

The Canadian Cabinet and the Treaty of Washington.

It is not always easy to reach an intelligent and correct conclusion from the meagre and fragmentary intelligence which reaches one through the medium of the electric telegraph. And it is noticeable circumstance that whenever the subject happens to be one of vital importance the telegraphic news is usually meagre and unsatisfactory. Looking at the whole matter, in the flickering and uncertain light of electricity, the position of the Canadian Cabinet in relation to the Treaty of Washington may be presumed to be somewhat as follows:—Great Britain and the United States agreed to 10 days ago to submit matters of dispute to a Commission of five, of whom each nation appointed five. Such was the Joint High Commission whose labors have brought forth The Treaty of Washington. The subjects of dispute referred to the Commission were three in number, the Alabama Claims; the Fishery and Navigation question, and the territorial dispute involving the possession of San Juan Island. The first and third of these might be regarded as purely Imperial questions, that is to say, disputed between and concerning Great Britain and the United States, although the third, the Dominion of Canada has a very deep and direct interest. The second is a question which, although in one sense a national or Imperial one, may be regarded as essentially Canadian; had the appointment of a Canadian statesman upon the Commission was probably recognition of the right of the Dominion to have voice in the matter. Let the reader look in mind that the Fishery question was only one of three distinct subjects submitted to the Commission, and that Sir John A. Macdonald was only one of five British Commissioners. Assume that Sir John fully concurred with his brother Commissioners as to the disposition proposed to be made of the Alabama and San Juan questions, and dissent from them in regard to the Fishery and Navigation question, what would be his course? Some wistfully—that he would enter his protest and resign. Well, that is perhaps the first idea likely to occur to the mind, when the importance of the question and the unsatisfactory nature of the proposed disposition of it are kept in view. But, we think a little calm reflection must tend to modify that idea. We have said that the question was only one of three, and that Sir John A. Macdonald was only one of the five Commissioners appointed by Great Britain to settle them. Suppose he had adopted the extreme course suggested, would not the protocol have been killed, and the labor of the Commission thrown away? I say, I feel the responsibility which devolved upon him as one of five Commissioners appointed to adjust disputes, which might, not, impossible otherwise seek the arbitrament of war, might be supposed rather to say, I will join you in signing a protocol which proposes the adjustment of two Imperial disputes in a manner which meets with my hearty concurrence; but I must sign it with a reservation in so far as the disposition it proposes to make of the Fishery question is concerned. For he is not representative of Canada. I entirely disapprove of the mode by which it proposed to settle that question, and I desire to hold myself free to oppose it, if and in another capacity. We can readily conceive that it was under such circumstances as those that Sir John A. Macdonald left his other Commissioners in the protocol which had been so ill received in Canada. And this view would appear to be supported by the telegraphic news published in our Exclusive Dispatches yesterday. If this theory be correct, Sir John A. Macdonald and his Cabinet will, in all probability, be found in opposition to that portion of the Treaty which remained which relates to the Fishery, and without the concurrence of his colleagues, and there would appear to be no probability of their agreeing to that portion of the Treaty. We have suggested may turn out to be substantially so, and for two reasons. We do not want, obviously, to offend the British Parliament, which is shown to be the object of the present Canadian government. And, without the concurrence of his colleagues, and there would appear to be no probability of their agreeing to that portion of the Treaty. We have suggested may turn out to be substantially so, and for two reasons. We do not want, obviously, to offend the British Parliament, which is shown to be the object of the present Canadian government.

Import Returns.
Sunday, June 4th.

In yesterday's *Gazette* was published a statement of the import returns for the first quarter, ending 25th March 1871. The total value of goods imported: foots, up \$802,160.60. The value of imports for the corresponding quarter of 1870 was \$823,380.20; and for 1869 \$805,145.40, thus showing a falling off of \$83,221.51 on the corresponding quarter of last year and a falling off of \$29,847.71 as compared with 1869. Considering the comparison of last year, we find that the importation of butter has fallen off from \$362,72 last year to \$735,16. This egg have fallen from \$60 to \$37.50 to be prepared. This is the last of eggs we shall see in the list; flour has risen from \$19,591.65 to \$23,129.81, bacon has risen from \$39,282.50 to \$42,207.50, wheat from \$503.61 to \$376.15; cheese from \$148.00 to \$145.00, hope from \$45 to nothing at all; bacon and shortenings \$207.46 to \$286.50. Subjoin a comparative statement between this year and last in respect of those articles in which the colony ought to be self-sufficient.

Acts Confirmed.—Her Majesty's assent to the following Act passed during the session of the Legislature Council was announced yesterday in the Government Gazette:

No. 4 An Act granting an additional supply of \$45,969 70 out of the general revenue of the colony of British Columbia and its dependencies for the contingent service of the year 1870.

No. 5 An Act to amend the Bills of Emption Ordinance, 1865.

No. 6 An Act respecting Literary Societies and Mechanics' Institutes.

No. 7 An Act relating to bledgedings under the Tax Sale Repay Ordinance, 1867.

No. 8 An Act to encourage the introduction of Thomas' Patent Road Steamers.

No. 10 An Act to amend the Fire Companies Act, 1862.

Domestic Day at Barnetton.—At Barnetton grandly took place last Friday evening the opening of the new hall for the preparation of Domestic Day, Victoria, the Capital, to be kept in the interests of a democratical society, and to be the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ who never destroyed the world.

Wind-Passenger.—In the afternoon of yesterday a gale, very severe, blew all day which delayed the *Wind-Passenger* until after

midnight to sail on account of the squalls.

The Communist Shows the Wind-Feather.

We took occasion a few days ago to interview the editor of the *Communist*, and to ascertain in what manner his paper is to be conducted, and to address him in terms of commendation and praise to the docile and diligent those sons of Babel who have destroyed the world.

On the 1st of June, 1867, he called at the office of the *Wind-Passenger* and caused the name to blanch on account of the squalls.

of their crimes. Our contemporary made a puny attempt in his issue of yesterday to extricate himself from the odium and the doubtless, very inconvenient consequences of previous evasions. His readers are invited to believe that while he lauds the principles for which the Paris Communists were contending, he condemns the means employed for the attainment of their praiseworthy object; but even if this were true, it is a very weak one for the world will be disposed to judge the Communists by their acts rather than by their professions.

But the two leading articles in which our contemporary bestowed praise upon the Paris Communists and rendered the Verbaal authorities for the severity of the measures employed in the suppression of one of the most unprovoked and devilish revolts recorded in modern history are entirely important in indicating the real character of one who aspires to positions of power and responsibility in this colony. It is a matter of little importance to the people of France or to the cause of human liberty what opinions may be entertained or expressed by the editor of the Communist organ in Victoria; but it may be of some importance to the people of British Columbia to be assured by a person who aspires to positions of power and responsibility in this colony.

