received an Express by the Olympia from the George S Wright.

The Isabel arrived last night with a large mail and sixty passengers. She will sail at noon to-day.

The California, from Portland, arrived at Nanaimo on Sunday night and will leave that place for Sitka this morning.

The U.S.S. Sargant from San Francisco arrived at Port Townsend yesterday at noon.

The Masons talk of giving an entertainment on St John's Day.

Dr Powell, of Omaha, is expected to visit Victoria.

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BLASPHEMY A CRIME.—Wm L Jones has been tried in Australia before a jury, convicted of blasphemy and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and to be imprisoned for two years.

The pursuer of the opposition steamship Constantine to Portland is Richard Stark, Esq.

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MONTANA IMMIGRATION.—A gentleman writing us from Clinton says a large Montana immigration is anticipated and quite a large number have already gone through for Quebec. The men all seem well provided, riding on a horse and leading another loaded with food, &c. Two pack-trains (empty of goods of animals have come and the owners are buying flour for Peace River. The trains belong to Lehman Bros of Montana.

THE KEYSER FAILURE.—Drays continued throughout yesterday to haul goods from the store of J P Davies on Wharf street back to the premises formerly occupied by J W Keyser. In the corner-store of late has appeared a sign bearing the inscription of J. P. Davies & Co. The first cost of the goods seized by the Sheriff, it is estimated, will cover the whole amount of the indebtedness of Keyser at San Francisco.

EDUCATION IN SEATTLE.—At a meeting of taxpayers for 'school' district No 1, held on Tuesday last, the committee reported. The report shows that the sum of \$4,100 had been raised by tax levies. The people of Seattle would seem to appreciate the value of education rather more highly than some people on this side of the water.

DECORATION DAY.—This is the day which is appointed to be observed throughout the United States for decorating the graves of those who fell during the rebellion. Many a tear will be shed to-day over the brave ones who laid down their lives for the Union.

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How English Visitors are taken in and Done for at San Francisco.

A California paper narrates how passengers from Australia are victimised at San Francisco. "By the last steamer a certain scion of a royal family in England, arrived and registered himself at the Occidental Hotel. Feeling a little dusty after his journey, he went into a barber shop in the immediate vicinity for the purpose of having

himself to the seasonal operations with a few feet abandon. After the cleaning and brushing had been completed, he put himself to pay the bill. But his "portmanteau" was gone, and although every receptacle about the person was examined the missing block, which contained \$500 in English bank notes and a small sum in sovereigns, could not be found, and he was obliged to borrow 75 cents to pay the barber's bill. On the same evening when another of our English travelers was about to retire he put his coat outside the door in the hope that it would be nicely brushed for him. Unfortunately he left several hundred dollars in notes and coin in the coat and in the morning, much to his dismay, he recovered that article of dress as dusty as ever but minus the money. Straightway he went to the office of the hotel and said to the clerk—"Mr Clark, I've been robbed, I've been robbed, sir!"

The Weekly British Colonist

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Customs Tariffs.

The question of a choice between the retention of our present Customs Tariff and the acceptance of the Canadian one is far from new in these columns. Indeed we almost hesitate to revert to what the reader may possibly be disposed to regard as a worn-out subject. Yet the protraction of some and the faithless selfishness of others in the Legislative Council conspired to throw this very important subject back into the hands of the people and open up a new reason to fear that an attempt will be made during the approaching election to use this question for mere party purposes. Already has the unscrupulous demagogue announced that 'I will give the people a better tariff than either the one or the other. We will not deny the liberality of the arrangement, for it is difficult to decide the extent to which egotism wars the judgments of some men; but there need be no hesitation in challenging the ability of any man or any set of men in this Colony to do anything of the sort. The reader is already aware that the Report of Union presented to British Columbia a choice between the present local tariff, as it stood at the time of the negotiations, and the Canadian tariff. The reader is also aware that during the debate upon the Terms in the Canadian Parliament the apparent disposition of British Columbia to cling to the present tariff was constantly used on the Government side of the House as an argument in favor of the Terms as viewed from a Federal standpoint. It was argued that British Columbia, by the retention of her present tariff, would contribute much more largely towards the Federal revenues proportion to her population than would the other Provinces; that even now the excess would be over sixty thousand dollars a year, and that it would, of course, increase with the augmenting population. Nor was the soundness of the argument brought in question; but it will readily occur to the reader's reflection that just in proportion as this argument was couched in favor of the acceptance of the Terms by Canada will it now apply against the retention of the present tariff of British Columbia. Canada preferred that we should retain our present tariff because it would be greatly more productive of Federal revenue. We prefer to accept the Canadian Tariff because under it we shall escape a large amount of Federal taxation—taxation felt for the most part upon the bread of industry. Now, we put it to the intelligent mind whether it is at all reasonable to suppose that, after having fought such a hard battle to secure to British Columbia terms which are admitted on all hands to be highly favorable to her, the Canadian Government will turn round and ask Parliament to agree to material modification and reduction of our present tariff, thereby relinquishing that very source of revenue which was urged as an argument for making large concessions which, in fact, formed a part of the financial basis of our Union. We have no hesitation in saying that as both unreasonable and absurd to expect anything of the kind. But even if the Dominion Government could be induced to come before Parliament with such a proposition, there would be still another, a constitutional difficulty in the way. If the Government, immediately upon the heels of admission, were to spin round and propose to make a material change in the basis of union, whereby British Columbia would secure still better terms, what would be the inevitable result? Why most assuredly the other Provinces would clamor for changes whereby they also might obtain better terms; and once commenced that sort of thing and there would be no telling where it would end. There need not be the slightest hesitation in affirming that those who promise the people of British Columbia a better tariff than either the one or the other, are either bores or fools; and those who would keep the question open from year to year, agitating the people and unsettling commerce for mere political purposes, are no better than either.

Life Assurance.

Life Assurance is gradually becoming understood. It is coming to be recognized as the means best adapted to the condition of the masses whereby fitting provision may be made for old age and for those whom nature and Providence have made dependent upon us. The unequal division of wealth has given point to many a dolorous complaint upon the principles of life assurance comes the nearest to a remedy of anything yet presented. There are many who hope to leave a landed estate or a business at the death; but who is there that cannot take out a policy upon his life? If you cannot get out a five-thousand-dollar policy you can take out one for a less amount. A bit a day will secure an inheritance of two thousand dollars for your wife and children; and where is the man who cannot afford that amount—where is the man who would not to deny himself to that extent for so good a cause? We do not utter because we do not

to devote a bit a day towards making provision for his wife and children? Do this and then you will be able to meet death like a man? Of all the insurance companies in the world, perhaps none present a stronger claim upon the confidence of the public than the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland. Amongst them all it is unquestionably entitled to rank as one of the oldest, safest and best—older because it was established in the year 1825; safest, because it has the largest capital and is under the most able and careful management; best, because its terms are the most advantageous and the last moments of its policyholders will not be disturbed with misgivings about the payment of the amount to those he is leaving behind. Reader, think of the uncertainty of life, the meanness, the criminality of leaving utterly destitute those dependent upon you, and resolve at once to take out a policy. In all matters duty delays are dangerous, procrastination is fatal; but in the matter of life assurance it is especially so. Glancing over the report of the Standard Life Assurance Company for last year, we find that 2,293 proposals were made, representing the sum of £1,498,689 8 10 sterling. Of these there were accepted 1,938 for £1,181,399 3 10. On the 15th November, 1870, the existing assurances amounted to £16,691,088 19 2 sterling. These figures will give an approximate idea of the magnitude of the company's operations and the confidence felt in it. For further particulars we must refer the reader to the advertisement of the company in another column, or to the agent of the company—Robt Barnaby, Esq.

Sunday, May 26th.

PERSONAL.—The next steamer will bear away from this colony the Rev Mr White and family. Mr White is the last of a band of four Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries sent out to this Colony by the Canadian Conference in 1858. Landing here in January of the following year, the subject of the present remarks has since repaired to New Westminster (then Queenborough) with his family, where he entered with great earnestness and no little success upon his missionary work, and it was not long before a comfortable parsonage and a decent and well-filled church attested that his labors were not barren of results. While visiting Cariboo and nearly all the settled parts of the United Colony, Mr White's twelve years' missionary labors on the Pacific have been mainly divided between New Westminster and Nanaimo, and his name will be intimately and honorably identified with the history of both of these important communities and with the rise and progress of most of their useful institutions. As a pioneer missionary he has been called upon to make sacrifices and endure hardships and privations such as have fallen to lot of few; and we regret to say that as the result of these he now returns to his native Canada with a shattered constitution. During the past three years Mr White has occupied the important position of Chairman or Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in British Columbia, and in his departure the church will lose a faithful, energetic and efficient overseer. During his long and arduous sojourn in this Colony he has made many friends, even beyond the pale of his own church, who will deeply regret the occasion of it; but to himself it must be a source of no little consolation to know that he has not spent his strength for naught; but that he leaves behind him many souls to his Ministry, among whom are several white and native missionaries actively engaged in the work of preaching the Gospel truth. We wish Mr White and his family a safe and pleasant journey, and himself a speedy recovery of health.

VICTORIA'S EQUIPMENT AND THE FLEET.—At Resound Hill on Tuesday next, 30th inst, a cricket match will be played between eleven Victorians and eleven of Esquimaux and the Fleet. Following are the names from which the Victoria eleven will be chosen—Richardson, Drake, Pardon, Hubback, Tolmie, Austin, Hemmingway, Berkeley, O F Cornwall, H F Cornwall, Curtis and Rome. Esquimaux eleven—Rovers, Poley, Howard, Moody, Tuson, Mould, A man and several blue jackets. More than usual interest attaches to this match from the fact that Howard and Poley have previously played with the Victoria eleven.

CARIBOO ITEMS.—The *Springs* announces the arrival at Barkerville of a real live canary. The Soda Creek steamer makes but one trip each week. Complaint is made by a correspondent that the collector of registration fees for Vancouver is an American citizen. Sixty men under Mr Trutch are engaged in opening Gisborne Portage. On William Creek the Forest Rose Co washed up 125oz for previous week, for last four days washing they took out 1600oz. The *Blairat* Co took out 700z. On Lightning Creek the South Wales Co took out 104oz, and the *Geomet* Co 130z. The work commenced on Gisborne Portage May 8th, and the work will be nearly completed by this time.

The Government Gazette notifies the public that Her Majesty has assented to an act to enlarge the time fixed by "Road Amendment Ordinance, 1870" for the sitting of the Court of Appeal constituted under the said Ordinance, during the present year.

SOCKS.—The steamer *Sir James Douglas*, Capt Clarke, went to Sooke yesterday morning, returning in the evening with a few passengers and a deck load of bark and lumber.

NORTHERN INDIANS.—Ten canoes filled with Indians of a tribe near Fort Simpson, arrived yesterday. Each canoe displayed a British flag.

We direct attention to the card of Mrs B. W. Turner, fashionable milliner, and dressmaker, in this issue of THE COLONIST.

