The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, October 19, 1870

The Railway Terminus.

Having pointed out what we conceived to be the true and proper position of the Canadian Pacific Railway route and terminus question, we must deprecate in the strongest terms an effort now being made in this community to apply the incendiary torch of sectional jealousy for mere party—may we not say, personal?—political purposes, and that at a time when it is the especial duty and should be the earnest aim of every man making the slightest pretention to patriotism or public spiritedness to promote the very opposite condition. The people of Victoria, and, indeed, of the whole of Vancouver Island, are asked to make this question of route and terminus the great test at the coming elections, and to reject at the polls any candidate who will not pledge himself to oppose Confederation altogether unless it be made a condition of Confederation that the terminus of the Candian Pacific Railway shall be definitely fixed at Victoria and Esquimalt. Now, here is a distinct issue, clearly raised; and we must subject to it upon several grounds. In the first place, it will not devolve either upon the electors or the elected to fix the terminus of the railway, that being a matter in which those persons who undertake the financial responsibility of the gigantic enterprise will naturally expect to have some little 'say.' Not, be it distinctly understood, that we think the people should not and will not be able to exert some measure of influence over a matter which so greatly concerns them; but this is neither the time nor the way to exert any influence they might hope to possess. And this leads us to the second ground of objection: To raise the question now and make it an issue at the polls is to do a most unwise, inopportune, and unpatriotic thing. It will readily occur to the reflection of the reader that if it be made an issue at the polls on Vancouver Island that the railway shall terminate at Victoria and Esquimalt, the constituencies all over the Mainland will not be slow to follow so bad an example, imposing it as a condition upon their representatives that the railway shall not come near Vancouver Island at all,—for it can hardly be denied that what one constituency can do in this matter every constituency in the United Colony has an equal right to do. And what about the Dominion? Victoria may be the 'hub' of British Columbia, but she is not quite yet the 'hub' of the universe. Given the constituencies on the Island have the right to require their representatives to distinctly pledge themselves that they will only accept Confederation upon condition that the railway terminus shall be fixed here, and the constituencies on the Mainland have an equal right to require their representatives to pledge themselves that they will only accept Confederation upon condition that the railway terminus shall *not* be here, what will be the result then? Why, simply this, that we shall have the Mainland opposing Confederation unless the terminus is there, and the Island opposing Confederation unless the terminus is here, and both virtually opposing Confederation, because both will be insisting upon a condition which the Dominion Government could not, and would not if it could, grant to either. What a pretty figure British Columbia would cut before the world. Quarreling like a lot of 'Kilkenny Cats' over the railway, and rejecting it, along with all the other advantages accompanying Confederation, because it cannot be made sufficiently elastic to touch at everybody's door and stop at everybody's farm. But the evils of such a condition would not stop with the loss of Confederation and all its accompanying train of unquestioned benefits. There would thus be rekindled in an intensified form all those fires of local jealousy which burned so fiercely at one time, and which had happily nearly died out altogether, and the colonists would thus be divided and fighting amongst themselves at a period in the history of the country when of all others it is important that they should be harmonious and united. And all this for no possible practical benefit whatever, for it is obviously impossible that the railway can run everywhere and terminate everywhere; it is improbable that the people of any one section of the colony will be allowed to say where it shall run and where stop; it is highly improbable that even the whole colony would be permitted to dictate the particular route and terminus; and it would appear to be equally certain that if the elective members come from the different constituencies so pledged upon such impossible local issues, the next Council must be turned into a bear-garden, and Confederation will become an absolute impossibility. But even if it were competent and proper for British Columbia to seek to impose such a condition upon the Dominion Government, the present is a most unfitting time to do it. The Terms of Confederation were before the public for weeks, and were discussed in the Legislature for days, during last session, and they were sent to Ottawa and have been returned from Ottawa for the acceptance of the people, without any such issue having ever been hinted at; and to spring suddenly such an issue and ask the people to impose a condition of such a nature at the eleventh hour, when the people are just about to render their verdict upon the Terms as they were negotiated by our Delegates, is an act which one experiences much difficulty in attributing to any other motive than that of a desire to overthrow the whole Confederation scheme. It occurs to us to ask why the very person who now seeks to spring this issue upon the electors did not raise it while the whole subject of Confederation was being so fully discussed in the Legislative Council? If it is a proper question, surely that was the proper time and place to bring it up, with a view to making it one of the conditions embodied in the Terms. Although this person occupied much of the time of the Council, and moved all sorts of amendments, not a word did he ever utter upon this most important question which is now to be made the touchstone of the whole scheme. Had the subject been brought up then, and had it been embodied in the Terms sent to Ottawa, it could have been duly considered and acted upon by the Dominion Government, and need not have necessarily delayed Confederation; but to spring it now and make it a condition would unquestionably be to delay indefinitely the whole scheme; so that, even admitting the question to constitute a legitimate condition, the course which has been adopted in relation to it is only such as one could attribute to a skulking enemy of the cause. But it may not be amiss to consider the position in which Victoria must place herself by espousing this new dogma. It has been admitted on all hands, even by the author of this latest 'dodge,' that the Terms of Confederation, as they stand, are good, and calculated to confer immense benefits upon the country. Indeed, no man has waxed more enthusiastic and eloquent in expatiating upon the advantages certain to flow from union upon these Terms,—these Terms, be it remarked, without any word about where the railway is to be run or where it is to stop. Now, suppose, upon the eve of the very election which is to decide whether the country is to accept or reject Confederation, Victoria were to obey the dictum of this political trickster and declare at the polls that the colony must not have Confederation at all, unless the terminus of the railway be fixed here, what kind of a position would she occupy before the rest of the colony? Would her position not bear a disagreeable resemblance to that occupied by a certain fabled dog lying in the ox's crib? We opine Victoria will hesitate to occupy that position, more especially when it is so obvious that it could bring no possible good results, but only evil and odium. And, we must be excused for saying in concluding an article already drawn out to undue length, that we experience great difficulty in accounting for the extraordinary conduct of our contemporary, unless upon the ground that he is really an enemy of the cause, or—what would appear to be the more probable explanation—that, the Protection Hobby-horse not taking kindly to the streets of this commercial city, he hopes to ride into Parliament upon this new Railway Hobby-horse. We venture to think, however, that the people of Victoria are too shrewd to be caught by such chaff, and that they have too clear an apprehension as to where their true interests really lie, to become once again the mere sport of a man to whose past political jugglery Victoria must attribute the chief of her misfortunes. He has asked the electors throughout this Island to reject any candidate who will not give a pledge to oppose Confederation unless the railway terminus shall be fixed here. We would appeal to the electors, not only of this Island but throughout the United Colony to reject, as either a knave or a fool, any candidate who will pledge himself to oppose Confederation unless on condition of the railway terminus being fixed at *any* particular spot.

