By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

OKLEANS, Oct 10—The commander-in-Chief of the 15th army corps sends the following report to Gambetta, Minister of War, at Tours:—About 9 o'clock this morning, at Artenay, where there was a brigade of Jorguille and several companies of chasseurs, we were attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, who succeeded in occupying the place. General Regan went to the assistance of the French forces with 5 regiments, 4 battalions and a battery of 8 guns. After fighting till 3 o'clock in the afternoon our troops were repulsed into the forest, which I retain and shall defend at any cost. The Prussians outnumbered us.

LONDON, Oct 11—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the Prussians, on leaving Melhousen, fired on the people, killing and wounding several.

Advices from Metz up to Sunday say firing from the works is steadily maintained. Much sickness prevails. Rinderpest has appeared.

The Prussians took 2000 prisoners in the last encounter. Many Prussians were wounded.

It is stated that Lord Lyons recently suggested to Bismarck the expediency of an armistice. Bismarck replied that Prussia would prefer to make peace at any time and anywhere, but no proposition looking to truce would be entertained for a moment.

TOURS, Oct 11—Reynolds and May, who have arrived here corroborate the reports of the situation in Paris by Gambetta. Gambetta's balloon descended at Creol, and for a long time was so close to the earth that it was fired at; Gambetta was wounded in the hands and another ball went through the balloon. Both balloons ultimately landed north of Amiens.

Nothing has been heard from Paris for a day or two.

It is reported that Garibaldi will take his forces into Vosges to operate against the Prussians.

It is reported to-day that fighting was resumed near Orleans.

The people of Tours are expressing indignation at the course of the authorities in not seeing that the 15th corps was properly reinforced. The scene of the battle which occurred yesterday near Artenay is only 3 hours ride by rail from this city, and here are collected several thousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery. The public are painfully impressed because these troops were not immediately forwarded to assist in the fight.

Bourbaki has been summoned to Tours to give an account of his recent conduct. He is charged with having left his post to visit England.

Count Palikao has offered his services to the Republic.

The *Moniteur* publishes communications from the Prefects of different Departments of France now under the control of the Prussians, giving details of the shocking cruelties committed by the Prussians in their endeavors to raise contributions where the people have been impoverished by former requisitions.

LONDON, Oct 11—Twelve French ironclad ships passed Dover to-day, bound East.

Garibaldi has exhorted the people of Nice and Savoy to discontinue agitation at present as it does no good and only embarrasses the French in their struggle against the Prussians.

TOURS, Oct 11—Another body of Prussian prisoners has arrived here.

LONDON, Oct 11—King William has relieved Versailles from the payment of 40,000 francs, which had been levied by the Prussians.

A squadron of Prussian hussars was attacked on the night of the 7th through the treachery of the inhabitants of a village, which was afterwards burned by the Prussians as a punishment. Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood.

The villages north of Paris which were deserted on the approach of the Prussians have been reoccupied.

TOURS, Oct 10—It is understood here that a battle is imminent near Tourney. The Prussians have returned there in force and the French have crowds of volunteers and conscripts from the South.

LONDON, Oct 10—Dispatches from Berlin to the Manchester *Examiner* says Bazaine is fighting for a path to Belgium.

The same correspondent says that General Von Werder is advancing on the army of Lyons, between Belfort and Tangerty.

LONDON, Oct 12—The *Times* has an article to prove that Bismark's obvious policy is to render France powerless for offence or defence hereafter.

TOURS, Oct 12—The Minister of War has published the following telegram from Orleans "At a late hour last evening a great battle was fought to-day so near the city that the balls and shells fell just outside. The Prussians are near Galtren. Troops are sent from Tours to reinforce 15th corps formed in junction with that body near Artenay. Severe fighting was renewed before St Quintenin."

LONDON, Oct 12—Prince Napoleon who recently arrived in this city is actively plotting for the restoration of Bonaparte's empire. He declines to sanction the scheme himself.

TOURS, Oct 12—Garibaldi will not take the field at present. His health is quite delicate and he will require a season of rest before engaging in active operations.

CHICAGO, Oct 12—Advices from Paris to the 10th inst represent the people as steadfast, orderly and quiet. Without any anxiety on the question of food they claim to be fully prepared for assault.