THE KEYSER FALLS.—Yesterday the Sheriff and assistants were engaged in superintending the return of the goods removed on Friday from Keyser's premises. Thirty-seven drayloads were brought in from J P Davis' store on Wharf street and five crates of crockery or glassware were hauled from Davies' outlayard on Fort street. These goods will all be stored on the premises formerly occupied by Keyser at the corner of Fort and Government streets, until the Bankruptcy Court has had time to investigate the whole case. Mr Cohen, the representative of the San Francisco creditors, appears to have acted with much promptitude and energy in the matter. We believe that another gentleman similarly commissioned will arrive here on the *Callifornia*. San Francisco merchants who have been victimized express themselves willing to expend the amount due to them in any manner. As the commercial character of the city is seriously compromised by this transaction, all good citizens should aid the creditors' agents in their efforts by furnishing them with such information as they may possess.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The loyal people of the 'Royal City' as they delight to term it, were chiefly engaged in celebrating the Queen's Birthday. Although commencing on Wednesday, the programme had not been got through with when the steamer left yesterday. The Volunteer Rifle Corps turned out in strong force. In the horse race on Wednesday Mr George Black's mare 'Lady Sutton' won the prize for the half-mile heat, and Mr J Murray's mare 'Opalium Lass' won the quarter-mile race. The boat races were interesting and exciting. John O'Connell killed a large panther at Mackay. The Marine Club supplies voters with registration forms gratis.

TALK CONCERN.—We are indebted to Mr Garesche, who acted as Treasurer to the Orphan's Benefit Concert, for the following financial statement:

Table with financial details: Sale of Tickets, Donations, Total Receipts, Expenses, Net Proceeds.

Tax Enterprise returned from New Westminster yesterday afternoon, bringing Bernard's Express with \$30,000, a Cariboo mail and the following passengers: Mr Dobin and wife, Miss Inley, Col Lane, C F Cornwall, H P Cornwall, J Dickinson, A N Richards and Messrs Heesey, Johns and Riley. The weather up the country is unusually cold, but the crops are very abundant and as forward as usual.

TRUNK OF 14-50,000 CORPSES FOUND IN THE OCEANS AND HOUSES OF PARIS. Mostly those of non-combatants—women and children! Probably 250,000 persons will have perished in all below the dreadful struggle is over.

OMINGA.—Mr W Wolf has received a letter from a resident at Quesnelmouth who states that miners at Ominga have struck a New Creek on which they are making from \$40 to \$100 a day to the hand.

MISS SEAWALT.—John Dougherty, for assaulting Miss Seawalt by catching her by the throat, was yesterday convicted before the Police Court and was remanded until Monday for sentence.

The London Fire Brigade has gone to Paris. Noble fellows! They are to be seen at the Lane & Kuriz masonry hall all been sent forward from Yale Caribbo ward.

READ OUR PARIS LETTER published to-day.

Letter from Paris.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE 'COLONIST'.

PARIS, April 29th, 1871. Humanity had eight hours breathing time by the suspension of hostilities in the neighborhood of Versailles, to enable the unfortunate villagers to come out of their hiding places and seek shelter in Paris or elsewhere. The Government of Versailles showed a ridiculous amount of prudery in dealing with the truth. It would not leave the matter to be arranged by the Generals or by the local mayors, but entrusted it to four citizens with no official standing. It feared to give 300,000 National Guards the shadow of the status of belligerent rights, although these Guards hold the city since the 18th March; and they have not yet been relieved of the charge. By the seizing of hostages they have already forced Thiers to give up the practice of shooting prisoners, which the Napoleon Generals Vialoy and Gallipet so hotly inaugurated and pompously proclaimed. The anxiety of the Parisians to see Versailles may be judged from the fact that since fifteen days no intelligence could be forwarded from members of families and relatives who were retained there. By a misconception, many people set out on their Samaritan mission a day too soon and became victims of the fire from batteries and barricades. But on Tuesday last the gates of the city were blocked up by crowds of persons and every sort of vehicle with food ready cooked for the starving outsiders. At 9 a.m. the cannonade ceased on both sides with military punctuality and the crowd inhaled down the grand avenues and into the side streets to find, if it could, houses and friends. Little by little women and children crawled forth from cellars or the crumbling, tattered houses, bringing what articles of value they could. There was no much time for removing. There was great joy over lost ones turning up, mingled with much grief over beloved ones not. It is calculated that 700 non-combatants have been killed and wounded or died from want and disease during the fortnight's investment the suburb has been subjected to. The willies are not such a perfect heap of ruins as St. Cloud, but the destruction is terrible and all by French hands! Trees are ripped open, lamp pillars and telegraph posts leveled, as if some terrible hurricane had swept over the place. The houses, where bit, have been reduced to tottering walls. The factories—of this was the quarter which modern and fashionable industry selected for its abode—are leveled, some as completely

as those in the 'belt of desert' created by the Prussians in their huge operations. Casks of toilet requisites, half-opened pianos and elegant furniture lie scattered about and smoking around. Many sick people declined to leave, some of the sick could not be removed and not a few decided to take chances and pick up what they may be left by and by. The refusals to leave their abode, now a hospital, and only asked for necessities for the wounded. These brave ladies are in the centre of the covering fire. Feeding the brief armistice a few soldiers joined the National Guards, but as a general remark the Versailles were not hostile to fraternization are indifferent. As fighting men they do not appear superior to the insurgents.

The physiognomy of the city becomes terrifying—how can it be otherwise?—when huge atrocities are everywhere being perpetrated, like Dutch dykes, and armed with artillery and high means business. There was no such thing in 1850 and 1848. The barricades' that were built up beside the tritons of to-day. Defiance has become as colossal as attack. Before these structures are fearful trenches and all around the freshly-broken soil confirms the existence of mines. Stangers can get escape, but to judge from the stores filled with baggage at the northern and eastern railway termini, the impediments are not so easily sent. The Prussians have stopped some trains at St Denis bringing food to the capital, because the capital has refused to allow provisions to be expedited to St Denis. Beyond this the Commune and the Terebans are as good neighbors as can be expected.

The stockbrokers do a fit business yet on 'Change in order to keep their hand in. The Clubs are so harmless that they are taken notice of. One of these popular resorts has decided to leave Paris to be shut any one caught in the act of visiting this—that is, of private residences, and declares of some punishment those who are authors of such a crime. These conditions have been welcomed, while those deprecating the sequestration of the property of the rich have been silenced.

As to the journal I think those of Versailles beat their contemporaries of Paris in lying. As a rule it is best to believe neither. There are but few Englishmen or Americans in Paris; yet one of the leading papers of Versailles states there are 6000 of the former and 900 of the latter in the ranks of the insurgents alone. A Paris journal follows up this statement by affirming that the pillaging, arbitrary arrests, etc. are done by the foraging foreigners. To be perfect this organ should have John Bull and Uncle Sam the assassins of Lafayette and Thomas. This kind of trash would not do well if it did not go down with the masses, not so prove what a teaway France has to fill up in the water of popular enlightenment. A leading surgeon has improved the occasion by opening his course of lectures 'in the name of liberty.' No one ever interfered with his session hither.

The Commune has deeded that 'heretofore'—very short duration of time in this changing France—attorneys, auctioneers and belliffs shall be paid fixed salaries instead of fees. It was formally mooted to abolish lawyers altogether. Feigning that poverty might go to pieces in case of a ball's strike a member had a list of twenty persons ready to fill the popular office in question.

The Commune has not been of late a model Corporation. The members indulge in any thing but parliamentary language—and some of their most striking arguments are drawn from the newest article of office furniture of hand. If they were not for the rolling up of shillings one could believe the throwing off of coats was the consequence of the genial temperature. Every member is for the future free to visit all public establishments and prisons. The latter would be a dangerous ground when arrests take place in the twinkling of an eye, and in the multiplicity of business prisoners are apt to be forgotten and not brought to trial.

Felix Pyat, who has been one of the master spirits of the revolution, believing it was time to be looking after his escape, sent in his resignation, which was declined—as he has to remain, Schanarelle-like, a Deputy in spite of himself. Death will follow any further resignation.

The Philistines are battering at the gates and every Swiss guard is required. The Commune has ruled that no citizen shall be capable of appointing himself to any public office. This was a blow aimed at M Pillet, who entered on the duties of Minister of Fine Arts without asking anybody's permission, and having no qualification. He found the office empty and patriotically sacrificed himself to fill up the vacancy. Indeed, *Vive moi* has been held as rapidly becoming a general motto.

British Columbia, as Viewed by a Canadian.

A member of the 'Fusion' party corresponded with the *Toronto Globe* and during the tour to the Pacific. In the *Latest Globe* which has come to hand is letter eleven and the subject is 'British Columbia.' A few extracts may interest the reader: 'Of the 220,000 square miles of total area in British Columbia, perhaps 150,000 may be put down as mountain, utterly unfit for the plough and incapable of cultivation. But there is still left an immense strip of tillable land on the river basins, in elevated plateaux and prairies, and in fertile valleys; but in the mountains, so that agriculture may yet become a source of immense wealth. In the bottom land at the mouth of the Fraser there are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich alluvium of immense depth, deposited there through the long ages. The Fraser River valley for one hundred miles has a width varying from eight to fifteen miles and is very fertile. The Kootenay District is a fertile and picturesque valley, one hundred miles long, that in the west by spurs of the Selkirk Range, on the east by the grand Old Rockies. It has immense farming capabilities which only want development.'

The climate of the whole Pacific Coast is peculiar and entirely unlike that of any other part of the continent east of the Rocky Mountains. In general features it strongly resembles the climate of Western Europe. It does even strike us as Canadians that in a latitude several degrees higher than

Quebec it seldom rains in summer and seldom snows in winter. California has a climate mild as that of Northern Europe, with extremes of heat and cold never greater than 7 or 8 degrees. Oregon has the temperature of the Eastern States with these peculiarities, that the winters are warmer and the summers cooler, and that there is more rain in winter and less in summer. British Columbia has a climate cool and moist, like England, but perhaps warmer in winter.

We have frequently observed to each other, 'This is just like English weather.' The mornings and evenings are cool, no matter how warm the day has been. It is a grand country for sleep, for while in Canada we are sweltering through the sultry nights of August, too oppressed with heat to sleep, in Victoria at the same season one will sleep soundly if he is furnished with a good thick woollen blanket to keep him warm. Snow tops, we call winter has not formed here in a cold snap, a little ice was formed, and the lovers of skating gathered around the frozen pond, but since before their skates were well adjusted, the slender fabric dissolved, and their amusement was at an end.

Flowers blossom the winter through in the open air. A lady told us that a rose-bush in her garden yielded years ago was covered with fragrant flowers—the winter through.

These climate features, so marked as accounted for by the configuration of the country. Here is an enormous slip of land on the western side of the continent shut off from all influences of the interior by the mountain ranges which bound it on the east, and at all times by the waters of the Pacific, warmed by a current flowing across from the Indian Sea, cooled in summer by shading forests and snow-capped mountains, and warmed in winter by the winds constantly blowing southward over the ocean.

It is such a climate, desirable for invalids! It may be favorable for some diseases, but it is unfavorable and injurious to others. For general debility, nervous affections, diseases of the heart and brain, it certainly is not beneficial. It is too cold for the weak and sedentary. The men of vigorous constitution, warm blood, and active habits enjoys it thoroughly. It is favorable to the most vigorous activity, both bodily and mental. I should say that for persons sickly and of feeble constitution a more congenial climate could readily be found, but for the healthy and industrious it is one of the best climates in the world.

What this country wants is population. It abounds in everything but men, women and children. Here is vast provinces without population. There is room enough for millions, but over all these broad acres there are not more than fifteen thousand of a white population. Of these there are four or five thousand in Nanaimo, the same number in about New Westminster, about 200 in Fort Yale, perhaps 2,000 in the mining districts, and the remainder are scattered over the farming settlements of the island and mainland.