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By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

VERSAILLES, May 29.—In the Assembly Chan-

grier defended Buzaine and the capitulation

of Metz.

The Legislature has announced that all

capitulations made during the war will be

investigated by a Council of war.

The remnants of insurrectionists consisting

of a few scattering bands, have taken refuge

in bois de Vincennes and are completely sur-

rounded.

BRUSSELS, May 29.—The Parliament reports

the discovery of letters from leading members

of the Paris Commune, disclosing a conspiracy

against the Government of Belgium. The

plot was formed by the insurgents escaping

from Paris to proceed to Brussels, where a

radical movement will be continued, an in-

crease in incendiary incidents, building set on fire

and the horrors of Paris repeated.

BARNES, May 19.—The Federal Council has

decided in regard to the extradition of the

Communist refugees that an investigation is

necessary in each case. Only those will be

delivered to the French authorities who are

proved guilty of ordinary crimes.

VIENNA, May 29.—The Naturalization

Treaty between Austria and United States, signed last September, has been ratified by

the Emperor and will be submitted to the

Hungarian Diet on 25th June. A year is

allowed by the treaty for exchange of ratifi-

cations.

LONDON, May 29.—The Times' special says

that Favre and Simon are likely to be re-

placed.

The Bavarian General at Champigneux

asked for passports for insurgent officers at

Vincennes. Vinceney referred him to the text

of the Convention.

Gen. Vinceney has been appointed Governor of

Paris.

Among the hostages shot were Curé and

Desbœuf, and the Jesuit priests Dueaudrey,

Ciat, Oliver, Cadet, Baudy, Abbéard,

Danker, Jocker, and 20 gen d'armes.

The last hope of the insurgents was de-

stroyed yesterday in the cemetery of Pere la

Chaise.

Three thousand prisoners arrived yesterday

the disarmament of National contingents.

PARIS, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Meudon and La Chaise was desperate—no

quarter being given either age or sex.

Military law is established and executions

are progressing in the Champs de Mars, Park

du Montebello and the Hotel de Ville. Fifty

to a hundred are shot at one time.

No one is permitted to leave city without

a permit signed by McMahon.

Every known member of the Commune is

shot as soon as arrested or taken.

Provisions are scarce. The Western and

Orléans gates are open to-day to goods and

traffic, but exit to persons is forbidden.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A Versailles corre-

spondent telegraphs that M. de Lecluse, dele-

gate and Minister of War under the Gén-

ganne, was shot by his guards and instantly

killed on Saturday night while attempting to

escape.

The trial of the Communal leaders taken

alive will commence during the present week.

Conviction is inevitable and it is generally

believed that everyone will suffer death.

After a desperate and bloody conflict the

Government troops succeeded in capturing

the insurgents' position at Belleville and Père

la Chaise late on Saturday night. Firing

then ceased and yesterday morning when the

troops advanced upon a position still held

by the Communards they hoisted a white

flag and surrendered in a body.

Thirty-eight regiments of the line belong-

ing to McMahon's army, returned to Ver-

sailles in triumph and flying a magnificent

banner of the R. P. C. captured from the

Communards at a skirmish in front.

Vinceney has been appointed Governor of

Paris by Thiers.

It is proposed as a temporary measure to

divide the capital into 20 military districts,

each to be severely guarded. This arrange-

ment will be maintained until order is com-

pletely restored and the passions aroused by

the instruction disappear. The government

of the République, Matien, member of the

Committee, was arrested and 100,000 francs

were found upon him.

Ostrowski, a Red leader, has been shot.

Mollet was arrested at the Luxembourg. A

platoon of soldiers shot him.

During the attack by the Versaillais upon

the barricades in Place des Fêtes a number of

Versaillais lost their way and got mixed up

with the Communards by whom they were

taken prisoners and 2000 men shot.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—At a sitting of the

Assembly Changarnier spoke about Matz and

Beldi.

On Saturday the insurgent prisoners at

Tartary made a desperate effort to escape.

They set fire to the straw given them to

sleep on and in the confusion which followed

sixty-two got away. Twenty-four were

recaptured.

The Duke Audirac Pasquier proposed the admis-

sion of all Communal chiefs who have

already taken or may take refuge in Eng-

land; as by French law they are regarded

as criminals who come within the terms of

the extradition treaty.

A dispute from Paris last night says, The

French from Antwerp are now entering

Paris. The fire in the Hotel de Ville is ex-

tinguished.

Ferdinand Buzaine, two of the prin-

cipal insurgent leaders, have not been discovered.

It is believed that they are safe and

in concealment.

Since 8 o'clock last evening, at which

hour the city may be said to have been en-

tirely in the hands of the Versaillais, priests

and nuns have been reappearing on the street.

The morning firing ceased. The great

Communal rebellion gave its last gasp—the

remains of the insurgents laid down their

arms and the drama was over.

Ten thousand prisoners are now marching

through the Rue Lafayette. Md.: of them

are beheaded, with their uniforms torn

off. Among them are 2000 regulars.

They went over to the insurgents at the ou-
tset of the rebellion.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The inhabitants of

Belleville have openly announced that they

will make reprisals and a secret system of

arson and assassination is apprehended.

Foreigners are requested to report at head-

quarters. No. 100, rue de l'Assemblée.

The insurgents in Fort Vincennes surren-

dered unconditionally.

The market is quiet and nominal

at \$1 80/g2 00.

It is announced that the Orleans Prince

are allowed to live in France.

Thiers has ordered the disarmament of

Paris and dissolution of the national guard in

the Department of Seine.

McMahon has issued a congratulatory pro-

clamation to the army.

Paris is tranquil and trade already shows

signs of revival. Soldiers are sent by the

inhabitants. Arrests of insurgents continue

in Paris. May 30.—The News says trade

from Paris will run to-morrow.

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of a few scattering bands, have taken refuge

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PARIS, May 29.—The Times' special says

that Picard has resigned and that Victor le

France is to be his successor.

The Monde says the Princes de Joinville and

Aumale adhere to the manifesto of Chambord

favoring the fusion of the Legitimists and

Orleansists.

Picard goes as Minister to St Petersburg

Clay is succeeded as Minister of War. Picard is

appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

McMahon, in a proclamation, divides Paris

into four commands, as follows: Vinoy for

the East, Ladrillat for the North, Douay for

the Centre and Clary for the South.

