

## The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday, October 26 1870

## The City Representation.

Thus far only one candidate for the city has made his appearance and Mr Carey is the man. The election of Doctor Helmcken, it is everywhere conceded, will be accomplished with scarcely an effort; but the public are still in doubt as to whether the Doctor means to offer at all for the seat. Mr A. R. Robertson has been several times mentioned as a probable candidate for the city; but, somehow or another, no effort has been made to invite him to come forward; and we should not be at all surprised to find our worthy Mayor Trimble in the field before long. Mr DeCosmos is understood to have a "banker's art" a seat for the city; but his chances—which were slight enough before—have been "totally" smashed by his late silly declarations of No Terminals, No Confederation. We are sorry to see so little interest manifested in a contest which in its results will really be the most important ever held in British Columbia. In times gone by, when there was nothing to be gained or hoped for, candidates for the empty honor of a seat in the Council were numerous enough; but now, when all ought to feel proud of an opportunity to assist in making a nation, everyone holds back. Either there must be a political awakening in this city very soon, or the enemies of self-government, who now say we are not fit for it, will be able to add that we don't want it.

## The Land Ordinance, 1870.

The facility with which pre-emptors of Crown Lands may be made under the new Land Ordinance, will undoubtedly induce many to engage in agricultural pursuits; while the Free Grant clause will not fail to attract the attention of the Immigrant Societies that are now striving to relieve Great Britain of her redundant population by shipping them to colonies where high wages are paid and great facilities are held out to immigrants. Under the new Ordinance every facility will be held out by the Land Office, and many of the preliminaries and formalities which prevailed under the old system, and which hampered the Land Office as well as pre-emptors, are swept away. We look for very great benefit to result from the passage of the Ordinance, and, as we stated when the measure was before the Legislative Council, it is a step—a long stride, indeed—towards supplying our greatest want—population.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—By semi-weekly mail we have ten days later news from Honolulu than that brought by the Robert Cowan. Her Majesty Queen Kalama, widow of his late Majesty Kamehameha III, died after a long and painful illness on the 20th September. She was aged 53 years. The Court has gone into mourning in consequence. The American schooner A. P. Jordan sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco on the 21st ult, with a full cargo of American produce.

**CANNED SALMON.**—A few days ago 500 cases of canned salmon were shipped from San Francisco in a vessel bound for England. Shipments have also been made to Australia and met with ready sale at remunerative prices; and there is no doubt but a profitable market can be had for the large quantities being put up on the coast this season, with the prospect of a larger trade in the future.

**REPORTED OUTSIDE.**—The barkentine O. L. Taylor, Capt. Lane, was reported in the outer harbor yesterday afternoon, but owing to the high wind she was unable to enter. She sailed from San Francisco on the 10th inst, is consigned to Millard & Beedy, and brings a cargo of assorted merchandise.

**CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.**—The following advertisement appears in a San Francisco paper:—Notice—Canadians to the Front. The undersigned in receipt of a few Barrels of Old Rye Whisky, by overland from the celebrated Distillery of Goodfellow & Son, Toronto, Call and taste. Chas. D. Dixon, Ale Vault, Sander St.

**DOWN.**—The telegraph wire was down on Lopez Island yesterday, and owing to the high wind the repairs were unable to cross from San Juan Island to put it in order. Mr Carmichael, of the Victoria office, proceeded to James Island on Thursday, and, owing to the gale, was prevented from overhauling the line.

**COMPLETING THE CIRCUIT.**—It is said the Western Union Telegraph Company have arranged to transmit all dispatches hereafter from San Francisco to Chicago direct, and without re-wiring. This makes a working circuit of two thousand seven hundred miles, the longest in the world. The transaction of business will be greatly facilitated by this arrangement.

**ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.**—Henry S. Mason, Esq., was yesterday admitted to practice in the Courts of this colony as an attorney and solicitor, the Attorney General having made application before the Chief Justice and the certificates of examination having been produced.

**THE CROCKERY SALE.** Yesterday, by Mr Franklin, was very successful, and must have realized the owner a handsome profit. Mr Franklin's next sale will take place on Tuesday next, and will comprise furniture, sewing machines, safes, cigars, tobacco, etc.

**IN TOWN.**—Francis Turner, Esq., an English tourist, came over by the Isabel on Thursday evening and is staying at the Colonial Hotel. Mr Turner has traveled extensively upon this continent and Europe and intends going home by way of China and India.

