

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

British Columbia.

Q. HENRI, Dec 16.—From the Cariboo Sentinel of the 10th: The severe weather which set in during the latter part of last week has stopped the working of many claims. The Forest Ross Co washed up for claims. The last week 125oz. The Bad Rock Drain Co are at work in the Cariboo ground, cleaning out the drain. LORNA CREEK.—The Brown Co last week washed up 42oz. The Victoria Co have been kept back by a cave in their tunnel. FANSHIR CREEK.—The North American Co washed up last week 57oz and their ground looks very favorable. The International Co, at the mouth of the creek, are about starting a tunnel, and some of the companies between them and the North American will start prospecting shortly. The Comopolitan and Ambrose joint tunnel is being pushed ahead steadily and they hope to strike bedrock in a few days. LEITCH CREEK.—The Lightning Co last week washed up 277oz for five days' work, when they were compelled to knock off in consequence of ice backing up in their tail race. The Spruce Co last week washed up 48oz. The Van Winkle Co have been drowned out again just at the moment when they were, it is supposed, on the eve of striking through the rock—which is very soft—faster than their pumps could take it out. They are now rigging up a large iron pump, with which they expect to have no difficulty in going on. Weather clear and cold; thermometer below zero.

Europe.

LONDON, Dec 14.—The report of the capture of Lafore is contradicted. The Prussians passed the town without attacking it. Several engagements favorable to the French have occurred. MUNKIN, Dec 14.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted a further military credit of 41 million florins, and a provisional levy of taxes is asked. The Federal treaty has been referred to a special committee. BERLIN, Dec 14.—A correspondent says the suspension of the bombardment of Paris will be detrimental to military operations. The objects and interests of the army are paramount considerations, and a cessation at the right moment would insure immediate success. HAVRE, Dec 14.—The Prussians are retreating from this section of the country. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec 14.—A levy of six men in 100 is ordered to replace the men lost in consequence of shortening the term of service in 1871. LONDON, Dec 14.—The World's cable says that the Germans are near Tours and offer battle on both sides of the river. Gen. Faidherbe with the 22nd corps having recaptured Taffershaw and St. Quentin is moving on Laon. Manuffel has abandoned the attack on Havre and is moving south to aid Frederik Charles. A sortie from Paris is hourly expected. The French losses in the late sorties according to official reports are 2,500 killed and 5,022 wounded. LONDON, Dec 14.—The anxiety about the result of the Luxemburg affair causes much depression in business of all kinds. The new German loan is already quoted at a premium. The Prussians have occupied Blois. The Herald's Correspondent at Versailles telegraphed on the 9th that everything was quiet and that it was intensely cold weather. It is reported that Palladines insists upon having a court martial. The French are indignant against Gambetta. Great stagnation continues and the neighborhood of Strayev is peaceful, tranquility only being disturbed by an occasional gun from Mont Valerien. The general belief is that voting is proceeding in Paris on the question of further resistance. A summary of Grant's message was received and it is considered that its warlike character will have the effect of making England agree to all the Russian propositions. BORDEAUX, Dec 14.—The government has given the following to the public as yesterday's news from Paris: The excitement in the city is intense. People are coming from all quarters to hear news of the great sortie which they believe has taken place at Paris. It is said that an Aid-de-Camp of Trochu's has arrived here. A review was held here to-day of the battalions which are to be sent to reinforce the army of the Loire. An immense number of troops well equipped were on the ground. The Franco-Germans are very active. We hear of exploits in all parts of the country. Several convoys of provisions have recently been surprised by them and many prisoners captured. The Garibaldiens have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in the eastern department and have impeded his progress. The government of national defenses has made Riciotti Garibaldi a member of the Legion of Honor. Tours is no longer menaced the enemy being retreating towards Paris. Gambetta is not coming to Bordeaux. He has returned to the army of the Loire to remain with it for the present. WITENBERG, Dec 14.—The Emperor is in good health and has received visits from Chevalier Whykoff and Cassagnac. Cassagnac is confined to his room by illness. In conversation the Emperor declares that he will never return to Paris by military power, that the people four times approved of his election and they alone have the right to restore him. He further declared that to his own knowledge the Duke de Anumle had for years persuaded Orleansais to enter the army. LONDON, Dec 14.—The cotton mills at Bolton have been destroyed by fire. Havre and Honfleur are quiet, and a force of 30,000 men have been thrown over to confront the Germans. Havre is filled with war material.

