

Laws of the State.

The Laws enacted at the ninth session of the Legislature are now published at this office, in pamphlet form, together with the Joint and Concurrent Resolutions. Price, \$2.00.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Union Edition of the Supreme Court Opinions, for the January Term, 1888, comprising all the decisions rendered during the term, is now ready for sale, at the office of the publisher, at a price of \$1.00 per copy, with a complete Digest and Table of Contents, together with a complete Digest and Table of Contents, is now ready at this office.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

On our first and fourth pages we present to our readers a regular *relate* of Frazer river intelligence, embracing all the details which arrived at San Francisco recently by the steamer Panama, and constituting a mass of reading which will occupy the attention of the public for a considerable time. Our readers will mark and inwardly digest it, according to their peculiar temperaments, and give it that estimation which they severally think it entitled to. We do our duty when we give them the fullest and latest intelligence, with a word of advice and caution, leaving it to them to place their own construction upon the news, and pursue their own course of action.

It appears by our telegraphic dispatches that the arrival of the Senator from Oregon has brought a confirmation of the report that Colonel Steptoe's command has been whipped out by the Spokan Indians. Two or three circumstances will strike the attention of the public. One is, that several hundred United States troops—some account stating the number at four hundred—should be defeated and put to flight by six hundred Indians. Another is, that United States officers should march troops into hostile Indian country with a scarcity of ammunition; and still another is, that the troops should so soon abandon their field pieces and everything in camp, and fly like frightened hares. Surely the loss of life was not such as to indicate a very sharp resistance—two officers only being killed, with five privates—and we cannot come to any other conclusion than that the troops were mostly raw recruits, who fled before they were hurt. Of course, the Indians will feel encouraged by this demonstration, and a severe lesson must be administered before they are brought to reason.

The Governor has appointed William C. Bucklew, Notary Public for Butte county; and Thomas M. Combs, Notary Public for Alameda county, vice Henry C. Smith, resigned.

Charles J. Hoadley has been appointed by the Governor, Commissioner of Deeds for Connecticut, to reside at Hartford; and Thomas Vernon, Commissioner of Deeds for New York, to reside at New York City.

Thomas W. Brennan has also been appointed Fort Warden of San Francisco; and R. L. Westbrook County Judge of Siskiyou county.

Governor Weller has pardoned James Brown, who was sentenced at the Court of Sessions in El Dorado county, in October, 1855, to the State Prison for six years, on a charge of robbery. He had passed three years of his term of imprisonment, and was pardoned on condition that he be placed on the steamer of June 5th, for Panama, in the custody of his brother, it being understood that if he returns his pardon shall be forfeited.

A variety of matter in relation to British jurisdiction in the North, and concerning the Northern Indians, with interior and local news, will be found in our columns to-day.

NO GOLD REPORTED.—The San Francisco *Herald* calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the reports of gold being found in abundance and almost everywhere in the Frazer river region, no gold up to this time has been received by the returning steamers. It says:

By the arrival of the Panama, Saturday, from the Sound, we have reports of rich diggings—of large numbers of miners at work on the bars of Frazer river—of hundreds of dollars washed out in a day—of dollars, and even ounces to the pan, and of gold everywhere in that region, but no specific instance of the taking out of gold. The report is not an indisputable evidence of the richness of the new mines. How is this to be explained?

In replying to its own question, the *Herald* shows that it is impossible for all the gold said to have been taken out to have gone into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, and that, even if it had, it would be impossible for that Company to prevent its finding its way to San Francisco to pay for provisions which have been sent up. The *Herald* continues:

Where, then, is the dust? Why are we not in receipt of thousands of dollars of the ore, in exchange for the thousands of dollars' worth of goods which we have sent up there? Why does not each steamer from the Sound bring its long list of specie? It is hardly possible that the new El Dorado should commence on the credit system, and obtain its supplies in that way. On a simple calculation, based upon the report of the quantities of gold amassed, it will readily be ascertained that thousands upon thousands of dollars have been taken out in that way. The reported results can hardly equal twenty-five per cent of the whole, for it is altogether too much to suppose that every ounce of gold which has been taken out has been sent to San Francisco. Where, then, we repeat, is the dust? Where has the golden stream been directed?

We concur in the opinion that the non-receipt of gold dust from Frazer river is a fact of so singular a character as to lead to a suspicion that much exaggeration has attended all the accounts from the new mines. Unless steamers to arrive from Bellingham Bay report shipments of gold dust, those suspicions will assume the shape of certainty. If only a few hundred men are mining, they must produce more or less gold dust for shipment, provided their mining efforts are crowned with success. Until the golden stream commences to flow regularly into San Francisco, people are justified in doubting the truth of the reports of gold having been taken out in such large quantities.

THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN.—This is the title of a daily Democratic paper published in this city, by an association of printers. In its preliminary announcement of its intended course, it says:

Believing that there is no paper published in this city which advocates pure and unadorned Democratic principles—no paper which does not change its views and policy upon the arrival of each steamer; no paper which does not adhere to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Administration avows those principles, or repudiates them when the President opposes them—we have determined to publish a paper which we think will express the views of those who believe in the Benicia resolutions of 1853; in the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and in the Cincinnati Platform.

The paper is offered to subscribers at twenty-five cents per week, and it is edited, it is understood, by D. J. Thomas, J. N. Bingay and James Coggins. A newspaper was formerly published in this city under a similar name, and in part, under the same editorial management.

EDITORIAL EMIGRATION.—William V. Wells, an old forty-niner, who came out to California in the ship Edward Everett, from Boston, and late local editor of the San Francisco *Alta*; H. C. Williston, formerly of the *Wide West*, and Riley, of the San Francisco *Times*, have caught the Frazer river fever, and will leave to-day for the North.

THEIR SHARE.—Upon expressing surprise to a friend, yesterday, that eight hundred men had started to Frazer river on one steamer, in view of the reported prospects of getting up the river, he replied: "Oh, they have gone up to secure their portion of the clams at Bellingham Bay."

THANKS.—We are indebted to the Alta Express Company for the early delivery of Stockton and Oroville papers, last night, of yesterday's dates.

INSURANCE.—Robinson & Co. commenced work on the Inskip Ditch last week. It will be finished in about three months.

BRITISH JURISDICTION.

Californians who are leaving for Frazer river will doubtless consider, before leaving, that the gold mines reported upon that river are within the dominions of the Queen of England, and that after entering the mouth of the river they are under the jurisdiction of Great Britain. At present, as appears from the record, there is no law existing there except such as has been administered by the Hudson's Bay Company under its grants from the Crown. These grants give to this Company the exclusive right to trade with the Indians in the British Northwest Territories, and also the power necessary to inflict punishment for criminal offenses, under certain rules or laws made by the corporation. These rules and regulations seem to have been framed solely with the view of enabling the Company to control its employees, to regulate its intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to protect it against encroachments from foreigners, as well as from hostile attacks. But these laws or rules have necessarily been enforced by the military rather than by the civil arm of power. Within the limits prescribed by its grants, the Hudson Bay Company undoubtedly has been and is now a military government. Indeed none other would have been practicable. A western wilderness filled with savage tribes is not a favorable country for judges, courts and juries. And this peculiar organization of the government of the Hudson's Bay Company explains the late action of the Governor in issuing his proclamation and then enforcing it by blockading the mouth of Frazer river. His orders and proclamations are enforced through the agency of the soldier and sailor.

But in his proclamation the Governor has undoubtedly exceeded his powers. The grant to the Hudson's Bay Company is the exclusive right to trade with the Indians. Trade with whites, whether English or Americans, is not included, and that Company does not, so far as can be determined by the language of its grant, possess any power whatever over the trade which may grow up between white men on Frazer river. In the grant, as published, we find no authority vested in the Company of the exclusive right to navigate Frazer river, or to charge license for mining on its bars. The exclusive right of trading with the Indians is granted to the Company, together with the powers necessary to enforce that right, but not a word is found which gives that Company the exclusive right to navigate the rivers on the Pacific, or to monopolize the trade that may grow up between whites upon the coast. They possess a sort of municipal power over the country, but no sovereign rights, though, in the absence of a superior power, the officers of the Company have, doubtless, administered their rules and regulations as if they were monarchs of all they surveyed. There were none, save the Indians, to dispute that right, if claimed.

In the grant, the English Queen reserves the right of colonizing the territory, or of extending over it the laws of any one of her other provinces. This she has not done, and in consequence no English laws exist there, save those enacted by the Hudson's Bay Company. But the late gold discovery will undoubtedly cause the English Government to establish a Colony on Frazer river, create a port of entry, appoint Customs officers, and thus prepare the way for a regular entry of goods imported, as well as establish laws for the government of the Colony, including the working of the mines.

