

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Dec 4.—Granville's reply to Gortzchakoff was sent on the 29th of Nov. He says he has nothing to add to his interpretation of international law already made. He is aware that suggestions to Congress to settle other eastern questions may not be adopted. Russia has formed her opinion and don't intend acting without consulting other powers. The controversy is entirely closed and Russia's invitation to hold a conference is accepted without a foregone conclusion as is the result.

Belfort, Dec 3.—The bombardment began on Saturday night. The French before Mconnes were reinforced on Friday and fought Treskov's division. They took 9 guns and 1800 prisoners including one General and 2 officers.

Tours, Dec 4.—The Prussians have recaptured Normandy, Willonville and Neuville. It is reported that there was heavy fighting yesterday. The Prussians lost three-fourths of a battalion.

Lyons, Dec 4.—There was fighting all Saturday between Aitan and Arny-le-Duet. General Cremer is actively pursuing the enemy.

LONDON, Dec 3.—The Saxon losses from the 30th Nov to the 2d Dec, is about 1,800. Four regiments No. 104, 106, 108, 115 lost 15 officers killed and 63 wounded. The number of French prisoners taken amounts to 3,000.

A despatch from before Paris dated Sunday night says that there has been no further attempt to attack the Prussian lines.

LONDON, Dec 3.—The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following report: Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bar-schesles Hautes. After a hot fight the 15th army corps was defeated and driven back to Artheny. The 16th French army corps was driven beyond Soignay. Several hundred prisoners and 11 guns were taken. The enemy's loss was considerable—ours comparatively light.

LONDON, Dec 4.—The fighting at Brie on Friday was very severe. The Germans were exposed to a terrific fire from the French troops, but at 3 p.m. the French retired, leaving behind many prisoners. Origny, although abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Prussians.

The Germans generally are losing much of their confidence in consequence of recent military events.

The Prince of Saxony telegraphs the King of Saxony that Brie and Champigny have been recaptured, although the French had thrown heavy masses into action. He admits that the Saxon troops suffered grievously.

The movement of the army of the Loire continues, and there are continually engagements all along the line of advance without marked advantage on either side. In one of these affairs Gen. Souzy was wounded and taken prisoner. The 17th corps still holds its position, but is momentarily expected to advance.

The morale of the troops is excellent and the French are confident of success. A second attack was made on Autun by the Prussians, but they were repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy continue their retreat from the North.

Tours, Dec 4.—The Government makes the following announcement: The army of the Loire has discontinued its forward movement owing to the resistance of the enemy, who have concentrated large masses of troops between Pithiviers, Artheny, and Angerville. The army which will remain for the present, postponing their advance until a better opportunity offers. Meanwhile the army of the Loire will be led out of Troyes, disengaged and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him the masses of the enemy it was supposed he was attacking. Signed—Gambetta.

FLORENCE, Dec 3.—The deputation of the Spanish Government and Cortes to tender the crown of Spain to the Duke D'Aosta, arrived here to-day and was received with a rived here to-day and was received with a warm demonstration of welcome.

Tours, Dec 4.—The passage of troops on their way to the front through Tours is incessant. The weather is intensely cold. Dupree has been appointed Director in the Engineering Bureau.

The Generals in Algeria have been ordered to the Southern frontier of the colony to prevent incursions from the native tribes. The bombardment of Belfort has commenced.

Nothing new has been received from Brie. The military situation of the army of the Loire is deemed critical by the best informed circles.

Manteuffel has been ordered to march to Paris. It is stated on good authority that Bismarck insists that he must and will retire from office unless the convention with the South German States is adopted unaltered.

LONDON, Dec 4.—In the southern front of Paris the first shell was fired into the city yesterday. It was from the Bavarian battery and was fired accidentally. The Crown Prince has ordered that no more guns be used for the present as there will probably be a sharp attack on the outlying defenses of the city.

A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on Sunday that the Queen had received a telegram from King William: No fighting telegram today at Paris. The French are massing troops from Vincennes. During the night the French lost 1800 prisoners, including 1 general and 20 superior officers, besides 7 guns.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, telegraphing on Sunday evening, says: Granville's reply to Gortzchakoff's second note was delivered yesterday. It insists that Gortzchakoff admits by his answer that his position is wrong in law. It contends to a conference only on the understanding that Russia withdraws the original circular and all pretensions to the right of separate

action, and brings the question in a pacific form before the conference.

New York, Dec 5.—A correspondent telegraphs from Versailles on Dec 2nd that the battle of Nov 30 was as hard as any fought during the war. In the sortie between the Seine and Marne the French employed overwhelming force. No efforts could wholly drive them back.