MA gunboat is in the Seine. No Prussians have been discovered by the scouts. The Prussians were surprised at Chantonnay by some Mobile Guards and Franco-Germans. It is asserted that the Prussians have not injured Chantonnay. It is reported that the Prussians have bombarded Blois, and now occupy one of the faubourgs of Tours. Gambetta was at Tours when the Prussians demanded his surrender. He had a bridge blown up for its defense which was needed to secure the forces under Canthey, which had moved towards the west, where they will be heavily reinforced. BOURDEAUX, Dec 14.—Gambetta reports the forces under Bourbaki to be in good condition. The report that the Prussians had reached Tours is contradicted. A dispatch from Rouen says the Prussians have retreated from Vernin and Dreux towards Chartres and Versailles. A dispatch from the East shows a number of small successes for the French. LONDON, Dec 14.—The official report of the surrender of Pilsburg states that 52 officers 1839 men, and 62 guns were captured with the fortress. Montmedy has repulsed the besiegers. They did not bombard the town as reported. They battered the walls with solid shot and as soon as they effected a breach the place capitulated. BORDEAUX, Dec 15.—Despatches from Versailles say the French Government will renounce the Treaty forbidding Russia to enter the Dardanelles, and adds that the United States, who never recognized the closing of the straits, will act in concert with Russia. LONDON, Dec 15.—A monster meeting of the sympathizers with the Pope was held evening. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted strongly expressing the opinion that Great Britain should defend the interests of the Catholic subjects now menaced at Rome. The Papal envoy arrived at Versailles on the 12th important despatches from the Pope to Bismarck and the King. It is certain the King has promised the Pope to restore him to his temporal power as soon as the present war ends. Officials' journals state that the King has determined to restore Napoleon. LONDON, Dec 16.—It is said that Thiers when at St Petersburg, before proceeding to Versailles, intended to have proposed an abandonment of Bismarck's demand for Alsace, and the substitution thereof of the annexation of Belgium and Holland to Prussia. But it was unfavorably received by the Russian authorities and abandoned. A dispatch from Berlin says the Deutscher Zeitung insists upon a convocation of a French Council General, for the purpose of choosing among themselves Delegates to the National Assembly with the objects of the reconstruction of the Government and concluding a peace. BRUSSELS, Dec 15.—A report prevails here that Montmedy has not capitulated, but on the contrary the Prussians were repulsed with heavy loss in killed and wounded. BERLIN, Dec 15.—Bismarck is to be made a Duke, and the King wishes the title to be the "Duke of Stasbourg," but Bismarck wants to retain his own name. BORDEAUX, Dec 16.—The sub-prefect of Havre in a report received here denies having sent a despatch announcing the French victory at Paris. He maintains however that there is a general and rapid retreat of the Prussians from France. The forces of Gen. Faidherbe continue their operations successfully. LONDON, Dec 15.—Proofs of the Prussian scheme for the restoration of the French empire come from every quarter. Bismarck says this is the only way the war can end. That republican France will fight forever and that the fall of Paris can produce no effect and that the only course is to make terms with the empire, go home and leave the French to fight it out between themselves. BORDEAUX, Dec 16.—Despatches have been sent to the prefects of departments as follows: The Duke of Mecklenburg on Wednesday attacked the town of Frenouil and occupied it in strong force. We retook the place yesterday. Having united his troops with those of Frederik Charles he engaged our forces in combat yesterday near Vendome. The battle lasted till night. Loss of the enemy was great. News has been received that between the towns of Brie and Champigny 4 battalions of bavarians were defeated by the mobiles. LONDON, Dec 16.—King William has telegraphed to the King of Luxemburg that he will defend the treaty of 1867 and he also approves of the acts of the Government of Luxemburg. A despatch dated Versailles says the bombardment of Paris is not expected for ten days. A London Times' despatch dated Versailles 15th says the Luxemburg question will produce no complication. Her independence is secured unless she openly supports France. BERLIN, Dec 15.—Trustworthy despatches formally announce that Luxemburg has already been purchased from Holland. BORDEAUX, Dec 16.—The Prussian attacks upon Gen. Chansey's lines were repulsed with loss to the assailants. The reports by the balloon which landed at Honfleur were not received at Bordeaux but despatches from the monarch say he has good news from Paris. Gen. Dupalidines has retired from service and gone to his estate. LONDON, Dec 16.—At a Cabinet meeting the Luxemburg question came up and the Government concluded not to take any steps to prevent Prussia occupying that territory, reserving for further consideration what steps are to be taken in case of its forcible annexation. It is expected that Prussia will take Luxemburg and Holland instead of Alsace and Lorraine, and that the war will end with the restoration of such a condition. The Prussians delay the bombardment of Paris owing to a want of ammunition, coupled with the fact that the roads are heavy and the opening fire may be deferred a fortnight. The Pall Mall Gazette argues that it is the duty of England to impress upon Prussia that a violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg will not be viewed with indifference or passivity with impunity. The departure from neutrality by Luxemburg is no excuse for Prussian aggression. It is said the French delay in conceding to a conference is due wholly to the difficulty of communication. Prussia charges that the French Consuls

