undred paces of the forvress is ramperts. The Badenand 17 wounded. -The Paris journals con-y to explain the course of vevents in consequence of ates and a lack of authen-

cable special from Chalons wounded are being brought town and camp present order and dissipation. If lost it will be a massacre. ug 17-General Sheridan, eral Webster, has, through of Minister Bancroft, been ad permission by military w the campaiga with the c as follows: METZ, Aug had a serious engagement avelotte. We gained the ost heavily. Gravelotte is x miles north-east of Metz of Moselle. -The Journal Official gives morning. Gaulous states nd satisfactory dispatches esterday. Bazaine insists

Prince Frederick Charles ruce or armis ice to bury the refused. oubt that fighting has been turday, the French being at strategical movement inantry where communication telegraph wires are cut so ic slowly. special says-We have French victory at the cross-le except the Emperor's offin bere are ramors to-night ns have suffered a most ser-enormous losses of men, and back to the river. This om the French Government. strange indifference to probably in consequence of acter imposed upon it by ite Lao. here are more authentic in-

blican outbreaks, and there at Italy is threatened with

he Departments of Seine. soola have telegraphed to . It is denied that Maz-

ested. 17—Last eyening Straeburg sortie, but were driven back of men and three guns, the Empress Eugenie has um for permission to tray in going to England is

rman schooper Pefriel has French war steamer, the French army received at Metz. A decisive battle Chalons after which Eagis expected. Correspond London papers confirm the ly published that the French e last conflict in a starvin

17-Another Prussian note in secret negotiations of hed; contents are similar to ade public. 7-The Minister of War reming contain accounts of a combined forces after the aday night two divisions of ay sought to interrupt their repulsed. The Emperor is

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

Chr Weekly British Galanist Wednesday, August 24, 1870. Customs Tariffs.

Let us now consider the que tion of customs tariffs from an agricultural under Confederation, would have the standpoint. In a not unfair analysis of the subject, a local contempory reached the conclusion that the Canadian tariff would only bear injuriously upon two classes of production-grain and butter. Taking the last first, it has been seen that the highly protective duty now in force has not sufficed to avert the influence of Canadian butter on our markets; and it is persumable that with the reduction of that duty from ten to four cents a pound that infuence would be increased. But it appears to have escaped the observation of our contemporary that the article of butter can have little. or ne influence upon a choice between the two tariffs. Under Confederation, whatever tariff may be in force, Canadian butter will be nitted free into this Colony. Competition will, therefore, be between the Canadian dairymen and our own, rather than between the latter and those of Orecon. Of course the retention of the present tariff would give us 10 cts protection against foreign butter, while under the other we should only have 4 cents. But if Canadian butter competes in our markets now, surely it would, with free entry, supercede the foreign article. It is clear, therefore, that under union it is the Canadian, not the foreign dai-rymen, with whom we shall be brought into competition. The butter question is, therefore, less an argument against the Canadian tariff than against Confederation. Are we to reject Confederation in order that we may enjoy the questionable privilège of consuming our own butter? In so far as grain is concerned the case is different. Under union Canadian grain, equally with but-ter, will have free entry here; but the expense of transport will tell so heavily n the case of grain as to forbid the idea Canadian growers competing sucof cessfully in our markets. The Canadian tariff imposes a duty of 4 cents a bushel on wheat and 3 cents a bushel on other graies. Our own tariff impo-see 85 cents per hundred pounds on wheat and 30 cents per hundred pounds on other kinds of grain. Here is cer-one case, and six and two-thirds of a cent in the other 1. Let as examine this rather startling aspect of the case and see how the matter stands. At the first binsh one would naturally conclude that under the present tariff we would grew all out own grain, and that the Canadian tariff would be certain death to grain-growers. But a glance at facts first blush one would naturally conclude in-growers, But a gian will reveal a different state of things. Although the grain growers of British Columbia (West of the Cascade Range) have enjoyed the enormous protection of 35 cents on every 100 lbs. of wheat and 30 cents on other kinds of grain, it is a fact that they do not yet produce nearly enough for shicken-feed! And, as for human food, we believe we are warranted in asserting that during two years there has not been consumed in this market one barrel of colonial flour. It may be as well to explain that in dealing with this subject the view is con-fined to this side of the Cascade Range, as being really the only part of the co-looy materially affected by the question. Now, we do not say these things by by way of disparaging the farmers. It must be perfectly clear that the reason why our farmers, in common with all other classes, continue to consume for-eign breadstuffs, notwithstanding the eign breadstuffs, notwithstanding the enormous protective duty imposed by the tariff, must be looked for in the obvious fact that; up to the present time at least, grain-growing has not been regarded as the most profitable branch of agriculture. R garding this subject in the light of the two tariffs, we have to ask ourselves two questions: Le it wise policy, taking the broader national view, to impose such an enor-mous protective tax upon bread? Would the continuance of that tax under Conisderation be beneficial ? The first question opras a subject upon which so much has already been said and written that few words will be necessary here. It will hardly be denied, however, that theap bread must be regarded as a common good the world over; and it will be accepted as a sound principle in political economy that, in British Columbia, as everywhere else, bread is the very last thing that should be taxed. Perhaps one of the greatest drawbacks to this colony is the dearness of labor. Its resources as varied as they are abundant. But comparatively few of to the high price of labor. The farmer cle this. The coal miner, the gold mer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the immer, the fisher, the mariner, all feet this to be a clog to industry and development. And yet we make all classes even the farmer himself, pay an