Civil power is transferred to military. No ingre-

dient is allowed.

London, May 31.—The Times' special says

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday June 7th 1871

The Hon Mr Trutch's Speech.

We have given up a good deal of space to the text of the speech delivered by Mr. Hon S. W. Trutch, upon the occasion of the complimentary dinner given him at Esquimalt on the 10th of April. We have felt it to be a duty to publish the true version of this speech, and for two reasons first, because it is not the name of Mr. Trutch, several weeks ago we published what we believed to have been a very garbled and unfair version of that speech. That did not however become of very great dissatisfaction in this Colony, and a sense of duty led us to an inadvertent one part of it with considerable severity. A careful perusal of the authorised version tends to show that Mr. Trutch, considering the circumstances under which he spoke, said nothing to which thoughtful and candid persons will be disposed to take any very decided exception, although, viewing the matter purely from a British Columbia stand-point, he may have said rather more than some persons will consider judicious. But, whatever may be the dictates of mere policy, certain whispers to the friends of Mr. Trutch repeat and true. In order to deal fairly with this subject, the reader should put himself in the position Mr. Trutch occupied at the time. He had been a deeply interested witness of a struggle, perhaps, without a parallel in the Parliamentary history of Canada. He had seen the members of the Government risk their popularity and impair their very existence in a hand-to-hand struggle with a vocal and unscrupulous Opposition; and all this in order to secure dignified advantages terms to British Columbia. He had also observed a determination on the part of that Opposition to go to the country with a strained and false definition of what was demanded from the contract to build the railway within ten years, in order to vamp up popular prejudice with the hope of defeating the Government in the approaching general election. Under these circumstances he would have been more than a man and less than man if he had been moved by no desire to strengthen the hands of the Government by extracting the sting of a venomous Opposition, and there, by contributing in some measure, it may be presumed, towards retaining in power an Administration to whom British Columbia stood so largely indebted and whose hands she hopes to receive much in the future. The second object which we have had in view in publishing the speech in extenso is to give the widest possible circulation to what we must regard as among the best speeches ever delivered in relation to British Columbia. There is, however, one point on which we would put Mr. Trutch right. In tracing the history of the Confederation movement in the colony he says, "In 1860 a similar resolution, favoring immediate Confederation, was again proposed in the Council by some enthusiastic friends of Confederation, but again rejected on the same ground as in the year before." Now, Mr. Trutch should have recollect that in the session of 1860 a rabid opponent of Confederation introduced a negative resolution, urging Her Majesty's Government not to take any decisive steps towards the consummation of Union as, under existing circumstances, it was undesirable even practicable. This resolution was strongly deprecated by the enthusiastic friends of Confederation, who regarded it as a disastrous and ill-judged step at the time. An amendment intended to tone down the resolution was moved by the Hon Dr. Carroll, who was lost. The Hon Dr. Carroll, who died at San Francisco a few weeks ago, wholly uncalculated for resolution was carried by the voting division: Ayes—Hon Messrs. Davie, Taylor, Helmcken, Drake, Sanders, O'Reilly, Havelock, Wood, Ring, Bent, Pemberton, Nasby, Hon Messrs. Havelock, Humphreys, Carrat, Robson, Walbran. Those voting in the negative joined in putting a protest on the journals of the House. The protest forth that it was conceded on all hands that Union could not proceed without the consent of Parliament that the admission of the intervening territory into the House, as then constituted, did not fairly represent public opinion on the subject, and asserted that the Mainland portion of the colony was nearly unanimous in desiring Confederation, as appears from the fact that every one of the representatives from that section voted for the protest. A number of those who voted for the hostile resolution were allowed very improperly as we venture to place a counter protest upon the record. Under these circumstances it will be seen that the remarks of Mr. Trutch, in so far as they relate to the action of 1860, are neither in keeping with fact nor fair to the old, true and steadfast friends of Confederation.

Union of the Maritime Provinces.

A Motion was made in these columns a short time ago to certain resolutions introduced into the Legislature of New Brunswick having in view a Legislative Union with Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The resolutions were defeated by a large majority. Reflecting minds will have no difficulty in discovering grave, perhaps insuperable, obstacles in the way of such a union. A union between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would be quite natural and is perhaps not altogether improbable. But in their base no physical obstructions are presented. Territorially united, and bound together by railways traversing them in every direction, as will soon be the case; by no means dissimilar in the number and character of their population; both already Provinces of the Dominion, and with interests in many respects identical, a legislative union between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would not appear to be an unreasonable one. The expense of governing these Provinces might be somewhat reduced by such a union, and with one strong Legislature it is highly probable that the interests of the whole might be better promoted. But the case of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island is essentially different. In the first place, it is rather too much to expect that these colonies would, while yet remaining out of the Dominion, give themselves up body and soul to the Provinces of the Dominion. What earthly advantage could they hope to derive from such a union? What benefit would such a union confer upon Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? It is not to be believed that in order to obtain advantages at most likely problematical, these two surviving colonies would demand that all their laws should be made, and all their affairs managed at some capital on the mainland. No any representation they might hope to send would be completely swamped by counts of nose, As Provinces of the Dominion they would both have much to gain. For by retaining complete control of their local affairs and masters of their own wealth they would share the national prestige and general prosperity of the young Empire. But in the other case they would become helpless appendages of the larger neighboring Provinces.

Canadian Opinion Snubbed.

At the moment Canada was bracing herself up to the work of rejecting the proposition to sell her hitherto rights to the Americans for a very equivocal consideration, the announcement is made that her leave will not be asked, that her consent will be dispensed with. It is stated in our Exclusive Dispatches that the Governor General will exercise the same prerogative as his royal mistress in ratifying the Treaty of Washington, without asking the consent of Parliament, at least, in so far as the Americans are concerned, but legislation, it is added, may be required for opening the canal. Assuming the correctness of statements we cannot refer to much, it is more than probable that Canada will resent this snub and assert her right to be consulted on matters so nearly concerns herself, by refusing to open her ports. In this way she could either annul the treaty as a whole or render it unacceptable to the Americans. We should prefer to see Canada driven to taking such a hostile attitude, but we would far more regret to see her tamely submit to such humiliating treatment. It may be said that there is really nothing more humiliating to Canada in the Governor General ratifying the Treaty without the consent of Parliament than there is England in the Queen doing so. But it must be remembered that the Queen is not a creature of ours. The Queen is the head of the nation, ratifies the Treaty on the advice of her constitutional advisers. She is not of the people; but the Governor General of Canada will, it is to be presumed, ratify the treaty at the bidding of the Queen, whose new enemies he is, and thus the nominal consent of Canada was taken up.