at Luxemburg keep open office for the re-enlistment of French fugitives. A dispatch from Versailles, dated on the 14th, says that no effective guns are mounted and that the bombardment will not commence before January 1st. The guns now mounted are useless. VERSAILLES, Dec 17.—The Germans, after a slight skirmish on the 11th inst, occupied Beaumont. Belfort is well defended, but the neighboring positions have been taken by the Germans, whose losses are exceeded by those of the French. ROME, Dec 16.—At the feast of the Immaculate Conception a gang of ruffians, headed by one Foyette, a notorious infidel, got up a riot at the gate of the Vatican and made a savage attack upon some of the Roman people friendly to His Holiness. They were armed with swords and hatchets and made a terrible onslaught, killing 4 citizens. The soldiers were called out and charged the gang, taking several prisoners. Other ruffians went to the police court next day and demanded their release. The colonel of the 1st Pontifical regiment narrowly escaped death at the hands of the rioters by making his way through a building. LONDON, Dec 15.—The Prussians are at Comies, Montriber, Bomeratins and Tours. The Monitor says the French are reinforcing at all points. It is said a French ironclad accidentally hit the U. S. Steamer Shenandoah in Havre harbor. An apology was sent to her commander. Thirty thousand Frenchmen are training at Bordeaux. VIENNA, Dec 14.—Austria adheres unreservedly to the decision for a Conference. LONDON, Dec 15.—The Times says it is not England's duty to resist alone the absorption of Luxemburg. The Cabinet Council to-day is expected to define England's attitude. The French prohibit the navigation of the Seine. BRUSSELS, Dec 17.—The Provisional French Government advertises that the payment in January of the interest on the national debt will be made. LILLE, Dec 16.—The rumor of another sortie having been made from Paris which would account for the rapid withdrawal of the German forces from this region. It is said that the French came out of the fortifications in immense force and have already completely invested Versailles. Fighting is now going on in the direction of Albert and Abbeville. CARLSRUHE, Dec 10.—The Diet has ratified the federal treaty looking to the annexation of the state to the North German Confederation. LONDON, Dec 15.—It is reported that negotiations are pending for the cessation of hostilities in the East. TOURS, Dec 16.—An engagement between the main body of Gen. Chansey's division and the Prussians occurred near Blois yesterday. The Prussians were repulsed. The result is yet undecided. LONDON, Dec 17.—The Economist in an editorial yesterday on Grant's message and the relation between the United States and England urges that the questions at issue between the two countries be left to the court of arbitration and that such court sit permanently. The French ports of Feoemp, Dieppe and Havre are blockaded. VERSAILLES, Dec 16.—The delay in the bombardment of Paris is caused partly by a quarrel between Generals Blumenthal and Von Roon. The latter wished to use the army horses to bring up the guns, while the former insisted that it was impossible to spare them. Von Roon yielded and 4000 horses are now coming from Germany to draw siege guns from the railway terminus. The condition of the roads is fearful. Food is very scarce in the Prussian camps, and some troops have gone without meat food for three days. BERLIN, Dec 17.—The new loan meets with great success. One fourth the amount has been subscribed for, the greater portion of which are in bonds, and the remainder in saving bonds. Russia, in reply to the Prussian note in regard to Luxemburg, says the King of Holland must disapprove of the charges brought against the Duchy or give guarantee that its obligations of neutrality shall not be violated again. If, however, the charges alleged are proven, Prussia is justified in annexing the territory. The French were driven from Verdun yesterday. The Prussians attacked the French near Bordeaux and drove them into the fortress. French loss 200. The military commander at Tours has been relieved for proposing the evacuation of the place. LONDON, Dec 17.—French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have appeared near either ports. BORDEAUX, Dec 17.—The Prussians did not attack Gen. Chansey yesterday as was expected. Forces under Chansey have reentered heavy reinforcements. It is understood now the four generals commanding the main army of the Loire, namely, Chansey, Bearbaki, Jaaris and Jairesibruy, have conceived plans for simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced. The Prussians are retreating all along the Valley of the Loire. The French Government have dismissed Gen. Sel from the service. The charge against him was that he had hastily abandoned Tours, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy had appeared near the city. The government, in accordance with a law which condemns to death Generals who too hastily surrender their posts, has ordered by decree an enquiry into the capitulation of Strasburg and Metz. As regards General Ulrich, this proceeding is a mere matter of form, but in Bazaine's case the investigation will be a serious affair. The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yostol preparatory to an attack on Havre. Another grand review was held here today of the new troops en route to the front. The men gave enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Republique." LONDON, Dec 16.—A special from Paris of the 15th, says the sortie by Gen. Ducrot was satisfactory, and has demonstrated where the Germans are weak. Ducrot is confident of his ability to get through the German lines at the proper moment. The active army in the field is in good health and spirits and is