BERLIN, Oct 12—Official accounts of the surrender of Strasbourg are just published here. 110 guns, 12,000 chassepots, 3 tons of ammunition and fifty locomotives of the Paris and Strasbourg RR fell into the hands of the Prussians. Carpenters, masons and laborers have been impressed to repair fortifications.

Late advices from the army besieging Metz say that up to Thursday last the Prussians had burned twenty small villages in that vicinity and executed 150 peasants for carrying on an illicit warfare.

TOURS, Oct 12—The Ministry has just received the following:—The courrier who brought the intelligence was permitted to pass through the Prussian lines. A battle occurred on the 7th inst between Mont Valeria and St Cloud on the west side of Paris. The French under Gen Duerot have made a sortie in force. Prussians were completely defeated and forced to retreat to Versailles entirely surrendering their position.

CHICAGO, Oct 12—A telegram to the Evening Post says that private dispatches announce the surrender of the Metz garrison to the Prussian forces.

BERLIN, Oct 10—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce, in an address to Count Bismarck, expresses its hope that indemnity is to be paid by France and will be calculated not only on actual losses of ships and cargoes but also on losses through the confinement of ships in port in consequence of the blockade.

The truce at Meziers ended to-day, and the Duke of Mecklenburg's corps is moving on Paris.

NEW YORK, Oct 10—The World's cable dispatch, special from London, states that the present attitude of Prussia on the peace question indicates that the drain on German resources is going to be severely felt.

The World's cable dispatch says a malignant disorder among the German troops at Metz is filling the hospitals and overtaxing the surgeons. The deaths for 3 weeks average 150 per day. The rinderpest prevails among the army herd and has extended through Lorraine and part of Champagne and is prevalent in the camps before Paris and in Rhenish Prussia.

A Brussels dispatch to the World says it is believed there that Bourbaki's mission to the Empress was to urge her abdication, thus removing all obstacles to the European recognition of the Republic and to say that the army of Metz cannot be relied on to support an Empire.

A World's Munich cable dispatch says it is rumored that Russia had made a secret treaty with Italy by which Tyrol is to be handed over to Italy.

A Boulogne special to the World says Bismarck officially denies that the Prussians investing Paris are mutinous and pray for the war to cease.

PESTH, Oct 10—Lloyd's newspaper in this city has a statement that Gorchakoff, demands of the powers the removal of the prohibitions against Russian war vessels in the Black Sea. It says that Prussia is not averse to the restoration of the Bonapartes, but the French are bitterly hostile to such movements.

FLORENCE, Oct 10—In the decree issued annexing the Roman Provinces to the Kingdom of Italy the Pope preserves his dignity and lives as a sovereign. Laws are promised settling independence from the spiritual authority of His Holiness.

LONDON, Oct 10—A cable dispatch to the World says the continual accumulation of troops and war material on the Russian frontier towards Germany excites considerable concern and the Russian journals are filled with hostile comments on Bismarck and Germany.

—LONDON, Oct 11—The Germans are closing in upon Thionville and have been largely reinforced. They are receiving guns from Strasburg.

War material is shipped daily from Liverpool in large lots, supposed to be for France.

A Berlin correspondent of the Times sends a statement that Italy is about to invite all States having Catholic subjects to contribute to the support of the Pope.

It may be assumed that the Prussians opened fire on the fortifications of Paris to-day, postponing the bombardment of the city itself until the resistance of the people make it inevitable.

A detachment of the army of the Crown Prince, under Gen Von Detram, defeated a portion of the army of Loire yesterday, near Orleans, taking 1000 prisoners and 8 pieces of artillery. The French flew in disorder.

The Prussians were a second time repulsed at Charissy but rallied, and, taking possession of the place, set fire to it. It is now in ruins. The French say the Prussians have burned several villages on the plains of Beau.

The national garde, 10,000 strong, under Gustav Flourens, demanded of the Government that Chassepot rifles be given them, and that a change be made in the practice of opposing, on every battle field, 1 Frenchman to 3 Prussians. The answer was unfavorable, and Flourens resigned his command.

The last news from the scene of yesterday's battle at Athernay, near Orleans, is that the Prussian cavalry was in close pursuit of the French troops.