Victoria, the capital, is the chief town, and situated on an arm of the Bay. Its approach presents a combination of beauty and stability that the traveler does not anticipate. The fields and gardens smile a cheery welcome, and the luxuriance of vegetation everywhere is most pleasing. The streets of the capital are broad and regular, and generally well kept. The stores are furnished and many of the private residences neat and beautiful. Victoria harbor is small, but three miles off is Esquimaux Bay, a naval station, to secure the maintenance of which the Dominion Government has promised \$1,000,000. This is the third harbor. In this world, and in its ample waters the bay of Europe and America might safely ride at anchor. From one of the many elevations about the city a magnificent panorama of hills and dale, land and water meets the eye. In a southerly direction looks up the Olympian range of mountains, clad in snowy robes of virgin whiteness; and to the east in the far distance Baker rises in majestic grandeur, a lonely mountain sentinel, covered with perpetual snow. It is supposed to be volcanic, for at times its summit has been smoked, and the heavy snows have been sublimed with a fiery glow.

Gary Castle, the residence of the Governor, is about a mile from the city on a rocky elevation commanding an extensive view of land and water. The Government Buildings are situated in Victoria South, across James Bay and are built of brick in frames after the pagoda style of architecture. Taking all things into consideration, the town is pretty well organized. It supports two daily papers, has four Protestant churches, and several private schools, but is without a public school.

The tone of morals on this coast is very low. Drinking, profanity, gambling, and licentiousness are the chief crimes. Such a state of things is to be expected in any colony settled under such remarkable circumstances. British Columbia has not obtained the sad notoriety of California for bloody frays and deadly quarrels; men were not allowed to go armed or take the law into their own hands and commit deliberate murder. Everywhere throughout this vast country the name of Matthew Baillie Begbie, Chief Justice, has been a terror to evildoers, or open villains, met with summary punishment. As yet sobriety is scarcely developed.

As a body the people of British Columbia are remarkably intelligent. In the commerce, the professions, and in the professions, are men of thorough education and polished training. I question whether a more appreciative audience ever gathered in Canada to hear the lecture on 'Macanlay' than that assembled in Victoria on the evening of the 14th of April. The people are patriotic, and attached to British institutions. From Cariboo to Comox they are in favor of Confederation.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

PARIS, May 23.—Versailles troops occupy the Place Vendome, Tallieries, Hotel de Ville and Issy.

It is reported that Poincarré has been arrested. A terrible cannonade and musketry firing since daybreak in the direction of Montmarre.

Dombrowski was wounded and tried to escape, but the Prussians prevented him. There is immense enthusiasm among the people.

The battalion of the friends of order is reorganizing in Paris. The mayors assembled in Chateau de Ville.

Sharp fighting is going on at the barricades in Place de Concorde and Cligny. The cannonade slackened at 10 this morning.

Versailles occupy St. Anne. The insurgents do not attempt to break the Prussian lines. The latter are ordered to open fire should the Communists approach within 400 paces.

Outside Paris, May 23.—Non—The Versailles flag flies over Montmarre.

Versailles, May 22.—The Communal troops rallied at Montmarre and the Hotel de Ville. The approaches were defended by barricades and much serious fighting took place which resulted in the Versailles occupying three-fourths of the city.

A configuration is raging near the Invalides and the insurgent battery on Montmarre is cannonading the city. Ladislaus telegraphs everything satisfactory. Although fighting may continue for some hours, the city is absolutely won. Many of the Commune leaders were taken and there were some awful massacres.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch dated outside Paris this evening says fires are raging inside, a dense smoke overhangs Montmarre, frequent explosions are heard and the sound of cannon and musketry continues.

Versailles, May 22.—In the Assembly today Thiers made a congratulatory speech on the great success of the Government arms and said he had not expected to effect an entrance into Paris for 3 or 4 days more. He gave a detailed account of the movements on Sunday, which terminated so victoriously. He announced that Government has determined to visit with vigorous punishment the most criminal of the insurgents.

A bill has been introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation and the column in the Place Vendome—the latter to be surmounted by a statue of France.

A vote of thanks to Thiers and the army was adopted by acclamation.

New York, May 22.—A Paris despatch says the city is in a tremendous commotion. From the windows in the west front of the Tallieries the scene of conflict is distinctly visible. Immense bodies of the Commune's troops have concentrated round the Hotel de Ville, having retreated from the outside.

The capture of the Commune is imminent. PARIS, May 22.—Over 70,000 Versailles have entered the city. They marched in all night by six gates, meeting but slight resistance. The barricades were not defended and no notes were being sent.

Versailles behaved splendidly, committing no excesses.

The head quarters of the Versailles are at the new Opera House. Cisely's headquarters are on the fourth side of the Sieux, at the Ecole Militaire.

There was a great explosion this evening near the Esplanade of Invalides.

LONDON, May 22.—In the House of Lords today it was asked if, in view of the evident aversion of the Canadians to the treaty of Washington, Government intended to press its ratification before the 12th of June.

Earl Lauderdale quoted the report by Atlantic cable of Senator Sumner's speech, denouncing the treaty as a peace measure and ridiculed the idea of an apology from England, declaring that he had never made any.

Earl Granville declined to answer Earl Lauderdale or to discuss the terms of the treaty. He sympathized as little with Sumner as with Lord Lauderdale. The treaty was not a treaty until ratified. It had already been published in the *US* and it was for American statesmen to investigate how it had been obtained for publication, but it could not now be submitted to Parliament as it was impossible to anticipate the decision of the Senate.

Lord Granville declined to pledge the Government to a refusal to ratify the treaty before June 15th, but simply said notice has been given of an intention to raise discussion of it in Parliament. Before ratification is exchanged it is understood the Canadian Parliament is to be consulted.

Earl Russell insisted on his demand that opportunity be given for discussion as a Parliamentary prerogative.

Earl Gray said that diplomacy was impossible if it has to be submitted to Parliament before ratification. It was the prerogative of the Crown to conclude a treaty on its own motion.

Lord Granville stated that an official copy of the treaty had only been received by the Government the day previous. It was now being printed and would be submitted on Thursday. Other official documents will be withheld pending the debate in the Senate of the United States.

FRANKFORT, May 22.—The negotiators have returned home. The Germans have notified the Commune that they would bombard Paris if Washburne's residence was sacked.

Versailles, May 22.—The Versailles have occupied Mont Paragne station and Cligny and turned the insurgents' position at the Tallieries. The insurgents have abandoned the Place Vendome. Loudness is surrounded at Montmarre, and a battle is now progressing there.

St. Denis, May 23.—This evening fighting in Paris ceased, Marshal McMahon and President Thiers will enter to-morrow. The Communist losses are fearful. The troops gave no quarter and all the leaders of the Commune were captured and immediately shot.

LONDON, May 23.—A special correspondent

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

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dent at Paris telegraphs that on yesterday afternoon the insurgents were driven from Chateau de la Muette. They subsequently rallied and held positions with considerable tenacity, but was finally driven back with severe loss by a heavy fire from the Versailles battalions.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The fire brigade has gone to Paris to superintend operations. There is reason to fear that the Palais Royal, Hôtel de Ville and other State edifices have been prepared by the Communists for destruction by fire.

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been articles relating to the Alabama claims and the fisheries. Caserly took the ground that the whole treaty was a disgraceful compromise both of national interests and honor, but his ultra views have met with no response from the Democratic side.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate was engaged for five hours to day on the treaty. Davis and Thurman made speeches indicating amendments they desired to have made. Thus far only one Senator has mentioned how he will vote on the treaty and he will be in opposition.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate went into executive session this forenoon on the treaty of Washington. Among those who made speeches were Senators Corbett, Vickers, Morrill (of Vermont), Thurman, Morton and Kelly. All amendments were voted down by large majorities and the treaty was finally ratified by a vote of 60 to 12.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of S. W. Dobbins as postmaster at Gold Hill, Nevada.

CONCORD, N. H. May 23.—The Government and Council in session to-day examined the votes for Senators. They found no choice in the districts. Five Republicans and five Democrats were found to be elected and notified accordingly.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Subscriptions to the new loan to-day are \$2,000,000. Internal revenue receipts \$189,240. The Indians were again at the Interior Department this morning and indulged in another talk with the Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The British Benevolent Society, who have their annual dinner on the Queen's Birthday, will visit the steamship Moses Taylor, which sails on that day for Australia, and will partake of a collation on board by invitation of Mr. Webb.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Passed West Mrs. M. Washburn and two children for Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Three hundred Chinamen and one hundred white men are at work on the first 25 miles of the U. P. R. north of Kalamia. Five hundred more Chinamen are expected soon.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says is stated on the best authority the opponents of the treaty cannot muster more than a dozen votes against it. Several Democrats whose names have been heretofore considered doubtful, are now set down as certain to vote for it.

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DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Canada.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Government press here give a rather equivocal support to the Treaty of Washington, while the opposition papers, on the contrary, are very decided in expressions of disapproval, holding that to grant citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters may make it unnecessary for the American Government to adopt a policy of reciprocity with Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and the journals that represent the French-speaking population of Ontario are in favor of rejecting all parts of the treaty affecting Canada.

TORONTO, May 16.—Dates from Winnipeg to April 26th have been received. A resolution was proposed in the House for an investigation into the outbreak of 1869 and 1870, and asking compensation for loss, and calling for the punishment of those who took the life of Scott. The resolution was lost by 14 to 5. The Attorney General moved an amendment, which was carried, asserting the belief that the Dominion Government would, as soon as possible, decide as to compensation and the punishment of offenders. The House threw on the Government the responsibility of seeing to it.

A citizen of Montreal was arrested, it is said, because he peremptorily refused to give a constable the exact age of his two unmarried daughters.

ST. JOHN'S, May 1.—Public feeling in New Brunswick still runs high against the treaty. In the Legislative Assembly the Attorney General moved a series of resolutions in opposition to the treaty. The hope is expressed that the Canadian Parliament would not ratify the treaty, but will still carry out the policy of protecting the fisheries. The Attorney General delivered a long and able speech in support of the resolutions. He indignantly repelled the idea that the Province would be forced into annexation by the treaty, and said of the mother-country—'though she should slay me, yet will I trust in her.' There is no doubt the resolutions will pass both Houses without a dissenting vote.

EDMONTON, May 1.—Intelligence from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island represent a similar state of public feeling prevailing there.

Dominion Mail Summary.

Our Canadian files are very meagre and imperfect. We are enabled, however, to offer the following: Mr. F. W. Cumberland had been elected by acclamation as member of the Ontario Legislature for the district of Algoma. This was the occasion of considerable amusement at the expense of the Grits, the Globe having prematurely announced with great rejoicing Mr. Cumberland's defeat.

The news from Manitoba was to the 15th April. The Indians were said to be feeling very restless about their lands and anxious to know what the Government was going to do about the matter. It was generally understood that Governor Archibald felt deeply the rash and incompetent character of his advisers, and would at an early date dissolve the House in the hope of getting a Government more in accordance with the popular wish.

The Canadian route for immigrants will be ready by the time specified. The launches are in working order and all the arrangements working smoothly. The steam launches have already been tried and are found to be admirably adapted for the purpose required, making some eleven miles an hour, which is a good speed for vessels of the kind. The Department of Public Works is working hard to ensure that everything shall be in running order, and the Canadian route to Fort Garry rendered expeditions and comfortable. The Minister of Public Works has appointed Mr. Arnold mechanical superintendent of the route between Lake Superior and Red River.