A special, dated Tours, Dec 5th, says the result of the fighting before Orleans and Tours and at Chappell near Orleans on Saturday evening, had not been ascertained.

Paris, Dec 4.—The position of Austria and Russia gives assurance that all stipulations of the Paris treaty concerning the freedom of the Danube will be maintained and the discussion at the London Conference will be confined to the neutrality of the Euxine.

HAYRE, Dec 6.—All communication with the interior of France is severed. A Tribune correspondent, writing from Versailles on the 1st, says that the German loss in the sortie at Tours was considerable.

At Epernay the French made a rush at 3 p.m. and surprised a battalion of the 71st regiment. Under a heavy fire from Brie the French simultaneously burst out from Fort St Denis, and by the aid of a gubcoat coming down stream swept the banks clear of the German forces and then landed a force at Epernay, occupying the houses near the river and west of the village. The French were in overwhelming force. The Prussians fell back fighting, and evacuated the village. The French have barricaded Epernay.

Reinforcements are arriving near St. Germain. The Germans sent the whole of the 15th brigade, and the 71st and 31st regiments, six battalions in all, to take the villages. This force advanced rapidly and the French were driven out in two hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec 6.—The opening of the 2nd session of the 42nd Congress was witnessed by a great number of residents and visitors who crowded the galleries and corridors. The House was called to order by Speaker Blaine, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain. On the roll being called, 173 members answered to their names. The President's message was read by the clerk and received with applause. The Treasury report was presented and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Senate was called to order at noon by the Vice-President. Several bills were introduced, amongst them one by Cole and Casserly for the immediate repeal of the collection of some tax law forbidding the collection of any tax maturing after the 1st January.

Washington, Dec 6.—A letter from his brother, Minister Paris, which says that the people of Paris have provisions enough to hold out till January 1st.

R Butler of Tenn will appear in the House to-day and make a personal explanation during which he will refer to damaging charges which have been made against him in connection with the pension frauds, and demand an investigation.

The election of General Logan as U.S. Senator from Illinois in place of Yates is regarded as certain.

Senator Sumner states the effect of his bill, introduced yesterday, will be to prevent the further providing of U.S. currency in place of worn out notes. He believes this course will gradually contract the currency and bring about specie payment. It will also provide for a funding law by including 5 per cent. bonds from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury says the financial condition of the country has improved during the past year. The average sale of the weekly sales, was 329 per cent. premium, and for the first eleven months of the year 1870 was 152 per cent. premium—bearing in mind the improvement in value—paper currency, about 17 per cent.

The total reduction of the public debt from March 1st, 1869 to Dec 1st, 1870 was \$181,154,785. The consequent reduction of interest is at the rate of over \$10,000,000 per annum. The total estimated receipts in 1871 are \$320,915,000. The surplus applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt in addition to that at present made on that account through the sinking fund, is \$10,776,680 returned into the Treasury. It may be reasonably anticipated that the total reduction in the public debt during the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund, will be about \$50,000,000. The Secretary says the prosperous condition of the country is largely due to the revenue system inaugurated during the war, and that policy cannot now be rashly abandoned or suddenly and radically changed without great injury to business and labor, and consequent losses to the revenue.

Excluding deposits, the amount of gold and silver deposited at the U.S. Mint and its branches during the last fiscal year was \$30,443,758. The coinage for the year was \$24,630,000. The value of gold and silver bars stamped was \$9,748,851.

Cuba. HAVANA, Dec 5.—A French war vessel is cruising off the Cuban coast for the purpose of intercepting German steamers from New Orleans.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 5.—There is not now a single vessel en route to San Francisco from any German port.

Crawford & Co have bought the schooner J. D. Sandborn. They will repair her and place her in the Mexican and Central American trade.

It is still raining at intervals, with no signs of clearing up. The rainfall to day has been unusually heavy. Wind S.W.

The Ring in the Board of Supervisors was completely smashed this evening. The committees, with one or two exceptions, have two anti-Ring to one Ring member.

The whaling schooner Ohio, dismantled off the Oregon coast, arrived here to-day in tow of the U.S. steamer Wyanda.

Flour—\$5 25 @ 50. Wheat—\$1 85 @ 20. Barley—\$1 25 @ 35. Oats—\$1 25 @ 55.

STOCKTON, Dec 5.—It commenced raining about 8 o'clock this morning and continued

till 4 p.m. This is the first rain of the season and has been of incalculable benefit, having moistened the ground sufficiently to enable the farmers to plough in all sections of the valley.