EDUCATIONAL.—Our local readers are aware—many of them painfully aware—that the public school of this city has been closed. An effort has been made to supply the want thus created by evening schools and private day schools, and although this effort has met with some degree of success, yet it must be obvious that any expedient of this kind can never fully suppl they wants of the community. It is a painful fact that the great bulk of the youth who ought to be at school are running about the streets and byeways of the city, and as

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do,"

it is greatly to be feared that much harm will come of it. What is to be done? It is useless disputing as to whether the blame rests with those who made the law, or those who failed to carry its provisions into effect. It is idle to wrangle about which is most to blame, Mr Robson, who was in the Council when the law was enacted, or Mr DeCosmos, who was in the Council when it was amended—albeit the law appears to have worked worse since it was amended. Some practical measures ought to be adopted at once for the purpose of taking the youth from our streets and placing them in the way of having their ideas taught to shoot somewhat less harmfully than in sending stones through people's windows. It is scarcely creditable to this the capital and chief city of the colony that its public school is closed, and the education of the great bulk of its youth neglected.

THE ELECTIONS.—Elsewhere will be found the writs for the city and district elections. It will be observed that the nomination for the district takes place on the 5th November, and that for the city on the 12th, the polling, if any, to be held simultaneously in both. The writ for Nanaimo will go forward on Tuesday. Those for the Mainland Districts went up on Friday. The lateness of the season will render it somewhat difficult to manage Kootenay.

THE bark Nancy sailed for Burrard Inlet on the 14th inst.

Prize Rifle Match.