A Newfoundland dispatch of the 10th says: Two delegates have left Newfoundland for England to negotiate with Earl Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies, for the restoration of the military forces which were withdrawn from the colony on its refusal to accept the terms of confederation with Canada. The delegates are C. F. Bennett, Premier of the Executive Council, and Hon. J. Talbot of the Executive Council, and Hon. J. Talbot of the Executive Council.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent under date 10th May, says: The report of the treaty agreed on by the Joint High Commission was published here last night and has excited the most intense feeling of disappointment and opposition. The feeling is universal and no voice is raised with favor. The equivalent proposed for the surrender of our fisheries is said to be worthless, and we would rather do without any reciprocity treaty than consent to any such terms. The Legislature being in session will probably take up the matter and communicate with the Dominion Government. The belief is general that Parliament can never ratify the treaty.

A Halifax, N. S., dispatch of 10th says: The High Commission treaty is received here with astonishment. It is regarded as giving Americans all the advantages they had under the reciprocity treaty, with little return to the provinces. An Ottawa dispatch of 8th says: A good deal of business is being done in reference to the Pacific Railway as well as other important works. The appointment of Sandford Fleming to the Chief Engineership of the Pacific road gives general satisfaction. Engineers all admit that he is the right man in the right place.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY & COLOR

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, a bad heredity, dyspepsia, all tend to fade and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparatively few bad and gray heads that we see, are those who have not yet discovered the virtues of Ayer's Hair Vigor for restoring the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are distressed or made old, anxious and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color and give it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression. An elegant dressing for beautifying the Hair, it has no superior. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.



HAIR VEGETABLE SIBIRIAN HAIR RENEWER. ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS. IT IS A PERFECT AND WONDERFUL article. Cures Baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any oil or pomade. Softens break, dry and wiry hair into beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day.

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, the old gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks. Ask for Hall's Siberian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. See that each bottle has our Private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations. R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For Sale by all Druggists.

FLORENCE

The FLORENCE is the best Sewing Machine for Family use, because it seldom gets out of order, & if there is one not working well in California, OREGON, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, NEVADA, IDAHO, ALASKA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MEXICO, JAPAN, Or CHINA, if informed of it, I will fix it without any expense to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent, No. 19 Montgomery Street, South, GRAND HOTEL BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Send for Circulars and samples of the work. Active Agents wanted in every place. FOR SALE BY ROBERT BEAVEN, Government Street, Victoria.

Coghill & Harrison, COMMISSION BUYERS AND SHIPPING AGENTS. 318 Front Street, San Francisco. Donohoe, Kelly & Co., W. H. Tilghman, Esq., Redington, Hoseliter & Co., Levi Strauss & Co., E. L. Jones & Co., Young, Rice & Co., Forbes Brothers & Co.

ATTEND DAILY ALL AUCTIONS. Assist Buyers in making their Purchases. Correspond frequently with our Correspondents, Auctioneers and Dealers. Remittances free of charge. AGENTS FOR Dispatch Line Packets for Victoria. R. MAYNARD, OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, FORT ST. Just Received Per PACIFIC.

Shoe Leather & Findings IN GREAT VARIETY. Uppers of every Description and Quality. READY FOR BOTTOMING. Boots & Shoes Made to Order. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S SOFT PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 31st 1871

The Price of Justice.

The subjects of Queen Victoria are accustomed to boast about the excellence of British Justice, and none more than those residing in the distant colonies. In British Columbia the colonists have been wont to felicitate themselves upon the possession of this valuable commodity. They have been led to compare it with that possessed by their neighbors, and have thought all the more of it for the contrast. But the time has arrived when people begin to ask why the Justice should cost so much. It has frequently been asserted in these columns that the scale of fees charged in the Supreme Court of this Colony is excessive. Yet it increases as the interior is approached, until it is doubled at Cariboo. Between the needless expense consequent upon keeping the two branches of the legal profession separate and the excessive scale of Court fees Justice is virtually placed beyond the poor man's reach. It is a luxury in which only the comparatively well-to-do can afford to indulge. Of course it cannot be said of British Justice that against a plated with gold, the strong lance of justice hurls breaks, whilst 'arm'd in rags a pigmy's' straw doth pierce it. But if you lay it on the upper shelf, beyond the poor man's reach, are not the practical results very much the same? We shall possibly be met with the worn-out plea that to make Justice expensive is to discourage a litigious spirit. But, even if there were anything in it, this does not meet the charge of leaving the poor at the mercy of the rich. Justice is good for the poor man as well as for the rich. Indeed British Justice is pre-eminently the poor man's right. Let it not only be said that we have British Justice in this distant Colony, but that it is placed within the easy reach of the poorest of the Queen's subjects. If no steps are taken sooner, it will be the duty of the Legislature to revise the scale of Court fees, making them merely nominal, and making them uniform throughout the length and breadth of the United Colony. And the Profession would only be studying their own interest by merging the two branches, the separation of which, in a country like this, is simply ridiculous. Make Justice so cheap that the poor man may come and draw from her pure fountains.

Legislative Union.

Prior to and during the time negotiations for Federal Union were going on the advisability of a Legislative Union of the maritime Provinces was discussed. Since Confederation the feeling has been revived, especially by Nova Scotia. It has been thought that with all the maritime Provinces united into one, the representatives would have greater weight in the Dominion Council, and the Provinces united would be able to exert that voice which separately they exert in some instances. The Legislative Council on the 27th ultimo, notice was given of resolutions 'praying the Lieutenant Governor to correspond with the Council to enter into correspondence with the Executive of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland with reference to legislative union of all the Lower Provinces—said correspondence to be laid before both Houses within ten days after the opening of the next session. We have not the means of knowing what kind of a reception these resolutions met with at the hands of the Legislature; but while there would, doubtless, be considerable advantages in such a union, it occurs to us that there is one insuperable obstacle in the way of its present attainment. Two of the provinces referred to are still outside the pale of Confederation and however ready Her Majesty's Government might be to sanction the desired union it could only be accomplished by Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland becoming part of the Dominion. This both have already declined to do upon terms that which Canada will be no wiser to offer better. It remains to be seen whether they will be more ready to accept a sort of side-entrance from New Brunswick. The four maritime provinces united would give an area of 88,000 square miles, with an aggregate population of 885,308.

DOMINION DAY. It was intimated no long ago that it was feared the formal admission of this colony into the Dominion could not take place as early as the 1st of July, and that British Columbia would probably not be in a position to thereafter observe Dominion Day as at once the anniversary of the union of the four original Provinces and of our own admission. We are glad to be assured that every effort will be made with a view to having the interesting ceremony of solemnizing take place on the 1st, and we do not yet despair of its accomplishment.

The Transist. The Olympia Tribune says that W. M. Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, returned this morning from his survey of the harbors and shores of Puget Sound. He found the object of his mission, the Terminal, and has taken it away in his coat pocket. In due time he shall show what Mr. Roberts thinks of the most beautiful sheet of water on the globe, and also of the jumping place of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Have patience!

More Obstacles to Shipments via Victoria.

The following letter has been promulgated by the Collector of Customs for Puget Sound District: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 29th, 1871. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Sir: The various examinations and reports made in reference to the shipment of merchandise between American ports on the Pacific via Victoria, B.C., satisfy the department that the method at present in use of cording and sealing packages does not afford full protection to the revenue. You are therefore authorized and directed to abolish the system of sealing and cording packages shipped from your port to American ports on the Pacific via Victoria, B.C. You will hereafter require all shippers of merchandise from your port to American ports on the Pacific via Victoria, B.C., to furnish duplicate manifests thereof, setting forth the name of the shipper and of the vessel and the date of shipment, and describing the marks, numbers, value and destination of the merchandise, together with duplicate invoices of the same—two copies of such manifest and invoice to be filed in your Customs House, and voice to be filed in your Customs House, and duplicate thereof to be forwarded to the collector of the port of destination, such collector being required to make an examination of at least one in every ten packages of each kind description of merchandise so received, but if you deem necessary for the protection of the revenue a greater number should be examined in order to ascertain beyond any doubt whether the shipments correspond with the invoices. Public notice of the change of regulations herein directed should be given through the press. Similar instructions to the foregoing will be issued to the collectors of the districts of Oregon, San Francisco and Alaska.

An American Girl at the Royal Wedding.

Caroline Hastings, is an American girl, and she writes from London to the New York Sun to tell how she saw the Royal wedding, and what a jolly thing it was. She didn't have an invitation, but she set her Yankee wits to work, and got on just as well as if she had a half dozen of them. 'Of course,' she says 'I must go alone, and I dared not speak of it except to mamma's maid, a quack-witted French girl, who was delighted at my coming, and did her best to help me to carry it out. We arose very early yesterday and Marie dressed me in my lovely new rose-coloured silk, with countess and pants, trimmed with pink. I helped myself to mamma's great, solitary, and looked Marie did wonders with my long blonde hair, and if I do say it, who shouldn't say it, I looked as well as was dressed as well as the average young ladies I saw on that eventful day. I hesitated whether to wear the pink, or the lovely silk with silver stars, and pale blue velvet over-dress, with my pebble, but feared the latter might be trying in broad daylight; for, even in smoky London the sun shone out in an unusual manner for the grand occasion. Suffice it to say that when I stepped into the handsomest carriage that Marie could procure for papa, I felt my plenty of money to have a good time while he was away, little thinking where I should bring me, I was entirely satisfied with my appearance; and it mamma had gone, she would have looked forty times better than the old Queen in her black satin dress and her bare neck and arm. We went early to Windsor; my carriage fell into line. The guide eyed us rather sharply as we passed the gates, but seeing a brightly bloomed, in pink silk, point lace and diamonds, with a modest-looking maid in attendance, bowed and suffered us to pass on. It was past their comprehension that a young girl, attended by a single servant woman, without an invitation, would dare to enter that sacred enclosure. I now began to feel fearfully nervous, as I had not formed the least plan for carrying out my bold designs, when just as I alighted, a party of gentlemen of the clan of Campbell were passing, and with my most winning smile, I addressed one of them, a pleasant, green-looking Highlander in full uniform, saying: 'Excuse me, sir, but I am separated from my party, and would like an escort into the chapel.' 'Certainly,' said the good-natured fellow, and gave me this arm. 'Your name my lady?' said the Scot. 'Lady Constance Percy,' said I, unblushingly. 'On yee! Of the Duchess's family?' and nothing could exceed his polite respectul manner.

The Savages and the Telegraph.

It is not a little singular, says the Independent of Ohio, to know how the telegraph wires and posts have been preserved from injury by the Indians, otherwise the communication of the frontier forts with one another could not have been kept up. The following stratagem was hit upon and related by a traveler recently from the frontiers who was asked how this was. He says when the posts were erected there was some forty or fifty Indian prisoners in the camp of the army. Gen. Pinto, fearing that they might destroy the important work of civilization, called them together and brought in an electric battery. 'Do you see this wire which is placed here?' 'Yes General.' 'Well, then, I have caused it to be placed there, so that you should not pass to the other side or touch it, because if you do your hands will adhere to the wire. The Indians smiled with an incredulous look. The General called them one by one, and made them lay hold of the wires of a battery, and then set it going. 'Let go the wires, I tell you, or you are punished.' 'I cannot let go, my current,' they said. 'Or untill the current,' of course they dropped the wires. Each Indian was made to experiment for himself. Before letting them go, the General recommended them to keep the secret and not tell it to their countrymen. Of course they did quite the contrary, and told every Indian what they had seen and what had happened to them. Since then not a wire has been damaged, because they now believe that if they touched the wires, they would be caught and held prisoners until the troops came upon them.