well fed. Preparations are making for another sortie on a larger scale. Some of the sorties have reopened. Fresh meat, eggs and poultry are not to be had, but the supply of horse meat will last two months longer, bread, wine and cheese four months, salt meats and salt fish two months. Trochu has taken possession of all the food and wines, and the population is now supplied by military commissariat, the same as soldiers. The mortality is large, but not enough to create alarm. There are no epidemics and no deaths from starvation or want. The outside works have been pushed forward, which has compelled an engagement of the line of investment and consequently made the enemy weaker in the field. From the works the marksmen command the roads formerly out of range. The German positions have been enormously strengthened, but they feel the scarcity of men. VERSAILLES, Dec 17.—A special says the German account of the recent sortie evades the truth. Ducrot was entirely successful as far as he went. He held the peninsula of St. Man against the attempts of the Germans to recover it, and returned voluntarily after the ascertained failure of Gen. Palladines. Ducrot is confident that he could have gone through the line of investment if Palladines had been successful. The German leaders are uneasy on account of their line being so weakened and the success of the next massed sortie. Bismarck is pressing an energetic political movement to destroy the Republican Government. Peace is absolutely necessary, and he is ready to make a coalition with the Emperor or any representative who is willing and able to make terms. BORDEAUX, Dec 17.—Journals here having stated that there had been troubles in Paris and that Ducrot was imprisoned, it is semi-officially stated that Paris is quiet. Reports from the forces to the east and north are favorable. The Prussians are leaving the valley of the Cher and concentrating along the Loire. They attacked Chancy but were repulsed. Some excitement has been caused by the publication of false news with forged signatures—the purpose being apparently to cause an unfavorable reaction. The news purporting to come from Havre and appeared simultaneously in all parts of the country. It was a Prussian device. A great meeting held here to-day was addressed by Cremieux who advocated defence to the last. One of Trochu's aide-de-camp has come from Paris in a balloon and has seen the armies clearly. Nearly a thousand blacks from Algeria have landed at Toulon to join the army. BRUSSELS, Dec 18.—The Monitor Belgique denies the Prussian statement that French troops and batteries marching to join the Luxembourg detachments to cross a portion of Belgian territory. An informal meeting of Luxembourg deputies has been held to consider Bismarck's complaint concerning the French consul and the shelter afforded French soldiers. Fair, representative of the Duchy at Berlin, has been sent to Versailles to explain the facts to the King. Bismarck has issued orders for the destruction of the national forests of France in the districts surrounding Versailles and Paris. This order is regarded as timely, as it enables the peasants to procure fuel and assist military observations. The bombardment of Paris may begin at any moment as the Prussians have received full supplies of ammunition. The Prussians are reported coming down from Skagen. Germans are evacuating Antwerp and retreating towards Beaumont, but announce their intention to return. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec 17.—The correspondent who sent the foreign papers a summary of Grant's letter to the czar concerning joint mediation has been banished. The letter was considered private, and therefore its publication is an offence and personal insult to the czar. LONDON, Dec 18.—The Tribune's Washington Special says that there is strong reason for believing that an amicable settlement of the Alabama claims question was soon to be offered, and hoped that Schenck soon after his arrival in England will resume negotiations now suspended, which will be carried on in a friendly spirit. It is believed that it will meet with a corresponding spirit on the part of England. The following are believed to be the points upon which negotiations will be made as a basis of settlement:—1st, That England shall pay owners for ships and property destroyed by the Alabama, with interest on the value of the same from the date of destruction. 2nd, That England shall reimburse U. S. government for all expenses incurred by U. S. government in consequence of Alabama and other cruisers. 3rd, That England shall make a public recognition of the true principle of neutrality on the coast of the settlement. There is good authority for stating that Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a prompt and equitable settlement. He is not to threaten non-intercourse or forcible annexation of Canada, nor is he to demand a concession from England that she should honorably towards the United States—a concession that no power would make, unless covered or reduced to extremities. LANS, Dec 18.—The "Herald" attributes active movements of Prussians to the effect of the capture of Pilsburgh. The Prussians have invested and stopped the mischief of the Franco-Germans. Deserders from Paris are numerous, but are repulsed at Versailles. News from Paris is that provisions are plentiful and will last three months. There is confidence in a future success. Eastern States. WASHINGTON, Dec 16.—The ridiculous story telegraphed here from Europe that President Grant had written an autograph letter to the Emperor Alexander, tendering him the aid of a fleet of war vessels in case of war, is pure fiction, not even deemed worthy of contradiction until recently when it was repeated here. It is a story manufactured out of the whole cloth. Private telegrams received here from Europe regarding the last phase of the Eastern question and new complications arising out of the Luxemburg difficulty, give rise to a very uneasy feeling. It is known here that these matters have been discussed here with unusual warmth, and further developments are anxiously awaited. New York, Dec 17.—The shipment of arms and war material for France still continues, almost every vessel leaving New York for French ports carrying large quantities as part of her cargo. Already the steamers Ontario and Erie have left Boston via Cowes, entirely laden with war stores, valued at \$2 million dollars. The steamer Concordia has arrived at Boston from New York to take a full cargo of arms for France. The steamer Pierre left on the 13th for Havre, carrying 7624 cases cartridges, 80 cases revolvers, 456 cases knapsacks, 705 cases muskets, 3 cases pistols, 10 cases rifles and 78 cases harness, valued at \$873,000. WASHINGTON, Dec 17.—The House military committee yesterday considered the bill extending the time for mustering out supplementary officers from 1st January to 1st July. Secretary Belknap was before the committee and opposed the bill, there being no sufficient reason for its passage. The