**THEFT.**—Sam, an Indian employed by Joe Spelde to dig a grave on Thursday, ran off with the grave-digger's tools, for which he was arrested and brought before the Police Court yesterday and remanded one day. Spelde not being able to attend the Court, having to dig the grave which the Indian undertook to do the day before.

**EQUIMALT SCHOOL.**—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Equimalt School District held at Equimalt on Friday, 21st inst, the following were chosen to act as a Local School Board for the ensuing year, viz: Rev F. Gribbell, Charles E. Pooley, Esq., and W. P. Wakeman, Esq.

**THE MAYLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.** on the 17th inst, had reached a point 176 miles above Yale. The line will be completed to Soda creek and, possibly, to Queenstown before the close of the working season.

The following vessels are on the way to this port: Ship Naney and J. Christie for the Hastings Mills; ship Alaska and bark Dillier and Harrison for Moody's Mills; and schooner C. L. Taylor with merchandise for Millard & Beedy.

The pump and machinery of the Lane & Kuris Mining Company, and destined for the Meadows, Cariboo, is on board the barkentine O. L. Taylor, which was reported outside yesterday.

**THE GOLDSTREAM HOUSE** is again open. Mady & Peterson are the proprietors. A special conveyance will leave Mady's tomorrow morning for Goldstream, carrying invited guests.

**RETURNED.**—Judson Young, Esq., of the Colonial Secretary's Office, returned on Thursday evening from England, having been absent six months on leave.

**RE-OPENING.**—Evans & Williams are about to reopen their Cariboo Pork Store, on Government street, and advertise for 500 hogs.

**SCHOOL AND ROAD TAX.**—Ten delinquents were summoned before Mr Pemberton yesterday, eight of whom were ordered to pay \$2. The other two cases were postponed.

**REMANDED.**—Moses Goudian, under arrest for stealing two silver bracelets from a kioochman, was again remanded yesterday for one day.

**NEW SIDEWALKS.**—Capt Doane has laid new sidewalks in front of his property on Broad, Johnson, Douglas and Yates streets.

The ship Baymore, for Moody's Mills, took a pilot off the harbor yesterday morning and proceeded on to her destination.

The Isabel, for Puget Sound, sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

**EARL MAYO.** Viscount of Mayo, is reported to have died about the 1st of October.

**THE ENTERPRISE.** for New Westminster, sailed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

## Terminus of the Railroad.

**EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.**—It has been the misfortune of the Editor of the Standard to have precipitated upon this city in the past certain issues or measures of Government which, when carried out, have invariably resulted in the injury of the community. I need only mention the destruction of the free port, and the unconstitutional union of the two Colonies. In looking back at the effect of these measures, it is now evident to every thinking person that their operation has tended to the great injury of the city, and that certain other steps may have aided, had the first of these measures been taken.

In keeping with his past course he now projects a measure, which, if carried and successful will result in the ruin of the city for all time to come.

Let us suppose for the sake of argument, that notwithstanding the engineering difficulties in the way, the railroad is brought by Bute Inlet, across Dangerous Straits and Seymour Narrows to this island, and that this city becomes the terminus of the road. How long would it be before the road would be tapped by a railroad from Barclay Sound. From the mouth of the Qualicum River where the road would have to pass to Alberni or Canal, is not even 25 miles, and across a country which presents few or no engineering difficulties.

Now let us see, what the independence would be to tap the road with a line from Barclay Sound. Taking the mouth of the Qualicum River as the point of intersection for the road, the route by Barclay Sound to Asia, Australia, or San Francisco would be 220 miles shorter than by this city. Examined a map of the island and this will be apparent at a glance. From the Qualicum river to Nanaimo around the head of Nanos Bay is at least 35 miles. From Nanaimo, rounding Cowichan Bay and Saanich Arm, is 90 miles, and from Victoria to Barclay Sound, the extreme South Western part of

the island, is 120 miles, altogether 245 miles. Deduct the distance from the point of intersection of the two roads to Barclay Sound, 25 miles, and the difference in favour of that route is 220 miles.

Now Sir, add to this the frequent detention of sailing vessels in the straits, in consequence of no wind, or adverse winds and tides, and the expense of transport over 100 miles of extra railroad, and the advantage that Barclay Sound will have over Victoria and Esquimalt will make it practically the terminus of the road and this must be apparent even to the Editor of the Standard.

Then again, Sir, Barclay Sound would only be 40 miles from the centre of the Comox coal field—the most extensive on the island—and 60 miles from Nanaimo, and 200 miles nearer San Francisco than either point by way of Victoria. In the event then of the road being built to Victoria will not every ton of coal be shipped by way of Barclay Sound?