The Queen of Perfumes!

Murray & Leman's Florida Water, invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, soothes and quiets the nervous and excited, and induces healthful slumber to the weary and fatigued. It is a rare and counterfeited, buyers must be sure to get the genuine perfume, prepared only by Leman & Kemp, New York, sole proprietors.

We have the Proof!

That Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are reliable and certain remedies for heart disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, and general debility, is proved by the fact that Physicians of the highest standing have certified to these facts, and we invite all who entertain doubts to read our Bristol's Almanac, circulated free in this country, wherein are published the certificates.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. Hundreds of Thousands Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. WHAT ARE THEY? They are not a drug, but a natural, pure, and invigorating tonic, which restores the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell. They are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

HOME-MADE WELL-MADE SHIRTS & UNDERCLOTHING.

Suitable for Miners, or any other man! W. J. Jenrette's 74 1/2 BAY STREET.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., DRUGGISTS.

San Francisco Cal. For Sale. Our Drug Business. We have the honor to announce that we have been engaged in the drug business in California, we have been engaged in the drug business in California, we have been engaged in the drug business in California.

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AUCTION.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, LUMLEY FRANKLIN. Is instructed, by order of Richard Woods, Esq., Official Administrator of the Estate of Maria Planel, to sell on FRIDAY, May 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable property: VICTORIA—Subdivision 2, of Town Lot 124, Store street, Victoria, 23x74. VICTORIA—Town Lot 124, Humboldt street, 60x120. NANAIMO—Lot 6, block 57, Church street. NANAIMO—Lot 9, block 57, corner of Selby street and Milford Crescent. TERMS CASH—25 per cent on fall of the hammer, balance on completion of purchase.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Lots 622 and 623 on Herald street. Conditions of sale may be seen at office of Drake, Jackson & Aikman, Solicitors, Esplanade street, the day previous to the sale.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, NOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court of Victoria.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 20th of the same month, for selling spurious articles.

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FOR SALE—LOW.

HALF INTEREST IN THE COLONIAL HOTEL at New Westminster, now doing a good business, and well situated, and well fitted for a hotel.

HOME-MADE WELL-MADE SHIRTS & UNDERCLOTHING. Suitable for Miners, or any other man! W. J. Jenrette's 74 1/2 BAY STREET.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., DRUGGISTS. San Francisco Cal. For Sale. Our Drug Business. We have the honor to announce that we have been engaged in the drug business in California, we have been engaged in the drug business in California.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills. FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC. Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Piles, Headache, Biliousness, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, are cured by Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are a powerful tonic, and give strength and energy to the system. They are a safe and pleasant laxative, and are adapted to all ages and constitutions. They are sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Practical & Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. MOORE'S... Wholesale and Retail, 100... 27... 100...

CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but powerful remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, and for the relief of the most distressing cases of indigestion, flatulence, and constipation. They are a safe and pleasant laxative, and are adapted to all ages and constitutions. They are sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Bett's Capsules Patent. TO PREVENT INFERIORITY, NO... EVERY CAPSULE IS MARKED... IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, THAT... AND CONSUMER, NOT ONLY TO IDENTIFY... CAPSULES, BUT ALIKE THE CONTENTS... IS APPLIED. THE LATEST... IN THE... OF FEBRUARY, 1868, SAID THAT... USED MERELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF... ARE AS VALUABLE AS... THE BEST... LEAVING THE... IN... AND BOURGAIN FRANCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL. OILMAN'S STORES. All of Superior Quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND... CHANGE OF... TABLE FRUITS, DRESSING, FRUITS, PUNCHES, LISSON, A... MUSTARD, VINEGAR, FRUITS IN BRANDY AND... PICKLED MEATS AND... FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, CRAB... PICKLED SALMON AND... PICKLED SALMON... YAMOUTH BLOTTERS... BLACK WALL WHITE... FRESH AND FINEST... FRESH BREAD... SOUTH IN QUART AND... PICKLED MEATS IN TINS... PRAS, CHEESE, BEANS &... PRESERVED BEANS, AND... OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE... BOLOGNA SAUSAGE... YORKSHIRE GAME PIES... YORKSHIRE FOREST... TONGUES, BROWN... TONGUES, GAME POULTRY... FLEM PUFFINS... LEA & PERAIN'S WORCESTER... Fresh Supplies of the above... every Statekeeper throughout...

CROSSE & BLACKWELL. SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE... were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL... superiority of their... saw... PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & CO. & CO. Manufactured by... CROSSE & BLACKWELL. SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the... Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C... R's genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL. SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the... Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C... R's genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

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Wednesday May 31st 1871

The Treaty of Washington.

As was predicted in these columns, the Treaty of Washington has met with universal disfavor throughout the Dominion of Canada. With the exception of fish oil—which, as it now appears, was included in the free list—the text of the Treaty, as published in Canada, is substantially the same as that which we were enabled to lay before our readers several weeks ago. It is, of course, that part of the Treaty bearing upon the fishery question which has aroused Canadian opposition and indignation; and it turns out that Sir John A. Macdonald, from whose presence on the Commission, Canada expected so much, consented to such a disposition of all the important questions, all his well earned popularity and his long and valuable services to his country may not suffice to shield him from the consequences of public disfavor. Sir John asked that the verdict of public opinion might not be pronounced until he had an opportunity of being heard; and we sincerely hope that he will succeed in placing himself right with the country he has served so well for a quarter of a century; but we greatly mistake the temper of Canada if any explanation will reconcile her to the bastarding away of so magnificent and so valuable a heritage for so very questionable and mercenary an equivalent. There are not living two men better able to understand and appreciate the whole question than the Hon P Mitchell and the Hon J Howe, and however little importance is to be attached to the rumor which will be found in another column, we should be quite prepared to hear of the resignation of these gentlemen, should the Dominion Cabinet commit the error, as we think, of eviscerating the Treaty of Washington. Indeed, with the present means of information, we are unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the Treaty would be more than the present Government, with all its strength and deserved popularity, could reasonably hope to carry through Parliament. Viewed purely from a British Columbia standpoint, that portion of the treaty which relates to the fishery and navigation questions only possesses a sort of secondary interest, as the provisions do not appear to extend to the Pacific coast at all—so that, while we would, on the other hand, be excluded from participation in any advantages which it might offer, the chief of which would be a free market in the neighboring States and Territories for our fish and fish oils, we would on the other hand, escape any injurious consequences. It seems strange that, in view of the fact that British Columbia may almost be now regarded as forming a portion of the Dominion, as well as in view of the importance to our people and valuable fisheries grounds the provisions of the treaty should not have been extended to this coast. But according to the text of the treaty, so far as we have seen it, this colony is altogether ignored. Although, therefore, British Columbia has no present direct interest in this question which is agitating Canada, she has that prospective interest in it which every Province of the Dominion must feel in common with the rest. But it is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that British Columbia would chiefly deplore the Treaty of Washington, or rather that portion of it relating to the fisheries, as the possible means of weakening or breaking up a Cabinet to which she owes so much, and from which she expects so much.

Friday, May 26th.

The captain—Francis Langlois—of the English bark Henry Adderly, which arrived from Honolulu at San Francisco a few days ago, died suddenly at that port shortly afterwards. Captain Langlois was a native of the Isle of Jersey, and was about sixty or sixty-five years of age. He came from London not long since to take charge of the bark Henry Adderly by direction of her owners in that city. Passing through San Francisco he went to Honolulu by the last steamer. He leaves a family on the Isle of Jersey. He was a man greatly respected and possessing the full confidence of his employers. The bark loaded at Burrard Inlet last year.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of this event was more generally and enthusiastically observed in this city and throughout the country than on any previous occasion. In the city and suburbs business was generally suspended, and the rural population attracted to the town and their city friends in the various means of enjoyment provided. The weather was not favorable for out-of-door sports as an uncomfortable drizzle descended all day, but failed to mar the enjoyment.

MELBOURNE (AUSTRALIA) MARKETS.—By way of San Francisco we learn that redwood is in great demand, clear being worth \$6 00 per 100 feet; super Oregon deals \$2 88 to \$3; tongued and grooved stuff \$4 80 to \$5 24; spruce \$2 88 to \$3 12. California salmon in bulk and tins is dull of sale, the former quotable at 8 to 10 cents; 1 pound tin \$2 88 for trade quantities. The export of coal to San Francisco has been steadily decreasing that much higher prices must rule in that market.

The small steamer Isobel took 25 passengers. We have to thank Capt. Starr for police attention. The Isobel will sail on Monday morning to connect with the Alida.

The Prince Alfred, s. s.

The fine British iron propeller Prince Alfred arrived in the harbor at 4 1/2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, having sailed from San Francisco just four days previously. Although somewhat larger than the Pacific the Prince Alfred experienced but little difficulty in entering the harbor and took up her station at Brodrick's wharf. When two days out the ship was hove to for six hours to allow the journals to cool. She brought 98 tons of freight and 112 passengers. The Prince Alfred is a Clyde-built iron steamship of 891 tons, rated A 1 at Lloyd's for 20 years. She was built about six years ago for the Australian trade and is one of a line of several fine steamships belonging to the subsidized company that undertook two years ago to perform the Australian mail and passenger service via Panama. The company failed and the Prince Alfred was registered under the New Guinean flag. About one year ago she arrived at San Francisco and was sold three months ago for \$12,800 to Rosenfeld and Birmingham, the enterprising coal dealers who have for many years been the largest customers of the Nansaimo mine. It is the intention of the firm to run the Prince Alfred as a mail, passenger and freight steamship between San Francisco and Victoria. On each return trip she will carry 1000 tons of coal, besides other freight. The Prince Alfred is 225 feet long over all, with 31 feet beam. She has an spacious main saloon, ladies' saloon, 20 staterooms, and will berth 60 cabin passengers. The stateroom is divided into staterooms, plainly but elegantly furnished. The furniture and fittings of the cabins are superb, the doors, panels, etc, being veneered and gilded. The berths are large and everything about the ship denotes comfort as well as elegance. The passengers speak in high terms of praise of the ship, her gentlemanly commander, his officers and crew. Although a propeller the rolling during a heavy blow was very slight, and it does not require one gifted as a prophet to predict that the Prince Alfred will soon become the favorite means of communication between San Francisco and the colony. Captain Shall thinks no difficulty will be experienced in making a round trip every eighteen or twenty days.

Queen's Birthday Races.

The attendance at the Course on Wednesday was very large and the interest manifested in the various contests great. There were numerous small wagers, but we heard of no large amounts changing hands. The horses entered for the first race (trial stakes) got off shortly after one o'clock; it was won by Butcher Boy, Vixen coming in second. For the Queen's Plate four horses were entered. The race was won by Royal Charlie, who was followed closely by the winning-post by Chancery Charlie. The Hardie Race came off at 3 o'clock. There were eight hurdles. Four horses started. Butcher Boy came to grief at the first hurdle. He made the leap in good style but stumbled and fell on touching the ground. The rider was shot from the saddle like an arrow from a bow and kissed the ground 12 feet off. Both horse and rider scrambled up unhurt—the horse giving the course a wide berth, but he ran the 2d heat. The race was won by Black Hawk, who was closely pressed by Birdcatcher. The entries for the Navy Plate race were not filled. The race for the Scoury Stakes was gallantly contested by eight horses. Birdcatcher came in first and Governor second. It is claimed, however, that the rider of Birdcatcher leaped off his horse before the Stewards were ready to weigh him, and the Stakes are claimed by Governor's owner. The affair closed with a race between horses ridden by blue-jackets. The race was won by Jim, Oak-leaf coming in second.