The Victoria Rifle Volunteers met at the Clover Point Butts yesterday to shoot for the Governor's Cup and for Mrs Musgrave's Purse. The day was bad for shooting, gusts of wind blowing across the range. A goodly number of people witnessed the match, including His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Musgrave. For the Governor's Cup only 10 entered, a number of good shots having been debared by the regulations from contesting. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range, the Wimbledon target being used at the 200 yard range. Corporal John Wilson won the cup with a score of 26. For Mrs Musgrave's Purse 12 entered. Ranges 300 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each; common target. Private Butler made a score of 28, which won the Purse. It is due to Mr Butler to state that he was prevented by the regulations from competing for the Governor's Cup. Following is the score:

FOR GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE'S CUP.

5 SHOTS AT	YDS. 200	500	600	TOTAL.
Corporal John Wilson	12	10	4	26
Corporal Allsop	14	7	2	23
Sergt Long	7	9	4	20
Q M Sergt Maillandaine	8	4	0	12
Lieut Roscoe	11	2	0	13
Band Sergt Soar	11	10	3	24
Bandsman Homfray	11	5	3	19
Private Devereux	8	3	0	11
Private Kennedy	11	9	0	20
Private Good	7	2	0	9

FOR MRS MUSGRAVE'S PRIZE OF $20.

7 SHOTS AT	YDS. 300	600	TOTAL.
Corporal Wilson	8	6	14
Corporal Alls p	15	12	27
Sergt. Long	2	8	10
Q M Sergt Maillandaine	8	7	15
Lieut Roscoe	6	7	13
Private Butler	18	10	28
Band Sergt Soar	7	8	15
Bandsman Homfray	8	8	16
Private Devereux	14	0	14
Private Kennedy	8	3	11
Private Good	10	3	13
Private Wollenden	7	4	11

Mining Intelligence.

We have files of the Cariboo *Sentinel* to the 8th inst, from which we compile the following condensed summary:

On William creek the following wash-ups for the week were reported:—Flume co 50oz. Cariboo co 50oz. Caledonia co 25oz. Ballarat co 110oz. On Stout gulch: Mucho Oro 47oz. Teffvale divided $50 to the share. On a number of other creeks good pay was being got. On the 7th the Victoria co, on Lowhee creek, washed up 20oz, the result of two days' work.

The late news from Germansen creek caused a good deal of excitement at Cariboo, and a number had started for the new diggings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the annual meeting of the Fire Brigade Mr W Davison was elected Captain, vice Oppenheimer, who declined re-election. J Denny was elected 1st Lieutenant; Geo Byrnes, 2nd Lieutenant; and J P Taylor, Treasurer. Mr J H Turner, of the London House, Victoria, was well received at Barkerville. Colonial butter is selling at from 65 cents to $1 a pound. Work on the trail to Lowhee creek was commenced. It is to be wide enough for a sleigh road.

CURIOUS RUNAWAY.—Yesterday a pair of powerful horses, attached to a heavy wagon, dashed from Johnston into Government street and tore away towards Yates street, but in passing the Arcade Saloon a wheel of the wagon came in contact with the wheel of a cart standing in front of the Arcade, and caused the horses to turn a complete somersault. They remained upon the ground in a sadly 'mixed' state until relieved by persons who flocked to the rescue. The horses and cart escaped injury.

FROM THE RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived at 11½ o'clock last evening. She brought 25 passengers, $35 000 in treasure and 200 bbls of salmon. Among the passengers were, Mrs Dickinson, Mrs Franklyn, Mrs Savage, Messrs John Trutch, O Parsons, J Andrews, Hick, Evans, Patterson, Dr Bellamy, Capt Ella, and 10 Chinamen. The Onward on her last upward trip burst a steam-pipe and did not reach Westminster until yesterday afternoon. A number of passengers from Yale came down in a canoe. Mr C W Crafton has been awarded the contract for the erection of a schoolhouse at Chilliwhack.

THE RIFLE MATCH.—We publish elsewhere the result of the Victoria Rifle Shooting, which took place at Clover Point Butts yesterday. The New Westminster Volunteer Corps shot simultaneously, and the result, which we have had no means of ascertaining, may possibly disturb the possession of Mrs Musgrave's Prize. The cup cannot, however, be in any way affected by the New Westminster shooting, inasmuch as the regulations prevented that Corps competing for it, a circumstance much to be regretted—not, by any means, that we should like to see the Cup snatched from Corporal Wilson, but because competition is the life of the organization.

