Intelligence.

RIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NTERED.

, Wharton, Burrard Inlet
nk, East Coast
Pt Townsend
n Juan
Kitershank, Nanaimo
indon, Port Townsend
Nanaimo
ngs Port Townsend

LEARED.

a, Wharton, Burrard Inlet
nk, East Coast
Pt Townsend
n Juan
rise, Swanson, New Westminster.
lsky, Guindon, Port Townsend
nson, Port Townsend

PORTS.

N. fm Sandwich Islands—216bbls
r, 20 tons salt, 8 bgs salt, 25 bales
as, 300 cocoanuts.

SIGNEES.

, from Sandwich Islands—Janion,
, Captain, R Carr, H B Co, Casa-

BIRTH.

th, the wife of Capt C S Wylde,
aughter.

ARRIED.

, by the Very Rev. Dean Cridge
Adeline McAlister, both of Wash

ne 20, by the Rt Rev Ingraham Kip
Anthony Musgrave, Governor of
nnie Lucinda, daughter of David
York.

ne 26, by the Rev J Pendergast,
London, England, to Jennie E

WASHINGTON

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HOLDERS
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er - - - $3,000,000
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900 Members.
y Mutual.
one year from date of Policy.
d Dividends Non-Forfeitable.
olicies issued in 1869.
during Year, $1,300,000
d during Year, $168,421,
paid during Year, $250,
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rable features which no other or-
Its growth has been steady, its
system of business is pre eminently
e holders of its policies.
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Montgomery street, San Francisco,
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Oregon and Territories, Portland, O.
WELL, Medical Examiner
SEELYE,
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CLASS HOTEL.
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URNISHED,
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SS AND GOOD ORDER
will be let by the DAY, WEEK
at Reduction from Former Rates, and
sted to inspect the Hotel before seek
elsewhere.
J. FRIED,
Proprietor.

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r of influential gentlemen, the under-
to establish a LABOUR EXCHANGE
OFFICE in connection with his SHIP-
asation Street, where he is prepared to
th applications for Employment and
object is to get situations for industri-
es will be merely nominal.
n 10 A M. to 4 P.M.
J. NAGLE.

NOTICE
AFTER THIS DATE I
pt COIN for RENTS as Well as other
de to me.
LD. LOWENBERG

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 11. VICTORIA. VANCOUVER ISLAND. WEDNESDAY. JULY 20, 1870. NO. 30.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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DAVID W. HIGGINS

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Three Months do	2 50
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War In Europe.