past to produce the intended re-suit could not be relied non in the inture. It is to be believed that, as in account of what is lost and gained by it, even while the revenue derived therefrom is retained in the colony, it would be found that protection has been pur-chased too dearly. There is in the Canadian tariff one item which, in our opinion, will constitute a set-off to any imaginary loss of protection enjoyed under the present tariff. We allude to the article of cattle. The present tariff imposes a duty of \$2 on milch cows, and \$3 on beef cattle. The Canadian tariff imposes a duty of ten per cent 44 valorem upon animals of all kinds, ezcept such as are for the improvement of took, which shall be free. A Under the latter tariff beef cattle would have a pre-tection of from \$5 to \$6 . head. There is observable, both on this island and on the Lower Fraser, a far greater disposition to engage in stock-raising than in grain-growing. The country would appear to be eminently adapted for it; and the dearness of labor tends in that

direction. We are disposed to think that, with the additional inducement grain-growing and the like; but it would not be wise to attempt by legislation to force not be wise to attempt by legislation to Jords our people into grain-growing just now, es-pecially when, by the attempt, we would place a heavy tax upon bread and send the proceeds of that inx away out of the coun-try. These remarks are necessarily cruds and superficial; yet they may be the mean of leading the reader into a train of reflection calculated to promote the sole object in calculated to promote the sole object in view-a wise and intelligent choice between our present tariff and the Canadian one.

enormous tax upon bread. The farmer in the most remote settlement is consum-ing Californis and Oregon flour; and he is made to pay a tax of \$1 50 on every barrel, just as if the freight were not tax enough. A word in reply to the second question. If one were assured that the continuance of the bread tax, under Confederation, would have the f effect of supplying our markets from our own soil there would still be the question of cheap bread to content with. But we fear it must be so mitted that a measure which has so a signally, so entirely falled in the suit could not be relied upon in the suit could not be relied upon in the suit could not be relied upon in the transmine of the bread tax, as in the case of Nova Scotis, a people to conciliate" afterwards. This assuid not be permitted to become a part of the Oans-dian Unien, they will not permit the pro-posal to fail of adoption because the Domin-ion Gavernment insist upon conters that, desirous as we are to see the completion of the work of Union, in which such alow progress is being made, we wauld rather for the time see the pending negotiaties result in nothing than in the sould could not be relied upon in the signally, so entirely falled in the past to produce the intended re-suit could not be relied upon in the future. It is to be believed that, and all or nearly all the floor required for consumption in the lower country would continue to be imported, is farmers still preferring to confine their attention to more profitable branches. But there is one reflection is this confider weight, as against the continuance of the present tariff. Under Confeders-tion and the retention of our tariff this soborbed in the general revenue. Under all the circumstances it would not appear to be the true interest of the farmer to retain the higher tariff which, while gro-tessing to protect him, in reality means to not the present is not servery interest and every industry; and not the least taxation entors into his every effort. It is in the pipe he pays for labor. It is in the pipe tail in the deceyptive entarces and every industry; and not the least taxation entors into his every effort. It is in the pipe tariff which, while gro-test. We incline to the belief that; it instinuates itself into every interest and every industry; and not the least taxation of the still cling to the belief that; it cose who still cling to the belief that; it were while the revenue derived ther, is even while the revenue derived there. Score of the Uricket finitch. Score of the Cricket Match.