SMASH UP.—On Wednesday afternoon a buggy drawn by two horses, in which were seated a gentleman, three ladies and three small children, on their way to a picnic at Goldstream, was smashed at Craigflower and the occupants all thrown out. The party, who all escaped with slight bruises, received the kindest attention from Mr and Mrs Ogan of Craigflower, to whom they desire, through this medium, to return thanks.

COMING FROM MONTANA.—A gentleman who came down from Cariboo on the last stage informs us that he saw about 100 men, with a large number of mules, who had just arrived from Montana en route to Omineca. The probability is that a large immigration will take place from the mining districts of the neighboring States, as the information received there is deemed highly favorable, and Peace River is all the rage at present.—Marine and Guardian.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.—We stated a short time ago that Mr Sandford Fleming was spoken of as likely to be appointed Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Last mail brings intelligence of the appointment of Mr Fleming to that important position.

WHISKY SELLING.—Charles Fisher was before the Police Court yesterday on a charge of selling liquor to Indians. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate fined him \$200 to be recovered by distress, and in default of payment, to suffer six months imprisonment with hard labor.

RETURNED.—Among the passengers by the Prince Alfred were several returning British Columbians. The names of Rev Bishop De-Herbolez, Mrs D F Adams and son, A Mc-Gregor, A S Peate and Mrs Dabig, accompanied in the passenger list.

REMAINED.—Qua Whaan and Harry, the two Indians suspected of being concerned in the murder of George, the Greek fisherman were up before the Court yesterday and remained one day.

THE STARR LINE.—The splendid new Puget Sound steamer North Pacific of the Starr Line is now loading at San Francisco for Victoria direct. She will sail on the 1st of June.

The Prince Alfred sailed for Nansaimo yesterday afternoon to load with coal. She will sail for San Francisco about the 1st proximo.

Mechanics' Institute Excursion to San Juan.

The trip to San Juan on Wednesday, notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the weather in the morning, turned out to be a very pleasant affair. The Isobel with 170 excursionists left the H.B.Co.'s wharf about 10 o'clock a.m. and after a pleasant run of two hours arrived at the British Camp, San Juan, where the party was hospitably received and entertained at dinner by Captain DeLacombe and the officers of the garrison. A fine large building had been erected with a dancing hall where the excursionists enjoyed themselves in dancing to their heart's content. At 6 o'clock, p.m., the party left to return and at 8 o'clock arrived at the wharf at Victoria, having passed a day of unalloyed happiness. The excursionists were accompanied by a band of five musicians, Mr A McLean, one of the committee, had charge of the refreshments, and all the arrangements of the Committee were carried out and conducted to the entire satisfaction of those interested in the objects of the excursion. A small margin of profit is left to be added to the funds of the institute.

The sugar crop of the Sandwich Islands will not reach the average. The same cold winds that have proved so annoying here for many months have played around the Hawaiian group and prevented the growth of the cane.

SEVERAL English noblemen are on their way to California. One of the local papers says, 'Already we hear that the ranks of silk and satin, and already the dressmakers are crowded with work. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.'

AT MONTREAL.—Dr Powell has returned from England to Montreal en route home. We understand that his mission to England—the sale of the Baynes' Sound Coal Mine—has been entirely successful.

THE 'NICKEL' CANT is not taken in trade at San Francisco. The few thousand dollars worth brought in by the Bank of California have been purchased for pocket-pieces and for pitch-and-toss purposes.

The latest 'find' at the diamond diggings is a 92-carat diamond, worth \$30,000. It was taken from ground for which the finder paid 10s a few days before.

The steamer Isobel, Capt. Starr, sailed for Port Townsend yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, carrying a number of passengers.

THE COMMONS.—Mr G J Fiddley is spoken of as a probable candidate for the House of Commons for either this or the adjoining district.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—At Mr Franklin's rooms today, at 12 o'clock noon, will be offered valuable town and Nansaimo real estate. Terms cash.

FOOT RACE.—A foot race has been arranged to come off at Beacon Hill on Wednesday between H. Price and E. Norris for \$20 aside.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Mr Townsend advertises green peas and new potatoes. They are of excellent quality and will, indeed, be a treat.

MR Wm Macdonald of Cariboo returned on the Isobel last evening from a six-months' visit to the States.

THE ZEALOUS.—H.M.S. Zealous was announced to sail from Honolulu for Victoria on May 10th. She was 42 days from Callao to Honolulu.

BARNARD'S EXPRESS for Cariboo and Omineca, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co., will leave Victoria at 10 o'clock this morning.

FOR SKENNA.—The steamers Otter and Emma will sail today for Skeena mouth. Fare on the Otter, \$10.

DEATH.—At the Royal Hospital, yesterday morning, died James Reilly, aged 52 years, a native of Liverpool, England.

New Zealand and Australia.

The N.P.T. Co's steamer Ajax arrived at San Francisco in eleven days from Honolulu, where she connected with the O.N.Z. and A. Line steamer Wanga Wonga, which left Sydney April 1st and Auckland April 15th.

From the Auckland Southern Cross of April 6th we collate the following items: The Volunteer Rifle Competition for the prizes annually given by the General Government was held this year at Auckland, and was one of the most successful that has ever taken place since these competitions have been established.

In the public works, which it was expected would have been commenced ere this, nothing has been done. In the obituary for the month we have to record the death of Mr Naughton, for many years the esteemed head of the police force of this city.

In the native matters there is but little to speak of. Quietness appears to be order of the day in the Waikato district. Eleven of Te Kooti's followers have been taken, but the capture of the arch-miscreant himself seems as far off as ever. The weather during the latter part of the month has been very unseasonable. On the night of Friday the 24th, and the morning of Saturday the 25th, Auckland and its neighborhood was visited by a destructive cyclone. Great damage was done amongst the shipping alongside the wharves, and on land trees were blown down, and many houses suffered material injury. Vessels coming into port since then have also reported disasters more or less serious. The City of Auckland took her departure for London on the 30th ult., a full ship. Wellington, May 3.—Information was received in town last evening that the cutter Dawn had gone ashore at Manawatu, and the captain was unfortunately drowned. The vessel was the property of Capt Henderson, and was uninsured.

Australia.

The news from Australia was unimportant. From the Sidney Herald, of April 1st, we take the subjoined: The question of an increased and more convenient water supply for the city of Sydney is again attracting much attention.

Sergeant Bower, who was so much injured by the dreadful accident at the St George's Battery, died at the Infirmary, after much suffering, on the 29th of March.

Last Tuesday week, a son of Mr Isaac Gargahy of Cooyal Creek, in the Bathurst district, sustained such dreadful injuries (from an accident with a threshing machine) that he died under the necessary surgical operations. The poor lad was only fourteen years of age.

The St Patrick's Day sports, postponed from the 17th of March in consequence of the weather, came off successfully on Saturday last at Middle Harbor.

On the 27th of March, a special general meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held at the Exchange, to take into consideration the question of steam postal communication with Europe, via Fiji and San Francisco; and also the question as to an alteration in the rates of the Association.

It was reported in Bathurst, on Tuesday last, that a new gold field had been discovered near Onanowindra. A shaft was sunk 125 feet, and bottomed on a lead which yields pennyweight to the dish. The prospectors have driven ten feet across the lead without reaching its limit.

On Wednesday last, Mr William Moon, late Mayor of Waverley, accidentally shot himself whilst out in a boat at Botany dock shooting. He died almost immediately.

On Wednesday last, Mr Hannon's store was burned down at Waverley. Gold has been struck between Ocaroo and Onanowindra at 130 feet sinking; four claims bottomed, all on gold, from 1 1/2 to 2 dwts, to dish.

China and Japan.

By the arrival of the China steamer yesterday we received files of papers to April 12th, from which we glean the following: ASSASSINATION OF A MEMBER OF THE MIKADO'S COUNCIL, FROM THE JAPAN GAZETTE.

He was asleep with his wife by his side when the man entered. The man must have got into the garden and thence into the house without being heard, and as the wife awoke she saw the sword of the assassin descend and kill him by splitting his skull. She was about to scream, when the man put his hand on her mouth, and told her to be quiet, or would he kill her too. He then gagged her, and tied a cloth over her mouth and taking the ribbon attached to his sword, he to the wall. He then returned to his victim, and raising the head grimly looked it in the face—addressing it in such language as—'Ha! here you are at last—I've killed you—take that too—and that, and that, and cut off a member, such as the nose and ears as he spoke.' He then made several slashes at the body, breast, arms, legs and wound up piercing the already mangled corpse with the point of his sword.

Hiroawa was a high officer of Ocho-shi's clan. The Dajokwan contains among its members men of Satsum, Nabeshima, Ocho-shi and Toza. A conspiracy has been discovered to kill all of them.

Capt Jeffrey, of the brig Mexicanos, from Taiwafoo, reports that the mate and sixteen hands belonging to the wrecked ship Andromeda, boarded him while lying off Taiwafoo, reporting the loss of their vessel, their bread destroyed by sea water, and a few pieces of meat which had been thrown into the boat also in a state unfit for food. Captain Jeffrey supplied them with victuals and some clothing, etc, when they proceeded ashore to the Consul. The mate stated that the captain, second mate, carpenter and steward of the Andromeda were in another boat, but he feared they had been murdered by the natives, as the captain and second mate had a considerable amount of gold in their possession.

A Catechu correspondent writes on the 25th of March.—In case you may not hear it from other sources, I write to tell you that the North German barks Veios and Anna, which sailed from Cebu commenced loading, as soon as news of the conclusion of peace was received—were seized off the Sintang promontory by the Linois, and sent in charge of prize crews, the French Consul stating that he had received no intimation of the elopement of the vessels. It is not anticipated that the vessels will be long detained, but their seizure has nevertheless spread consternation among the other North German vessels still preparing for sea at Cebu.—North China Herald.

Large contingents of troops are now pouring into Yedo from the various districts, and it has been reported in consequence that the effect of this will be antagonistic to the Mikado and his government. We have however the very best reasons for asserting that the direct contrary is the case. 'Satsums, one of the most, if not the most powerful prince has given his entire support to the

government, and has thus induced a sense of security in Yedo hitherto unknown.—Japan Mail.

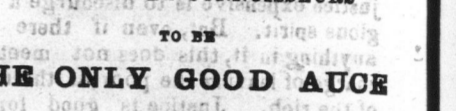
The Japanese authorities have adopted a hand hanging as the punishment of their criminals sentenced to death instead of beheading them as formerly. The first one to undergo this process at the hands of the native calcraft was a thief. No doubt the new punishment, which is considered by the natives as a more derogatory death than that by decapitation, will be found more deterrent than the latter, which did not appear to possess the terror it should to the criminal class, who looked upon it somewhat in the light of an honorable termination to their existence.

During the past week several native steamers have called at this port, having troops on board, whose destination, we hear, is Yedo? The departure of these men, who present the appearance of having been drawn from the agricultural districts, is a vast improvement on the old class of soldiery; and it is a pleasing feature to be able to record the total absence of the defiant looks and insolent behavior which appears to be rooted in the character of the hereditary soldier.



LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD AUCE



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unvaried Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are prominently wrapper labels.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, and the wrapper labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, and F. G. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with new styles of wrapper labels, and that they will not be responsible for any loss or damage sustained by persons who purchase any other than the genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Worcester: Green & Hancock, London, W.C. Retail by Grocers and Oilmen generally. Agents for the Colonies: Messrs. Green & Rhoades, 141, 137, 135, 133, 131, 129, 127, 125, 123, 121, 119, 117, 115, 113, 111, 109, 107, 105, 103, 101, 99, 97, 95, 93, 91, 89, 87, 85, 83, 81, 79, 77, 75, 73, 71, 69, 67, 65, 63, 61, 59, 57, 55, 53, 51, 49, 47, 45, 43, 41, 39, 37, 35, 33, 31, 29, 27, 25, 23, 21, 19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE (See Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the story of the defendant, F. H. B. being the inventor was entirely untrue, and that he regretted he had been sworn to. Evidence of the discovery of Chlorodyne by Dr J. Collis Browne was given by the witness Dr J. Collis Browne, who testified that he had discovered Chlorodyne in 1848, and that he had been the discoverer of Chlorodyne, and that he had been the discoverer of Chlorodyne, and that he had been the discoverer of Chlorodyne.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. THIS INVARIABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any other unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons who have used it, and who have good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men prize it as the most valuable remedy in their arsenals.

Disseminated in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Conges, Asthma, Cramp, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Extras, as from neuralgic origin. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated the following information to the effect that the only remedy of any efficacy in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 8, 1864. From A. Montgomery, Esq., Inspecter of Hospitals, Bombay: 'Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, and Dysentery. It is found to have a restorative to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed.' The Hon. Medical Secretary in India, reports (Dec 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera, in which Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered. Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of eminent medical practitioners. Of course it is a rank that the singularly popular did it not supply, and fill a place. Extra, from the General Board of Health, London, to the effect—'We are convinced that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. It is a safe, pure, and powerful compound, and is a valuable remedy from which recovery is often effected.' See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, which states that Dr J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered. Sole Manufacturer, J. P. DAVENPORT, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 14

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—Government troops have occupied Forts Bièvre, Raon and Rignault.

Two prominent leaders of the Commune have been shot.

A cloud of smoke covers Paris and fresh conflagrations are feared.

Archbishop Darbois, ten hostages and nearly fifty priests were murdered at Mayas prison on Tuesday night.

Several leaders of the Commune were tried by a military court on Tuesday night.

On Tuesday night, May 25.—Afternoon.—Since noon a strong squally wind has prevailed, blowing the flames towards the Place Bastille and threatening the whole city with destruction.

Paris, May 24.—Versailites carried the Opera House at 6 o'clock evening.

Paris, May 25.—Daron de Anohere declared in the Chamber of Representatives to-day that he should not treat as political prisoners Communists who may escape from Paris into Belgium territory.

Paris, May 25.—In the German Parliament in the debate on the bill concerning Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire, Bismarck said the task he undertook when he became Minister was the establishment of the Empire and it was nearly accomplished. His health was bad and his personal wish was to retire from active duty. He remained only as advocate for the complete restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to the Fatherland. He complained of the lack of confidence shown by Parliament and said that unless the amendments it had made to the bill now before it were expunged he would withdraw the measure and let the Emperor appoint a responsible Minister in his place.

A vote was taken and the bill was sent back to the committee for revision.

London, May 25.—In the House of Commons Gladstone gave notice of his intention to move that the treaty of Washington be submitted to Parliament before ratification.

Gladstone opposed any immediate expression of sympathy with France on account of the outrages in Paris, as the Government had not yet received any official information of these acts and the accounts in the public prints were doubtless exaggerated.

London, May 25.—Latest dispatches from Paris say that the Palace of Luxembourg has been partially blown up. The Palace Royal is still burning. Only one third of Louvre has been destroyed.

Fighting continues at the Hotel de Ville and at the terminus of the Northern Railroad.

McMahon with his staff have moved to the Place Vendôme.

There is a heavy rain falling to-day.

New York, May 25.—Special dispatches give details of the fearful scenes enacted in Paris yesterday. There was a fight in the Boulevard Haussmann and Faubourg St. Honoré, which was very severe. Many houses are filled with the dead and wounded of both sides. The hotel of the Minister of Finance is burning fiercely. The north side of the Louvre is completely gutted, and only four walls of the Palace Royal remain standing.

Fighting around the Hotel de Ville, which is still blazing with petroleum, and its office of Archives burned. The Place de la Concorde is terribly injured. Fires are raging in nearly every street. The Northern Railroad station is in the hands of the Versailites.

A special from Versailles on Wednesday night says Vinoy telegraphs from Paris that he has possession of the Hotel de Ville, Belleville and Temple Quarter, which was resisted vigorously. It is reported that De la Selasse has been arrested. Six great fires are visible from this point.

A special from Paris dated Wednesday night says that Vendôme is definitely occupied at 4 o'clock this morning.

The insurgents made a stormy stand at Rue St. Honoré. The Palace Royal was set on fire by the retreating insurgents who are still fighting like fiends in the Eastern Faubourg. The population of Paris are mad with joy, and the tri-color flag floats everywhere.

The Versailites troops have commenced to hunt for the Commune leaders. The police are searching houses, rooms and cellars.

Paris is dismayed. The streets are smeared with blood and littered with debris.

The Austrian Embassy property and Empress Eugenie's Carriage des Conspiration is reported destroyed, likewise the Spanish Embassy.

Departure from Paris is impossible, and the passage through the city is difficult and dangerous.

The loss of the Versailites was small. 12,000 prisoners have been taken to Versailles.

It is reported that Billory was shot immediately after being taken.

Another correspondent telegraphs from Versailles yesterday that Paris is being burned to the ground. Mad and frenzied insurgents have deliberately fired the Tuilleries, Courty, Compe, the Hotel of the Minister of Finance, many churches and every public building in the city. The conflagration is rapidly extending. The correspondent tried to enter Paris but found it impossible. In watching the fire he noticed a tremendous increase and one-third of the city, he says, will be burned before night.

Still another correspondent telegraphs from Versailles that the insurgents were beaten everywhere, except at Belleville, Montrouge and Antoine. Chiefs are now skedaddling. De La Roche is taken prisoner. Dombrowski is a prisoner with the Prussians. Thiers has announced that all Nationals must be dispersed immediately.

Paris, May 25.—A furious cannonade and musketry was kept up all night.

The conflagration at Chaumont is decreasing. The engines arriving from the Province accomplish little.

The insurgents at St. Antony, Belleville and Montrouge fight without leaders and check the advance of the Versailites.

Versailles, May 25.—Thiers has issued the following circular:—We are masters of Paris except a small portion will be occupied to-day. Louvre is saved. The Finance Building is partially saved. The Tuilleries and Palais de Orsay Court, from all accounts, is wholly burned already. We have 12,000 prisoners and 20,000 more. Paris is strewn with insurgents' corpses. Our loss is small. The army behaved admirably. Justice will soon be satisfied. We are happy amidst our misfortunes.

London, May 25.—It is said that negotiations are progressing for the cession to Germany of Heligoland.

Paris, May 25.—On Wednesday night the wind changed and the fire slackened. The Heavens are still illuminated by the flames. The debris falls to a great distance. The prison is reduced to cinders. There are still great fears for the safety of Archbishop Dornberg. The insurgents are attempting flight in the direction of Auberville and Romarville. The cannonading against Belleville and Chaumont continues. The Rue Royal has been destroyed.

The insurgents are driven into Pere la Chaise Cemetery and surrounded. It is reported that hostages at prison have been shot.

La Liberté says the foreign powers have promised an extradition of members of the Commune.

Outside Paris, May 25.—There are terrible fires inside Paris. The North Arm gates of the city are repaired. Ingress is still refused. The German positions at Auberville have been strengthened to prevent the escape of the insurgents. The Germans permit women and children from the burning quarters to leave.

Versailles, May 25.—The insurrection is quenched in Quartier. Monfard with 6000 prisoners were taken. The insurgents are still confined to Belleville and Chaumont, whence petroleum shells are fired all over Paris. Following insurgents have been shot: Balthaz, Amouss, Bonnel, Regnier, Dombrowski and Dornberg. The death of Payet, De Laetuz and Cluseret is unconfirmed. It is rumored the hostages are all safe.

McMahon sends insurgents last summons that those captured afterwards shall be shot.

Later—Outside Paris, May 25 3 p.m.—The battle before Pantin continues. The insurgents are attacked on three sides. Conflagrations continue.

St. Denis, May 25.—The troops to-day surprised and shot on the spot a large company of men and women engaged in pouring petroleum into cellars and then throwing in lighted fuses.

Fires continue to break out in many places. The remnant of the Communists attempted to cut a way toward Pantin. They were closely followed by the troops, who slaughtered them without mercy.

Versailles, May 25.—The following buildings have been destroyed:—Tuilleries, Ministry of Finance, Prefecture of Police, Court of Accounts, Palace of the Legion of Honor Barracks in Quay D'Orsay, Hotel de Villa and Monte de Pieti.

The following have been saved:—Ministry of Marine, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture, Pantheon Ecole, Beaurivier Park, Moniere and churches, Louvre collections are saved except library. Many valuable books have been destroyed but the National Library and Grand Louvre are saved.

The insurgents hold Brecey Place, Bastille, Charonne, Belleville and Meimontant.

The government troops have captured Lesars, Lyons and Orleans railway stations. The insurgents have evacuated and exploded Fort Jery.

The government troops are attacking Bastille and a furious battle was progressing near Pantin at noon.

Breuxin, May 25.—The Gazette says that there will be a triumphal entry into Berlin on the 16th and a thanksgiving on the 18th of June.

Bismarck agreed to a compromise of the Alsace question. The Disputation is to endure until 1875. The sanction of the Reichstag is required.

New York, May 25.—A dispatch dated St. Louis, Thursday night, says terrible conflagrations are seen rising in a number of places in the city. The fire is not yet under control. The London Fire Brigade is not yet in Paris.

The Prussians fired upon and drove back the insurgents who fled to Belleville.

At Versailles on Thursday night Vinoy captured Place Belleville which was defended by a large force of Versailites. The Versailites captured and bridged a portion of Buttes Chaumont. They are advancing on Chaumont and Paris have been ordered to evacuate the docks of Chaumont. Insurgents are probably being surrounded to-night in Rue Meimontant.

There is great glare on the horizon. Current, Chaumont and St. Denis have been burned. Cannon and 25 red flags were captured at Belleville. The Courtyard of the Tuilleries is burning. It is rumored that the Versailites are retreating. The English firemen have entered Paris and the conflagration is decreasing. The workshops of the Versailles railway are burned. The insurgents have been defeated at Chaumont and surrounded at Belleville and Meimontant.

London, May 25.—A dispatch from La Haye says the Germans state that the Archbishop and priests who are not found are supposed to be dead.

It is estimated that upwards of 50,000 corpses, many of them women and children, will be found in the cellars and houses of Paris.

It is said the people are perfectly furious at the constant executions.

The destruction of property is immense. The Department of State at 12:30 p. m. from Versailles.—To Hon Hamilton Fish, Washington. The insurgents still hold a small part of the city. Some new fires have occurred. The fate of the Archbishop is uncertain. (Signed) WASHINGTON.