committee came to no agreement and the bill was laid over until Monday. WASHINGTON, Dec 16.—Attorney-General Ackerman in a lengthy decision in regard to the Pacific R.R. says the Government may retain certain amounts as compensation for services rendered to it by the Co and apply the same to interest paid by the United States unless such interest shall have been repaid by the Co and in that event one-half of the compensation for such services may be reserved and applied to the principles of the bonds. California. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 16.—The captain of the schooner Clara Light from Stelacomo reports that on the 6th inst a large whale rose 15 feet from the vessel and passed under her, striking her with such force as to awaken apprehensions for her safety. The pumps were set to work and it was found that she sprung a slight leak, but of no serious consequence. The whale did not repeat the feat. The weather is cold. There will be a heavy frost to-night. The State Harbor Commissioners, to-day, by a unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution:—That the Board of State Harbor Commissioners in reply to the Commissioners and petition of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, and in difference to their their wishes and the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce, have reduced the tolls upon grain, flour, potatoes and other vegetables on loads of over 2 tons from 1 1/2 to 10 cents per ton. GRASS VALLEY, Dec 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this a.m. to burn two houses. A keg of powder had been placed where the fire started, but the fire burned out without damage. It was also discovered that another keg of powder had been put under a house on the opposite side of the street. This second keg had been unheeded, and two Chinese sled matches were placed in it, which burned down to a level with the powder but it did not explode. It is known that a Chinaman made the attempt to kindle the fire, and his action was caused by hostilities between members of two rival companies. DOWNTOWN, Dec 15.—At 2:30 p.m. today the execution took place of Ah Fung and Ah Wang for the murder of a Chinaman named King over a year ago. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 16.—Arrived—Brig Mary Glover, Pt Discovery. Bark Iconian Seattle. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 17.—Arrived—Strm Pelican, Victoria. Sailed—Bark Amyoth, Bellingham Bay. Flour—Extra \$6.50, Super \$5.25 @ 50. Wheat—500 sbs choice \$2.12, 3000 sbs choice milling \$2.17, 400 sbs fast shipping \$2.05. Barley—Choice feed \$1.80. Brewing \$1.32 @ 35. Oats—\$1.32 @ 1.42. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 19.—Dr. Amos Titcomb, a 49 pioneer, died last night. Santa Cruz offers the Oddfellows' Home Committee property, including 8000 acres of land adjoining the city and materials for building delivered on the ground, free of charge. Arrived—Bark Tidal Wave, Port Madison. PORTLAND, Dec 18.—Arrived—Strm Pelican, Victoria. Sailed—Strm Pelican, Victoria. WHEAT—\$2.05 @ 2.15. BARLEY—\$1.80. MARKET QUIET. The suit of Thos. Harrison vs Adam Robinson for slander—damages laid at \$30,000—was tried in the 4th District Court to-day. A verdict was returned for the defendant. The case of the London and San Francisco Bank vs J. S. Miller, late collector of the port, is on trial. The weather this evening is unusually cold, with a sharp north-west wind. Neither the steamer from China nor the bark DC Murray from Honolulu has arrived. Oregon. PORTLAND, Dec 18.