The Australian system will probably be adopted, and means taken to protect miners in their rights, after having required them to buy a license. After that is done, Americans will soon learn to appreciate the term "foreign miner's license." The establishment of a Colony, or the extension of the laws of a British province over the country, abrogates at once and forever, all the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company. Until one or the other is done, the exclusive right to trade with the Indians belongs to that Company; but it certainly cannot successfully claim, under its grant, the right to the exclusive navigation of the rivers, and the trade and commerce which may have grown up in the country during the existence of its temporary power.

The most that could be required, under a Custom House system, of American merchants, would be the duties levied under the Reciprocal Treaty now existing between the United States and Great Britain, applying to her Canadian Provinces. But until a port of entry is established, we do not see by what authority restrictions are placed upon trade and travel by the Hudson's Bay Company, except upon the principle that might makes right. If that is the rule, it is likely to be reversed in a few weeks.

POGET SOUND COMMERCIAL CITY.

In his Railroad Report, Governor Stevens assumes that a large commercial city must ultimately be built up somewhere upon Puget Sound. He, of course, concluded that it would be located at the terminus of the Overland Railway. He went further, and assumed that the Sound was the natural centre of trade for the Pacific. But he did not then anticipate that gold, or a large extent of country, would be discovered north of said Sound, and that its announcement would direct a stream of emigration upon that point from all parts of America, Europe, and a part of Asia. Yet only a few years subsequent to his report, the discovery has been proclaimed; and unless it turn out a cheat—a lying deception—it will build up a city at some locality on the Sound, which in a few years may contest with San Francisco the commercial supremacy on the Pacific.

With an extensive gold region dependent upon that Bay for its supplies, added to its great agricultural, coal, and lumber resources, a city on Puget Sound must become one of vast commercial advantages. And should the Railroad anticipations of Governor Stevens be realized, nothing could prevent such a city from becoming the metropolis of commerce for the Pacific. The completion, however, of a Railroad direct from St. Louis to Sacramento would defeat most effectually such a result; but unless that railway is built, San Francisco may indulge reasonable hopes of losing her present supremacy.

It is, though, very questionable whether the right point for a great city has yet been seized upon in the Sound. In the search for said locality, tens of thousands will be expended in building up new towns laid out by speculators, before the true site, as indicated by trade, will be hit upon. After it is once clearly indicated, there trade, by ship and steamboat, will concentrate, and the cities which grew up in a night be remembered only as a part of the history of the times, when the Frazer river epidemic prevailed.

KILLING AN INDIAN.—The *Marquette News* says it has seen a letter from Balsam Hill, Butte county, dated June 6th, which states that a man by the name of Shores shot an Indian of the Kinshew tribe, at Crane Valley, on the 5th. Wound supposed to be mortal. Cause trifling, if any existed.

LIBEL SUIT IN CHINA.—Torick Jones Murrow, editor of the *Hongkong Press*, had been convicted of libeling Sir John Bowring, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and be imprisoned six months.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

From every authentic document that we have had an opportunity to examine, treating of the various Indian tribes in Washington Territory and the British Possessions, we obtain intelligence going to show that the Northern Indians who frequent Frazer river and its tributaries, are an enemy not to be despised. Indeed, they may be called the real chivalry Indians of the Pacific coast. As such, they have been wont to leave their mountain fastnesses, attack the Indians living on the shores of Puget Sound, and carry them away captive. Some of the lower country tribes have been nearly exterminated by them. One tribe in particular, called the Samish, living in the neighborhood of Bellingham Bay, numbered a few years since over two thousand warriors, but now they have dwindled down to some two hundred. E. C. Fitzgugh, Special Indian Agent for Washington Territory, informed the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, last Summer, that these Northern Indians were supplied with fire arms at an early date, which, with their undaunted courage and ferocity, gave them a decided advantage over the lower Indians, and they were in the habit of killing all they could not take away. In fact these chivalry savages informed the Agent that they had even then among them over two thousand Indian slaves, and they occasionally took the opportunity of trading them off with other Indians living still further north. Not unfrequently, as in 1857, they came down the Gulf of Georgia, their great thoroughfare, into Puget Sound, ravaged the coast, killing, destroying, and making captive, until the more quiet Indians residing there were in deadly fear of them, and demanded the protection of our military posts. Sometimes they negotiate terms of peace with the Puget Sound Indians, the chief condition of which is hostility to the Washington Territory troops, a course of proceeding which our officers in command there have decided objections to, and have used constant efforts to interrupt and break up. Mr. Fitzgugh informed the Government that the Neuk-sacks, a tribe living adjacent to the boundary line, with every appearance of having white blood in their veins, had, last Summer, three trails to Frazer river, and one to Fort Langley, where they carried all their furs, and got all their articles of trade from the Hudson Bay Company. There are several large tribes contiguous to them, viz: the Samish, Snunauts, Chikwarp, Tates, etc. All these Indians are in the habit of raising potatoes, which, with their fish, consisting of salmon, sturgeon and clams, and their berries, enable them to live a great part of the year like lords, as they undoubtedly feel themselves to be. Hence the airs which they put on when they come in contact with the whites. Indeed, such is their consequence and self-assurance, that on meeting our people they do not hesitate to wrestle or box with them, and sometimes they come off with no inconsiderable degree of honor.