But suppose on the other hand that the road will terminate at Burrard Inlet, or some point on the Lower Fraser. Must not Victoria necessarily become the entrepot for all merchandise intended for the railroad? The difficulty of navigating sailing vessels through the narrow channels, among the islands and the cost of pilotage, or tonnage, and extra insurance—saying nothing of loss of time—would induce sea going vessels to discharge their cargoes at Victoria.

But Sir, it appears to me the height of absurdity to make this question an issue at this time. Suppose our Legislative Council can be induced to declare that Confederation will only be accepted upon condition that Victoria is made the terminus of the road, and the Dominion Government refuses to accede to the condition, what will be the result? Or suppose the Dominion Government can be induced to agree to the condition and that afterwards the survey for the road shall show the impossibility of bringing the road here, or if possible, that it can only be done at such an extra outlay as would make it far cheaper to purchase Victoria dock, stock and barrel than incur the extra cash, how ridiculous both Governments would appear.

Let proper surveys first determine the best places for the terminus or the relative advantages of several places, and then make the selection and not seek to embarrass the Government by the introduction of the question at this time when it may delay it not defeat the whole prospect of Confederation.

Charity induces the belief that the gentleman errs in forcing this question through obtuseness of intellect, but I am sure he would scorn that any should entertain such an opinion, and would thus question regardless of consequences as a means simply of securing his own election to the next Legislative Council.

AMOR DE PATRIA.

## Dominion Mail Summary.

Papers are to the 5th October. Sir John A. and Lady Macdonald have left Ottawa for Kingston. They were received by the people of the places through which they passed with manifestations of satisfaction. Mr Tilley has gone West on a tour of inspection. The Provincial Exhibition opens at Fredericton, N. B., on the 10th of October. Great exertions had been made to ensure success. The whole of the musical talent of the Province will be assembled under the leadership of Mr Evans, and a concert will be given in the exhibition building every day. A splendid harvest prevails throughout New Brunswick, and all the crops are being gathered in excellent condition. Potatoes are entirely free from disease. Cole, Chamberlain, Osborne Smith, McEachern and Fletcher have been appointed Commissioners of St. Michael and St. George's. A meeting is being held here composed of delegates from the different Boards of Trade for the provinces of the Dominion, with a view to forming a Dominion Board of Trade for the discussion of commercial matters and the development of the country. It is numerously attended. A new impetus is given to the "Canadian" Emigration scheme. Liverpool authorities have encouraged Miss Fry with the prospect of a large expedition in a week or two. Many fatherless children will be sent to the New World. William Mercer, the lad who murdered Joel Dean, at Godrich, was tried at the Assizes there and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th December.

The news from Manitoba from American sources is rather unsatisfactory. Dr Schultz is publishing a small paper at Port Garry, Isadore Gould, a French half-breed, but claiming to be an American citizen, was recognized on the 20th September as the man who tied the hands of the "Red" around "Soda" Lake. He was insulted and struck and fled to escape by swimming the river, but was drowned. His body was recovered and bore marks of violence. A letter-writer says that a Canadian vigilance committee has been formed by the "Schultz" party, whose object is to annoy the Americans living in the settlement. That Schultz and the Canadians are opposed to Gov. Archibald and the Hudson Bay Company and it is thought that trouble may arise between them, as political complication is deepening every day. It is reported that a prominent Hudson Bay officer at Port Garry has caused a considerable portion of Riel's correspondence to be burned. Schultz has taken possession of his old premises, which he found totally damaged. His stock of goods was nearly gone, and he will seek out what remains by auction. A letter to the Pioneer dated Red River 12th says Gov. Archibald has appointed T. Boyd, Secretary of State. Numerous deputations of half-breeds have called on the Governor to assure him of their support. Complaints are frequently made by the Government against the parties who committed the outrageous last winter, but no action is yet taken to punish them. Altogether quiet reigns in Manitoba. It is generally believed that the elections for the Local Legislature will take place in a fortnight. The Sheriff, Coloner and Postmaster appointed by Riel have vacated their offices.

A prudent man advised his drunken servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks his master inquired how much he saved. "Faith, none at all," he said, "it rained yesterday and it all went."

## Favre's Interviews with Bismarck—Official Report.

Tours, September 27.—Jules Favre to day made an official report to the Government here of his mission to the Prussian headquarters in behalf of peace. He said a great many different solutions of the difficulties had been proposed and rejected, and he determined at last to make a direct move; therefore on the tenth of September he demanded of Count Bismarck a categorical reply as to whether he would enter upon negotiations for peace Bismarck's first answer was unfavorable, though he subsequently asked what guarantee France would offer.