Another European war! What intellect can adequately gauge the import of these terrible words? Ten millions armed to the teeth. And *such* armor! War with all the modern improvements will be more like an earthquake, a collision of planets, the crash of worlds. There was once war in Heaven. It will be more like *that*. It is just twenty years since men asserted that the age of war had passed, that Europe was at last to enter on a millenium, during which armaments would be abandoned and fleets allowed to rot in quiet. But in no period of the world's history has equal progress been made in the science of warfare, whether by sea or by land. Within that short period the number of regular soldiers has been nearly quadrupled; the standard of idea for an efficient army has risen from one hundred thousand to half a million of men, and all Continental nations except Russia and Spain have accepted the proposition that for a nation to be safe every man within it must be a possible soldier. The railway and the telegraph have but made armies vaster, attack more swift, battles more cruelly decisive; the spread of intelligence has but made it easier to rouse nations, the diffusion of comfort has but increased the readiness to protect that comfort by the sword. All Europe has been organizing for battle, and the next European war must be to all past wars what the shock of planets or moons in collision is to that of human artillery. That greatest of earthly calamities—a general European war—may possibly yet be averted. Merciful God, grant that it may! Let every lover of his race devoutly pray and labor for such a happy deliverance. A terrible conflict seems, however, to be bursting on the banks of the Rhine. It is, of course, impossible to say what may be in store for the other nations. War has been declared between the two most military powers of Europe, and the first cannon fired on the Rhine must produce the greatest consternation felt since 1815. Men will cling to the possibility of a European war being averted; but should friendly intervention fail to bring about a cessation of hostilities between France and Prussia, we confess it is difficult to see how the other Great Powers can well avoid being drawn within the fatal vortex of that terrible maelstrom which is even now yawning on the Rhine. The prospect is not a pleasant one to contemplate; and for it one man, the Emperor of the French, would appear to be mainly responsible. He has taunt ingly dragged his coat-tails in the dirt, and William I. has not hesitated to trample on them. It is useless to disguise the fact that France has eagerly desired war—above all, war with Prussia—and that recent events are seized upon as a pretext. That the matter is so regarded in Europe our dispatches clearly prove; but how far the nations will be guided by a sense of right remains to be seen. France has long chafed under the restraints imposed on her by that strange thing called the 'Balance of Power.' Frenchmen care for the grandeur of France, are fretting under its supposed humiliation, are ready to attack their Emperor for having allowed Germany to unite herself. Frenchmen hate Prussia as they once hated our own nation; and their hatred is not wholly unmingled with fear. They have never forgotten 1815, never quite rid themselves of the belief that an invasion from the North—a successful invasion—is not beyond the limits of possibility. They listened to rumors about the absorption of Holland, the annexation of German Switzerland, an offensive and defensive alliance between Berlin and St Petersburg, an agreement between Von Bismarck and Ricasoli, till they began to feel as men felt when the First Bonaparte was on the throne, as if nothing were too horrible to be beyond the enemy's dreams; but more than all they writhe under the more recent act of the audacious Prussian squire who has dared on French frontiers to make a nation without the permission of France, a transaction in which their Emperor was so glaringly outwitted. Napoleon can not bear to be always baffled, and the French are in the dangerous mood which the idea that their influence is waning always inspires. If fight she must, what more fitting scape-goat than Prussia? Revenge, domination in Europe, and the recovery of her 'natural boundary,' the Rhine—surely these are objects which cannot fail to fire the heart of every Frenchman. Will she win? France is, without doubt, a great nation, and the French are preeminently a military people. She inaugurated a system by which it was estimated that in 1872 she would have of trained soldiers: Active Army, 417,483; First Reserve, 212,373; Second Reserve, 212,373; National Guard Mobile, 389,986; Total, 1,232,215. Thus the French army will be the largest in the world, and will leave behind it an effective male population of over four millions—all, indeed, over twenty-six, but all drilled, disciplined, and capable, when armed, of instantly assuming their places in a levy *en masse*. Napoleon can put, in the field, on remarkably short notice, an army which, provided with the deadly new Chassepot, or, possibly, the still more deadly revolving instrument of destruction respecting which rumor was rife not long ago, may well make all Europe tremble. But in Prussia she will find a foe every way worthy of her. The Hohenzollern is now master for war of the whole German race; and a war with a power organized for battle as Germany now is, with an army of at least three-quarters of a million, and an armed population behind her of forty millions, is an enterprise which no people not alarmed for its existence or wounded in its honor would be willing to undertake. Doubtless Napoleon hopes to find something very different from a united Germany. He hopes that on the collision of his army with that of William I, the Confederation will burst into fragments which no force can ever reunite and readjust. But is it not far more probable that Germany will only be welded into a harder unity by blows from the outside? It will readily be inferred from these remarks that, in our humble opinion at least, the issue would be doubtful, should the struggle be confined to the two nations between whom it originated.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the pupils in attendance at this institution was held yesterday. Amongst those present were the Rev P Jenns, Rev Mr Russ, Dr Tolmie, Mr Jessop, Mr Sawers, Capt Devereux, Mr Robson and several ladies. The boys were examined in Mental Philosophy, Latin, French, Mathematics, Grammar, Geography, History, and other subjects, in most of which they acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the teachers. In several instances the writing showed very marked progress during the year. The Paper Examination was commenced on the 11th and concluded on Friday. In it the Principal was assisted by Rev P Jenns, Hon Mr Alston, Mr Robertson and Mr Williams. The prizes will be destributed on Wednesday at 2 P M, when it is hoped there will be a large attendance of those who take an interest in the progress of education.