FLEET. 2nd INNINGS. 1st INNINGS. carson, c Bgebie...... Boyse, B Howard...... Warren, okb Biohardson... Moody, b Howard...... Allman, c Ghbon...... Wrighs, o' Richardson...... Underwood, c Ghbon...... Leckie, b Richardson...... Peuller.... Wright, b C Green , b C Green e, b Richardson..... odie, okb Ei

Byes..... Total. Total. VICTORIA. and INN 1st INN Warney, b. War n, b Wright...

b Pears loward, c Royse.... lichardson, lbw. bWright Vilson, stmpd Wright.... Segbie, c Warren...... son, ibw, b Warr not out..... Bargreaves, o Wright. Begbue, c Pealter Pagden, b Warren Legbyes. Total. .39

Total

Hown Succase .--- Not long sgo we directed stiention to the very superior scape being manufactured by Meanre Robinson & Masdonell, of this city, and we took cecasion to make especial reference to the marvellous cleansing properties of what is called the 'magic scap,' intimating, at the same time, that these scape were being sold at much lower prices than the foreign article. We are now glad to learn that Means Rebinson & Maddonell are mosting with that patron-age to which their susprise and the peculiar excellence of their wares so justly entitle them. Those who have given the common donell, of this city, a excellence of their wares so justly entitle them. Those who have given the common scap a fair trial generally pronounce it not inferior to the beat English brands, while it possesses the important advantage of being very much cheaper. Those who have tried the magic scap continue to use it, and are surprised at the facility with which it re-moves dirt and stains from generate, with-out in any degree impairing the fabrie or trying the color. Indeed, to try these scapshis to become a permanent sustomer of Memory Robinson & Masdonell. It is gratifying to see home manufacture prospering.

Jearn that the Firemen have undertaken to get up a grand complimentary benefit for the Nelson Brothers, to come off on Monday night. In addition to the circus performance, which, by the way, will be the last given here, there will be a variaty of novel amuse-ments, one of which will be a foot-race with-in the Firemen having undertaken the entertain-ment will be a unflicient guarantee for its nocess. Further particulars will be given to-morrow.

SUBSTANTIATED. - It will be temembere

that our local contemporary, in a leading ar-ticle, accused Mr Robson of being the real author of a communication purporting to have been written at Nasaimb, and which was published in these columns two or three weeks age. A denial was given at the time; weeks see. A denial was given at the time; but we have now permission to state that M. Bats, Eeg. et Namains, was the writer of the communication in question. This is the third or fourth, time that our contemporary has been proved gailing of of falsely accusing us of writing communications in our own columns. Is it possible that he judges oth-ers by himself ?

Tun northeast wind drove stifling clouds of smoke into town yesterday, and strong nes who hadn't oried for years shed torrents of tears. The simosphere is approaching the befogged and besmoked state that proved as annoying in 1658, and to which of late steyears we have became so strangely have bitnated.

GRATIFTING .-- Our cotemporary, yesterday,

announced that it had disposed of its stock in trade-"Low Blackguardism,"-and for in indentified if would lead a virtuous and reputable career. We are deeply grati-fied to learn this; and shall endeavor by force of example; and precept, to encourage our friend to walk strictly in the path of restitude and virtue. Vale 1

that the services of the Beaver as a Governy ment surveying steamer are at an end, and we believe the surveying corps are under orders for England. For the remainder of the summer months, surveying will be done with the bosts of the steamer.