EMBALMING.—The body of a New York man, who died at San Francisco a few weeks ago was embalmed. After the process was complete, the body was so life-like that it was hard to believe that he was dead. *Los Angeles Daily News.*

NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Dougall was sailed for Nanaimo yesterday morning. Among the passengers were the Chief Justice, C. Alton, J. Finney, O. Green, The Chief Justice will hold the Assizes at Nanaimo. A quantity of lumber for the Nanaimo jail was taken up.

ARRIVAL OF THE WRIGHT.—The steamship G S Wright, Capt Rogers, arrived from Portland via Puget Sound yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. We are indebted to Mr Peters, purser, for file of late papers, list of passengers, etc. The Wright left for the Bellingham Bay quarry yesterday morning, whence she will sail for Portland direct.

CHANGED.—The registered name of The Dawson and Douglas Whaling Company has been changed to The British Columbia Whaling Company, Limited.

WHITE TIN.—Several miners representing companies at White Pine arrived on Monday. They are bound for Omineca.

BANKRUPT.—The Court of Bankruptcy will sit this morning at 11 o'clock.

OBSTACLES.—The steamer Sir James Dougall has several contested elections on board.

The steamer Sir James Dougall has arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica.

The Insult to a Magistrate.

At the Police Court yesterday morning appeared Mr. Wm East of the Park Hotel, and Mr. Bishop, his attorney. Mr. Bishop asked the Magistrate to place Mr. Macdonald in the stand that he might undergo cross examination. Mr. Pemberton declined to accede to the request, saying that Mr. Bishop, at the prisoner's request, had declined to cross examine Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Bishop, after a few remarks, submitted the case and the Magistrate said that he endorsed all that Mr. Macdonald had said about the character of Lush's honest men; but it is the side of brutality committed by those bearing that name that shock all good men. The chief example to the skills of the acts and the principles of men who have tampered upon the most sacred things, blasphemed God and wantonly killed, and worse than killed, the priests and bishops of the Church and outraged the women of religious houses. These and many other things have the Communists done, and our local contemporaries put them on the back and say they have done it in the cause of liberty. Away with such liberators, such hell-hounds, and with all who sympathise with them!

Wednesday, May 31.

H. M. S. FAWN.—Her Majesty Steam Sloop-of-War Fawn, 15 guns, 751 tons, 100 H. P., arrived at Panama on the afternoon of the 9th of April from the Mexican Coast, bringing \$500,000 in specie for transmission across the Isthmus. On the afternoon of the 17th April the Fawn proceeded to Taboga to take in water, intending to sail for Esquimalt next morning. Before the Fawn had left Taboga Her Majesty's Consul, Charles Witham, Esq., addressed a letter to Captain Kneville, requesting him to return to Panama and remain there for the present on account of the existing revolutionary troubles. The Fawn returned to Panama Bay on the 18th, and anchored as close in shore as it was safe to come. The following is the list of officers: Commander, Herbert P. Kneville; Lieutenants, Frederick Echlin, Cecil G. Horne, Nav. Lieutenant, Heaver J. Soden; Surgeon, Astley Cooper; Paymaster, Francis B. Moore; Chief Engineer, Jonathan Gee; Sub-Lieutenants, Claude H. Miller, Robert M. Ramsey, Ayward Hoggar, Assistant-Surgeon, Bernard Renshaw—acting; Engineers, William T. Gladie, Thomas Coombes, Gunner, Henry Woolley; Boatswain, Harry Webber; Carpenter, William G. Hall; Midshipman, Geo A. D. Haviland, Navigating Midshipman, Charles W. May; Clerk, Charles W. Vago.

SECRETARY SWARD WITH HIS TWO DAUGHTERS.

At Calcutta was the guest of the Viceroy. The honorable gentleman had brought a letter of introduction from Brigham Young to Lord Mayo—and what an excellent joke it was deemed by everyone concerned. Especially was this the case when it was known that the Viceroy never had seen Brigham Young or known anything of him beyond what is known publicly. Thus the whole affair became a puzzle. At least some one shrewdly surmised that the Prophet of the Salt Lake Territory must have taken Lord Mayo for Lord Milton and supposed that the young nobleman was his son. But when thanks to a retrospective analysis, he died with his boots on.

THE LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENT.—In another column will be found copies of correspondence between the Victoria Lodge of Good Templars and the publisher of the sheet in which the villainous letter to which we alluded a few days ago appeared. It will be seen that the members of the Order have evinced a just desire to clear themselves of the editor attaching to the letter in question, and have fittingly rebuked the editor of the Echo for publishing it. It will at least be gratifying to the Good Templars in British Columbia, as it surely is to us, to be informed that the cowardly slanderer is not of their fold, and we are sure that the earnestness and promptitude with which they have endeavored to unearth the culprit will be appreciated by the public. The members of the Order may not possess the means of ferreling out the author of the letter, but it occurs to us to suggest that their work will scarcely be completed until they shall have purged the community of the sheet which has not only become the medium of the outrage, but boldly defends it. The editor of the Echo suggests that no denial is made of the charges contained in the letter. We presume the Good Templars were too indignant to think of denying charges as false, as they were in descent.

OUR GOLD FIELDS.—

THE KEYSTONE STATES.—In our advertising columns to-day appears a notice declar-

ing that William Keyser a bankrupt, and all persons indebted to the said bankrupt or having any of his effects (we draw particular attention to the words "debtors"), are required to pay or deliver the same to Richard Woods and Chas E. Pooley, Barrs, Officers Assignees. We believe it is the intention of the Assignees to take a complete inventory of the stock lately seized by the Sheriff, compare the inventory with the invoices, and, also, with the articles known to be in the store on Thursday evening last. It is pleasing to know that the investigation is to be most rigid and searching and that no effort will be spared in making the loss as lightly as possible upon the San Francisco creditors. If possible Keyser should be extradited. His evidence with respect to the stock might be invaluable. Meantime, every nook and corner should be closely examined for missing goods.

THE ENTERPRISE.—The Enterprise required from New West-

minster at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing the following passengers and baggage: Miss Griffin, Capt. Stamp, Capt. Parsons, F. J. Barnard, Lower Fraser River Express; Miss Webster, J. A. Webster, R. Burrell, G. A. Sawyer, Mr. Howes, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Williams.