THE DELEGATION.—Dr Helmcken returned from Ottawa last evening, and was received on the wharf by a large number of political and personal friends. The Doctor, in response to numerous inquiries, said that the Railway was all right; but that the Wagon Road was not likely to be built. It is understood that the doctor is the bearer of the report of the Delegation to His Excellency the Governor and that the result of their negotiations will be made public in a few days. Enough, however, has been made known through the medium of the correspondence of our Special Delegate to assure British Columbians that their material interests have been conserved and that they may have Responsible Government if they want it. What more could be asked?

FROM PORT TOWNSEND TO OLYMPIA.—The Seattle *Intelligencer* understands that the Postoffice at Olympia has been designated as an exchange or distributing office for the Sound, instead of Port Townsend. Our contemporary very properly points out the inconvenience which must result from the change, especially as regards the service between this city and the Sound, and generally complains about the irregularity and utter indifference by which the whole mail service on Puget Sound is characterised, a condition of things which it fears will continue until the Territory has a postal agent of its own.

THE PLUMPER PASS MURDER.—Mr McMillan returned from Plumper Pass yesterday morning, whither he went to investigate the circumstances attending the murder of Robert Clark. The tracks of bare feet were found in the sand; a tree and clump of brush, from behind which, it is supposed, the assassin fired the fatal shots. A piece of *The Colonist*, which was apparently used as wadding, was found near the spot. The cabin was despoiled of its most valuable effects. Indians were undoubtedly the perpetrators and it is hoped and believed the liberal reward offered by Government will bring them to justice.

CHEMAINUS DISTRICT. — Thos. Askew, of this district, has harvested his wheat and barley—and other farmers are harvesting. Considerable inconvenience is experienced in the district from the want of a road, the line of which should be laid out and defined by the Government officers. Disputes are constantly arising between the settlers on this account, and only last week a settler was summoned by the local J P for trespassing on another's land because there was no line save through the enclosed land of the complainant.

THE SITUATION IN RED RIVER truly presents a strange phenomenon. According to latest accounts the Dictator, Riel, is virtually a prisoner at the seat of government, while the inhabitants, of all classes, have united in sending forward deputations to meet and welcome the military expedition they were to have opposed. Nothing could well be more complete than the way the tables have been turned against Riel. Like one nearer home, he played at nation-making and lost. Riel will have earned the contempt of the civilized world.

ROAD TAX, VICTORIA DISTRICT.—About half a dozen of these cases are put off for four days, the parties having promised settlement; a few could not be found at the old addresses, or had left the jurisdiction of the Court. About twelve cases were heard and having been proved the parties were ordered to pay, with the addition of $1 costs each. The remainder paid in various amounts from $2 to $10 50, before the day of hearing, with the addition of $1 costs on each summons. Thirteen summonses were not served in time and will come up for hearing on Friday next.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—The Seattle *Intelligencer* says 'Greyhound' was easily beaten in the recent race with 'Jack Ogle.' The two miles were made in 3.49. 'Greyhound' has been taken to Olympia by his owner..... Miners are said to be making $15 a day on Sultan river.....A party of gentlemen connected with the North Pacific Railroad have come through the Snoqualumie Pass to Seattle and speak well of it.

THE U S S Shubrick arrived at Port Townsend yesterday morning with supplies for the lighthouses. On the passage up the Shubrick fell in with the N P T Company's steamship Moses Taylor in distress, with a broken shaft, and towed her across Columbia River bar to Astoria.

COWS.—The Pound By-law is almost a dead letter. Cows and horses have again undisputed possession of the streets, and not a few handsome gardens have been destroyed. Query—Have not the sufferers a good case against the Corporation? Or may they shoot animals found within their enclosures?

FOR HONOLULU, S I.—The brig Robert Cowan cleared yesterday. She has a full cargo of lumber, pickets and shingles for Honolulu, and the steamer Emma was dispatched yesterday to tow her from Sooke harbor into the Straits.

A MEETING of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held to-day at 2 P M, at the office of Mr Burnaby, for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business. A punctual attendance is requested.

THE ship Gen Windham sailed yesterday for Callao. Mr Kirk, the first officer, who is under bonds to appear for trial and answer a charge of shooting with felonious intent, was allowed to leave with the ship, it being understood that he will appear and stand his trial upon his return.

TRIAL TRIP. — The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, made a trial trip to the outer harbor yesterday for the purpose of testing her new boilers. A satisfactory report was made by the engineer. She will sail for the East Coast at 7 o'clock on Thursday.

BREADSTUFFS. — The war-news has sent the price of breadstuffs up in the world's markets. The rise will have a very favorable effect on the agricultural interests of California, where prices have ruled ruinously low for several years.

ARRIVAL OF THE OLYMPIA.—The steamer Olympia, Captain Finch, arrived from ports on Puget Sound last evening, bringing passengers, livestock and produce. Mr Finch, Purser, has our thanks for customary favors.

UNDER BONDS.—Wm Scully was yesterday put under bonds to keep the peace towards W C Bryant, with whom he had a falling out.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALIDA.—The steamer Alida, Capt Starr, arrived from the Sound last evening, bringing 34 passengers and a number of cattle. Capt Starr has our thanks for the usual favours.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

PARIS, July 15.—There is great excitement here and many demonstrations in favor of war are made by the people. During the night crowds of students and others paraded the streets shouting 'Vive la guerre' and 'Down with Prussia' etc. Some persons who protested were hissed and insulted. The police did not interfere. The crowd stopped at the Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly. It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-night.

BERLIN, July 15.—The King returns here to-day. There is great excitement.

PARIS, July 15.—It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occured to-day to-day between Napoleon and Prime Minister Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced Olivier's efforts in this direction.

The movement of troops toward the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. Troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone, and are being rapidly replaced by raw recruits. Ambulances and cannon throng the streets of the city *en route* to the East, and preparations at different naval stations are on a similar large scale. It is generally believed here that war will be declared.

The North German *Gazette* has a dispatch from Ems to-day, giving particulars of the withdrawal of Benedotte. It seems that he accosted the King of Prussia, while the latter was drinking water, demanding peremptorily his intention in the pending embroglio. He was dismissed immediately. The same paper says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defence. Iron-clads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

An extra edition of the *Constitutional* just issued this evening announces that in consequence of the insult offered Benadotte, France accepts the war which Prussia offers.

LONDON, July 15, 8 p.m. — It is reported that the European Powers will unite their portest against the implacability of Prussia. Austria continues to profess neutrality in the quarrel between Prussia and France, but will abandon it if a third power should interfere.

ST PETERSBURG, July 14.—Russia refuses to abandon its policy of inactivity with regard to the Spanish throne.

There is a strong feeling on the part of the Russian Government against France.

It is believed the Emperor Napoleon is bent on an aggressive war, in order to destroy the balance of power in Europe; and to seize and over-master Prussia's positions and forces and then restore the Bourbons to the Spanish throne by force of arms.

Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor.

It is reported that the Emperor received a dispatch from Queen Victoria, this p. m., in which she makes her last appeal for peace.

A similar one was sent to the King of Prussia.

It it said that a proclamation signed by Napoleon, is being prepared for distribution throughout the German States, as soon as the troops cross the frontiers. It assures the people that France wars upon Prussia and not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest.

3 p. m — Excitement very great; no opposition to the war by any class.

LONDON, July 15—The excitement arising from the situation was intense all day, business is at a stand and commercial quotations are nominal, after exchange hours the markets were generally firmer and American securities steady but nominal.

Bismarck has issued circulars telegraphed in all directions notifying vessels to hasten to ports of shelter.

The French declaration of war is based on the following causes: First, insult offered to Benadotte and its approval by the Prussian Government. Second, refusal of the King to compel the withdrawal of Leopold's name as candidate for the Spanish Throne. Third, the fact that the King persisted in giving the Prince the liberty to accept the Crown.

The Continental matters have absorbed all attention in the Lords and Commons and but little business has been done.

VIENNA, July 15—The Governments of Austria, England, Italy and Russia, are known to have presented at Paris urgent remonstrances against war.

LONDON, July 15—Disraeli, in the House of Commons, asked the Government for an expression of opinion on the continental disturbance. Gladstone denied that there was any sufficient grounds for trouble, he added that the cause was unfit for discussion; the powers had declined any friendly intervention. He hoped there would be an opportunity for a renewed attempt to mediate which should be eagerly seized.

PARIS, July 16—The Government asks for a vote of supplies and calls to arms all classes liable to military service. The Corps Legislative has voted the extreme demands, the left voting negative.