The Liberals, in the convention at Stuttgardt, yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of the union of Germany with a common legislature and united army.

The diplomatic representatives of Russia deny all reports that she is making unusual warlike preparations.

The English Press declares that the Government wants peace.

A correspondent from Madrid, on the 8th, says the republicans are leaving in numbers from all parts of Spain to offer military aid to the French Government.

In Portugal things are going badly. The King was obliged to seek Deganaire to implore him to keep his portfolio until he was able to form another ministry. The King is daily becoming more unpopular, and the republicans hope to facilitate a crisis and dethrone him.

CHARRES, Oct 10, via Tours, Oct 11—Midnight—A section to-day the Prussians made another attack on Gheslessy, near Dreeanx. A strong force of the inhabitants had erected barricades and defended the town with vigor, repelling the Prussians. Shortly after the combat, the latter burned the hamlets of Chaville, Meesnare and Bressierd, on the plains of Beance and Morveaux, and set fire to several other places.

TOURS, Oct 11—The Prussians have threatened to execute the authorities of Abiais, because at that place some franc-tireurs surprised the enemy, killing many and capturing others. The French Government has given official notice that Prussian prisoners will be shot for every person so killed by the Prussians.

Journals publish news of the death of Prince Frederick Charles.

Large numbers of prisoners, including some Uhlans, arrived to-day.

There has been more fighting near Orleans to day. News of a favorable result has not been received.

NEW YORK, Oct 11—Gen Burnside, at the renewed request of Bismarck, carried messages to Havre that the Prussians will allow the elections to be held freely and will oppose no obstacle to the meeting of the constituent assembly at Tours.

The Prussian Government has forwarded an urgent remonstrance to the Government at Washington concerning the shipment of arms from the United States for France.

In an engagement at Epernay, 30,000 French were attacked by 15,000 or 20,000 Germans, and forced to retreat. The French, being reinforced by 15,000 men, made a stand in a fort near Meautjoy.

The Russian journals are still full of the bitterest hostility towards Prussia.

TOURS, Oct 12—Where the franc-tireurs gain an advantage the Prussians not only seize the towns and demand restitution of the captured Prussians on pain of death to the authorities and the burning of the town, but have also exacted that the franc-tireurs themselves be delivered up for execution. In view of this frightful state of affairs Government has again brought the subject before the Prussian military authorities as well as before foreign ambassadors to France.

The enemy has been driven back with loss at Dreux.

Government is fully satisfied of the good faith of Gen Bourbaki.

Twenty nine pieces with the emblems of the Republic have just appeared.

TOURS, Oct 11—The enemy's scouts near Mont Didier beat a hasty retreat to-day on the appearance of some franc-tireurs and mobiles.

BRUSSELS, Oct 13—The Prussian Minister at Brussels is not recalled.

TOURS, Oct 12—The following particulars of the battle at Orleans have been received: The French were completely crushed by the superior force and artillery of the enemy and driven back into the suburbs. The Papal zouaves and mobiles fought courageously but the regulars fled at the first fire. The Prussians opened fire on the town and owing to the barricades many fires occurred.

At last accounts the people of Lyons were flying in all directions.

At a late hour last night the Prussians had pushed south to Beaugency and Meung, beyond Orleans, and it is feared the Papal zouaves will be surrounded and captured. Other French troops in the neighborhood are in a good position and heavy reinforcements were sent them during the night.

Garibaldi left Toure this morning for the field.

Government repeats its determination to retaliate for all Prussian atrocities.

Official reports from Beaugency state that the Prussians entered Orleans last night.

No news from Paris to-day.

LONDON, Oct 12—The French fleet was sighted off Heligoland.

Communication with Aden, India, via the Red Sea cable is again established.

LONDON, Oct 13—A dispatch from French sources says an engagement occurred on the 10th inst near Bruyeres, between a body of franc-tireurs and some Prussians. After a short conflict the latter retreated with a loss of 30 killed and wounded. The French loss is not known.

The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is not yet confirmed though it is certain the French have fallen back along the left bank of the river.

The Prussians are leaving Tourney and marching to Messires.

An engagement occurred at Maigras yesterday between some uhlans and hussars; the result is not given.