ALHAMBRA HALL.—The performance last evening was better than ever, and so was the audience. The 'Demons in the Wood,' by Messrs Rhoades and Foster, was one of the best things of the evening. Campbell's clog dance and Misses Lee and Bensen's and Mr Arnold's ballads were highly appreciated. To-morrow evening a new bill will be presented.

THE BOAT ACCIDENT.—The men sent out to the Straits to search for the missing fishermen returned yesterday, having been unsuccessful. Nothing was seen of either boat or men. Constantine was aged 36 years and was a native of Greece. His companion was a Songish Indian. George Alep values the boat and appurtenances at $380.

COURT OF ASSIZE.—This Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and judgment was given by Judge Crease in Braverman's arson case. Braverman was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The prisoner made a long and incoherent speech in his own defence. The Court adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE FROST of Friday nipped the late potatoes, cutting the stalks down as clean as though done with a scythe.

CATALOGUE SALES.—Mr Franklin will hold two catalogue sales during the coming week—the first on Wednesday, of the furniture of the St George Hotel, and the second on Friday, of crockery, graniteware and brownware, at his salesrooms.

THE notification of Messrs Drake, Jackson & Aikman, solicitors for the petitioners for the winding up of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company, appears in this issue of our paper.

THE SCHOOLS. — Esquimalt will hold a meeting at the schoolhouse at 8 o'clock on Friday evening for the purpose of electing a local Board of Trustees. A teacher will be wanted to take charge of the local school.

BARK ADA.—This bark did not sail from London until the 4th of June and consequently will not be due here until the 4th proximo.

PASSED UP.—The steamer Geo S Wright passed the harbor yesterday on her way to Sitka *via* Nanaimo.

GERMANSEN CREEK GOLD — The gold brought down from Germansen creek by Mr Bent assayed $17 12 to the ounce.

THE propeller California, due from Portland, did not arrive yesterday.

POLICE COURT.—There were no cases before this Court yesterday.

PAVILION POSTMASTER.—Mr Jas Maxfield has been gazetted Postmaster at Pavilion.

List of Officers Lost in her Majesty's Ship Captain.

Captains—Hugh T Burgoyne, V C., Captain P Coles, C B

Commander—Richard Sheepshanks.

Lieutenants—Charles Giffard, Francis B Renshaw, Richard P Burdon, Robert F Castle, Edward W F Boxer.

Second Captain—Royal Marine Artillery, Richard A Georges.

Lieutenant Marines—John A A Eckford.

Chaplain—Rev. Edmund S Powles.

Staff Commander—Robert J C Grant.

Paymaster—Julian A Messum.

Staff Surgeon—Matthew Burton M D

Surgeon—Robert Purves.

Chief Engineer—George Rock.

Sub Lieutenants — Edward P Hume. Lord Lewis Gordon. Herbert F Murray. Douglass E D Curry. Arthur O R B Ternan. Charles E Goldsmith. James D Kirkness.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—Arthur Tregaskies.

Midshipmen—Gerald W Trevor. Leonard G E Childers. Allen C T Mano. Hon Arthur T J Baring. Henry W Gordon. Alfred A Ashington, Hon William R Herbert. Edward F Goodfellow. Edmund D Ryder. Alfred Ripley.

Assistant-Surgeon—John Ryan.

Assistant Paymasters—Richard Cornish. Arnold West.

Engineers—William C Moreton. Peter Baldwin. Frederick Pursell. George H Barnes. John H Willis.

Assistant-Engineers, First Class—George P Gardiner. Frederick J Baron. Thomas W Curtis.

Assistant-Engineers, Second-Class.—Alfred Parkis. George Harding.

Carpenters—Charles Dyer. William V R Heugh.

Boatswain—Robert Davie.

Mr Charles Walker, a son of Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, and a brother-in-law of Captain Burgoyne; he was an officer in the army.

Lieutenant Nordenfelt a Swedish officer in our service.

Two Greek midshipmen, one named Sactoris, the other's name not known.

Fearful Barbarity.