Sidney S. Ford, Special Indian Agent, also in Washington Territory, represented to the Indian Department, last June, that the Indians living on the prairies in the mountain country were as expert in the use of the rifle as they were in the management of horses, intimately acquainted with all the roads, trails and fastnesses of the country, as well as possessing much knowledge of the whites—were calculated to do great injury, and were not wanting in the requisite spirit. Speaking of the late war with the Indians of Washington Territory, who, by the way, are not near so warlike as the Northern, or Frazer River Indians, J. W. Nesmith, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon and Washington Territories, addressed Commissioner Denver, in September, 1857, as follows:

The result of the war evidently disappointed the sanguine expectations of both the whites and the Indians, as about an equal number of each fell in the various conflicts. The Indians, by superior numbers and the advantages of their peculiar mode of warfare, remained unconquered, and the loss of the war was to convince them that it could not be easily done; a sort of armistice was declared, and the Indians contiguous to the settlements, especially those belonging to the southern part of Oregon, agreed to move to the reservation, with the understanding that they should be subsisted by the Government, whose agents negotiated the peace; and they are ready to take up arms and resume hostilities, if they are not content to comply with its part of the contract, practically offering the Government the alternative of "feeding them or fighting them." They have never been better than the Government committed on our people, and with the exception of the loss and destruction of some of their personal property, they have suffered but little by the war, while its results have emboldened them, and tended to produce the impression in their minds that they have the ability to contend successfully against the entire white race. The effect of the late war has been to render the management of the Indians much more difficult than any previous time. Their great numbers, intimate knowledge of the country, together with the scattered and defenseless condition of the whites, contributed to their success in their raiding and plundering expeditions; the provisions and cattle captured from the whites afforded them ample subsistence, and they were enabled, as a result, to anything that they had at any previous time enjoyed; and, as they have never been subdued in a battle, and that they should be willing to resume hostilities, they are likely to gain to gain so little to lose. In fact, the Southern Indians, located on the Sierras, are considered by the Government as the most dangerous, and the fear of their loss more by sickness last winter than they did in the preceding ten months' war, and frequently say, "it is your peace that is killing us."

We adduce the above information at this time by way of warning to our people, who are now emigrating to the northern mines, to be prudent in their intercourse with these tribes. They are no contemptible enemy, are numerous, and when they are struck, will strike back with interest. An Indian war will be no great desideratum in the occupation of gold digging.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT CRIMES OF THE SOUTH.—A work under this title has been laid out by Lovegrove & Co., 67 J Street. It is a well bound duodecimo, from the publishing house of Burdick Brothers, 8 Spruce street, New York, and the author is Hinton Roman Helper, of North Carolina, who recently attracted no inconsiderable attention at Washington. The author institutes a comparison between free and slave States, points out how slavery can be abolished, adduces Southern testimony against slavery, brings forward the testimony of nations, churches, and the Bible, on the subject, treats of commercial cities and Southern commerce, cites facts and arguments by the way-side, and closes with a review of Southern literature and a declaration that literature and liberty are inseparable; that one can never have a vigorous existence without being wedded to the other.

HANDSOME SPECIMENS.—We were yesterday shown a handsome specimen of gold-bearing quartz, well saturated with the precious metal, which seems to have been fused through the mass by volcanic action. It was obtained from Shingle Springs, Hangtown road, El Dorado county. The mine from which it was taken is known as Williams' Lead. While such superlative masses are gathered from our own soil, it is difficult to conceive why men should migrate to Frazer river.—S. F. Herald, June 11th.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The tri-weekly *Index* has been discontinued, and the materials of the establishment turned over to a new arrangement under the name of the *Tri-weekly Register*, published by H. A. Moses. It will support the principles of the Cincinnati Platform.

BALL AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—The first ball of the season will be given at the White Sulphur Springs, in Napa county, by Churchill & Stephenson, on Tuesday evening, June 15th. The music will be under the direction of Prof. M. A. Sweet.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION.

BY THE STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

San Francisco News—Verdict against H. M. Naglee for Slander—Markets and Arrivals—Further from Oregon and Washington Territories—Defeat of Col. Steptoe Confirmed—Another Indian War on Hand.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8th. John Stratman to-day got a verdict against Henry M. Naglee for \$750, in an action for slander.

The Bulletin has a short letter containing quotations at Bellingham Bay: "Bacon 50 cents, and flour \$16 per barrel; meats 50 cents, and drinks 12 1/2 cents."

John Jones and Frank Rivers were drowned in Oregon, May 15th. Jones was from Philadelphia.

A miner has arrived from the North with \$3,000 in dust, which he says he dug out on Frazer river in five weeks. The clipper ship Edwin Forrest arrived to-day, in 143 days from New York, with merchandise to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Haxall flour sold to-day at \$10; 15,000 lbs. China sugar at 1 1/2 cents; turpentine, 72 cents, on time; Hope's firkin butter, 40 cents. The arrivals from China yesterday brought 1,200,000 pounds of sugar, and 600,000 pounds of rice.

Later from Oregon.

The Senator arrived to-day from Oregon. She brought no later news from the mines.

Colonel Steptoe's defeat is confirmed, but his killed were only two officers, five men and three friendly Indians, besides nineteen wounded. The troops were stepped May 7th, by six hundred Spokan warriors, who had heard the Colonel had come to whip them, which they did not believe he could do, and they told him he should not cross their river. They have heretofore been considered friendly. The troops then encamped for ten days, as the account says that on May 17th they were about re-crossing the Pelouse river to await the Indians, when they were attacked by some five hundred of them. The battle became general. The Indians were mounted and armed with rifles, and the troops were mounted and had two howitzers. The fight was kept up till night. An officer writes:

Towards evening, our ammunition began to give out, and our men suffering so much from thirst and fatigue, required all our attention to keep them up. To move from one point to another, we had to crawl on our hands and knees amid the howling of our enemies, the groans of the dying and the whistling of bullets and arrows. We were kept in this position until 8 o'clock, p. m., when, as night came on, it became apparent that on the morrow we must go under, and that not one of us would escape. Completely surrounded, with six or eight hundred Indians, and most of these points which we must pass to get away, therefore it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that if possible some might escape. Abandoning everything, we mounted and left the hill at nine o'clock; and, without a rest, we made our way to the river, at Red Wolf Crossing, the next evening, and were met by our friends, the Nez Percés. We will have another Indian war.

BY THE ALTA LINE.

Accident at San Jose—A Man Shot.

SAN JOSE, June 8.—S. P. J. O. Shaw, one of a hunting party, was accidentally shot this afternoon. As they were riding down a steep place, the seat of the wagon slipped, and two of the party fell out. One of the guns fell, struck the ground, and went off. The shot struck Shaw on the left side and side of the head. He was immediately brought into town, and on examination, the wounds were found not to be very dangerous. He is now quite comfortable, although severely hurt. It is thought he will recover.

SUICIDE IN OROVILLE.—We are informed by Mr. Wyman, of Oroville, says the *Marquette Express*, that a young man, named James Gunnison, stabbed himself in Oroville, June 7th, about 12 o'clock, just before the departure of the stage. He stabbed himself in the pit of the stomach with a double edged knife, and the wound is supposed to be mortal. He has been keeping a small trading-post a short distance from Oroville, but was stopping temporarily at the Empire Hotel. He became desperate on account of the treatment he received from a woman whom he had brought up with him from San Francisco, and who had promised to marry him, but declined to fulfil her promise after her arrival in Oroville.

The Butte Record, of June 8th, gives the following particulars in relation to the affair:

The causes inducing this attempt at self-destruction are, as near as we can determine, substantially as follows: Gunnison has lately returned from San Francisco, in company with a young woman named Catherine Doyle, for whom he had contracted an ardent attachment, and on Sunday last (as said Record) he asked her to marry him. This proposition she at first assented to not refused, but treated it evasively. On Sunday evening, after returning here with Catherine from Oregon Gulch, (his place of business), Gunnison, in a fit of jealousy, threatened to kill her if she would not marry him, and she, fearing his threats, vowed to desert him, and placed herself under the protection of Mrs. Mason, the landlady of the Empire. Yesterday, Gunnison went to Mrs. Mason, and told her that he intended to kill Catherine and then commit suicide. Mrs. Mason, alarmed, went to tell Catherine what he had said. In a few moments after, sounds of distress issuing from Gunnison's room attracted the attention of Capt. Bird, who, on going back, discovered Gunnison lying on his back on a cot, with a dirk knife buried to the hilt in his breast. The wound made by the dirk knife was immediately above the pit of the stomach, and extended to the right side of the spleen, and may possibly have missed the vital parts, but it is very doubtful. Gunnison is a respectable trader at Oregon Gulch, where he has long resided. Catherine is a young Irish woman, and to be very respectfully connected in San Francisco. The promise of a great fortune at the trouble she has unintentionally occasioned.