Eight hundred Prussians and 500 Saxons already occupy Gisorden.

The Germans have appeared at Mont Didier, where a small detachment was defeated by franc-tireurs.

A telegram from Arlme, Belgium, dated last evening, says heavy cannonacing has been heard to-day in the direction of Thionville. It is said the garrison of Montmedy retreated to Stenay.

TOURS, Oct 12—Midnight—No news has been received from Orleans or Chatteau. Reinforcements were sent last night.

Gen Cambruill reports having gained considerable advantage.

Fifteen thousand Prussians are near Bruyeres.

The French fleet is still off Heligoland.

Garibaldi has left Tours with Gen Tarisoli for the seat of war. His exact destination is not divulged, but it is intimated that he will take command at Orleans.

LONDON, Oct 12—Prussia is negotiating with the smaller States of Germany for a national unity under Frederick in place of Confederation. The session of the North German Parliament will probably be resumed before the meeting of the Prussian Diet. Parliament will be required to provide means for the war and adjust certain questions pringing from it. Elections for this body will probably occur on the 18th of October, and those for Deputies in the Prussian Diet 8 days later.

It is expected that Prussia, in view of her delicate relations with England in consequence of the latter's alleged violation of the neutrality laws, will give both North German Ministers indefinite leave of absence, leaving only Charge de Affairs at London.

It is now said that the revolution in Algeria is unchecked. In the Province of Constantine the insurgents have gained some advantage.

A correspondent of the *Standard* charges the Prussians with constant exaggeration. He writes that the number of men and amount of material captured at Strasburg should be reduced to at least one-half from Prussian figures.

BRUSSELS, Oct 13—The rinderpest is spreading rapidly throughout Belgium. Much alarm exists not only here but in Poland and Prussia.

FLORENCE, Oct 13—The engineers say it will require at least two years to prepare Rome to serve as the Italian Capital. The seat of Government will therefore remain at Florence.

LONDON, Oct 13—The particulars of the battle before Metz on Friday last have been received. The French made a sortie in force and after battle were driven back with tremendous loss. The Prussians took a great number of prisoners.

The cattle in and around Metz are dying by hundreds from rinderpest. Their bodies cannot be buried fast enough to prevent the epidemic spreading rapidly.

The French firing from the fortifications of Metz continues incessantly.

On Monday a Prussian cavalry division drove 4000 mobiles across the Eure near Cherissy. The French lost heavily.

LILLE, Oct 13—A balloon descended at Tournay to-day. The news from Paris is most cheering. The popular ardor is unabated. The soldiers are anxiously awaiting the Prussian attack and have no doubt of their ability to withstand an attack. Confidence in Trochu is still unwavering.

VERSAILLES, via Berlin and London, Oct 13—Yesterday the French army of the Loire was driven out of Loire after nine hours fighting. Orleans was subsequently stormed and the Prussian forces took up their march with ten thousand prisoners. Their own loss was small. The Bavarians participated in the conflict.

Eastern States.

CINCINNATI, Oct 12—The Republicans have carried Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa by largely increased majorities.

LEXINGTON, Va, Oct 12—Gen R E Lee died at 9·30 this morning of congestion of the brain. He was 63 years old.

CHICAGO, Oct 13—The *Times'* Washington special says the President to-day signed the pardons of the imprisoned Fenians, Gen O'Neil and Donnelly heading the list.

RICHMOND, October 13—There is a general suspension of business to-day and the city is dressed in mourning on account of the death of Gen Lee.

WASHINGTON, Oct 12—A Commissioner from the port of Galveston, Texas, has arrived here and states that the yellow fever is much more serious there than has been supposed. Quarantine is declared at Houston and the interior towns on the Central Pacific Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 11—The election passed off without any disturbance. The Republicans claim to have lost no members of Congress, their entire ticket being elected with the exception of District Judge, to which office it is supposed that Price, Democrat, is elected.

CHICAGO, Oct 11, 8 P M—The returns from the elections are meagre. In Ohio there appears to be a considerable Republican gain.

Utah.