Mons Esquinnes .- Scarcely a mail arrives now that does not bring to our office one or more letters from intending emigrants, making enquiry about this colony. The infor-Government ought to irrediate in all those centers of population from which we might hope to draw our supplies. Why don't they do it ?

Ton Ban I-We regret to bear that an aceident belel a settler, day before yesterday. while endeavoring to make his way to this afty over the exectable Sooke trail. Cannot the Government manage to expend the fifty or sixty dollars necessary to render this trail passable ! We trust they can, and will do

THE PIC NIC AND TOMBOLA,-The prize to be drawn at the Pie Nie and Tombola of the French Benevalent Society, will be ex-

hibited to-day in the window of The Club adjoining the Colonial Hotel. Among the prizes are articles of a useful and amusing character, the total value being \$550.

Lees APTER THE GUTTERS .--- If the Health

Officers will take the trouble to walk round

town a little they will find several cesspools

the presence of which are enough to breed disease during the prevailing sultry weather. Those whe permit such filthy accomulations about their premises are highly sulpable.

Tunna are shid to be 2,122 empty house

Externar Mr Dalby having purchas

ed from Wm Webster the tannery and stock

at Rook Bay, has already removed his stock

THE FERBAL of the late Mrs Sayward

took place yesterday, the Very Rev Dean

Tus Journals .--- We have to thank the

Hen the Colonial Secretary for copies of the

Journals of the Legislative Council of Bri tish Celumbia for 1870. They are ver-oreditably gotian up in the usual Blue-Boo

GAME.-Grouse is being brought into this

market in very great abundance, and can be

bought at unsatually low prices. Indians are salling them on the street at 25 cents a brace !

SENTENCED,-J W McGilvery, who on

Thursday was convicted of selling whiskey

to Indiane, was yesterday sentenced to pay

fine of one hundred dollars or suffer impri-

Tan fine steamer Olympia, now on Puget

Sound, will be sent to San Franciego in a

few days. She woold make a fine vessel for

sopment for six months.

ansed (- hanshreilen, Oa the

and stores at San Francisco and 30.000 me

GRAND COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT. - We CAPT. RICHARDS, formerly of this coast, learn that the Firemen have undertaken to surver and latterly Chief Hydrographer in

on the mend.

Tun Enterprise is expected to arrive bere this morning from New Westminster with a Cariboo express and mail.

H M S CHANTICLERS, Capt Brydges, will sail this forenoon for San Francisco, where she will join the flagship Zealous.

THE BANKS,-Remember, that the Banks will close at 12 o'clock, noon, to-day.

A Voice from Nanaimo.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .---- I fully intend EDITOR BRITISH COLONIET.—I fully intend-ed to have made a few remarks on the sub-ject of the Hon Mr Robson's speech at the Institute here last Wednesday evening, but the early departure of the steamer on the following day and the lateness of the hour when the hou gentleman had finished, pre-cluded my doing so, and now I perceive by a paragraph to which my siteation has been called to-day in the *Standard* of the I2th inst that I am anticipated, and shall, there-fore, content myself with making a few sor-rections in the communication (for such rections in the communication (for such it appears to be) above referred to. In the first is tappears to be) above referred to. In the first place the correspondent the makes hon gentle-man say that everyone would get rich when Confederation took place; but this is an error. Mr Robson said, that real setate would rise, and he thought we should have our friend to walk strictly in the path of restitude and virtue. Yels i THE COASE SURVER.—It is highly probably that the services of the Beaver as a Govern-ment surveying steamer are at an end, and we believe the surveying corps are under Port. He said that he did not a benefit the farmers had derived from benefit the farmers had derived from the pro-tective duties on flour: he thought it would be better for us to take the Dominion Tariff with Confederation. He did not assert that the dry-dock being at Nanaimo was a certaisty-nor did he make any promices re-garding it ; he only remarked that the propose cd spot was a most elegible one, which by the bye everyone knows. I regret that I am unable to give a full

account of Mr Robson's speech; but the people seemed to agree with most of his views, and I think there are few in the Oqviews, and I think there are lew in the Od-lony who could oppose him for this District with success. Taking his remarks as a whole, they were undoutedly in accordance with the present prospect and state of affairs on this side of the Dominica. VOX