Advices from Paradise and vicinity state that the rain has moistened the ground nine inches below the surface.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

(From the Seattle Intelligencer.)

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Dec 7.—The sailing of the stmr Oriflamme has been postponed until Saturday, the 10th. The Wright is advertised for Sitka and way ports on Tuesday, the 13th, and the California is advertised for Sound ports on Thursday the 15th.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec 5.—The President's message to Senate and House opened by announcing that a year of peace and prosperity had passed since last assembling of Congress. It is a comparatively brief document, written in a clear, business-like way, which presents at a glance a review of public affairs for the past year, and the present situation of the country. The main facts stated are already familiar to the public through the papers.

In reference to the Alabama question the President says: I regret that no conclusions have been reached for adjustment of claims against Great Britain growing out of that Government's course during the rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of neglect, or did any act during the war by which the United States had just cause for complaint. Our firm and unaltered convictions are just the reverse. I therefore recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take proof of amounts and ownership of vessels and their claims, and that authority be given for a settlement of those claims by the U.S., so the Government shall have ownership of those private claims as well as responsible control of all demands against Great Britain.

Whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration, with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both Nations.

[Here the line ceased working.]

Electoneering Tour of a Defeated Candidate.

WRITTEN FOR THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Having a few weeks of leisure time on his hands the writer concluded, about the latter part of September last, to take a trip to Big Bend and Kootenay, for the three-fold purpose of benefiting his health, seeing the country, getting acquainted with some of its capabilities and resources and ascertaining a few of the requirements of the settlers along the route, and soliciting the suffrages of the electors of that extensive, though thinly peopled district as their representative for the Legislative Council of British Columbia.

The trip far as the junction of Savanna's Ferry road with the trunk road of British Columbia was expeditionally made via New Westminster and Yale, and thence by stage to Cache Creek on the Bonaparte. The stage to Cache Creek is well frequented, with travelling public as well as acquainted with the grandly sublime scenery along that mountainous route from Yale to Nicola, that more need be said here, therefore, than that more diversified and magnificent views of nature from the Orient to the Occident.

The agricultural resources of the section of country from Cache Creek to Savanna's Ferry are only limited by the supply of water for irrigating purposes, and so far as water is concerned this remark is applicable to the entire valleys of the Thompson and Okanagan. Of course an unlimited supply could be obtained from the river and lake by means of machinery and flumes over and above what is used at present from the creeks, but the time has not yet arrived for such an expenditure of capital. Excepting such an expenditure of capital, the one on the Thompson, with limited demand from Big Bend on the other, the cultivation of the soil is only attended to merely for supplying the ranchmen and their families with bread-stuffs and vegetables. The agricultural products of the Thompson River Valley, which is now particularly under consideration, might, there is no doubt, very easily be increased a thousand fold and yet leave the grazing capabilities and inexhaustible. The farmers and ranchmen, at present thinly scattered along the Big Bend route to the foot of Shuswap Lake, are not only prospering, but wherever characterized by a reasonable amount of industry, are on the high road to immense wealth. Their cattle, rapidly increasing in numbers, are but little troubled and no expense. The astonishingly nutritious bunch grass keeps them in splendid condition the year round; and if offered an unusually severe winter should necessitate a few days' or two or three weeks' foddering, the meadows and marshes supply plenty of hay which may be had for the asking.

In passing Kamloops, situated as it is in the midst of a most magnificent farming and grazing district, a person is naturally inclined to ask—how is it that the fine steamer Marten lies rotting on the beach when there is 110 miles of navigable water, and one-half of it through such a highly favored section of the colony? In almost any other country such an excitement as that of Big Bend in '66 would have been the means of settling up all the available agricultural and grazing lands along the route; but in British Columbia the rush of hardy gold-seekers went through and returned, like many others of the same description, leaving scarcely a settler along its path. Thus it is that in one of the most fertile farming districts of the colony, with a high protective tariff, there is not enough

traffic to warrant even weekly trips of the abovementioned steamer for a few months in the year. The Hudson Bay Company has a large sum of money locked up in the Marten; but with the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion will come a change that will again set in motion her rousing machinery and this 'thing of beauty' on these inland waters will once more awake the echoes of the surrounding hills.