SALT LALE, Oct 0—The 40th Annual Conference of the Mormon Church is now in session in this city. Brigham Young tendered to the Conference his resignation as Trustee in the Mormon Church. It is said he would like younger men appointed to that office. There were two motions—1st, that President Young be retained as trustee, and 2d, that his resignation be accepted. The first motion was carried unanimously, and the result was greeted with applause.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 11—The ships St Nicholas and Pactolas sailed for New York and the Seminole for Liverpool to-day, all with full cargoes of wheat except the Seminole, which has in addition to 9254 centals of wheat 20,000 gallons of California wine, 16,000 lbs of wool, 200 tons pig lead, 2600 pkgs salmon, 600 centals mustard seed, 90 tons ores, 550 bales rags, 1000 cases tomatoes, etc.

The sudden colapse in Gould & Curry immediately on the payment of a $10 dividend, excite considerable comment and is hard to be accounted for.

J C Brown, blacksmith, was arrested to-day charged with enticing little girls into his room and endeavoring to outrage their persons. The details are too disgusting for publication. He occupied a shop near the San Bruno school house.

The Health Officer will proceed immediately to analyse samples of the milk sold at retail in the city, with a view of prosecuting all who furnish an adulterated article. It is believed that not one gallon in a thousand sold in this city will stand the required test.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 11—Synod of Pacific adjourned to-day.

Parties with plenty of funds are buying Enfield and Springfield muskets, for shipment to Europe or for a filibustering expedition.

The bonds left by Mooney have been accounted for. They were sold and the proceeds paid to creditors during the run.

Mooney has sent two new telegrams to this place. Last was from London. He facetiously asks how much money is on hand.

Printers are very numerous—more here than can obtain work.

179,000 Mercantile Library Lottery tickets have been sold and the whole number will be disposed of before the time is up.

NEVADA, Oct 11—In a fight between rival Chinese companies to-day 6 were wounded, 2 supposed fatally. 20 Chinamen were arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 12—Bark Glimpse, hence for Port Discovery, sprung aleak off Cape Mendocino, and it required the utmost exertions of the crew to keep her afloat she returned to-day.

Arrived—Bark Mary Glover, Port Discovery; Oak Hill and N Biddle Port Blakely; schr Ocean Pearl, Port Ludlow; Bark Oakland, Port Madison. Sailed—Bark Forest Queen, Port Ludlow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 12—Flour—Millers to-day advanced their rates. Superfine $4 75@5 25, extra $5 87@6.

Wheat—Market quiet at $1 60@1 85. There is nothing in the Liverpool market to warrant the advance here in wheat.

Barley—New $1 05@1 57½, old brewing $1 15@1 20, good $1 25.

Oats—Sales at $1 30@1 35, though the extremes are $1 25@1 50.

Potatoes—Choice at $1 25@1 55.

Hay—Per ton $8@13.

The creditors of Mooney's Bank held a meeting to-day and after much wrangling decided to meet again next Wednesday and appoint assignees in bankruptcy. This decision renders it certain that the concern will not resume business.

Wilson *alias* Walmer, *alias* McCann, who some months ago made a libellous affidavit charging the reporter of the Pacific Associated Press with stealing his dispatches, left for Australia with his wife by the steamer Moses Taylor to-day. None of his names appeared on the steamer's passenger list. His real name is McCann.

At the government sale of $1 000.000 gold in New York to-day tenders were made to the amount of $3,040,000, at prices ranging from $1 12@1 13.

California wheat has advanced in Liverpool to 10s 4d during the past week. Forty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars in silver bars was shipped to-day to New York per railway.

The non-arrival of the steamer Continental from Mazatlan, now nearly a week overdue, is beginning to create uneasiness.

YREKA, Oct 12—Several large owners of sheep in this county are driving their flocks over into Oregon on account of the law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting them from pasturing the animals on lands belonging to the State.

The railroad surveying party, after running their line as far as Willow Creek, 42 miles north of this place, suspended the work and went on to the top of Siskiyou Mountains in Oregon to run the line down and intersect where the other left off.

Assisted Immigration.

OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION BOARD,
Victoria, British Columbia,
12th August, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that a scheme of Assisted Immigration, on an extended scale, being completed by the Government, applications will be received by the Secretary of the Board, from persons BONA FIDE settled in the Colony who may be desirous of participating in the scheme, upon the following terms and conditions:—

1. The applicant will be required to give security, or actually deposit the sum of Seventy-five Dollars ($75) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of ($37) towards the Passage Money of each Child, not exceeding Twelve Years of age, and not being a Child in arms, and a further sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25) towards the Outfit of each Adult, or one-half that amount for each Child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, not being a child in arms.

2. The Government will contribute the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars towards the Passage Money of each Child under Twelve Years of age, excepting only children in arms.

3. Applicants desirous of getting out whole Families, will deposit or find security for a sum proportionate to the above amounts for each Adult or Child in such Family.

4. The Outfit of each person will be subject to the approval, as to quantity and quality, of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration or other the Agent or Agent appointed by the Governor of British Columbia.

5. In cases where the abovementioned Outfit is not required, the amount deposited on account of the same will be returned to the applicant so making the deposit.

6. The intending Emigrant will be required to report himself or herself at some Port of Embarkation in England to be hereafter notified.

7. Settlers desirous of obtaining Farm or Domestic Servants under this scheme, will be required to produce written characters of such Servants, which characters will be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor in this behalf.

8. Such Farm or Domestic Servants will be required to sign an agreement, binding them to serve their Employers in the Colony for a term of years, at a stated yearly Salary.

9. Upon the arrival of the Emigrants in this Colony the Employer or Friends of the Emigrants will be require to take charge of them immediately, and notice beforehand will be given of the time the vessel is due.

10. Any Emigrant not so immediately taken away will be lodged and boarded at the expense of his or her Employer or Friend.

11. Applicants will be required to fill up Forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Magistrate of the District, or from the Secretary of the Board in Victoria from whom respectively any further information may obtained. By Order of the Board,

B. W. PEARSE, Deputy Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia, Chairman.
B. W. Pearse, Assistant Surveyor General, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. John Robson.
William John Macdonald, Esq.
Henry S. Mason, Esq, Secretary. au16 2wd&w

Nanaimo-Comox District.

REQUISITION

To the HON. JOHN ROBSON.

SIR.—The undersigned residents and property-holders of Nanaimo desire that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for the Representation of this District in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

Satisfied that your energies and abilities will be devoted to the interests of Nanaimo-Comox District and to the general good of the whole Colony, we shall do our utmost to secure your election.

William Isbister	M Bate
Joseph Stafford	John Bryden
William Ritch	Chas A Alport
Richard Richard n	Edwin Gough
Jas Allan	Charles Drummond
John Malcolm	Samuel Cliffe
Fredk Wenborn	William Raybould
John Renwick	Geo Bevilockway
A M Fletcher	Jas McKay Sabiston
James Stove	Robert Fulton
David Harris	John Hunter
William Manuel	Jesse Sage
Joseph Curry	Edward Walker
John Curry	Jas Allen, sen
John McDonald	Frank Bilboa
George Old	Joseph Webb
Samuel Gough	William Barton
William Thompson	John McNeil
John Whitfield	John Williams
Thomas Davis	Andrew McKinely
James Brown	John Christie
Alfred Raper	John C Gilbert
Richard Gibson	Theodore LeBoeuf
John Dick	Wm O Webb
Alexander Galloway	Patrick Kearney
James Dick	Klein Grant, MD
T D Jones	W Macnaughton Jones, M D
Richard Brinn	John Malpass
George Baker	John Hirst
Robert Peel Dombrain	John Holden
John Thompson	Peter Papley
John G Landale	John Caufield
Alexander Papley	Richard Turner
Evan Morris	James Mills
Benjamin Raper	Samuel Waddington
Charles Tate	William Cartwright
John Meakin	Joseph Ganner

REPLY.

To ELECTORS OF NANAIMO-COMOX DISTRICT,

GENTLEMEN:—In response to the Requisition you have been kind enough to present to me, I cheerfully consent to be put in nomination for the representation of your District in the Legislative Council; and, in doing so, it will hardly be necessary to assure you that, if elected, my best efforts shall be earnestly directed towards promoting the interests of your District in particular, and those of the Colony in general.

In accepting your nomination and soliciting the suffrages of the District, it may be expected that I shall, in accordance with long established custom, indicate the outlines of my political creed; and yet the prominence with which my political views have been before the public would almost seem to render any exposition of them unnecessary at the present time. It may, however, be proper that I should touch upon a few cardinal principles.

The subject of Confederation completely overshadows every other political question at the present time; and I will tell you frankly that I am in favor of accepting that change upon the basis now officially before the public believing that in it and through it the country will obtain very great financial and political advantages.

There are two open questions of considerable importance which will be submitted to the people, through their representatives, viz, a choice of local constitution and a choice of Customs Tariff. I hold the people of British Columbia to be fit for, and entitled to, self-government, and I believe it will be their duty and interest to contend for full political rights as an immediate result of union. The acceptance of the Canadian Tariff, with its ample protection to stock raisers and its long and ever extending free list, I believe to be in the true interest of every community; it would relieve the people of a load of taxation for Federal purposes and would tend to stimulate industry.

A Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, under which our coal and other products might find an open and ready market, I conceive to be amongst the most urgent needs of the colony; and any feasible movement tending thereto shall ever have my earnest and hearty support.

The education of the young must ever be regarded as one of the first duties of a civilized government, and I cannot hesitate to say that the existing educational system is as ill-adapted as the provisions thereunder are inadequate to the circumstances and necessities of the country.

Upon the subject of Retrenchment in the governmental expense, it will only be necessary to say that the most effective remedy will be found in Confederation with Responsible Government.

It need only be added that, in seeking to carry out my views upon these and other questions, I shall, if elected, ever regard it as a first duty to see that your District—among the most important and productive in the united colony—shall have its full share of legislative attention and expenditure of which it has been so notoriously and unjustly deprived in the past.

Intending, as I do, to take an early opportunity of visiting every part of the District and meeting the electors personally, and expounding more fully my political views, I trust these few hasty and general remarks may suffice for the present.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBSON.

se29 d&w

Lillooet District.

To the Electors of Clinton and Lillooet District

GENTLEMEN,—You want a man to represent you in the Legislative Council. A good many of you have urged me to seek the representation of the District. I offer my services.

I am in favor of Confederation, because it is the policy of the Home Government, irresistible, and will end a system that means nothing but taxation.

The people who have voted pensions to public officers for important services rendered to their country, have exhibited sure signs of common sense, justice and gratitude. Pensions to such public officers as ours would be evidence of extreme folly.

The chief duty of your representatives at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, will be to examine the contract we are about to make with Canada, and if there are in it any conditions detrimental to the interests of this colony, to exhibit their injustice and demand amendment.

I am no orator. The majority of those who try to be eloquent are merely nonsensical; they forget that this is a practical age, and that a grain of common sense is better than a ton of chaff. "I HAD RATHER SPEAK FIVE WORDS WITH MY UNDERSTANDING THAN TEN THOUSAND WORDS IN AN UNKNOWN TONGUE."

I value the friendship and goodfellowship that exist between myself and the majority of the men in the District; they will be pleased to hear that I shall not solicit one vote as a personal favor. Friendship and goodfellowship should not presume to stand between you and your duty. Elect the best man. If you elect me I promise I shall make gentlemen ashamed of having voted pensions to themselves for duties not discharged.

I have the honor to be a firstrate ploughman, and your obedient servant,
GEORGE A. KELLY

THE VALLEY, Clinton, Aug 18, 1870. au14 3wd&w

Victoria Brewery,

OVERNMENT STREET NEAR DISCOVERY

LAGER BEER IN CASKS, KEGS AND Bottles.

Families supplied at Shortest Notice

All orders left at Wilson & Rickman's, Fort street; Bank Exchange, Yates street; and at Teutonia Hall, Government street, or at the Brewery, will be promptly filled.

JOS. LOEWEN,
LOUIS ERB,
Proprietors.

au4 1md&w

Information Wanted

OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF EDWARD ARN 19 years old, has lost a joint of the right fore finger has black eyes, and is tall and stout for his age. Last heard from at Victoria on the 12th April last, when he was bound for the Peace River Mines. Address WELLS, FARGO & CO'S, Omce, Yates Street

jy12d&w

ASHCROFT RACES.

THE MEETING IS UNAVOIDABLY postponed till the 18th and 19th of October.

se27 2wd&w C. F. CORNWALL

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