carried away and other
ined.
unisville, Port Madison,
rt Ludlow. Bark Pow-
Bay.
een German and French
ut of the war, is becom-
hough no serious collis-
n place. The Germans
llowing placard: 'Five
ward will be given by the
rancisco to the patriotic
es and gets that Prussian
h be offers five hundred

Germans are raising their
ir places of business, a
to-day.
ericans appear to sympa-
h the Germans and their
nanifested in a practical

have a large attendance
ed for Tuesday.
15.—The war news
price of wheat. Far-
ire to hold back.
July 16—The British ship
leared for Burrard Inlet,
d for Cork, for orders un-

DISPATCHES

Europe.

ll the Chinamen in Paris
er of the populace for the
Pekin, and have careful-
; owing, however, to the
news from China has
ensation.
—The *Lancet* reports the
vigor of Mr Bright com-

have fallen during the
gland, which, with after-
shower, greatly improved
wing crops.
essions at Edinburgh has
t requiring Forester, the
to pay £500 damages
ican edition of Tennyson.

at Music.

COLONIST:—I think your
usic supplied by the band
nic undeserved. To my
formers are all thorough
s the number of pieces
efficient.
ctfully, MUSIC.
ent is right. So far as the
went, the performers did
antity, not the *quality* of
ch we complained.—ED.

f Stafford & Hicken, near
visited yesterday by vaga-
ven or eight sheep were

UND.—The Olympia will
to-day and the Alida at 2
orrow, for Puget Sound.

The N P T Co's steamer
t San Francisco yesterday

legraph wires went down
en the English and Amer-
Juan Island.

auled alongside Brodrick's
e her cargo of anthracite

barley have been harvested
. The yield is very heavy.

g Intelligence.

RIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.
rnia, Hays, Sound
, Burrard Inlet
rt Towsend
, Port Townsend
Queen, Dake, San Juan
n, Brown, West Coast
Diamond, Rudlin, Nanaimo
Saanich
Lewis, N W Coast
n Juan
k, San Juan
Pritchard, San Juan
Jansen, Nanaimo
anson, New Westminster
s, San Juan
CLEARED
prise, Swanson New Westminster
, Port Townsend
, Harrison, San Francisco
se, Christiensen, Nanaimo
ke, San Juan
es, Astoria
der, Dake, San Juan
Whaling Voyage
Cowan, Weeks, Honolulu
k, San Juan

SSENGERS
M Starr, Mrs Starr, Miller, Howe,
ary, Rice, Mrs Rice, Harding, Mans
ens, Decker, Lambert, Kennedy,
wood, Hood, Eyre, McNair, Burke

—Dr Helmcken, Capt Lowson, wife
, 2 Misses Morris, 3 Misses Rodney
Mrs Harrop, Miss Nunn, Miss Emma
nessey, A Logan, Milton, R Leigh-
iss Francis, T Snow, G Knowles, 15

NSIGNEES.
—Jackson, Murray, J R Stewart
IA—CB, CS, D, DL, F&D, G Shave
HN, JG, JD, Lowe Bros, M, P&P R
itton

MPORTS.
—200 sheep, 8 cows, 6 calves, 1 box
atic, 120 1-4 sks flour
FORNIA, from Portland—383 bbls
ags, 50 kgs sugar, 65 sks coal, 210
olen goods, 5 bxs cherries, 21 kgs
astic soda, 6 bbls resin, 86 sks wheat
I R hose, 1 box nozzels and cocks,
4 bdls iron, 2 bdls oak planks, 2 cs
ks oats, 2 kgs printers' ink.

EXPORTS.
COWAN, for Honolulu, S I—150,400
pickets, 28,000 shingles, 20 knees,
—Value $1510,02.

MARRIED.
une 27th at Grace Church, by the
Wright, U S A, to Sallie T Adams, of

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

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AGENTS.

S. D. Levi	Nanaimo, V. I
Clute & Clarkson	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Yale B C
do do	Lytton
do do	Vanwinkle
do do	Richfield
do do	Barkerville
do do	Camerontown
do do	Clinton
Crosby & Lowe	Olympia, W. T
Mr Perkins	Seattle, WT
David Sires	Port Townsend
Hudson & Menet	New York
F. Algar	11 Clement's Lane, London
S. Street	30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco

The War.