Duration of Late European Wars

In the Crimeau war of 1853-6, Turkey de-In the Crimean war of 1853-6, Turkey des clared war against Russia October 5th, 1853. Russia declared war against Turkey Nov-ember 1st. France and England declared war against Russia March 27th and 28th, 1854. The battle of Alma was fought Sept-ember 20th battle of Belaclava October 25th, battle of Inkerman November 5th. Sardinja joined the allies January 26th, 1855. The Malakefi was taken by the French, Sept-ember 8th. Sweden joined the allies Nov-

17- Advices from Paris y of the French army conlem, 22 miles east of Ver-ometres from Chelons. The ow in Algeria are not to be

Ang 17-Gallardiette tele-Courrier des Etas Unis that anday and Monday were both Metz and Verdun, and that ad not shecked the French the contrary the Prussions vere a reverse that they were alt in their victorious march is. He adds the check will isart to organize a new army ady numbering 200.000 men. es state that the corps of Generals elea were engaged in combat at hietz al Bazaine was present. The ensany r four hours lighting. The details of yet been received. yet been received. Prince Imperial have arrived at Ver-

dicate that the energy does not inten-turg but merely to cut off communi-blown up bridges and railway tunnels the town of Bitche is not captured as

released Victor Emanuel from his 15-The 'Herald's' cable special says erious character cocurred at Marselles vids collected in the atreets shouting aperor i' Three persons were killed. leeling is manifested, and cears are able to-day. ield Ponta-Mousson. Midnight—A Paris correspondent trday night nothing was known of probably he will join the army at a

h probably he will join the statistic balons. ces are still in England, has volunteered as a private in the ce of raris 15-. Pai rmo dispatches announce the

Mezini. Dispatches from Forbach say the reating to the west of Moselle, were

Prussians, under General Steinmentz brown into confusion but made a gal were routed by the Prussians. The

at. Carlsruhe says the Prursians new oc-nd saar One hundred thousand land the frontier. The newspapers explain that Nancy pe Prussians because the French troops

The newspapers explain that Nancy he Prussians because the French troops hich, being fortified, gave them a bet-t the Prussian advance. place administrative officials in every illage. The reported retreat of the main Metz upon Chalons to await battle egrams to that effect seem intended to detal correspondent at Chelons is a a cannot be deceived about the move-y. He wrote on Friday that all were yard to Metz. y. He whole on Friday that all were ward to Metz. In Canrobert, at Metz, says the army is title and one will be fought on Monday itest. Our correspondent telegraphs in Luxembourg that the sound of can-g been heard all the foremon. Seen issued to so op all trains to Metz or communication by railcoad being per-

15-4 cable special to the Tribune

ourg line is again open to Mets. a Fight-orning from 4 to 9 o'clock. I from Laulesberg writes that on Fri-s captured by a small detachment. ntinued on 3rd page.

Responsible Government?