At the foot of Lake Shuswap the aspect of the country partakes more of a mountainous character. The flats at the water-side and the foot hills are covered with splendid timber which will some day become a source of wealth to the Colony. At the head of the lake stands the now deserted town of Seymour. The site is a good one, and had the Big Bend mines realized expectations would have something of a business place worth being sprung up for a time at least, till a more practicable route should have been opened over the Eagle Pass to the Columbia. The trail over the Seymour mountain is certainly one of the greatest blunders of our blundering government. A few miles east probably not more than 40, at the head of another arm of the lake the Eagle river, navigable for several miles at high water, when freed from drift wood, empties itself. Along this stream lies the 'Eagle Pass,' the highest elevation of which does not exceed 400 feet, while the summit of the existing trail probably attains more than 4,000. The distance also to the Columbia is several miles less than by the route the Government Surveyors saw fit to adopt. The Government trail, originally well made, was utterly neglected till very late last fall when by dint of continued perseverance on the part of J. A. Mara, Esq., of French creek, the part of \$150 was appropriated for the purpose of clearing out fallen timber. This money was expended after every pound of the Big Bend supplies had passed over the mountain. Mr B. McDonald, who was employed to perform the work, has certainly earned every dollar of his money, but at such a season of the year it was all but wasted, as the storms of winter will again make the trail impassable. A moderate outlay in early summer would by some benefit; and it is clearly the duty of the Government, after having made the road, to keep it open for the two or three months in the year that packtrains can pass over. It may be said that at the time the Big Bend route was opened the Eagle pass was not known. Even then, however, its practicability could very easily have been tested. A great outlay would thus have been saved and an available route to the Columbia river open for at least eight months in the year. Those best acquainted with that part of the country are fully of the opinion that the Eagle pass will be the one used by the Canadian Pacific from the Columbia river to the valley of the Thompson.

The landing place of the steamer '49, once the flourishing town of La Porte, is now only a desolate spot. The old gentleman named Nicholas who owns every house, some 12 or 14 in number, and who is so fully impressed with the idea that the railway will cross the Columbia at that point that he persists in staying, although for weeks and even months at a time during the winter season he never sees the face of a fellow creature. The trail east of the Columbia to Goldstream 16 miles, is in a very good condition having been cleared by Mr J. Peterson, a packer. The town on McCulloch's Creek, is a melancholy instance of mining decadence, about 14 substantial buildings, some of them with furniture scattered about the streets, reminds the traveller of former prosperous mining operations. Thus far the forest fires have spared them, but in all probability before many summers pass over this once flourishing town will be among the things that were.

The Ferry House on Goldstream is also abandoned, and pack trains and travellers now cross as best they can. French Creek, four miles further, although a short of its former glory, is still occupied by some 13 or 20 sober and industrious miners who fully believe in the richness of the country, but are unable for want of means to prospect extensively, or test deep diggings on McCulloch's Creek or elsewhere.

The residents on French Creek were surprised, and very agreeably so, to find that, although neglected and forgotten by the Government they were of sufficient importance to bring a visitor from Victoria on a political mission. They had almost abandoned the idea of again exercising the privileges of the franchise as British subjects. Although numbering one-half of the electoral vote of the entire district, yet since '66 they had, to all intents and purposes, been entirely disfranchised. It was expected that a new era in the view of Confederation was dawning upon them, and the opportunity of throwing in their vote in favor of universal suffrage, coupled with Responsible and Representative institutions and the adoption of the Canadian Tariff, was hailed with the greatest possible satisfaction. So high an opinion was entertained of Governor Musgrave's sense of justice, that they did not for a moment doubt but that their rights and privileges as British subjects would be respected, and that they would have their proper share in bringing about a political change so ardently desired by the whole community. In these expectations, however, they were again disappointed, when the writ for the election was dispatched to Kootenay, knew full well that the returning officer would not remain long enough official to poll the French Creek votes, unless he had special instructions to that effect. Surely the returning officer ought to have been so instructed; or, if the Executive considered such a mode of proceeding impracticable on account of the lateness of the season, the exigencies of the case demanded that the difficulty should be overcome by sending a supplementary writ from Victoria by the regular Big Bend express, and leaving the final declaration till all the poll books were in the hands of the Government. Thus it has again occurred that the mining camp is deprived of its inalienable rights, that for sobriety, respectability, intelligence, industry and devotedness to British institutions and rule, is equal, if not superior, to any other mining camp in the Colony—and numbering, as has been said about one-half of the legally constituted electors in the district, the people of Big Bend are justly indignant at being deprived of a representative in the late Council by governmental chicanery, and the fact that they have been again debarred the privilege of recording their votes will

not tend to allay that indignation. Such a protest will undoubtedly be sent down from that part of the district as will convince "the powers that be" that the rights of British subjects cannot, with impunity, be so trifled with time after time.

[To be continued.]

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