The news is chiefly important in so far as it may be regarded as indicating greater probability that the good old rule

'Let those who make the quarrels
Be the only ones to fight,'

may yet be carried out in the present struggle. The aspect a week ago was little encouraging. Everything then appeared to portend a general European struggle. If, however, Austria should firmly adhere to her pronounced, and apparently sincere, determination to maintain a strict neutrality, and if the belligerents keep faith in the matter of the neutrality of the German States, it is highly probable that the fight may yet be confined to the immediate parties thereto—that it will, in fact, partake very much of the character of a duel, Austria, on the side of France, and Russia, on the side of Prussia, acting the part of seconds. Great Britain will occupy a position more on the outside, to see that innocent and less interested parties are not injured—much, in fact, in the character of a general peace-officer. In the last great German duel Napoleon occupied the position of a second, although in reality it was he who devised the whole intrigue and, for purposes of his own, set the parties by the ears. When the Irishman in New York, seeing a row in the street, asked a stranger if it was a free fight, he meant delicately to convey that if it was not a private or family quarrel he would like to 'cut in.' On the last occasion, although doubtless not much troubled with such scrupulous courtesy, Napoleon did not 'cut in' simply because he thought to attain his object more efficiently by diplomacy—by playing Prussia and Austria against each other. But it turned out on that occasion that he found in Bismarck more than a match at intrigue. It is said that when Bismarck was at Biarritz he explained his plan to Napoleon, not only as to how the quarrel with Austria was to be fomented into a war, but what he anticipated as the consequences of the campaign. Prussia, I am well aware, said he, can neither put into the field such a powerful army as Austria, nor provide the reserves that a reverse will call for. We shall be beaten—not ignominiously, I hope and believe, but overpowered and repulsed. By this time you, the French, will be ready to come in; and as to the terms—here it is said he significantly passed his finger along the line of the Rhine, which lay on a map on the table—we shall not dispute them. By this adroit stratagem Bismarck provided for French abstention. Louis Napoleon was taken with the well-feigned humility and apparent frankness of the Count. He had been promised his bribe; he was only asked to wait for the opportune moment to receive it. The terms of such a compact, so compounded of trick and deception, must have had no common charm for him; and it was clever of Bismarck to bait the trap for the crafty old rat with the savory morsel whose very odor was irresistible. But Austria was beaten, and beaten with such rapidity as defied all calculation. Prussia wanted no aid; she could do her own work; and she did it. But in pops 'the impartial man.' It's my turn, now, says Napoleon, and peace was agreed to within sight of Vienna. Never were calculations more falsified by events than those of Napoleon. Austria, who ought to have stood a conqueror at the gates of Berlin, lay defeated and crushed under the walls of Vienna. Prussia, so certain, as it was thought, to have been beaten and pursued and imploring aid from France, was dictating very haughtily her terms on the Danube. Even Italy had spurned the offer of Venetia from the hands of the Emperor, and disdainfully refused as a gift what she claimed as a right. Every event and every man seemed destined to disappoint the expectation of him who had devised the whole intrigue—except La Marmora, who alone played faithfully the part assigned to him and 'ran his stupid head against the Quadrilateral.' Meanwhile Napoleon sent in his little bill, not pressingly, but merely 'in compliance with the habits of the house.' Bismarck returned it somewhat contemptuously and the 'old sportsman sulked' under the rebuff. Napoleon 'took nothing' by the great German Duel. Will it be thought that Bismarck has passed the interim in a condition of rest-and-be-thankfulness, a false security? Not likely. Prussia will be found well prepared. In the present affair Napoleon enters as a principal. Diplomacy failed. He now draws the sword. We have said there is hope that the present war may yet be conducted as a duel between the immediate parties thereto. If the other Great Powers can no longer hope to bring about a peaceful adjustment, it is to be wished they may at least prevent a third party cutting in. If it really be a matter of necessity that this quarrel shall be decided by the sword, let us see fair play, and the first great battle decide. Let the seconds look to the details and, as is their province, interfere when such a wound shall have been inflicted as may be deemed a sufficient vindication of the quarrel. There is one point to which we are disposed to take exception: Napoleon has, it is said, interdicted army correspondents for the press, thus cruelly depriving the world of the opportunity to obtain anything like an intelligible account of the war. This is too bad. Why Napoleon should take such a position appears unaccountable, unless, indeed, he feels with the man who, upon being asked what he had to say in his defence against a charge of having stolen a quadrant, replied, 'Your worship, it's an ugly business, and the less said about it the better.'

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns that the Imperial Government is ready to guarantee loans necessary to construct the Canadian Pacific Railway. This can surprise no one who has devoted any thought to the subject. In fact it is what we have been expecting and asserting all along. The early construction of the railway is essential to the success of the great work of establishing a British Empire on this continent. It is more. If Great Britain would hold her true maritime and commercial position amongst the nations she must avail herself of this the true North-West Passage, and the shortest route to India and to Asia, generally. The English mind has become greatly more alive to the importance of these questions of late years, and we quite expected that the British Government would be prepared to back Canada in any reasonable way for the promotion of such objects. If the railway is to be built at all, how else could the necessary capital be better raised than through the medium of Imperial Guarantee? We trust the assurance that the British nation backs Canada in this matter will dispel all misgivings from doubting minds.

