

Wednesday, August 17 1870

The War

It may not be altogether uninteresting at the present moment to glance at a few dates and events involving remarkable coincidences connected with some of the great Powers of Europe. In 1807 France was at war with Prussia. By a slight transposition of figures we have these two nations at war in 1870. In 1756 there was also a war between the same powers, in which France sustained a severe defeat. Just fifty years after that event Prussia was humiliated, and more than that, almost destroyed, by the disastrous double battle of Jena and Austerlitz. In commenting upon that event the English historian, Alison, whose sympathies were with Prussia, says, "Such were the disastrous battles of Jena and Austerlitz, which prostrated the strength of the Prussian monarchy, and in one day effected that which all the might of Russia, Austria, and France had been unable to effect in the seven years war from 1756 to 1763. Cautiously enough, sixty years from that time, in 1866, Prussia was raised to the height of power by the extraordinary and unlooked for results of the battle of Sadowa. In 1805 the Russian power received a crushing defeat in the great battle of Austerlitz, in which three Emperors were present, viz: The Emperors of France, Russia and Austria. The forces of the two latter were united, but four-fifths of those who participated in the struggle at Austerlitz were Russians. A half a century passed away, and in 1855 the French and the Russians were contending for the supremacy at Sebastopol under Emperors of the same names as those who met in 1805. In 1809 the French were at war with the Austrians, and entered Vienna in triumph. In 1859 the same countries were engaged in a deadly contest, with even larger numbers in Northern Italy. In 1793 the First Napoleon had seized as First Consul, the supreme authority in France. In 1849, fifty years after, the Third Napoleon had just been elected President of the same country. When transformation of parties was accorded by the historian as appertaining to the present year remains to be seen; but that important changes shall have taken place in the relative position and influence of the European Powers can hardly be doubted. Napoleon would appear to have miscalculated his own strength as well as that of Prussia. It is however, as this journal ventured to predict at the commencement of the present war, that Napoleon's appeal to South Germany has been made in vain, and that the very first effect of the war has been, as we anticipated, to weld into one solid mass the universal German heart. In so far as this result is concerned, William I. may adopt towards Napoleon III. the language employed by Joseph towards his brethren: "But for you, we thought evil against me; but God meant it for good to bring to pass as it is this day." But not only has Napoleon had to meet a united Germany, but he has had to lead entirely on a reluctant and divided France. Notwithstanding every assertion to the contrary, there are not wanting indications that this war is not a real heart-work with the French. There has been all along of that openness and enthusiasm which on former occasions, rendered the French so irresistible. But, before all and above all, Napoleon III. is not Napoleon. The Emperor of France is not herself. As was stated at the beginning of the present war, Napoleon staked his last card on the result. To lose was to lose all. To succeed, success must be complete. Should France escape positive defeat and come out of the struggle only second best the result would be scarcely less disastrous than defeat. Then would follow a united German Empire, with King William at its head. The Italians would occupy Rome. What would become of the Pope? What could save the Bonaparte dynasty? Then, again, Constantinople? Surely, the situation is perilous. We see the beginning; but we cannot see the end. It is a terrible thing to witness a mind like that of even the present Napoleon breaking up, more especially as such a critical moment; when he is at the head of such an army; but it is impossible to escape the painful conviction that such is the case. Indeed the Times does not hesitate to boldly assert it. Nor can the last chapter of French disaster and defeat well be doubted for in any other way. The firm attitude said to be assumed by Prussia towards Great Britain, on the coal question, does not take us by surprise. England is apt to carry too much shop into such questions. Her eagerness to sell ships during the American civil war is still remembered. She should not have compromised her neutrality during the present war for the sake of driving a brisk trade in supply