TWO THOUSAND VILLAGERS BURNED TO DEATH.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Florenville, Sept 4th

The appearance of the town of Douzy—I have called it indifferently town or village, for though it had only a population of only a little over 3,000 the stamp and substantiality of many of the houses, as far as one could judge were more of a town than of a village; the appearance of the place I cannot better describe than by saying that it looked as if one great thunderbolt had fallen upon and in one moment destroyed it utterly. The human bodies had by this time been removed from the street, but the charred remains of helmets and shakos, and the stocks of rifles, with every here and there swords and bayonets and every sort of weapon, showed that while the flames were raging all around them, and the helpless women and children were literally being roasted alive in the houses and in the streets the maddened combatants did not cease from the battle, but died no doubt in numbers, hemmed in by the flames while they were fighting. It is almost impossible to realize that such things can have occurred in this age of civilization, and that humanity and civilization of Christianity should be disgraced by horrors that seem the very outcome of hell. It is like an evil dream, but it is to be hoped these terrible events will leave the world wiser for the future.

The completeness and suddenness of the destruction were evidenced by numberless little circumstances—such as the burnt remains of birds and animals one would have expected of all others to escape—dogs and pigeons, and even cats in large numbers.

Hundreds of the people betook themselves to the cellars, it is said, and there perished of suffocation. No where could there have appeared an asylum for the miserable people—raging flames and suffocation—smoke inside their houses, and outside falling walls and roofs, and men like fiends incarnate fighting amid the flames and the blazing wreck.

I walked about through the dreary streets. Here and there wretched old men and women were hanging about their homes in a sort of stupor apparently. Some of them were weeping and sobbing. 'I have lived 66 years in this town,' one poor fellow said to me: 'I was away from home when this occurred and now I don't now whether any of my family are left to me, or whether they are not all buried in there,' pointing to the ruins of the house.

To the Electors of the Clinton Lillooet District.

GENTLEMEN—I purpose to stand for our District, and I solicit the honor of representing you in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council. Without presuming to class myself as one of your best men, whom it is next to impossible to secure for such public services, if only from the unavoidable neglect of private affairs, I simply offer myself as one of your number, as having an interest in the District and its welfare at heart. With this object in view, I beg to offer for your approbation the following political platform:—

1st. Loyalty to throne and flag, the rallying points of the nation.

2nd. Integrity and consolidation of the British Empire. To this end,

3rd. Confederation with the Dominion. Union is strength. It implies mutual advantages. These to us mean soundness, monetary value, surplus revenue. To this end,

4th. Hon. DeCosmos' Terms; to this end.

5th. Canadian Tariff; to this end.

6th. Property Tax. If ever we are to have a buoyant revenue, a flourishing community, wealth here as in England must bear the brunt of taxation.

7th. Improved communications. The Eagle Pass opened. Hope and Kootenay, Lytton and Lillooet, the trunk line and Fraser River settlement, Yale and New Westminster joined by wagon roads and good trails. These rather than Custom Dues are the protection we need. To this end,

8th. Abolition of Road Tolls on all Colonial produce raw or manufactured. Tolls on flour, bran, fleeces, hides &c., are a hardship to the farmer, a stumbling-block to the capitalist and an injury to the Colony. This carried, farmers will benefit by,

9th. Free Ports and Free Trade. The consequent increase of population and capital at our political, commercial and trading centres will but improve ACCESSIBLE markets.

10th. Honorary Justices of the Peace, a legal necessity, a social improvement, a check to litigation, and a status for farmers.

11th. Free grants of land to intending settlers, with a Loan Fund for irrigation canals &c., a premium to population, progress and development.

12th. An Indian Policy, objectively to civilize and utilize our Indian fellow subjects (Indian apprenticeship; industrial schools, &c.)

13th. Increased salaries and examination test for our civil service. It is as hopeless as it is unjust to expect high efficiency from underpaid officials. The highest wage assures the best work.

14th. Last, though not least, Responsible Government, a right not a boon, previous to not after admission. Any less is to sacrifice our self-respect as a British community.

I do not hope to see these our wants readily supplied; but it is well that we review and discuss them. Without it we can have no public opinion, no clear line of policy, no definite legislation.

Gentlemen, come to the polls, show that you prize your privileges, that you value your rights, that you are mindful of your political status. By thus actively participating in the election you will morally strengthen your Representative whoever he may be, and you will confute the opinion in high quarters that you are unfit for or indifferent to political emancipation.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. RAY.

GLEN HART, Sept. 6th 1870. se13daw.