We have seen a very able article in the St John (N B) Telegraph, apon the anbject of the proposed admission of British Gelumbis into the Dominion of Canada. The writer expresses surprise that our Delegates should have proposed the retention for a single day, see home manufacture prospering. of the present anomalous and obstructive system of government," ' It has," mys the system of government." It has, says the writer, 'come to be one of the great essen-tials of good government that it shall be ad-ministered according to the well understood wishes of the people." The 'principle,' he continues, ' has been adopted throngont the empire. Even to the lillipatian Province of Manitobs we have guarmented by act elPar-tiament a government that shall be watwer-able to the people for its conduct. In view of this universal prevalence of Responsible Government it would appear most unwise to continue in the PasificOolony a system which makes popular government an impossibility. It would be a bad exception to a good rule; and it would probably lead in the finture to a long and violent if not revolutionary struga long and violent if not revolutionary struggle on the part of the people there, to free gle on the part of the people there, to free themselves from the vicious system already, weighing like an incubus upon their coun-try.' After pointing out the difficulties surrounding anyleflort of the people to obtain Besponsible Government through the meson proposed by our Excentive, the writer arrives at the conclusion that 'Under these circum-stances it appears clear that Besponsible Government, and a system of popular repre-sentation in its local Parliament, should be given to British Columbia at the date of its union with the Dominion. With of its union with the Dominion. With less than this the people cannot be satisfi-Pression analy extres, noder the Prince est & Spear, will be tried in the Man Royal, which we avanciat from Barbedue. Coart to morrow.

from the burned premises. The stock is in excellent condition, and is a few days we will see Mr Dalby progressing in his busi-oces as though no disaster had occurred. WHINKET SELLING --- Obarles Selleck was resterday arigned before the Police Coar

OCHOOLS .- The building is which the Con tral School is held has been moved to the new site purchased for it on View street, by new site purchased for it on View street. by Mr Jessop. It now occupies a very much better position than formerly. Talking sbout school-houses, what about the old one at the eastern edge of the city ? We have an indistingt recollection of a considerable amount of public money having been expend-ed upon it last year. Has that money been thrown away? We confess that we do not think the location of the building sufficiently central for the public school to be held in it.

ember 510. Sweden joined the allies Nov-ember 21st; and hostilities were suspended February 25th. The ware between the Western Powess and Russin lasted two years lacking one month. The Italian war of 1859 was begun, by the

The Italian war of 1809 was begin by the rejection of the Austrian uliimatum by Sar-dinia April 26th. The Austrians crossed the Ticino April 27th. The French entered Ge-nos May 3d. The battle of Montabello was fought May 20th, battle of Magenta May 30th and 31st, and the battle of Solferino June 24th; The peace of Villa-France was signed July 11th. Hostilities were notive by the market and women, willing to work and unable to get it. The Bay City is passing through a seison of very great financial distress and her population is rapidly depleting.

but ten weeks. The Sebleawig-Holstein war of 1864 began by the invasion of Schleswig, by the Prussians February lst. The Prussians took Duppel April 18th, and Alsen July 8th. The treaty of peace between Denmark and Ger-many was signed at Vienna October 30th. Actual hostilities covered a space of twenty-

Actual hostilities covered a space of iwanty-two weeks. The German-Italian war of 1866 was be-gun by Prussia Jane 14th. Italy declared war against Austria Jane 20th. The battle of Custozz was lought June 24th, and the battle of Sadows July 3d. The treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria was signed at Prague August 23d, and between Austria and Italy at Visous October 4th. Actual hostilities between the belligerents Oridge parterning the church service. The attendance was very large, the members of the Victoria and Columbia Lodges of Odd Fellows taking part in the procession. lasted only 5 weeks.

> HIGHLY JUDICIAL. - A carpet-bag Judge in 'Lexas lately adjourned Court

> in this style : Now the President of the United States is asked to appoint an ex-Confed-erate Lieutenant, deveid of principle or feeling, as Judge of the Eastern District of the State of Texas O bus

Tom, close this d - d shebang !

Among the recent acts of Congress was Among the recent sols of Congress was the passing of a new patent law, playing Canadians on the same footing, a regards the fees to be paid, as American of izens. Free will hereafter be but \$35 instead of \$500 hitherto payable. This is a step in the right direction, and worthy of practical acknowledgement on our part.

Apiec one getable charcoal laid on a burn at one sooths the pain, mays the Gazetic Medicale, and if kept applied for an hour, cures it completely

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABSALOM .- Fred Carrell is on his way back to British Co-lumbia. He will probably reach San Fran-ciese to-day, and arrive here by the next direct scenary.

eral Montague is wissing. Prozeini Generals Recting and Weight were

the direct trade between this port and San Francisco. RETURNING .- We learn that the Hon Dr