ing France with coal. Yesterday's news gives a gloomy picture, so far as the French cause is concerned. The series of reverses which the French army appears to have sustained, taken in connection with the incapacity of Napoleon and the consequent action of the Emperor, have proved too much for the temper of the nation, and nothing but a decided stroke of good fortune—for we can hardly expect good generalship now—will suffice to save the already tottering Napoleonic dynasty. The seeming triumphant march of the Prussian army on to Paris may, in all probability, be checked. We are told that the French army was preparing to defend the passes of the Vosges, a great chain of mountains running nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine, and extending from Basle to Spire. These mountains attain an elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet, and it would be difficult for an army to pass anything like a strong and well-ordered force. The intimation that Eugene was preparing for fight is not easily believed, as such a course would but ill comport with the antecedents of that heroic woman. To take the most favorable view, the situation of Napoleon is critical in the extreme, and to paraphrase the exclamation of Richard III, he may well be imagined to exclaim, 'A general, a general! My Empire for a general!'

THE PUBLIC AND THE 'STANDARD'.—In the midst of a blize of editorial red-light and a loud blast from his editorial trumpet, our friend of the Standard yesterday announced that his prospering is such that he has added half-an-inch to the length of his columns for the accommodation of cheap advertisements; but immediately before the red-light has burned out or the whirl blast has died away, he intimates that the cost of telegrams is so enormous that unless the public extend a helping hand the Standard must soon close its eyes forever! Our contemporary draws its customary woeful picture of the sad condition to which this population will be reduced if he is driven out of existence, forgetting—that what the public have not forgotten—that when the proprietor of the Standard owned The Colonist he published it only five times in each week, reduced it to one-half the present size of The Colonist, and charged the same price to whom he now appeals for 50 cents per week for it! These are facts; and we submit that the public whom our contemporary asks to share his losses may reasonably demand a good guarantee that he will allow them to participate in his profits, if any. If The Colonist, with their spirit of enterprise, which has characterized it for four years past, is willing to incur a heavy expense in laying before its readers late and important news of the seat of war, the public is so much the gainer, and we cannot see that the Standard has any good ground of complaint. Yesterday we procured at heavy cost, by special express from Seattle, two days' later war news. Now, if the Standard saw proper to run an express of its own, what would be thought of us were we to runwhipping from store to store to complain of the superior enterprise and business pluck of our neighbor, and to demand service assistance to enable us to keep pace with him? The gist of the matter is just here—Our contemporary started to run The Colonist out; "root it out," was his expression—and inserted advertisements at 75 per cent. less than it cost him to set them up and print them. The consequence is that before his paper has been eight weeks in existence, our friend finds the expense too enormous, and is apparently preparing to abandon an enterprise in which no man in the full possession of his senses would have embarked. We are sincerely sorry for the Standard proprietor; but he can blame no one but himself for the position in which he finds himself to-day.

Notes.—A gentleman who has just returned from Omineca furnishes the following notes of distances, etc., by the West Route to Omineca: Left Victoria, April 20th; arrived at the Steamer Landing on Skeena on the morning of the 25th; from Mouth of Skeena to the Forks (headwaters of canoe navigation) is 175 miles—river rapid, but not dangerous; from the Forks to Babine Lake is 83 miles, landing packing 100 pounds on their backs for \$1.25 per day; Babine Lake to Tatlah, 35 miles, of which 8 miles are by water; up Tatlah Lake, 50 miles to the Landing, and then 50 miles to Vital Creek. In returning took the same route and then ascended down the Skeena to the Steamer Landing. From there 17 white men and an Indian guide came in a canoe, making 646 miles to Victoria in 142 hours. The gentleman's opinion of the mines agrees with the statement of Mr. Fraser and others.

ANTI-UNION DISAPPEARING.—On the batteries of his late election in Nova Scotia, Dr. Tupper made the following statement: "It is a proud moment for me to stand now before you and be able to prove my anticipations respecting confederation are realized. The hostility which existed against it and with which I have to contend—an opposition in many cases, I believe, arising from the honest convictions of my opponents—I am happy to say is disappearing. Of my friends who supported me I have lost none, and in every instance I have met my leading opponents, who took me by the hand and now support this union of British America."