—An operator who was stationed at Oregon City on the Overland O.R.R. headquarters was arrested by a detective from the east for stealing \$12,000 from the Union Express Co in Nebraska, 2 years ago. His name is Jacob K. Bear. He was known here by the name of A. J. Curtis and his conduct here was irreproachable. He was taken to San Francisco on the star California which sailed last night. Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Dec 13—Ship Invincible, Coffey, Spanish Star Polkborough, Gaitdon, Port Townsend. Dec 14—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 15—Ship Winifred, Lloyd, Pt Townsend. Dec 16—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 17—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 18—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 19—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 20—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 21—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 22—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 23—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 24—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 25—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 26—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 27—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 28—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 29—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 30—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. Dec 31—Ship Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan. PASSENGERS. Per star OLYMPIA—Mrs. P. H. and son, Miss Annie P. H. and son, Miss Minnie P. H. and son, Mrs. W. H. and son, Mrs. J. H. and son, Mrs. K. H. and son, Mrs. L. H. and son, Mrs. M. H. and son, Mrs. N. H. and son, Mrs. O. H. and son, Mrs. P. H. and son, Mrs. Q. H. and son, Mrs. R. H. and son, Mrs. S. H. and son, Mrs. T. H. and son, Mrs. U. H. and son, Mrs. V. H. and son, Mrs. W. H. and son, Mrs. X. H. and son, Mrs. Y. H. and son, Mrs. Z. H. and son. Per star OLYMPIA, from Puget Sound—Mrs. P. H. and son, Miss Annie P. H. and son, Miss Minnie P. H. and son, Mrs. W. H. and son, Mrs. J. H. and son, Mrs. K. H. and son, Mrs. L. H. and son, Mrs. M. H. and son, Mrs. N. H. and son, Mrs. O. H. and son, Mrs. P. H. and son, Mrs. Q. H. and son, Mrs. R. H. and son, Mrs. S. H. and son, Mrs. T. H. and son, Mrs. U. H. and son, Mrs. V. H. and son, Mrs. W. H. and son, Mrs. X. H. and son, Mrs. Y. H. and son, Mrs. Z. H. and son. Per star OLYMPIA, from Puget Sound—Mrs. P. H. and son, Miss Annie P. H. and son, Miss Minnie P. H. and son, Mrs. W. H. and son, Mrs. J. H. and son, Mrs. K. H. and son, Mrs. L. H. and son, Mrs. M. H. and son, Mrs. N. H. and son, Mrs. O. H. and son, Mrs. P. H. and son, Mrs. Q. H. and son, Mrs. R. H. and son, Mrs. S. H. and son, Mrs. T. H. and son, Mrs. U. H. and son, Mrs. V. H. and son, Mrs. W. H. and son, Mrs. X. H. and son, Mrs. Y. H. and son, Mrs. Z. H. and son. CONSIGNEES. Per star OLYMPIA—Jackson, F. Reynolds, J. Murray, W. Miles. Per star OLYMPIA, from Puget Sound—Murray, Jackson, Reynolds. BIRTH. At Lyton, Dec 10th, the wife of Mr. Thos. R. Bule of a daughter.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL 12. VI

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: One Year (in advance) \$10 00 Six Months 6 00 Three Months 3 00 One Week 1 00

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS: One Year (in advance) \$5 00 Six Months 3 00 Three Months 1 50 One Week 50c

Grant on Navigation. The international navigation doctrine which President Grant desires to see established would produce quite a revolution. He says 'the judgement of the statesmen is that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even through the territory of another power.'

It would be an unpardonable presumption on our part to question the correctness of President Grant's sentiment, and yet it is difficult to reconcile it with world-wide practice. President Grant would have us believe that the right of navigation is a natural right, and that the right of navigation is a natural right, and that the right of navigation is a natural right.

It would have to go with it. Would it not be rather too much for the United States to claim this as a 'natural right' of the canals are artificial. The abstract theory, as laid down by the President, is not altogether void of plausibility. But its practical application to some of the great rivers of the old world as well as of the new might involve serious questions. What about the Columbia River, for instance? It takes its rise in and passes through British Territory. President Grant expresses the hope that "Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claims to which the Canadian provinces have urged her adherence."

Let President Grant practice before he preaches. The United States can enjoy the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the right to fish in Canadian waters and various other rights, just so soon as they are prepared to abandon the narrow, selfish, unneighborly policy which they have pursued ever since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Under that treaty they enjoyed the rights they now seek. Why did they abrogate the treaty? Great Britain has been ever ready to renew reciprocal relations, under which the so-called rights would be restored. But the United States have persistently refused. Why? Because they want to get all and give nothing. The right to navigate the St. Lawrence and the right to fish in Canadian waters will never be conceded to bluster. A just and equitable treaty, negotiated between the two countries, will alone attain that object; and until Uncle Sam is prepared to give Canada a fair equivalent for these privileges, he must make up his mind to do without them.

The Science of Murder.

Yes; 'tis even so. Murder has at length taken its rank among the sciences. It is no new subject of comment that science has entered the field as the ally of the soldier, and that all skill, patience, tireless energy, scholarly attainment and scientific knowledge can do is done to aid the effectiveness of the work of death. Hydraulics, hydrostatics, acoustation, electricity, chemistry and the