STOCK PASSING THROUGH MONTEREY COUNTY.—A correspondent, writing from Natividad, Monterey county, June 1st, gives the San Francisco *Herald* the following as the amount of stock passing this point for the upper portions of the State, during the past two months:

Monterey county.....	Stock	Cattle	Cattle, Mules
San Luis Obispo county.....	1625	321	—
Santa Barbara county.....	1429	—	—
Santa Clara county.....	174	—	—
San Jose county.....	5270	1594	310
San Diego county.....	1500	400	—
Totals.....	8406	5484	310
Preceding two months.....	1255	808	175
Totals, four months.....	9671	6292	485

In this county, he remarks, sales have been as follows: 600 cows and calves, \$32; 250 three-year old steers, in good order, \$28; 72 head two-year old, \$18; 120 head one-year old, \$13. In San Luis Obispo, of 100 head three-year old steers, fat, at \$25; 25 head one-year old, at \$20. In Los Angeles, 100 head one-year old, at \$20. In Los Angeles is yet good in this vicinity, and cattle are in demand, and sales are being made daily.

THE MARCH OF MIND.—As an instance of Yankee enterprise, we would mention that a newspaper and job printing office has been dispatched to Victoria, to enlighten the people there in the mysteries of the printing art.

SAN FRANCISCO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—At the late Anniversary meeting of the Sabbath School Union in San Francisco, sixteen hundred and twenty-three teachers and scholars were mentioned as attending the different schools through the year.

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PARTICULARS OF THE MARIPOSA FIRE.

We have received the Mariposa Star, of June 5th, which gives the following particulars of the late fire in that place:

Yesterday, at about 1 o'clock p. m., a fire broke out in a house occupied by Chinese, and situated below the old Phillips Hotel, on Main street. Notwithstanding the efforts made to arrest its progress, the flames spread rapidly toward the northern portion of Main street, consuming all the property on either side, as far as the Post Office, with the exception of Sullivan & Co.'s grain store, when C. Dettlebach's new fire proof building, Van Buren's brick store on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and the brick store owned and occupied by Cohen, Samuels & Co. This latter building was left standing, but the goods were all materially injured from the effects of the heat. The following comprises list of the sufferers by the fire, with the amount of their losses, as near as could be ascertained:

McNamara & Crippen, \$1,500; Peter Van Beyer, \$2,000; Richard Thomas, \$500; Allison & Harrison, \$1,800; Farnham & Co., \$5,000; Dr. Kavanagh, \$1,000; McVey & Gregory, \$12,000; A. J. Gregory, \$4,000; Kraft, clothing store, \$4,000; Masonic Hall, \$2,000; Goodman, Hubbel & Co., \$15,000; J. A. Torrey, \$8,000; C. De Foris, \$3,000; J. W. Torrey, \$2,000; Charles Hartel & Co., \$1,000; James M. Vandye, \$3,000; Oppenheim & Co., \$4,000; McCreedy & Brother, \$3,000; Cohen, Samuels & Co., \$2,000; Henry Viny, \$5,000; J. H. Neal & Co., \$2,000; Thomas Hall, \$1,000; H. W. Hellick, \$3,000; German Talcott, \$200; Jordan Gilman, \$200; Geo. E. Gardner, \$1,200; E. Smith, \$2,000; Wm. Nicholas, \$2,000; Frank, \$5,000; Wm. Phillips, \$1,400; S. Worsner, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,000; S. A. Merritt, \$1,000; J. B. Condon, \$2,000; John Malt, \$1,000; Malt, Levesque, \$2,000; C. H. Adams, \$2,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, \$5,000; Cohn & Dettlebach, \$3,000; E. C. Bell, \$5,000; Macdonald & Co., \$2,000; Wm. Nichols, \$2,000; Sullivan & Co., \$4,000; Geo. F. Kraft, \$1,200; George Burke, \$200; John Boiling, \$1,000; J. Barnett, \$5,