THE NANTIMO MURDER.—The Standard of yesterday had an item purporting to be a 'communicated' report of a meeting held at Nantimo on Wednesday evening, and addressed by Mr. Robson. If the pretended report was 'communicated' at all, which we greatly doubt, it must have been by 'bad spirits,' through a very unreliable medium; for we have the authority of a gentleman who was present at the meeting, for stating that it was both large and influential, and that Mr. Robson did not say what is imputed to him in the bogus report. We are, moreover, enabled to state that Mr. Robson's assassination of his political views was received with enthusiastic applause.

THE OCEANO.—We hear it stated that Mr. Henry Nathan, Jr., has been asked to stand for the Council in District No. 2. Mr. DeCoste, the present member, having failed to give satisfaction to his constituents in the District, will not again offer himself for No. 2, and is said to be looking with longing eyes toward the seat now occupied by Dr. Halmecken for the city.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The wire, yesterday, was down on Fidalgo Island, and up on Lopez Island. Mr. Lamb is expected down today to take the sick section in hand.

PORT TOWNSEND.—By special express from Port Townsend we learn that nothing has been heard of the steamer California and Idaho since they passed up on Tuesday. The fog is dense in the Straits and in Puget Sound and navigation is almost suspended. No vessels have arrived at Port Townsend. The U. S. Revenue Cutter, Lincoln, U. S. Surveying brig Fabiancy, and bark Constantine are lying in the harbor for bond.

PANDORA STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A number of gentlemen, forming part of the congregation that formerly worshipped in the Pandora street Presbyterian Church, yesterday paid off the mortgage (\$1690) and the church has passed into their hands. We believe that the Christ Church congregation will continue to worship there.

THE TWO CONVICTS WHO ESCAPED from the chalgang some weeks ago have not been caught. They were traced to Albert Head where all traces were lost. Both suffered greatly from hunger, and the second died after making their escape one of them came to town and procured food.

THE SCHOONER BERTIE.—This affair passed off quite pleasantly at the Circus. The attendance of families was large and respectable. The Nelson Brothers and the Children were very successful in several new acts—and were frequently applauded. Mr. Cooke, the Jester, Duval and the rest of the Troupe, as usual gave universal satisfaction. The Company will play again this evening.

THE IRVING IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE San Francisco tomorrow immediately after her arrival there, with another crowd of German immigrants for Puget Sound.

THE ENTERPRISE SAILED FOR NEW Westminster yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, carrying 30 passengers and a small freight. A new plan has already been propounded for making a railway to the Pacific through British North America. The novelty consists in importing laborers from Great Britain in large numbers to build the road. First the expense of their passage would be paid. While engaged in the work, the industrial army would be provided with regular rations and whatever else would be absolutely needed for the time being. At the end of a stipulated period, the men would be paid whatever could be saved out of their wages, and have a liberal amount of land in fee. It would be welcome intelligence to the workmen of Great Britain, many of whom after the lives of hardest toil and long privation, look to nothing better than dying in the poor-house. If they find they could have their passage paid, to this side of the Atlantic and earn \$30 in cash and 100 3/4 acres of land by the labor of seven months, besides having a certainty of continued work so as to bring out their families, buy a cow or two, and do such other things as would make the necessary beginning on their prairie and woodland farms. It is calculated that between Fort Garry and Butte, 1400 miles, a distance said to be about 15,000 miles, the proposed plan would enable 300,000 families to locate themselves within the next six years at the rate of 50,000 a year. But going a little further off the line of the road, the number that could be comfortably settled would of course be practically unlimited. The settlements would provide business for the road, pauperism would be diminished at once, and altogether the experiment would be truly in the interest of the people and not of any monopoly—provided the views thus announced are carried out in their true spirit.

EMIS JUST BEFORE THE WAR.—Royalty at the Summer Resorts.

PARIS, July 9th, 1870. Paris had yesterday an unexpected addition to its aquatic sports. The Zoological Gardens (having been put to short-cummode in its water supply) it became necessary that the Hippopotamus should take his orthodox number of dips in the river. To effect this a special van was constructed to convey his majesty, drawn by two horses, and when his bathing box was in the water he was let out by secured fore and aft by a chain. This having broken yesterday the animal set off for a voyage down the river, bound for Havre. The constabulary was general. He first passed one of the river steamers ready to start and full of passengers, the females among whom bounded from the boat in terror, bringing their children along with them and on reaching terra firma they at once commenced to make signs of the crowd. Was the monster an invention of the crew? Was it to destroy the city? The submarine boat? A torpedo of some kind? Hip, dipping, sporting and rolling. The amateur fishing, decamped, leaving their rods, bait and gudgeons behind them. The rushing crowd called for the police, the national guard, and in terror became mixed. At one of the male bathing machines, the bathers escaped to dry land in their dripping costumes, but the Levantine, in passing the ladies swimming about put the fair sex into real hysterics. Shakespeare tells us that a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing, but a hippopotamus! By this time some fifty row-boats were in hot pursuit, but failed to arrest the escaped, for he broke as headstrong as an Allegory on the banks of the Nile. At last one man jumped on his back to seize the chain, but Sinbad was shaken instantly off. The attempt was renewed successfully, a rope was attached to the chain, and the amphibious foreigner was towed back to the place from whence he came.

A porter, employed in the Central Market had the happiness or misfortune to pay his address to two of the prettiest dames of Havre. These ladies dismissed the deception and agreed to join in a common refuge. Proceeding to a Cafe, they found the traitor over his cups, and, as invited, he accompanied them into a private room, where he was charged with all the crimes in the calendar of false lovers. He tore himself away from anything but the 'loves of the angels,' and proposed him like furze, one did the scratching of his face and the other stabbed him in the back with a knife. A bridegroom was on the point of being made a rich as well as a happy man, and when in the act of signing the civil contract, a more stranger entered the Mayor's office, and forbade the bans, as he wanted the bridegroom to clear up his

accounts with the Lyons Railway Company, which he lifted, with a deficit, five years ago. At Lyons a singular robbery or outrage has occurred. At midnight on Tuesday the driver of a horse had just entered with his light-colored vehicle and a pair of stable steeds, when a man struck him senseless to the ground, and jumping on the box drove off at gallop. The coachman on recovering at once informed the police, rewards were offered, &c. In the evening the mystery was cleared up. The horse had arrived at a lunatic asylum in charge of an escaped lunatic, who desired to conduct all the patients to Paradise. Dr. Pope, from the States, and living in good style on the Boulevard Hausmann has thrown a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by committing suicide. He opened the carotid artery with a history which a short time before he had used with a patient. An uncle died leaving, as he said, all his world's goods to the Church, and his nephew went over to the Free Thinkers. On the breaking of the seals the clergy appeared in the will highly delighted. But the soldier speedily announced that there was a letter which did away with the first, and gave all to the nephew. Then the priests approached and congratulated the heir adding that at least he would admit his belief in the New Testament.

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ANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. A new plan has already been propounded for making a railway to the Pacific through British North America. The novelty consists in importing laborers from Great Britain in large numbers to build the road. First the expense of their passage would be paid. While engaged in the work, the industrial army would be provided with regular rations and whatever else would be absolutely needed for the time being. At the end of a stipulated period, the men would be paid whatever could be saved out of their wages, and have a liberal amount of land in fee. It would be welcome intelligence to the workmen of Great Britain, many of whom after the lives of hardest toil and long privation, look to nothing better than dying in the poor-house. If they find they could have their passage paid, to this side of the Atlantic and earn \$30 in cash and 100 3/4 acres of land by the labor of seven months, besides having a certainty of continued work so as to bring out their families, buy a cow or two, and do such other things as would make the necessary beginning on their prairie and woodland farms. It is calculated that between Fort Garry and Butte, 1400 miles, a distance said to be about 15,000 miles, the proposed plan would enable 300,000 families to locate themselves within the next six years at the rate of 50,000 a year. But going a little further off the line of the road, the number that could be comfortably settled would of course be practically unlimited. The settlements would provide business for the road, pauperism would be diminished at once, and altogether the experiment would be truly in the interest of the people and not of any monopoly—provided the views thus announced are carried out in their true spirit.