CELESTIAL FAMILY JARS.—The Celestial world, it would appear, is as subject to little domestic unpleasantnesses as the more terrestial sphere which we inhabit. Some months ago a child of the Flowery Kingdom, *en route* to the home of his boyhood, was requested by a Chinese friend to bring on his return the wife of the latter. On the last steamer the travelling friend returned to Victoria bringing with him the helpmeet of the other. Now it so happened that on the passage out another Chinaman, who does wash e at Nanaimo, fell violently in love with the almondeyed beauty and laid violent siege to her heart and hand. The fair one, nothing loth, accepted the offer, on one condition, that her lover should compensate her husband for the heavy loss (!) he was about to inflict upon him in taking her away. This the representative of Nanaimo consented to do, placing in the hands of the husband's friend $360 in gold coin, with which sum he engaged to assuage the grief of the heart-broken husband. Instead of doing this, it is alleged, he pocketed the coin and snapped his fingers in the face of the deserted partner. The unprincipled friend has been summoned on a charge of kidnapping a woman, and the woman, who is now at Nanaimo, will be sent for to give evidence.

A TIGHT FIT.—A man was met by officer Farrell yesterday morning at 2 o'clock carrying a suit of clothes and a pair of boots. He declined to give an account of himself, and being slightly intoxicated, the officer took him in custody. Yesterday morning he brought reputable witnesses from whom he had purchased the clothes.

'Why,' queried the Magistrate, 'did you not tell the officer who and what you were when he asked you to give an account of yourself?'

'Sir,' replied the prisoner, 'I was—

'Drunk?' asked the Magistrate.

'Exactly, sir,' [pointing to the new boots] 'I had a TIGHT FIT!'

CITY SCHOOL TAX.—The case of the Corporation (the local Board of Education) vs John Burroughs, Mr McCreight for the Corporation and Mr Bishop for the defence, came off yesterday morning in the Police Court, and, after a patient hearing of upwards of four hours, was decided in favor of the local Board by the Magistrate. He was of opinion that the bylaw of the Corporation, which received the consent of the Governor 26th Jan, 1870, required the payment of $2 in advance on the 9th Feb, 1870, fourteen days after the passage of the bylaw, the sum to be paid by all householders and male residents over 20 years of age in the District. The amended School Ordinance of 20th April, 1870, did not apply or effect this tax. Burroughs was summoned, the cost of summoning and other costs being waived as this is the first case. All persons, whether notified or not, had now better step to the collector's office and pay, to save costs, which will be inflicted in future. From a statement made in Court, it appears that over 200 persons have already paid and, therefore, it is nothing new.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Olympia arrived from Puget Sound yesterday afternoon with several passengers and a small manifest. She will sail this morning at 11 o'clock and connect with the steamer Constantine at Port Townsend. The Constantine will then sail for San Francisco, carrying freight and passengers; fare, $35 and $15....A Mrs Pylon has been drowned in Snohomish river by the upsetting of a canoe....The steamer Alida with the mails and passengers arrived at 9 o'clock.....Four mill properties in Kitsap County, W T, are assessed at an aggregate value of $675 409....Intelligence has been received that 250 emigrants are en route for Olympia.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Capt. Delacombe, Commandant of the British Garrison on San Juan Island, has been served with a writ at the instance of Alexander McKenzie, a Scotchman, who was banished from the Island a few weeks ago for claiming and working a piece of land belonging to the estate of a deceased American citizen. *Apropos* of this suit, the British subjects resident on the Island have presented an address to Capt Delacombe endorsing his action, and condemning the conduct of McKenzie, which, they appear to think, would have given cause for serious difficulty between the American and British settlers.

THE FRASER BUOYS.—The Fraser buoys are all out of position and the Otter will have some difficulty in finding the channel. Her hours of sailing, consequently, will be irregular, Capt Lewis deeming it prudent to cross the sand-heads only at high water. The expenditure of a small sum and the use of the Government steamer for a few days would render the navigation of the Fraser by vessels of heavy draught safe and expeditious.

WHALING.—Two members of the Lipsett Whaling Company arrived yesterday from Howe Sound. The Company have caught no whales at present although they have fired at one with a patent bomb, but without success. The boats had gone on a grand hunt three days before the party left, and as a great many whales had been seen they expected to bring home a full bag.