BERLIN, July 15—The Reichsrath of the North German Confederation met yesterday. The Prussian Diet is already in session and the people of all parts assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic attitude. A resolution was adopted granting an unlimited credit for the purposes of defence.

THE HAGUE, July 15—Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the army.

PARIS, July 16—The morning journals say eight days ago Bismarck wrote to Northeir to make no concessions to France, yet not to be too imperative, as he wished to prolong the situation if possible to July 20th. The journals argue that Prussia meant war from the beginning and sought only to gain time.

The Emperor leaves Paris to day for the seat of war, Prince Imperial accompanies him.

BERLIN, July 16—The government is in receipt of telegrams from all quarters assuring it that no sacrifices are too great for Prussians to make in this cause. Enthusiasm intense; volunteering extraordinary; every male Prussian is demanding arms from government. Advices state Bremen is a port of refuge for Prussian ships.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—Much excitement in markets; breadstuffs rapidly advancing.

LONDON, July 17—The neutrality of England will be difficult, perhaps impossible and dishonorable, should Holland and Belgium become involved in the war.

LONDON, July 16—The *Times* intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Loraine, containing modern departments of Moselle Meur, the Meuse and Vosges, and Alsace on upper and lower Rhine, are the real objects of the war on the part of Prussia, and in this she has the sympathy of mankind. The *Times* hints that English intervention is probable in case of Prussia losing strength.

PARIS, July 17—In the Corps Legislatif M Thiers pronounced against the declaration of war. The government of France had received satisfaction from Prussia and war should not be made on her for mere formality.

The following projects of law were brought forward: First, to call the Garde Mobile into active service. Second, to authorize the enlistment of volunteers for the term of war. Third, to issue a demand for a loan of fifty million francs in aid of the army, and sixteen million in aid of the navy. After a short debate all these propositions were carried.

The Emperor is expected to lead the army in person and by a series of rapid movements arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed her defences.

Steamers have been despatched to Algeria to bring home the troops now operating against that country.

The journals assert that the French Government, as soon as the result of the vote on the infallibility dogma was known here, ordered the recall of the troops from Rome.

Nothing positive is ascertained concerning the alliance between France and Austria. It is reported again that Austria will remain neutral.

Baron Werthern, North German Minister, and all members of his embassy, left Paris yesterday for Berlin.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled. Vice-Admiral de Lagaver is in command.

LYONS, July 16—The English Minister is still endeavering to get his colleagues here to present a collective request for a congress of European powers to settle the question between France and Prussia.

BERLIN, July 16—The King arrived here last evening from Ems. The entire journey was a complete ovation.

WASHINGTON, July 15—The Senate adjourned yesterday without acting on the nomination of Frelinghuysen.

The Prussian Minister at Washington received a message last night from Berlin announcing the dispatch of the French fleet to blockade all the Prussian ports. The information was at once communicated to the President and Cabinet.

The news from Europe to-night, official and non-official, leads to the belief that a war between Prussia and France is certain. The opinion of both foreign and home officials is that the war will be of brief duration, that one decisive battle will be fought and that will be the end of it.

NEW YORK, July 16—The excitement over the war news continues. An office has already been opened on Broome street and men are being recruited for the Irish brigade, to aid the French. A number of Germans are about to embark for fatherland to take part in the fray.

London specials to the *Herald* say the declaration of war in France creates intense excitement, and the action of France is generally condemned. The extra official expression of the Ministry lead to the belief that England will preemptorily forbid the occupation of Belgium by France.

The German steamer which was to have sailed to-day was stopped by telegraph dispatches from Bremen. The Bremen Lloyds is reported closed.

Something sensational may possibly occur in the waters outside of New York harbor, for there are in these waters the North German frigate Aoliona, of 400 horse power and 28 guns, and the French frigates Leamerancis and Ilica and the school ship Jean Bart.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Speaker laid before the house dispatches just received from Paris by the associated press, announcing the declaration in the Paris *Constitutional* that in consequence of the insult offered to the French Minister at Berlin. France accepts the war which Prussia offers.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, July 17—The propeller California arrived last night.