DEFACING CORPORATION NOTICES.—Per-

sons who thoroughly deface or destroy Cor-

poration notices should bear in mind that

they are liable to a heavy penalty which

we believe, is the intention of the magis-

trate to inflict in all cases of conviction.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.—A favorite English amusement just now is to examine the ears of the people one meets in order to discover whether they bear the "mark of the beast" which Darwin has discovered. He says that the pointed tip of the ear of our monkey progenitors is inherited by most of a few men only considerably disguised—in fact quite different from the pointed ears of fauna and saurus. It may be detected in the rim of the ear, and about one quarter of the distance from the top, where there is sometimes found a considerable enlargement of the rim, making an obtuse point turned upward.

SALMON.—The run up the Fraser has not

fairly commenced, and the high water has

prevented fisheries in this vicinity from pro-

secuting their calling. Yesterday there was

not a pound of salmon in the market—a re-

markable circumstance.

THE NORTH PACIFIC.—The Governor has

consented to extend the same privileges with

respect to port charge to Capt Starke's

steamer as are now enjoyed by the Islet.

It is rumored that Mr. W. H. Key of Lis-

bon is about to take the position of edit-

or of the Standard—the present editor having

lamentably failed to fulfil public expec-

tations.

THE REAL ESTATE TAX COMMISSION.—The

Commission have decided not to exempt from payment of arrears of taxes the properties of which had

reverted to them through the default of mortgagors.

BARKER'S FOUR RIVERS OF THE WEST.—

Barker is about to take the position of edit-

or of the Standard—the present editor having

lamentably failed to fulfil public expec-

tations.

CORROSION.—In our Police Court yes-

terday we were made to say that Mr. Lush ap-

peared and Mr. Bishop his attorney. It should

be read and, Mr. Bishop of his attorney,

THE ZEALOUS.—A private letter received

from town from Honolulu states that the Zeal-

ous would sail for Esquimalt direct on the

8th May, in which case she is now fully due.

THE SCHOONER STAGHOUND.—With an

extra load of anthracite coal has reached San Francisco after a very

grueling trip from Victoria.

SOME OF THE PAPERS WANT SAN FRANCISCO

TO BUILD HER NEW CITY-HALL OF FREE STATE.

WOOL.—Ten tons of wool from San Fran-

cisco for shipment by Prince Alfred, ar-

rived at Esquimalt last evening.

The foot-race between Norris and Price

last evening was won by the former.

THE PRINCE ALFRED.—There were no

signs of this steamer last evening.

MAS PRINCIPIOS WILL CALL ON THE PRINCE ALFRED.—

RAIN.—The Lower Fraser has been visited

during the past week with heavy falls of rain.

THE LOWER FRASER.—

THE OPPPOSITION FROM ONTARIO.—

It would ill become me, Sir, a stranger oc-

cupying the position I do, to offer any criti-

cism hostile to the action of those who

placed themselves in antagonism to this

measure. I can fully believe that those gen-

tlemen took that position in the conscientious discharge of their duty. But having

listened to the whole of the debate on this

subject, having taken part in the arrangement

of the terms discussed and having

made full acquaintance with the facts in-

volved, I confidently express my belief, that

I consider it my duty to comment on some

of the objections and arguments urged

against the passage of this measure, with a

view to removing misapprehension. And in

the first place I desire to say that in British

Columbia we have been led to understand

most distinctly from the utterances of public

men and

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday June 7th 1871

Taxes which should be abolished.

In a recent article upon the financial position British Columbia will occupy as a Province of the Dominion, it was found that after due allowance was made for the reasonable expense of protecting the local Government and after setting aside the sum of fifty thousand dollars for repairs of roads, bridges, and public buildings, there would still remain for general purposes the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of that amount we suggested that at least fifty thousand might be profitably employed in promoting immigration and colonization, and that twenty-five thousand (the types made us say fifty-five thousand) would be required for education—for maintaining a school system which would place a free education within the easy reach of every child in the Colony. It was at the same time suggested that it would be legitimate question for the Legislature to consider whether relief from certain imposts might not be desirable, as the amount of revenue still left at the disposal of the Government appeared to indicate the practicability of such a thing. And we ventured to point out the Road Tax as one of those oppressive imposts the desirability of the abolition of which could hardly be questioned. Following out the subject, there are other and equally oppressive taxes, the abolition of which would be no less boon to the public; but before proceeding to indicate a few of these we may be permitted to offer some general observations upon subjects which we think ought to shape the policy of the new Government, and which we intend to advocate to command to the electors, to urge upon the elected. The great want of this Colony is population and capital. Inasmuch as the latter seldom fails to follow the former, how to obtain population is what must chiefly concern us. To obtain population must, then, constitute one of the chief objects of Executive thought and Legislative action. Doubtless one important means towards that end will be the establishment of agencies and the propagation of information respecting the colony in those centres of population most likely to supply our want, the establishment of cheap and easy means of reaching the Colony, and the organization of a system which will meet the immigrant as he steps upon our wharves, conduct him to a desirable homestead and, if need be, extend to him a helping hand for the first year or two; and for these objects it has already been indicated that at the very least the sum of fifty thousand dollars would be required. That sum may appear very small for such purposes, but we incline to the opinion that it would scarcely be wise to cast into very extended operations the first year. Careful and economical beginnings, cautious measures, which would necessarily partake more or less of a tentative character in the first instance, would appear to be our true policy in this as in most matters. And, then, it must be remembered that the means of reaching the colony, the means of communication by sea, will be provided at the expense of the whole Dominion; so that we are disposed to think the sum already named would, with judicious management, suffice for the first year or so. But although these are necessary steps to the attainment of population, they are not the only steps. Nature has given us a most attractive and desirable country, a country abounding in all those resources and possessing all those conditions which go to make up a desirable home for the millions that are being crowded out of the old and densely populated countries of Europe. Nature has, indeed, done her part; but it remains for man to do his. A liberal and enlightened land system, which will give and secure to every man a settled home for the children of his countrymen, is the only road to success.

The Ocean Pearl.—This fine schooner brought 150 tons of freight for Victoria and 50 tons for Puget Sound. The Victoria freight was discharged yesterday. The Ocean Pearl belongs to the Merchant's Line and is consigned to R F Pickett & Co. The trip was made in nine days by the schooner, which is a new vessel and one of the fleet that has visited this port. She is commanded by Capt Kennedy and will sail to-day for the Sound. Heads of passed out into Puget Sound, and the economy of passage steam boats.

the male adult population is another obnoxious impost. It is in many instances both oppressive and unjust, and ought at once to be abolished; and there will be abundance of revenue under the new dispensation to carry out a thoroughly liberal and efficient road system without having recourse to such an exceptional and oppressive tax. All school taxation would, of course, disappear before the general system already indicated. With the abolition of these and other taxes which considerations of space forbid our specifying at present, the colony would not only be rendered greatly more attractive to those in search of a new home, but the tax-ridden population of this present world would enjoy that measure of rest, of which they stand so much in need—to which they are so justly entitled. And there is no reason to doubt that, under the new system, the revenue will possess sufficient elasticity to justify all this. It is by liberal things the colony must attain enlarged prosperity. Let us get a large population by adopting a liberal and energetic policy, and then we shall have a large revenue with light taxation, instead of, as in the past, extorting a large revenue from a small population.