COMOX.—The sloop Hamley arrived yesterday from Comox. She brought down a lot of very fine pigs and several tons of oats. The crops in the settlement, although late, are superior to those of last year and a more than average yield is anticipated.

CIRCUS.—Nelson's South American Hippodrome and Circus is now at Seattle, bound Victoriaward. Messrs Flanders and Turk, of the Circus Company, arrived last night and state that they expect the troupe to reach here and perform on Friday evening next. The California press speaks highly of their performances.

CROPS.—From a party of gentlemen who came in from Saanich on Sunday we learn that the crops are looking splendidly and will yield a long way over the average. The hops growers state that the yield will be double that of last year.

EXPENSIVE.—The papers necessary for the transfer of property between M. S B Hinds and Messrs Stone & Burnett required $80 worth of revenue stamps, as shown by the records in the Auditor's office.—*Seattle Intelligencer.*

REMEMBER the meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society to take place at 2 p.m. this day, at New Dominion Hall, COLONIST BUILDING. Let all who desire to see the organization maintained and the Exhibitions continued make a point of being present to avert a contrary result.

THE PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.—Surveyors started from Olympia on Saturday morning to survey a line for the Puget Sound Railway. The first stake was driven at an early hour. The road will be commenced early next spring.

AUCTION.—At 11 o'clock this morning Mr Franklin will sell groceries, wines and liquors, fancy goods oil engravings and damaged goods out of the wreck of the steamer Active. A rare chance for bargains.

GONE FOREVER.—The last steamer that passed the scene of the wreck of the poor old Active reported that every vestige had disappeared from the beach on which she was stranded.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—The schooner H. I. Tolman, 14 days from San Francisco, consigned to Millard & Beedy, arrived on Sunday....Mr Todd delivered another address on Sunday night and still another last evening. On both occasions the hall was crowded....The steamship California got off yesterday morning for Nanaimo....A large panther was shot at Saanich on Sunday when about to devour a pig belonging to Mr Moses

THE OTTER.—This steamer will sail at 8½ o'clock this morning for New Westminster, and will return to-morrow night with passengers and cattle. The live stock is from the Bonaparte country.

THE North German bark Herman Doctor, at Portland, was half laden with wheat when the news of the war reached her. The wheat has since been discharged and will probably be placed in the Norwegian bark Alpha.

THE steamship Idaho only reached Portland on Saturday, and her Victoria passengers had not time to cross the country in time to connect with the Sound steamers.

THE ALPHA.—This bark reached Portland on Tuesday last from Victoria. As the Alpha is a Norwegian vessel no present necessity exists for her to tie up at Portland. She will load with grain at Portland for Liverpool.

ANTI-SPIRITUAL.—Strange as it may appear, three of our city clergymen preached anti-spiritual sermons on Sunday—that is to say they preached against that peculiar type of heresy commonly known as 'Spiritualism.'

THE steamer Sir James Douglas will resume her regular trips to the East Coast to-day, starting at 7 o'clock. She will run as far as Comox and return Friday evening.

THE B C & V I MILLS.—Capt Raymur has arrived at Portland on his way back to resume the management of the B C & V I Mills.

LILLOOET DISTRICT.—It is rumored that Mr F W Foster of Clinton, will be the next representative in the Council from that district.

WE are under obligations to Mr Finch, purser of the steamer Olympia, and Mr Taylor, purser of the steamer Alida, for favors.

CHURCH BANK SCHOOL.—Mrs Wilson Brown will reopen her school on Tuesday, 2d August—close of the vacation.

GAME LAWS.—After Monday next venison may be killed, and nine days subsequently (10th August) grouse-shooting commences.

The steamer Alida will leave at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, July 22.—There are 4,000 American volunteers in the French Army.

The Cologne *Gazette* reports a combat near Saarbrucken, between the Prussians and French in which the latter were beaten back and pursued.

PARIS, July 21.—The dogma of Infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed at Rome on Monday. The fathers were called upon to vote on the entire scheme of Primary Infallibility, and it was adopted, 538 voting for it and only two against it. In this event all legitimate opposition is ended.

LONDON, July 21.—The telegraphic dispatches convey the removal of Motley, and show an intention on the part of the United States to mediate on the European embroglio in Council.

Austria will maintain a watchful neutrality.

Prince Napoleon has arrived here.

It is reported that the French army will make Saarbrucken their base of operations.

A French gunboat is cruising off Eddystone Lighthouse.

La Liberte reports that the French troops massed between Bene and Saarbrucken have fallen back to concentrate between the fortress of Coblentz and Mayence.