EMIS JUST BEFORE THE WAR.—Royalty at the Summer Resorts.

PARIS, July 9th, 1870. Paris had yesterday an unexpected addition to its aquatic sports. The Zoological Gardens (having been put to short-cummode in its water supply) it became necessary that the Hippopotamus should take his orthodox number of dips in the river. To effect this a special van was constructed to convey his majesty, drawn by two horses, and when his bathing box was in the water he was let out by secured fore and aft by a chain. This having broken yesterday the animal set off for a voyage down the river, bound for Havre. The constabulary was general. He first passed one of the river steamers ready to start and full of passengers, the females among whom bounded from the boat in terror, bringing their children along with them and on reaching terra firma they at once commenced to make signs of the crowd. Was the monster an invention of the crew? Was it to destroy the city? The submarine boat? A torpedo of some kind? Hip, dipping, sporting and rolling. The amateur fishing, decamped, leaving their rods, bait and gudgeons behind them. The rushing crowd called for the police, the national guard, and in terror became mixed. At one of the male bathing machines, the bathers escaped to dry land in their dripping costumes, but the Levantine, in passing the ladies swimming about put the fair sex into real hysterics. Shakespeare tells us that a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing, but a hippopotamus! By this time some fifty row-boats were in hot pursuit, but failed to arrest the escaped, for he broke as headstrong as an Allegory on the banks of the Nile. At last one man jumped on his back to seize the chain, but Sinbad was shaken instantly off. The attempt was renewed successfully, a rope was attached to the chain, and the amphibious foreigner was towed back to the place from whence he came.

A porter, employed in the Central Market had the happiness or misfortune to pay his address to two of the prettiest dames of Havre. These ladies dismissed the deception and agreed to join in a common refuge. Proceeding to a Cafe, they found the traitor over his cups, and, as invited, he accompanied them into a private room, where he was charged with all the crimes in the calendar of false lovers. He tore himself away from anything but the 'loves of the angels,' and proposed him like furze, one did the scratching of his face and the other stabbed him in the back with a knife. A bridegroom was on the point of being made a rich as well as a happy man, and when in the act of signing the civil contract, a more stranger entered the Mayor's office, and forbade the bans, as he wanted the bridegroom to clear up his

peror of North Germany was brought up for discussion. Bismarck was there, too, and was lustily cheered when he appeared in public. Before leaving Bismarck the Emperor was very liberal in the distribution of favors. The list of orders and other decorations conferred would occupy too much space to mention. Besides these he gave gold watches to the two oldest postoffice officials, brilliant rings were given to the music director Hempel, the Rosenheim stationmaster, and the older telegraph officials. All the letter carriers, police, railroad servants, telegraph clerks, servants in the Kursaal and hotel received presents of money varying from ten to fifty thalers. The Emperor also left a thousand thalers for the poor, five hundred for benevolent institutions, five hundred for beautifying the promenade, and made his heart happy by presenting him with a valuable ring set in brilliant and promising to return to Ems next season. With this meeting of the monarch it can be said in regard to the German spa season, like the opening of the skating season in Central Park, that the ball is up.

The correspondent adds: Carlsbad, in Bohemia, has lately rejoiced in the distinguished presence of the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Gramont, Bernhard Auerback, and a goodly array of less known writers. Aعرback is said to be an inebriate story-teller and in spite of his gray hairs one of the greatest gallants in the place.