Friday, June 2d.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—The U.S. flagship Saranac is in Puget Sound; water and will immediately proceed to Sitka probably giving Victoria a call. Admiral Winslow, wife and daughter, on the invitation of some of the people of Port Townsend, made an excursion to Port Discovery on Tuesday. The Admiral expressed himself greatly pleased with the bay as well as with the scenery surrounding it. The party made Capt. Seaman's headquarters. The Argus says: "Admiral Winslow, in appearance, is a gentleman of 50 years, about 5' 6' feet tall, stout built and quite gray. The subject of his engagement with the Alabama was brought up in our presence, and a serious expression came over the features of the old gentleman, as, possibly, vivid memories of that terrible fight were brought to mind. He mentioned the fact that two hundred pairs of irons had been prepared for the crew of the Kearsarge who certain was Sumner that the fight would terminate in his favor." An excellent speech was delivered by Capt. Clark G. Virginia Harlan. Paymaster's Clerk Caleb B. Kimber.

PAKSAHAN.—Amongst those who will leave on the Prince Alfred to-day is J P Tunstall, Esq. of the firm of J P Tunstall & Co, London, and of the firm of J H Turner & Co, Victoria. Mr Tunstall has been on a six months' visit to this colony during which period he has seen much of the country and has made very many friends. We are glad to know that he will carry back with him to England a very favorable opinion of British Columbia, its resources and prospects, and we feel assured that his colony will have a warm and constant friend. It is Mr Tunstall's intention to pass through Canada and sail from Montreal in one of Alton's steamers of the great Canadian line. We wish him a safe and pleasant journey home.

AFTER THE RACE.—Mr Robson, the artist, has drawn a capital caricature of the conclusion of the first heat in the race to Ottawa. The Victoria Communist, with his greedy, avaricious eyes, is leaning forward upon a pale-looking Ass with the number 10 on Napano's head upon it. Canada is represented by a beautiful young female standing on the Rock of Coquihalla in the act of crowning the Ass with a wreath composed of cabbage-leaves and leeks, while at the same time she hands the old fellow a purse of \$1400. The Communist, whose eye is open to the main chance, has his hand raised ready to grab the dollars, while the poor beast who has carried him safely through must be content with the vegetables. The member for Cariboo is represented as a thoroughbred, who has fallen and injured his leg, which is bound around with that sure cure for all political ill—a copy of the Daily Courier. The thoroughbred is being led off by the editor of The Courier, while the proprietor appears as the trainer and induces new life into the animal, who will soon be in trim for the second heat. The likenesses are very good.

THE VICTORIA COMMUNIST.—From every side there is a general expression of indignation against the communistic sentiments of our local cotemporary. Whether the article was written for a living at the religion whose leaders have suffered most by the acts of the Communists, or to show the editor's utter contempt for the British form of government, makes not; the people of British Columbia will be slow indeed to entrust a man with the government of a colony who could write such an atrocious sentiment as that the world yet have to thank the Paris Communists, etc. Let every friend of religion, of law, and order and of British institutions remember and reward the man when the time arrives.

THE PARIS ALFRED.—This steamship left Nanaimo at 7 o'clock last evening from ports of Puget Sound, bringing 27 passengers, a mail and mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

THE GREYHOUND.—This schooner sailed from San Francisco the day before the Ocean Pearl and was to call at Neah Bay and land 25 tons for Boscowitz Bros.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—The North Pacific steamer will sail to Victoria. She will sail in a few days.

THE RAILWAY SURVEYS.—The Surveyor General, a few days ago, received a telegram from Ottawa requesting him to ascertain how many local surveyors would be prepared to accompany the Dominion surveyors who will start from the Pacific side early next month. A consultation was held with the surveyors in the city and we believe all have signified their willingness to assist in the great work. Supplies and necessary steamers will be begged immediately, we understand, as that no delay will be experienced by the Dominion party when they arrive in the next direct steamer.

THE OCEAN PEARL.—This fine schooner brought 150 tons of freight for Victoria and 50 tons for Puget Sound. The Victoria freight was discharged yesterday. The Ocean Pearl belongs to the Merchant's Line and is consigned to R F Pickett & Co. The trip was made in nine days by the schooner, which is a new vessel and one of the fleet that has visited this port. She is commanded by Capt Kennedy and will sail to-day for the Sound. Heads of passed out into Puget Sound, and the economy of passage steam boats.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, I do not share the surprise of the correspondents.

W. R.

Meteorological Report for the Month of May, 1871.

The weather during the past month has been unusually cold for this time of year. The sterly winds mostly prevail up to the 20th. The barometer had been gradually falling, and it has returned to the western wind, with a constant succession of westerly winds. A review of a journal for the past four years shows that the barometer has been, as a general thing, lower during the month than in any previous month of May for that period.

There was an annual evaporation on the 20th during strong easterly winds.

The highest reading of the thermometer stood at 86 deg in the sun, and at 61 deg in the shade. The strongest westerly wind blowing at the time was quite cold.

There can hardly be counted any rainy days during the past month, as there has been hardly anything but rain, except on the 2nd, when the exception to the rule was more or less from the evening of the 23rd till the noon of the 24th.

The highest reading of the thermometer was at noon on the 20th, 68 deg, the lowest at 5 P.M. on the 26th, 56 deg.

Total evaporation during the month 27, 1000 m. of rain.

Rainfall during the month 861000 m. of rain.

W.H.B.

THE SARACAN.—The following is a complete list of the officers of the United States flagship Saranac, shortly expected to visit this port: Rear Admiral John S Winslow, commanding the Pacific fleet. Lieutenant Commander Henry Glass, Secretary Officer. R Winslow, Clerk Frank H Dee, Captain James H Spots, commanding Saranac. Executive officer: Lieut Commander F Rodgers, Navigator, Lieut Commander Francis A Cook, Lieut Commander J. Stur Bishop, Lieutenant Richard M. Outre, Master Perry Garret, Master A H Parsons, Surgeon-Passenger Samuel P Shaw, Assistant Wm M Nickerson, Paymaster Frank C Corby, Engineers—First Assistant Wm G West, Second Assistant Harrison Spear, Jasper H Diamond, Geo W Baird and John Q A Ford, Captain of Marines, Percival G Pope, Captain's Clerk G Virginian Harlan, Paymaster's Clerk Caleb B Kimber.