The Foreign Minister, who was acting as intermediary, advised Favre to see Bismarck and make his demands in person.

Accordingly, Favre saw Bismarck, expressed to him his love of France and liberty, and his determination to accept no conditions which would render peace only a truce.

Bismarck replied, that if he thought peace was possible he would sign it, but the actual Government was too precarious, and too likely to be overthrown. France would not be any more apt to forget Sedan than she was to forget Waterloo and Sadowa, and she would attack Germany.

Being pressed for conditions, Favre was explicit, but Bismarck asserted that the security of his country, and the retention of part of the country the Germans then occupied, and mentioned, in that connection, Departments of the Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine and the Moselle with Metz, Chateau, Salines, and Soissons. To Favre's objection that France would not agree to that, and that he would not act without their sanction, Bismarck replied that he felt confident of that before, but as another war was certain he wished to make it with all the advantages possible.

Favre then intimated that Europe might find the pretensions of Prussia exorbitant. He was certain that France would never accept them; she might as a nation, but she would be dishonoured. The country alone could decide upon the question of territorial cession, and Favre could not doubt what that decision would be.

Bismarck would not listen to any proposition for an armistice.

## THE INTERVIEW AT FERRIERES.

The second interview occurred at Ferrieres on the 13th.

On this occasion Bismarck seemed to accept the idea of an armistice.

Favre asked for fifteen days.

Next day Bismarck handed Favre his conditions, adding that the Germans must have the forts commanding Paris, more specially Fort Mont Valerien, on the West border.

Favre replied it would be more simple to demand Paris at once.

Bismarck said that if these terms were not satisfactory, the French must seek other arrangements.

Favre proposed a meeting of the Constituent Assembly of Tours.

Bismarck would make the condition that the garrison of Strasbourg should surrender as prisoners of war.

Upon Favre refusing, Bismarck consulted the King who insisted on the surrender of Strasbourg.

Wearied by the useless scene, Favre retired, expressing his conviction that France would fight to the last.

Favre concluded from the manner in which all efforts for peace have been met, that the Prussians are determined upon conquest. He says the interviews were not altogether useless, as they have shown notwithstanding that Prussia declares she warred only against Napoleon and his army, she is really fighting the nation, and which must rise en masse, either to disavow the Provisional Government or to resist the enemy to the last.

## THE COST OF WAR IN 1815 AND 1870.

The Cologne Gazette publishes some curious statistics showing the losses in dead and wounded in the battles of 1813 and 1814, from which it appears that war was quite as destructive then as it is now.

At the battle of Lutzen (May 2, 1813) in which 96,000 Russians and Prussians with 524 guns, were engaged with 120,000 Frenchmen with 280 guns, the Allies lost 10,000 men and the French 15,000.

At the battle of Bautzen (May 20, 1813) 96,000 Russians and Prussians fought against 130,000 Frenchmen. The losses were 18,000 men—including 6,000 killed—on the side of the Allies, and 8,000 dead and 17,000 wounded on the side of the French who were the victors.

In the battle of Dresden (August 26 and 27, 1813) there were 200,000 Austrians, Russians and Prussians against 100,000 Frenchmen. The Allies lost on this occasion 15,000 dead and wounded and 23,000 prisoners. In the battle of Leipzig 300,000 Allies with 1,384 guns, fought against Napoleon with 171,000 men and 700 guns. On the first day of the battle the Allies lost 10,000 men and the French 15,000.

The lost upwards of one-half of their men. The lost Landwehr regiment of Saxony was reduced from 1,800 to 160 men; and on the third following days the Allied French were 45,000 men. The losses of the French were 15,000 dead and 15,000 wounded. Summing up the losses of the whole campaign, we find that Napoleon lost in Russia 500,000 men; in Germany up to the armistice of the 4th of June, 1813, about 40,000 men; in the battle which ended with Leipzig, 150,000 men; and 100,000 men in the campaign of 1814.

which with the losses of 1815, makes a total loss of nearly a million of men before Napoleon was subdued. The losses of the Allies during the same period were only 100,000 men less.—Pall Mall Gazette.