YALE-LYTTON DISTRICT.

REQUISITION

YALE, October 6th, 1870.

TO THE HON. F. J. BARNARD;

SIR—We, the undersigned residents of Yale-Lytton District, reposing the utmost confidence in your ability and willingness to promote our interests, request you will permit us to nominate you as our Representative in the next Legislative Council; and we hereby pledge ourselves to employ our best efforts in securing your election

Chas Morehouse	Alex Coutlee
Jas Robinson	W Voight
W R McDonald	P Fink
Benj Douglas	G Boothroyd
J W Burr	W Boothroyd
W B Gladwin	G Salter
B Bailey	S Passmore
J Stott	L D Loring
D W Kimball	J Lemand
J F Barry	J Chapman
Chas Evans	T R Bule
Robt Church	J B Trimble
O Everett	P Kelley
L Oppenheim	P Kilroy
S Oppenheim	V M Hooper
D McQuarrie	M McCormick
W Fuller	J Leighton
J M Underhill	L Hantier
D Oppenheimer	R Irving
M Wolfe	J M Anderson
T Tracey	C P Cornwall
G W McCully	Robert Smith
A McInnis	E Passley
U Delatre	T G Earl
N Gozette	J Quaglotte
P Clair	O A Semlin
J English	J Robertson
G Lyall	F Perault
A Melardy	B F English
C L Ross	J N Squires
Chas Oppenheimer	J Woods
B T Mullen	Colin Ross
M F Andrews	A Vance
L Agassis	Philip Parke
D B Seater	G Wellwood
Geo Janvolht	J Ward
J G Wirth	W F Caughill
V Kopp	H M Lattimore
M Meehand	D Smith
M Forsyth	J M Castle
D Holmes	P Kenedy
W L Alexander	W Barge
V Rembrat	R Holloway
B G Portway	J Boucherat
T G Kirkpatrick	J B Ryan
L B Romano	J Dowling
O Copp	

REPLY

GENTLEMEN;

I have to thank you for the numerously and influentially signed Requisition with which you have presented me, and the expressions of confidence you have been good enough therein to convey

An earnest desire to assist in consummating those great and important measures which are now nearly ripe, an which promise us so much good, induces me, at no little personal sacrifice, to accept your nomination and solicit the suffrages of the residents of our large and important District at the approaching election.

It will scarcely be deemed necessary that I should expound my political views to a community already so familiar with them. Let me say, however, that, if elected, I shall be prepared to give my hearty support to Confederation upon the highly favorable Terms so successfully negotiated by our Delegates—Terms which are even more favorable than the most sanguine of us ventured to expect. I shall also advocate the immediate acceptance of the Dominion Customs Tariff as a means of equalizing and greatly reducing Taxation.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obdt servt,
F. J. BARNARD.

oct2 d&w

NOTICE.

THE MINERS, BLACKSMITHS, LABORERS and others in the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, wish to notify the public that in consequence of having received notice of a **Reduction in their Wages** of ten per cent., notwithstanding previous reductions—which they have patiently submitted to time after time—now find it impossible to continue at work in consequence of the high price of provisions.

All men of the above classes are therefore notified that **Work is Suspended** at present.

At a general meeting of the men it was unanimously resolved to use all moral and legal means to assert their rights and no more

To anticipate any advertisement from the Company Office for the above class of labourers it was decided that the above should be inserted in the columns of the Daily and Weekly Colonist.

oct4

ST GEORGE HOTEL.

TO BE LET FURNISHED—THE well known Family Hotel. Apply to
T. ALLSOP, Land Agent,
Government street, Victoria.

oct5 1m d&w

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

ORLEANS, 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 Jerguille and several companies of chassers, 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 Malhousen, 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 Creul, and for a long time was so close to the earth that it was fired at. Gambetta was wounded in the hand 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 in the night of the 7th through 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 the neighborhood.

The villages north of Paris which were deserted on the approach of the Prussians have been re-occupied.

TOURS, Oct 10—It is understood here the 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 Tangerey.

LONDON, Oct 12—The *Times* has an article to prove that Bismarck'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 Galeren. 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 illicit warfare.

TOURS, Oct 12—The Ministry has just received the following:—The courrier has brought the intelligence was permitted to pass through the Prussian lines. A battle occurred on the 7th inst between Mont Valeria and