PAKSAHAN.—Amongst those who will leave on the Prince Alfred to-day is J P Tunstall, Esq. of the firm of J P Tunstall & Co, London, and of the firm of J H Turner & Co, Victoria. Mr Tunstall has been on a six months' visit to this colony during which period he has seen much of the country and has made very many friends. We are glad to know that he will carry back with him to England a very favorable opinion of British Columbia, its resources and prospects, and we feel assured that his colony will have a warm and constant friend. It is Mr Tunstall's intention to pass through Canada and sail from Montreal in one of Alton's steamers of the great Canadian line. We wish him a safe and pleasant journey home.

FRIESE.—The Argus says: "Admiral Winslow, in appearance, is a gentleman of 50 years, about 5' 6' feet tall, stout built and quite gray. The subject of his engagement with the Alabama was brought up in our presence, and a serious expression came over the features of the old gentleman, as, possibly, vivid memories of that terrible fight were brought to mind. He mentioned the fact that two hundred pairs of irons had been prepared for the crew of the Kearsarge who certain was Sumner that the fight would terminate in his favor." An excellent speech was delivered by Capt. Clark G. Virginian Harlan. Paymaster's Clerk Caleb B Kimber.

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday June 7th 1871

CUSTOMS DUTY.

It has done than would many show disseminating information, isn't in no considerable here is now observable up a feeling of pride in specific Province. Of course public sentiment will not be in favor of the Government next year, and Opposition of Ontario out and many, if not all, have hoped to gain. Your know that their Delegate, who has made a very favorable, and that his speech complimentary dinner given to ago, has done the colony spoke, no harm. *Turk*

TY OF WASHINGTON;

concerns you on the Pacific as on the Atlantic, some has been created by the what claims to be a true school. Canada is excusable little restlessness in amply concern her honor as it; and it may confidently should the terms of the it to be identical with those enterprising and irrepressible correspondents. The Treaty will find little favor in the. It would be wiser, our judgment until our Com have heard and the. Meanwhile the political Government are industrious an effort to make capital against the supposed. Sir John A. Macdonald here on or about the Cabinet Ministers will him. Once he will to time in throwing what will permit upon the results Washington. You are no know who is to be your GOVERNOR.

I am not able to speak posch, however, I may venture: has been offered to the Hon to the time of his leaving a native Province, I believe fully made up his mind on the general impression in bat he will accept, and the to be Minister of Customs' one at the Clubs. Should British Columbia will have to be governed by one of the conscientious and pure party has ever produced. Nor that Mr. Tilley is def.

More reticent, and less eloquence and display: than most of our pub- is not inferior to any qualities which go to make him. His lifelong familiarity of representative insti- social affairs, and his thor- views and principles, taken the other qualities, have him a peculiar fitness to be next Governor of British Co-Pacific colonists will, believe to be thankful if they should to get him. *Ottawa,* 12 1871

OF ATTORNEY.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

Mr. BRUNO MELIADO holds my

J. MCKAY SABSTON, Je 21m due

RLES HOTEL

T AND MORRISON STREETS,

LAND, OREGON.

COBS - Proprietor

ASIDE THIS NEW AND which is built of brick iron-bound, wood, stone, and timber. UPRIGHT AND FIFTY CUTTERS and modern improvements for their inhabitants, Bath, Gas, etc.

s that the regulation was for the factory, and white under his man- assance to him, and his power and ability to make this house worthy of patronage.

apd 4

D. OPPENHEIMER. I. OPPENHEIMER

HEIMER BROS

& BARKERVILLE,

DISAILE & RETAIL DEALERS IN:

S & Provisions,

ODS, CLOTHING,

PS, Boots & Shoes,

ral Implements,

BACCO, STATIONERY,

are & Crockery, and

complete assortment of

ENT MEDICINES, &c.

Druggists, Miners and Farmers re-

oods that we hold a large and well

and are prepared to sell at the

on of our Stock before purchasing

being received continually.

OPPENHEIMER BROS

my 10 sunday

GS SAWMILL

M PANY,

RD INLET, B. C.

MILL IS NOW IN FULL

capable of filling orders for

SCRIPTIONS OF

Timber, Spars.

able Terms as any Mill on the Co-

PATCH GUARANTEED.

Victoria by

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO,

by DICKSON, DOWD & CO.

and DICKSON, DOWD &

By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, June 1.—The Times hopes Canada will ratify the Treaty, though she will hardly yield the fisheries without the advantages of Reciprocity.

The colliers in the South of Wales have resolved to strike unless an advance of 5 per cent. is given.

The rumors of the agitation of a Carlist rising in Spain is officially contradicted.

Prince Napoleon has written a letter to M. Favre, commanding the men who proclaimed the decease of the Empire and formed the government of the 4th of April last, and demanding of the existing authorities a plebiscite for the determination of the future of France.

It is now positively announced that Gen. Lefebvre will go to St. Petersburg in the capacity of French Ambassador.

Paris, May 31.—A most revolting sight occurred to-day on the Place in front of the Hotel de Ville. Thirty-three Communists, among whom were several women, were shot in a body by a company of soldiers. Around three sides of the Square, troops to the number of 15,000 were drawn up under command of Gen. Massé, and at 8 o'clock, the prisoners, who had been confined in coal cellars at the back of the Hotel de Ville, were ranged in a row and made to kneel down close together. When the company was in line and nearly ready to fire, if Joffre stepped forward and told the prisoners that they were to be spared death for having been caught in the act of setting fire to buildings in Paris. At this moment the women uttered piercing shrieks and began to wail, themselves backward and forward. An officer advanced and made them keep still by striking them with the flat of his sword. A few moments after a volley was fired and when the smoke cleared away a most horrible sight presented itself. Three of the women who were in the middle row, between the men, were still living and writhing in agony. A dead body was fired and third and not until the sixth did all the prisoners cease to live. The dead bodies were flung into the scavenger carts and carried away.

VERSAILLES, May 31.—The publication and circulation of newspapers in the Department of the Seine is now made subject to special authorization by McMahon.

Picard and Lefebvre will soon retire from the Ministry. It is not yet known who will succeed them.