FELLS' COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

## Women's Rights.

The women in the Western States are said to be growing insufferable. In Wyoming Territory they go to the polls. Twelve muscular-minded viragoes sat on a jury the other day in Indiana; a brazen-throated female runs the town clock and acts as town clerk of Jefferson City, Miss., and a strapping Amazon has just been executed for horse-stealing in Arizona. As they stray further and further from the position for which they were intended by nature, their conduct, to their husbands grows more and more disgusting. For example—An Ohio lady sought a divorce recently at the Cleveland court on the ground of a want of tenderness on the husband's part. He hammered her with an axe-helve for over three-quarters of an hour, and then triumphantly inquired of her—'How is that for high?' The court granted her request, but expressed a wish that women who insisted so particularly on their rights would remove further south, and the woman removed as wished. She died the same night by her own hand, after branding her husband with the identical axe-helve that first caused the unpleasantness.

**FISHING WITH GIANT POWDER.**—Some time since the An Okoa published a short article in regard to fishing with giant powder, and the success it had met with in other parts of the world. Some of our Hawaiian fishermen (who are among our most enterprising people) instantly took the hint, prepared the powder, and quickly learned how to use it.

The success of the new mode of fishing realized their most sanguine expectations, every explosion bringing to the surface large numbers of such fish as will float when killed, while a dive to the bottom reveals numbers of those which are too heavy to float.

This mode of fishing has been adopted by a company of fishermen between town and Wai-iki, and we have seen fish in the market to-day which had been taken in this way.

There is a shark story, wherein the shark came in grief, conquered, with this subject of fishing with giant powder which will amuse our readers, and we presume the public will not will be that it served him right.

It seems that the fisherman had exploded a charge of powder in a fish hole about eight or ten fathoms deep, and after picking up the dead fish from the surface, one of the men drove the fish into the hole to pick up those on the bottom.

As he approached the bottom he discovered an enormous shark going into the place which made him feel that he wanted to see his companions in the canoe, and he proceeded immediately to the surface. After getting into the canoe and narrating the experience to his companions, a consultation was held and it was decided to blow up Mr. Shark.

Accordingly a good sized fish was attached to a can of powder, and the line he lighted. The bait was carefully lowered to the proper place and as fortune would, he bit it, the hungry shark, immediately took the treacherous bait. That was his last meal.

Low—the explosion literally tore him to pieces, his head going one way and his body and tail another, leaving the way clear for the lucky fishermen to secure their dead game at the bottom.—Honolulu Gazette.

A fashionable young lady of rather attenuated figure while in the hands of a haberdasherie, became alarmed at the spaciousness of her bodice, and declared that she would never wear it, and as the silk had been wrongly cut, and as the don me Mademoiselle, replied the modiste, the design is quite correct, the fitting is exactly as it should be. 'I am not to have made your dress; now I must bring you up to the standard of fashion.'

**DEATH OF A FAMOUS DUCHESS.**—AT recent dispatch from Brussels gives the particulars of the death of Paul de Cassagnac, a noted French diplomatist. His death resulted from a wound received at Sedan, where he refused to surrender to a dozen Prussian soldiers. He bore the reputation of a man of the most desperate courage, and had fought more than twenty duels.

**IT'S NOT TONY'S MISTAKE.**—A good story is told of an English judge visiting a penal institution, and being practically disposed of the learned judge philanthropically trusted himself to the treadmill, desiring the warden to set it in motion. The machine was accordingly adjusted, and his torpid body began to whirl his feet. In a few minutes, however, the hand had quite enough of it, and called to be released, but this was not so easy. 'Please my lord,' said the man, 'you can't get off. I must be twenty minutes, that's the shortest time we can make it go.' So the judge was in a predicament until his term expired.

**MR. MATTHEW LE.**—A few days since a little ragged urchin was sent by a tradesman to collect a bill. He began in the usual way, but becoming more and more importunate, at length he said to him: 'You should not dare so sharply—I am not going to run away.' 'I don't suppose you are,' replied the boy, scratching his head; 'but my master is out, and he wants the money.'

**JOHN CHINAMAN AS A HUSBAND.**—The Chinamen may want wives, the Massachusetts epistolar may want husbands, it is not every woman that would have John for a husband, and it is not every woman John would have for a wife—but human nature is human nature, even in spite of antipodal diversities. John is, clay and yellow clay, at that. He will yield, he will forget the Central Flower Kingdom, he will forget Confucius, he will cut off his pigtail, he will drop his slippers and put on North Adams boots, he will lay aside his blue cotton shoes, and put on a bobtailed coat, he will wear eyeglasses, he will get married to his kindhearted Sunday school teacher and he will bring over 45,000 other Johns like him, to restore the social equilibrium in Massachusetts. Boston may become a city of pagodas and jew-houses and Plymouth Rock the site of a porcelain tower. Massachusetts may escape being Hibernian only by becoming Chinese.—St Louis Republican.