The Austrian Imperial family are staying at Ischl, Upper Austria, where amid the beautiful Alpine scenery the Emperor and many of the Austrian nobility have built villas. The Empress, the Crown Prince Rudolf, the Archduchesses Gisela and Maria Valerie and Archduke Ludwig are there and the Emperor pays an occasional visit. They live in the greatest simplicity and retirement. As soon as the sun sinks behind the hills they all go out for a drive to some secluded spot in the environs of the little town, returning only at nightfall. The Empress drives a two-span wagolette and is accompanied by the little Princesses, then comes the carriage of the Archduchess Gisela with her governess and last that of the Crown Prince and his adjutant. The Crown Prince is engaged during the day in diligent study, having all his teachers with him. Sometimes the family are seen on the esplanade where a band plays midday and evening music.

A Good Joke on the Philosopher. The atrocious character of Horace Greeley's manuscript has afforded the general press innumerable jokes, of which the following is the best. A literary association at Sandwich, Illinois, invited Mr. Greeley to lecture and received the following reply: DEAR SIR,—I am overworked and growing old. I shall be 60 next Feb. 3. On the whole, it seems to me best to decline to lecture benevolently, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I cannot promise to visit Illinois on that errand—certainly not now. Yours, M. B. CASTLE, Sandwich, Illinois.

The delighted manager, after a heroic conflict with the Philosopher's spider tracks, replied as follows: HONORABLE GENTLEMAN, New York Tribune: Dear Sir,—Your acceptance to lecture before our Association next winter came to hand this morning. Your promissory note brings the pleasure, it took some time to translate but we succeeded, and would say your true satisfaction. As you suggest, we may be able to get you other engagements in this immediate vicinity, if so we will advise you. Yours respectfully, M. B. CASTLE, Sandwich, Illinois.

CHANCE FOR HITS?—A short time ago, one William Rippon, an old candy maker and peddler of Victoria, died in the hospital there. The Colonist says: "Rippon is reported to have been the owner of some valuable real estate in San Francisco. The story goes that 1857 he invested a small sum of money in an outside town lot and came to Fraser River in 1858. He settled down on his trade, candy making, and occupied the place on Yates street. Meanwhile San Francisco has grown and what was in the side lot in 1857, is now located in the very heart of the city, and worth a sum sufficient to have rendered Rippon independent of all work. But he didn't appear to appreciate the good luck that has fallen to him, and he stuck to his candy pots and pans, until his growing infirmities incapacitated him from further work." The decision of the Supreme Court of this State, relative to limitations, bears upon such cases as the above. According to that decision, if an owner of a lot of land allows another person to enter upon and keep possession of it for the space of five years, without commencing suit to eject him by the original owner, loss of title, which passes to the party in possession. Five years, payable possession, according to the decision referred to, constitutes a better title than that which can be acquired by deed. Under this view of the case, Rippon, long since lost his title to his lot for bad—S. F. Paper.

A proposal to buy and preserve the Gad's Hill house and grounds as a national monument to Dickens has been set on foot in English literary circles. It is suggested that the house shall be retained by the family of the deceased for a term of years, at the expiration of which, with their consent, the place will be held in trusteeship as a national memorial.

A smart paper gives the following in its weekly gossip: Sunday being a balmy day the styles were brought out. The most richly dressed lady, we saw was the wife of a man who has owed this office thirteen dollars for nearly thirteen years. He says he can't raise the money—and we believe him.

On July 9th a jury in Chicago rendered a verdict against the parents of a boy eight years old who was killed by an iron water-pipe which had been carelessly left in the street where the boy was playing, so that it rolled on him.

Hon. Hiram Appleton, of Mystic, Connecticut, recently forwarded a letter to a neighboring town requesting the Postmaster to deliver it to any respectable attorney. After ten days it was returned with the significant endorsement, 'None here.'

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

New York, Aug 5.—A special from Paris says the Parliament were hoaxed by a report of a victory by the French forces and great enthusiasm was manifested. The Garde Mobile will be sent to that portion of the frontier of Belgium not protected by the Treaty of 1839.

PARIS, Aug 5.—La Liberte says special train left the city today to bring back the Prince Imperial.

It is said that 100,00