VERSAILLES, June 1.—Paris will remain for some time yet under military control, but communication with the city is now unrestricted and exit and entrance is free to all.

It is said prisoners now in the hands of the Government amount to 40,000. Paris, May 31.—This evening orders to set fire to buildings which had been previously marked out by the Central Safety Committee for destruction have been discovered.

Commissaries and garrisons have commenced running again, cafés, restaurants and places of amusement are opening their doors, but they are all under orders to close at midnight. All proprietors who disobey are handed over to the military.

The journal *Des Débats* reappeared to-day. All newspapers which temporarily removed to Versailles have returned to Paris.

The *Tricolore*, a new journal, advertises the restoration of the Orleans Princes on the ground that they will be a standing menace to Germany.

Vienna, May 31.—President Grani has requested the Austrian Government to allow Baron Von Ledebur, Minister to the U. S., to precede over the Convention of claims. The Imperial permission has been telegraphed to Washington.

Baumers, May 31.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has adopted a resolution of Regret at the expulsion of Victor Hugo. The ministers in their speeches before the house severely condemned the complicity of intellectual malefactors with the crimes of the Commune.

Havay, May 31.—A society has been organized here with the object of preventing the resumption of intercourse with Frenchmen and Germans.

Paris, June 1.—McMahon's authorization is required for the opening of theatres.

The sale of newspapers in the streets is prohibited.

London, June 1.—A special says troops are less popular now because of their severity.

Large numbers of people are returning to Paris to resume their commercial and manufacturing operations.

The *Paris Opinion*, *Secte et Constitution*, favor a republic. *Le Temps*, *Nationale* and *Paris* are guarded. The *Figaro* favors a monarchy.

A Standard special says Favre has resigned.

The interdiction to ingress and egress to and from Paris will be removed on June 3d.

Frank Elaud and Fontaine, members of the Commune, have been arrested.

The *Siecle* says Thiers will be as energetic against the Bonapartists as against the Reds.

Barcelona, June 2.—A report reached this day Friday that Felix Pyat, and Gromet, were arrested in Switzerland, but a telegram from Berlin to-night denies it truth.

Paris, June 2.—Entry and exit will be free on Saturday for foreigners on identification.

Active measures are in progress for disinfecting the city. Many stores are yet closed.

A Paris journal says the men of the 4th Sept have outlived their time and other papers support Thiers and the Republic, protest against monarchical intrigues and demand the transfer of the Assembly to Paris.

Victor Hugo has arrived at London.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—There will be a discussion respecting the eligibility of the Orleans Princes in the Assembly to-morrow.

Robert will be tried to-morrow on charges of inciting the civil war.

Havay, June 1.—Eight million francs have been paid to the Germans for the maintenance of the army. Prisoners from Paris are arriving at Rouen.

Paris, June 2.—The Press discuss the future government and are nearly unanimous for a Republic.

Paris, June 2.—The Paris journals consider the appointment of M. LaFrance as Minister of the Interior, and M. Ferry as Minister of the Seine to be the reply of Thiers to the intrigues of the Orléanists.

A letter from the Sub-Governor of the Bank of France states that he was forced to advance various sums of money to the Commune. No armed force entered the Bank, however, and none of its securities were destroyed, thanks to the courage of members of the Commune remaining in Paris the employees of the bank and M. Bassellay, a member of the Commune.

Two thousand Communards will be imprisoned in the forts at Cherbourg, 600 of whom have already arrived at that port.

The *Siecle* advocates extensive de-centralization of administration to suit the times.

The Journal *Des Débats* expresses astonishment at the persistency of the Assembly in holding the whole of Paris.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—In the Assembly to day Brunet moved the abrogation of the laws of prosecution as "incompatible" with Republicanism and only belonging to a dynasty of passion and hatred. Several members of the Right moved the abrogation of laws specially directed against the Bourbons.

Some of the Deputies, speaking in support of the motion, confirmed the report of a fusion of the two branches of the House of Bourbons.

BERLIN, June 2.—An Imperial decree orders that the 15th of June shall be observed all through Germany as a day of thanksgiving.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—Archbishop Darbey will be buried on Wednesday.

Cleared.—Baptiste Almatis, Portland, Bk Powhatan Port Gamble.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1st.—Arrived bark Fauny, Unalaska. Sailed—bark Forest Queen, Port Townsend.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Wheat at Liver-

pool 12s 3d.

Sailed—bark W H Gawley, Port Madision.

Arrived Bk Scotland, Bellingham Bay.

Fleet—Quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—Good 82 25.

Barley—\$1 80 @ 95 for feed and brew-

ing.

Oats—\$1 80 @ 2 25.

Hay—\$15 50 @ 21. The blow Noddy Potatoes—Market active and prices low—\$1 75 @ 2. The receipts to-morrow will

pass a further weakening in the rates.

The motion for a new trial in the Fair case was opened yesterday and the argument is still going on.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Passengers who arrived here to-day from Sitka in the schooner Mary Taylor, which is consigned to the U. S. Marshal, are very bitter against Gen. Mather and others interested in Hutchinson Kohl & Co. They complain that it is impossible to carry on any trade in Alaska, as the government lends its whole power to crush out all opposition to the monopoly of Hutchinson Kohl & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The prospect of the wheat crop for 1871 is freely discussed in the press.

Change. It is considered by everyone that the cool weather has increased the prospective yield at least 36 per cent. Many think that the surplus for export this year will fall very little if any short of last year, and it is believed there will be 115,000 tons more than is required for domestic use.

Raspberries and plums made their appearance in the market for the first time to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The Irish exiles will be received on Monday.

The opposition steamer Constantine, with 174 passengers, and the N. P. T. Co.'s sloop J. L. Stephens, with 200 passengers, sailed for Portland to-day.

A boy named O'Brien is charged with killing a Chinese man by striking him on the head with a sandbag.

California pines were sent east by rail to-day.

Arrived—Bark Mary Glover, Port Discovery, bark Shooting Star, Nanaimo.

Flour, Wheat and Barley, weak at former quotations.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Numerous complaints have been received at the Treasury Department from merchants and manufacturers at Plattsburgh, N. Y., that there is so much smuggling along the Canadian border as to seriously injure them in business.

Several cases involving thousands of dollars are reported. A special dispatch says reports from many principal points on the border show that the new treaty does not contain any provision for reciprocity, which they say would be of no advantage to the Americans.

It is reported that a motion will be made in the Assembly to protect Thiers' powers.

Executions at Versailles are still numerous.

The journals are discussing what shall be done with the Orleans Princes. Some appeal to their patriotism and ask them to resign their seats in the Assembly.

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