Versailles, May 27.—Picard informed the Assembly that the whole of the left bank of the Seine was occupied by Clary, Vinoy and Dornay, after having captured Place de la Bastille and occupied Faubourg, St. Antoine, Barriere du trois Chateaux and La Admerault, have advanced to the front of the heights of Buttes Chaumont, and will, to-morrow, with 20,000 men occupy the last refuge of the monstrous insurrection.

ALHURVILLIERS, May 27.—The tri-color flags over Lavilllette.

Versailles, May 27.—Evening.—A circular from Thiers details the operations of the troops and praises them for the courage displayed. They will attack the last refuge of the insurgents at the heights of Belleville on Sunday morning. Thiers accuses the insurgents of having collected a large quantity of poisonous liquids for use against the Government troops.

General Leroy, one of the commanders of the Versailite troops was killed in action to-day.

The London Fire Brigade has entered Paris.

London, May 27.—The Grand Duke Vladimir, second son of the Czar of Russia, arrived in London to-day.

Madrid, May 27.—The Ministers have decided to stop all French refugees at the frontier, and deliver them over to the Versailite authorities.

Versailles, May 28.—Noah—Belleville was attacked this morning, the batteries of marine guns pouring fire into Montmartre at the same time. The loss of the Government troops is 1200. The loss of the insurgents is immense. Since Sunday 30,000 prisoners have been

taken; 6000 of whom surrendered in a body.

Paris, May 28.—General La Admerault, yesterday captured Les Buttes de Chaumont and Meimontant, and Vinoy carried the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

The body of De la Lactuz has been found and identified.

The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris—Abbe Deguerre. Other hostages remain in their hands, the troops having captured La Boquette and saved 169 hostages detained there.

Thiers, in a circular, gives details of the capture of the heights of Belleville, and states that the insurgents are now confined within a few hundred yards between the French and Prussian armies. The insurgents must either surrender or die. The insurrection is completely suppressed, and not one band of insurgents is left, the greater number being prisoners outside of Paris on Sunday night. All is quiet within the city and not a shot has been fired since ten o'clock this morning. The French have taken the heights under control.

The Prussians at Romanville have made 1000 prisoners, including several armed women.

There are rumors of some awful cruelties by the Versailites who are reported to have shot at men, women and children found with arms in their hands.

Provision trains are now entering the city. There is great rejoicing over the termination of the struggle both within and without the city.

Later—VERSAILLES, May 28.—Night.—The remaining insurgents surrendered unconditionally this morning. The slaughter on Saturday night was awful. The suppression of the Commune has cost altogether over 500,000 lives and the destruction of one-third of Paris. Count Lot poisoned himself after being captured. Rochefort and Assay will be tried by Civil Court as criminals.

The Belgians have arrested several Communists and have telegraphed to the Government here that they will hold them at its disposition.

London, May 28.—The Observer says that no confidence should be placed in the rumors of Cabinet changes, as they are without foundation.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Fish to-day received the following telegram:—The Archbishop, and 69 priests were shot on Tuesday night. The insurrection is repressed. Losses of the insurgents have been enormous—those of the Government comparatively small. (Signed) Washburne.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—An official copy of the treaty of Washington was delivered to the President this morning and thence transferred to the State Department, where it will be placed in a box prepared for the purpose and sent to England.

New York, May 25.—A special dispatch from Washington states that the following is understood to be the vote on the ratification of the treaty.—Ayes 50, Nays 21.

New York, May 25.—Foster, murderer of Patney, was sentenced to death to-day by Judge Swayne. The execution is to take place July 14th.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Colfax passed a quiet night and sat up half-an-hour this afternoon. He is still very weak.

New York, May 25.—It has transpired that Jay, Cooke & Co have, on the part of themselves and a combination of home and foreign bankers, tendered Boutwell for all the balance of the 200,000,000 new five per cent bonds, which will remain unpaid on the 1st of January next. The terms of application are such as to hold Boutwell to the policy of selling the remainder of the five per cent only in combination with four and a half and four per cent. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury is deliberating over the proposal and will probably accept it if it makes an immediate market for about \$130,000,000 more of the new issue.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—A Pittston dispatch dated 2 p m says the shaft of one mine is on fire and all the miners are in the workings. None can escape.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is understood that the subject discussed at Executive Session to-day was in some way controlled by the Treaty of Washington, but the precise terms of the proposition is not ascertained. It is certain, however, that it elicited a long and earnest debate, which has not yet terminated.

The meeting of senators have gone home and the Senate this afternoon was hardly able to preserve a quorum. In case there be none to-morrow measures will be required to secure attendance by sending the Senators home after the session with convenient reach. The Senate will meet at 12 m to-morrow, but it is not certain when it will adjourn.

The Senate has ratified an additional treaty between United States and Great Britain, defining more clearly the provisions of the Naturalization Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate adjourned sine die at 7:30 p m.

Dr Bliss reports that Colfax is better, and will be able to start for home by Thursday next.

St. Louis, Mo., May 28.—A gentleman of outdoor recreancy just arrived from the Upper Missouri reports that Running Bull's band of Sioux, who went to Fort Bufalo a few days ago to fight the Keese Indians, surrounded Fort Bufalo and massacred the entire garrison.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Fish will leave for New York at the close of this week. The Secretary will not be one of the arbitrators on the Alabama claims where report recently placed him, if for no other reason than the delicacy of occupying an office which he assisted in creating.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The treaty of Washington, sent from here yesterday to New York, will go forward thence by the Indian line to-morrow for the purpose of exchanging ratifications. Minister Schenck will receive it three or four days after its arrival in England and the exchange of ratifications will be complete in three or four weeks.

PITTSBURG, May 27.—West Pittston shaft is still burning. There is only one outlet and one of the men have been saved. The fire engines are playing on the ruins which are so hot that no one will be able to approach them before morning. It has been ascertained that there are 37 men in the mine. Every exertion is being made and it is thought the bottom of the shaft will be reached by midnight. Great hopes are entertained of the men's safety, and the wild excitement prevails throughout the whole valley.

Later—Communication has at last been had with the men in the mine—all are alive though none have reached the surface.

May 28.—All the men who were in the mine—38 in number—have been brought up; 16 of them were dead.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell two million dollars gold on the 1st and 2nd Thursday and one million on the 2nd, 4th and 5th

Thursday in June, of 7 millions in all, and to purchase one million dollars bonds on each Thursday in June.

The process of exchanging ratifications of the Treaty of Washington seems little understood. Two copies of the treaty were signed by the Commissioners—one of which was sent at once to London and one placed before the Senate by the President. The Senate having consented to the treaty, the President and Secretary of State attached their signatures to the copy which will be forwarded to Minister Schenck who will exchange it for the copy signed by the Queen. When that copy has been received it will be promulgated by the President in a proclamation and its provisions will then be fully in force.

New York, May 29.—The Court of Claims at Washington has decided the case of the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co. vs the U S Government in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed for messages sent during ex-Secretary Seward's administration of the State Department.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Arrived—Bark Tidal Wave, Port Madison.

Flour—Unchanged.

Wheat—Wholly inactive and rates nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Flour—Dull, unchanged.

Wheat—No sales to report, quotable at \$2.60 @ 2.90.

Barley—200 sds brewing \$1.89 1/2. Market quiet and prices nominal.

Oats—200 sds inferior \$1.80, 150 sds do \$1.95, 150 sds medium \$2.

Potatoes—Except for a very few lots taken by market men at an early hour, the top price for new this morning was \$2 and from that down to \$1.75.

Last evening Chas D Carter, the well known real estate dealer of this city and one of the most public spirited men in this community, went home, and soon after was stricken with apoplexy and died in fifteen minutes. He was 70 all appearances in perfect health yesterday and took part in the session of the Board last night. He was a prominent member of the Pioneers and the funeral will take place under the auspices of that association.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Weather—Warm and cloudy.

The Second Regiment of the National Guards of California turned out in full force for the annual target excursion to Alameda this morning.

The Reno cases, to-day, Judge Sawyer dismissed one of the parties arrested as a visitor only, and continued the other cases one week. One of dealers' cases will be decided against the defendant and then carried up on appeal to the County Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.

The range of market \$2.60 @ 3.85.

Barley—Good coast \$1.85.

Oats—Choice firm at \$2.30. Other grades \$1.80 @ 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Arrived—Steamer Colorado, Panama and way ports.

Sailed—Ship Isaac Juarez; Seabeck; Bark Glimps, Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Passed west—Miss R Pearson, Victoria.

British Columbia.

(BY MAINLAND TELEGRAPH.)

YALE, May 26.—Both stages arrived here last night. Bernard's bringing an Express and \$45,000 in treasure; Gerow & Johnson's bringing the Cariboo mail and an express. Both stage companies are preparing for a vigorous opposition.

K. & L. are forwarding the Meadows machinery with the utmost dispatch.

The steamer L'Hoest met with a slight accident a few miles below Hope, and arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day, bringing a quantity of the Meadows machinery in addition to her other freight.

Weather very wet and disagreeable.

QUEENSLAND, May 28.—The steamer Victoria left here on the 26th with a large quantity of freight and passengers.

During the past ten days 400 pack animals loaded with miners supplies left here for Omineca.

Nothing new from Germans Creek.

The water at Quesnelle is very mild with occasional showers. Crops of every kind are looking very well.

The mail for Barkerville left Quesnelle on the 21st inst.

SODA CREEK, May 29.—Mr James Bellars arrived here on the 26th in company with 11 others from Nevada and Idaho. To-day 12 more arrived from Moonsan. All will go to Omineca, but intend to remain here a few days to recruit. They say there is much excitement in the localities they came from respecting the Omineca country. A favorable report by them from the diggings will bring 1000 men there.

The water for the past ten days has been at the former level. Soaking showers with warm intervals. The crops are looking excellently.

New Westminster, May 29.—In the sailing match to-day which had been postponed from the 24th, three sloops started from the south wharf, viz, Herring's, Masters and Gasset's. After rounding the upper buoy, three miles above town, Herring was ahead, and his boat was first to round the lower buoy, two miles below town. In coming up again, when about 60 yards ahead of the others, Herring's sloop unfortunately upset, and she carried some sixteen hundred pounds of ballast she soon sat to a level with the water. A well-manned boat which had pulled round the course with them was near and together with some gages reached them in time to save the crew, six in number. Gasset's boat kept on her course and won the race. On seeing the accident Masters lowered sail and ran for Herring's boat to render assistance. Had it not been for this it is thought he would have won the race.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 28.—The steamer John L Stephens, for San Francisco; the California for Victoria and Sound ports; and G S Wright for San Juan and Sitka sailed last night. The following is the list of passengers for Victoria: S Smith, John Henderson, Robert Smith, Mrs Johnson, Peter Gamble, F Walsh, S D Morton, A G Dickenderoff, C Powell, F & Ammit, H Jaffar Wn Patten.

PORTLAND, May 29.—A letter from Astoria states that the Geo S Wright put back there on Saturday to remedy some defect in her machinery.

West Indies.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 26.—The British Consul at Maricao has just arrived here bringing intelligence that a wealthy Englishman, brother of the American Consul at that place, has been arrested and placed in iron and thrown into prison, and also that it is believed the application of both British and American Consuls for an interview with the prisoner, The British Consul declares that the arrest is unwarranted by any acts committed by prisoner.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED.

May 2.—Sir Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend.

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