In the House of Commons to-night, Gladstone said Russia and Austria had used every effort with Prussia and France to preserve peace. He was unable to state what Prussia might expect from the withdrawal of Leopold. He had no knowledge of the existence of any secret treaty between France and Denmark. He had no doubt on the score of the neutrality of Holland Belgium and Luxenburg.

BERLIN, July 21.—The King of Prussia has been notified by the Bavarian Government that according to the treaty he intended to assume the the command of the latter's army, embodying it in the third corps. Bavaria immediately assented and forwarded its congratulations to the Prussian King, and issued patriotic addresses to the armies of North Gemany.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Moniteur* in an issue says it is not true that Spain has concluded an alliance with France; Spain will remain neutral. The same paper adds relative demands from Prussia for the neutrality of the Baltic Sea, and any support of Prussia in this demand will be regarded as an act of hostility.

The Emperor is ill at St. Cloud and and will therefore not head the army for some time.

PARIS, July, 21—Midnight—It is reported the French men-of-war Avisago and Hirondelle in the north sea, have exchanged shots with a Prussian war steamer.

General Donau, while on his way to the seat of war, died suddenly of apoplexy.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Prussian Minister has received the following: The French Government refuses to exempt German steamers from capture, except those at sea, ignorant of war which may enter French ports.

Agricultural reports for July show that the wheat crop will be greater and above average. Wheat in California is reported five per cent below average, and Oregon four per cent. The total estimated decrease of the wheat crop is forty-five million bushels.

The ocean racing yachts are expected to-day.

A special to the New York *Times*, dated Metz, July 21, says Cornish of the London *Times*, who attempted to follow the French armies, was arrested but was liberated this morning.

Two English officers, who were observing the movements of the French army, were arrested by the military and sent back to the railway station under charge of Gen. Darms.

West Indies.

HAVANA, July 21—The Haytien Minister of Finance has resigned. Leprote takes his place.

Advices from St Thomas to the 16th says merchants are delighted with the rejection of the St. Domingo purchase by the United States.

There are rumors that Baez is assembling an army on the frontier, in aid of the partizans of the late President Lopez

Latter dates from San Domingo have been received. The condition of the country is deplorable. President Baez intends to issue $100,000 in paper currency. A revolution is imminent, the object of which is the downfall of Baez. This state of things is attributed to the rejection of of the treaty by the American Senate.

Canada.

OTTAWA, July 22—Information has been received here that the Imperial Government is willing to guarantee loans in the construction of a railroad from Montreal to British Columbia.

Trial by Jury.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Trial by jury is a privilege. Trial by a jury of friends is a great privilege, and this may be conferred by any policeman on the Mainland.

In a case recently tried at Clinton—Key *vs* Allen—Allen tried to escape without a trial. Before the assizes he sent to the policeman at Clinton a list of names of persons he did not wish to have on the Grand Jury, and not one of them was summoned as a juror. This I know to be a fact. I feel quite certain the constable supposed he was doing his duty, and the 13 men he summoned on the Grand Jury were just as good as could be found in the colony. But why summons only 13? The law says 12 Grand Jurors can find a true bill. Eleven of the thirteen could not find a bill. In a jury of thirteen, two friends would be enough to throw out the bill. In a jury of seventeen (the number usually summoned in this locality) four friends would be required to produce the same result.

In important cases on the Mainland long panels should be summoned, and jurors selected by ballot. The present system of permitting the constable, or the prisoner, to select a jury is an outrage on English justice. If the majority of your readers may suppose that the preceding observations are against Allen. They are not by any means intended in that direction. According to law there was no bill and there ought to have been no trial. Seven of the Grand Jury were for finding a true bill, and four against. The four supposed them lives bound by the will of the majority, and as they made no objection in Court the result was a trial and a verdict against the prisoner. Which was the aggressor?—was a question very difficult to decide. One thing is perfectly certain—Allen, after being fired at four times, stood, axe in hand, over his prostrate foe and *did not strike!*

Our new Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury said: 'Using the knife or revolver is a most barbarous practice, un-English, and disgraceful, and I am thoroughly resolved to put an end to it in this colony. If men proceed to settle their differences in the good old Saxon fashion with their fists it is not so bad; but, gentlemen, I make no suggestion.'

I confess I cannot admire the good old Saxon fashion. I imagine a slave of the ring, such a fellow as Jim Mace or Jack Heenan, approaching with his heavy hand and bull dog brains to settle a difference. Would you not prefer the good old Irish fashion of pistols at 12 paces?

The men on the Mainland have exhibited a good deal of patience and common sense, two articles easily packed and very useful in a new colony.

I am, &c.,
G. A. K.

CLINTON, 5th July, 1870.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY