

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

BRUSSELS, August 13—A dispatch from Metz through private channels seems to confirm the removal of the Prince Imperial from France. He has not been seen in Court or church since Sunday. It is reported on excellent authority that Eugene has made preparations to go to England or Belgium in case of necessity.

LONDON, Aug 13—A special to the Telegraph says reports from Carlsruhe this morning announce the capitulation of Strasbourg after a short bombardment. Sharp fighting took place in front of Metz yesterday. A considerable force of Prussians advanced into the environs of the city as a reconnoitering party to discover if reports of the town having been evacuated by the French was true. They were taken by surprise by a fire from the French batteries and were forced to retire. Reinforcements and stores are constantly arriving for the French. It would appear that the Prussian advances had received a decided check at this point and a great battle cannot be much longer delayed, after which it is generally believed the future will not be so favorable to the Prussians.

PARIS, Aug 13—Dispatches to the Minister of War state that a reconnoissance has been made near the enemy and indicate that the Prussians have an invading army of 75,000 men between Cologne and Basted. The chiefs of the French army are fully prepared to resist this torrent of invasion. Over 400,000 troops will in a day or two be united between the Vosges and Moselle. The bulk of the French army is now concentrated around Metz where the 1st detachment of the corps of McMahon and Failley arrived yesterday. Retreat of troops was made in good order.

The abandonment of Alsace by the French causes great anxiety and discontent at and near Strasbourg, which place is well provided for in war material and provisions, but it is feared the garrison will not be able to hold out long.

LONDON, Aug 13—The Globe is informed that the French army holds the best possible position on the Moselle and their front is at right angles with their line of communication with Paris.

Gen Changarnier has been appointed commander of the fortress at Metz.

The corps at Châlons, consisting of new levies, is being rapidly organized by General Trochu, and a new corps is being organized at Paris under Gen Vendryes. Volunteers are coming forward in large numbers at Paris, and the city is full of recruits coming in from the Departments.

Additional orders have been issued calling the Garde Mobile into service in those Departments not embraced in previous calls. Prussian spies were in the French capital and the police were busily searching for them. Many have been arrested.

The French claim that Strasbourg is well prepared for a siege. There are 400 cannon mounted on the ramparts and the garrison consists of 110,000 men without counting the National Guard.

The John Bull says the friends of Napoleon urge him to seek an alliance with Austria by offering Francis Joseph, all the territory that may be acquired by their united arms.

The Shipping Gazette says that in the opinion of those whose views are entitled to respect, the war is virtually closed.

PARIS, August 13—It is rumored that a great battle is now going on at Metz. The news is suppressed and it may be impossible to obtain the particulars before to-morrow.

LONDON, Aug 13—Napoleon has received a report from Paris that there was fighting to-day before Metz, and that the French made the attack. No report has been received here of the battle from correspondents.

Plalabourg, the Key of the Vosges, 25 miles from Strasbourg, has surrendered to the Prussians. The army of the Crown Prince had left Plalabourg in the rear long before the surrender.

LONDON, Aug 13—Holland has sent 1200 volunteers to serve in the Papal army. Baraguay de Hilliers has returned to his original command at Tours.

Disturbances have taken place at Toulon, Marseilles, and Lyons, and martial law has been proclaimed in the department of Bouches de Rhone.

Concealed arms and ammunition have been seized in Paris, supposed to belong to parties dangerous to the Government. The police are seeking the owners.

La Liberte has a vigorous article advocating the repeal of all political proscriptions. The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation at St Avoird in which he declares that the military conscription is abolished in all French territory occupied by German troops.

PARIS, Aug 12—The reports that the Prussians occupy Nancy are untrue. The fear that famine would add to the horrors of war in France has been dissipated. The wheat crops this year exceed the yearly average by 40 per cent.

BRUSSELS, Aug 12—The Bavarian army has passed through the Vosges and bivouacked last night near Saar Louis.

A small vessel, persisting in entering the Johl, in spite of being warned of danger, ran against a torpedo and was blown up. It was reported to-day that a proclamation is forthcoming declaring the intention of the Prussian forces to burn a French village for each place destroyed by French fleets in the bombardment of German ports.

LONDON, Aug 12—The German forces between Radstadt and Cologne are said to aggregate 75,000 men. According to a Paris journal, 250,000 Germans are at present in Lorraine.

A Paris correspondent says it is reported that the Prussians are penetrating France in three grand divisions, by way of Forbach or Metz, by Weissenburg and Mulhausen. They evidently intend crossing the Vosges and make for Nancy.

there was no distribution of food for four days, the soldiers living upon potatoes from the neighboring fields.

PARIS, Aug 12—Communication with Strasbourg is interrupted, the Prussians being massed around the city.

The Corps Legislatif is still surrounded by troops, including 4000 regulars, cuirassiers and marines, supported by the Municipal and National Guards. The irritation against the old administration is increasing daily. The Deputies and Ministers are in utter confusion. The new Cabinet has everything to reorganize. Official information about the recent losses is still withheld. Paris is exasperated by the bad faith of Government, which has promised but failed to give all the news.

LONDON, Aug 12—A desperate fight took place to-day between Orangemen and Catholics, in which three persons were killed and several wounded. The military were obliged to interfere to restore order.

Letters from Rome of the 8th state that the Pope declares in case of the hostile occupation of any portion of the Pontifical territory, he will leave the Papal dominions and probably go to Malta.

NEW YORK, Aug 13—A special dated at London, 12th, says the investment of Strasbourg was not known in Paris until yesterday.

The special correspondent of the Herald writes from Paris on Thursday that the truth is slowly leaking out. It proves the position of the French army to be worse and worse. Two days ago a dispatch, meant to be reassuring, was placarded, stating that Failley had established communication with Marshal McMahon. Recent facts show that they were established between them on the field of the lost battle of Werth. Failley came up with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry and shared McMahon's defeat. An official report says he covered his retreat. McMahon got into Saverne on Sunday, but had to clear out in the evening, which is now occupied by the Prussians. McMahon's position in all probability is deplorable as he is driven into barren mountains with the wreck of an army without money, arms or provisions. It is not known in Paris where he is at this moment. The enemy being in possession of Saverne has cut off communication, either by rail or telegraph, between Strasbourg and Paris. It is known that a large Prussian army which must have taken Mulhausen is on its way to reinforce the Crown Prince at Saverne. Cable dispatches say Bismarck believes there will be a reversion in Paris and that he counsels waiting until he sees who will come into power.

PARIS, Aug 13—In the Corps Legislatif last night the Minister of War read the following dispatch from Metz: I accept the resignation of M DeBois as Major General of the army. [Signed] Napoleon. Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, has enrolled himself as a member of the Garde National. The official journal publishes a decree naming Bazaine as Commander-in-Chief of the 2d and 4th corps Trochu commander of the corps now forming at Châlons from new levies, and Vinrey commander of the corps forming in Paris.

Metz, Aug 12—3 p.m.—A body of the enemy came near Forbach, a station of Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, this morning. They were attacked and driven off, and their commander and several were captured to-day. Our cavalry made a brilliant reconnoissance in the direction of the river Meuse. The enemy's couriers and small bodies of cavalry penetrated far into the country, but the main body of their army is not making any forward movements.

LONDON, Aug 13—Advices from St Avoird's to Friday night state that the French army is west of Moselle. The Prussian cavalry had reached Pont-a-Mousson, about half-way between Metz and Nancy on the railway.

Part of the Prussian army has invested Strasbourg. As they advanced the Prussians captured vast stores abandoned by the French. Cholera has broken out at Toulon on the shore of Black Sea. Vessels are quarantined at Liverpool.

The Orange celebration at Londonderry yesterday was the occasion of much violence. The number of desperate affrays at one time assumed such proportions that the Riot Act was read. Forty persons were injured. Advices through Prussian channels from St Avoird's to the 12th state that the Prussians have taken 7100 prisoners.

Saarbrücken was more demoralizing to the French than has been supposed. The pursuers found on the road arms and equipments worth millions of francs.

The Prussians hold Ploeburg, adjoining the passages of the Vosges. The Prussian and French ironclad fleet were recently in close proximity off the mouth of the Elbe.

The Prussians hold all the avenues of communication between Metz and Strasbourg.

The Prussian cavalry are before Lunerville. LONDON, Aug 12—A special correspondent writes from Paris on Wednesday evening as follows: Extraordinary preparations were taken to-day to protect the Corps Legislatif. Besides infantry and cavalry, two battalions of artillery were in position.

The Bank of France still proposes to pay specie, but gives only silver for notes. The run on the Bank to-day was very severe. Several millions in specie were paid out to-day and yesterday.

Private letters say McMahon's treasure-chest containing a million and a half francs in gold, was captured by the Prussians.

PARIS, Aug 12—The official journal publishes a decree declaring the department of Haute Garonne a state of siege.

STUTTGARD, Aug 12—In the battle of Werth the 1st corps of Wurtemberg contingent lost 6 officers and 23 men killed, 239 wounded, 118 missing. At Gersheimeller the Wurtemberg troops captured one mitrailleuse, the cannon and one staff carriage of the 4th division, 2,200 prisoners and 500 horses.

LONDON, Aug 12—Duke Chartres asks permission to take service to the French army; he claims the privilege as a Frenchman who has learned something of the art of war in America and Italy.

The Telegraph is authorized to contradict the former report that the Prince Imperial is in London.

McMahon marched out of Saverne on Sunday night by one side of the town just as the Prussians were marching in on the other

It is reported that Prince D'Orange will receive the portfolio of Foreign Affairs on account of ill health.

BRUSSELS, Aug 13—Last night there was an enthusiastic popular demonstration before the Palace and the British Legation.

LONDON, Aug 14—Advices from Metz state that the French army has withdrawn to the left bank of the Moselle. McMahon is at Toul, 12 miles west of Nancy.

The Prussian cavalry have destroyed the station and railroad between Forbach and Metz, cutting off supplies and forage from the French troops sheltered under the glacis of Metz.

Napoleon's retreat from Metz is fully confirmed. It is stated from Cocharves that nine French ironclads are in the offing. The French Admiral Willamowski is of Kiel.

Seven thousand volunteers leave Paris for the army daily.

LONDON, Aug 14—A Herald's special from Hagons says McMahon evacuated Nancy on the appearance of the Crown Prince's army and retreated across the Moselle to the fortress of Toul. The French destroyed a fine bridge of seven arches which spanned the river. The forest of the Crown Prince now occupy Nancy and Forbach at the junction of the Paris and Strasbourg railway.

The Prussians attacked Pont-a-Mousson and drove out the French, but subsequently fell back to the main body.

The headquarters of the united armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Gen Steinube are at Herry, on the Saarbrück, within 20 miles of Metz.

Large quantities of stores were captured in the environs of Metz. Gen Croisard's division has lost all its supplies.

A special from Carlsruhe to day says Strasbourg was bombarded with red-hot shot on Friday and Saturday. The besieged asked a parley and were allowed forty-eight hours to surrender.

NEW YORK, Aug 15—There was a battle at Metz yesterday. Both sides claim the victory.

The Chicago Tribune's New York special says the battle lasted till midnight.

The indications are that the Prussians are making efforts to reach Paris by getting between the French armies stationed at Châlons and Metz. The Crown Prince intends to throw himself with his forces upon the French, breaking their line, and attack Orléans, while the right wing under Steinube, combined with the centre under the Prince Royal, will engage the enemy at Metz.

There was a battle yesterday at Verdun near Metz between King William and Napoleon. Each claims the victory.

PARIS, Aug 15—The town of Mulhausen is still in the hands of the French.

The Opinion Nationale computes the forces for the defence of Paris at 1,300,000 men. Six hundred guns are mounted.

LONDON, Aug 15—Great events are expected at Kiel immediately.

Revolutionary movements of a serious character recently occurred in Italy as well as in Spain, and proclamations establishing Republics in both countries are hourly expected.

PARIS, Aug 15—Thirty thousand of McMahon's troops who were cut off and believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, have arrived at Strasbourg in safety.

PARIS, Aug 14—The Emprance of Nancy states that after all the French soldiers had left the city the Prussians took possession at 4 o'clock on Friday evening, when the Mayor was ordered to present himself before the commander of the Prussian forces. The town was made pay fifty thousand francs.

The Prussians have torn up the railroad and cut down the telegraph.

Dispatches from Metz of the 14th say the Prussian pickets yesterday appeared in the valley of Moselle and detachments for a short time held Pont Mousson, but brigades of French cavalry drove them away and took 30 prisoners.

PARIS is in much clamor since the change in the Ministry.

BRUSSELS, Aug 14—King William had his headquarters at Havelquemont, yesterday, half way between Metz and Saarbrücken on the railroad.

LONDON, Aug 14—The Tribune's special correspondent of Luxembourg writes Aug 13: Intelligence has just been received here that the Prussian army is concentrating rapidly in the neighborhood of Nancy. The King's army is said to be at Pont-a-Mousson and Steinube is at Forbach, which is only a few miles from Nancy, while the Crown Prince is advancing from Strasbourg to Metz. If this be true, he must have passed to the right.

Our correspondent telegraphs from Luxembourg on Sunday that the Crown Prince entered Lunerville, which place has been evacuated by the French.

The Empress Eugenie has just been made public: Longeville, 14th, 10 p.m.—The army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advanced guard had no knowledge of the presence or force of the enemy, and when half our army had made the passage the Prussians suddenly attacked it in great force. After a combat of four hours they were repulsed with great loss to them.—(Signed) NAPOLÉON.

LONDON, Aug 15—The Queen of Prussia today received the following dispatch, dated in the vicinity of Metz on Sunday eve: A victorious combat occurred near Metz to-day, the troops of the First and Seventh Corps participating. I hasten to the scene of conflict.—Signed, WILLIAM.

LONDON, Aug 15—French order with regard to telegrams has been modified. Now private telegrams can be accepted for and through France except the following Departments—Moselle, Vosges, Bas Rhine, Haute Saône, Haute Marne, Meur le Marne, Meuse and Haute Saône.

Twenty days and nights, and not fifteen, as at first reported, have been accorded neutral ships to leave German blockaded ports.

LYONS, August 16—A riot occurred here yesterday, arising from the bad news from the army, which ended in a deplorable conflict between the police and the people, during which one of the former was killed and six wounded. The principal rioters were arrested.

NEW YORK, August 16—A London special says that Graville has addressed a long circular to the English representatives in Germany insisting on neutrality being faithfully observed, and equal facilities given to both belligerents. The tone of the dispatch is moderate and conciliatory but clear. The Government does not intend to put any additional restrictions on supplies to the French Baltic fleet.

PARIS, August 16—Official information confirms the news of a great victory. The Prussians are impatiently watched. News received from Strasbourg report that the Prussians in the vicinity are inclined to retire, that shots have been exchanged and the people of Strasbourg are determined to defend the place to the last. In the Corps Legislatif to-day, an important dispatch said that for three days troops have been fighting, but no news had been received as to what had been accomplished.

BRUSSELS, August 16—The 2nd Bavarian Army Corps captured Little Fort Henry yesterday after a short bombardment. A large quantity of prisoners and six guns were captured.

BRUSSELS, August 16—The following dispatch has been received by the Queen from King William: HERRY, August 15, 7.30 p.m.—Just returned from the battle field near Metz. The advance of the 7th corps attacked the enemy who were reinforced from the Fort. The Thirteenth and part of the Fourteenth Division sustained the advance. The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line. The enemy was repulsed at all points and pursued to the glacis of the detached works near the fortress. The troops returned to the charge with creditable and admirable energy.

The following official dispatches dated 15th 4 p.m., have just been made public. Our advance are placing themselves before Metz. Gen Galty's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Bazaine's corps. A violent combat ensued. The 2nd brigade advanced under Osterpass. The divisions of Generals Kinkbach and Wrangle participated driving the enemy back at all points. Meanwhile the French General La Admiral endeavored to flank the first corps, but was attacked by the Reserves under Gen Maulleuf, when the enemy was speedily repulsed and driven into fort. Our troops advanced to Belterrois, nearly within range of posts.

NEW YORK, August 16—The Herald's cable correspondent gives a letter from General Baker, in command of the Zouaves in McMahon's corps. He did not receive a scratch, but 65 of his officers were killed, wounded and missing. The soldiers fought like lions. We had 35,000 against 100,000. McMahon did all man could do, but had not men enough. We have but between five or six hundred Zouaves left.

LONDON, August 16—The following recapitulation is published: Six hundred thousand German soldiers now in France carrying needle guns. After them comes reserves, the entire population of able-bodied Germans. This class is proportioned in the army of the Saar, army of the Rhine, and army of the South. Prince Frederick Charles commands the army of the Rhine as leader of the centre on his right advance. South-east of Luxembourg is the first army of the Saar under Gen Steinube. On the Prince's left is the 2nd southern army led by Prince Frederick William, under the latter are 250,000 men, under Prince Frederick Charles are 250,000 men, under Steinube are 70,000 total 570,000. Steinube has fifty battalions of infantry, forty squadrons of horse, thirty-three battalions of artillery. Under Charles there are 197 battalions of infantry, 152 squadrons of horse, and 110 batteries. The Crown Prince has 192 battalions infantry, 164 squadrons of horse, and 124 batteries.

A correspondent of the Daily News from Luxembourg says the result of Monday's battle was to force the Germans back.

According to the last reliable advices the evacuation of Metz was stayed by the repulse of the advance guard of the Crown Prince.

Reports from Verdun say a great battle is going on, but since the French authorities confirm the rumors received here of a Prussian victory, great consternation was produced in Herry by the declaration of a state of siege.

LONDON, Aug 17—The Herald's cable dispatch says that the French army of the Rhine have received its coup de grace near Metz and is now in a disastrous retreat towards Verdun in a shattered condition. The soldiers individually are desperate.

The Emperor is believed yet to be in actual command of the army.

SAARBRÜCKEN, via BRUSSELS, Aug 17—King William has appointed Governor-Generals for Lorraine and Alsace.

LONDON, Aug 17—A dispatch from Carlsruhe, headquarters of the Baden army, says the people and garrison of Strasbourg have labored with zeal to arm and clear the glacis and barricade the entrenchments; but the besiegers have destroyed much of their works. On the 13th three slight conflicts took place.

A detachment of Baden troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in the station, and one of their batteries approach-

ed within three hundred paces of the fortress and fired on the ramparts. The Baden troops lost 3 killed and 17 wounded.

LONDON, Aug 17—The Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of the recent military events in consequence of the confusion of dates and a lack of authentic reports.

The Tribune's cable special from Châlons says, that 10,000 wounded are being brought into camp. The town and camp present a scene of riot, disorder and desecration. If another battle is lost it will be a massacre.

FRANKFURT, Aug 17—General Sheridan, with Consul General Webster, has through the good offices of Minister Bancroft, been cheerfully accorded permission by military authority to follow the campaign with the headquarters of the King.

PARIS, Aug 17—An official dispatch has been made public as follows: Metz, Aug 17—3 p.m.—We had a serious engagement yesterday near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily. Gravelotte is a small village six miles north-east of Metz and 2 miles west of Moselle.

PARIS, Aug 18—The Journal Officiel gives nothing fresh this morning. Gaulois states that important and satisfactory dispatches were received yesterday. Bismarck insists upon secrecy.

It is reported Prince Frederick Charles has demanded a truce or armistice to bury the dead, which was refused.

There is no doubt that fighting has been going on since Saturday, the French being engaged in a great strategical movement involving a series of engagements, as they are operating in a country where communication is difficult. The telegraph wires are cut so that news comes in slowly.

The World's special says—We have no account of a French victory at the crossing of the Moselle except the Emperor's official dispatch. There are rumors to-night that the Prussians have suffered a most serious defeat with enormous losses of men, and have been driven back to the river. This does not come from the French Government, which manifests strange indifference to public opinion, probably in consequence of the military character imposed upon it by its head, Count Palikan.

From Madrid there are more authentic indications of Republican outbreaks; and there is no doubt that Italy is threatened with serious trouble.

Prefects of the Departments of Seine, Arizozo and Anoula have telegraphed to France for troops. It is denied that Mazzini has been arrested.

LONDON, Aug 17—Last evening Strasbourg garrison made a sortie, but were driven back with heavy loss of men and three guns. The report that the Empress Eugenie has applied to Belgium for permission to traverse that country in going to England is confirmed.

The North German schooner Patriot has been seized by a French war steamer. The Times says the French army received a finishing blow at Metz. A decisive battle will be fought at Châlons after which English intervention is expected. Correspondents of various London papers confirm the reports previously published that the French army entered the last conflict in a starting condition.

BRUSSELS, Aug 17—Another Prussian note divulging certain secret negotiations of France is published; contents are similar to those already made public.

PARIS, Aug 17—The Minister of War received news affirming certain accounts of a movement of the combined forces after the combat. On Sunday night two divisions of the Prussian army sought to interrupt their march and were repulsed. The Emperor is at Châlons where a large force is being organized.

LONDON, Aug 17—Advices from Paris state that a body of the French army, concentrated at Etem, 22 miles east of Verdun and 36 kilometres from Châlons. The French troops now in Algeria are not to be recalled.

NEW YORK, Aug 17—Gallardotti's telegraphed to the Courier des Etas Unis that the battle on Sunday and Monday were both fought between Metz and Verdun, and that those attacks had not checked the French retreat, but on the contrary the Prussians sustained so severe a reverse that they were compelled to halt in their victorious march from the Moselle. He adds the check will enable Gen Frossard to organize a new army at Châlons already numbering 200,000 men.

Official dispatches state that the corps of Generals Ladreault and Defau were engaged in combat at Metz yesterday. Marshal Bazaine was present. The enemy was repulsed at or four hours fighting. The date of the battle has not yet been received.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial have arrived at Verdun.

Rhine advices indicate that the enemy does not intend to lay siege to Strasbourg but merely to cut off communication, they have blown up bridges and railway tunnels and cut the telegraph wires. The date of the battle has not yet been received.

The Emperor has released Victor Emanuel from his promises.

NEW YORK, Aug 15—The Herald's cable special says disturbances of a serious character occurred at Marseilles and Lyons. Crown collectors in the streets shouting "Down with the Emperor!" Three persons were killed. A great rebellious feeling is manifested, and fears are entertained of trouble to-day.

GERMAN TROOPS HELD FORT-MOUSSON, 15th AUG.

LONDON, Aug 15—Midnight—A Paris correspondent writes that on Saturday night nothing was known of McMahon's position; probably he will join the army at a nearer point than Châlons.

The Orleans Princes are still in England. Prince Henry's name has volunteered as a private in the army for the defence of Paris.

FLORENCE, Aug 15—Paris dispatches announce the arrest yesterday of Mazzini.

LONDON, Aug 15—Dispatches from Forbach say the French, while retreating to the west of Moselle, were attacked by the Prussians, under General Steinube. The French were thrown into confusion, but made a gallant stand. They were routed by the Prussians. The slaughter was great.

A dispatch from Carlsruhe says the Prussian new army of 100,000 men, consisting of 100,000 troops, was given up to the Prussians because the French troops retired to Toul, which, being fortified, gave them a better chance to resist the Prussian advance.

The Prussians plan administrative officials in every canton of French villages. Our correspondent telegraphs Monday noon from Luxembourg that the sound of cannon from Metz has been heard all the morning.

Orders have been issued to stop all trains at Metz or Saarbrücken, no communication by railroad being permitted.

NEW YORK, Aug 15—A cable special to the Tribune says the Luxembourg telegraph office is again opening. Fighting lasted this morning from 4 to 9 o'clock.

Correspondents from Lunenburg writes that on Friday Hagons was captured by a small detachment.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, August 24, 1870.

Customs Tariffs.

Let us now consider the question of customs tariffs from an agricultural standpoint. In a not unfair analysis of the subject, a local contemporary reached the conclusion that the Canadian tariff would only bear injurious 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 presumable that with the reduction of that duty from ten to four cents a pound that its influence would be increased. But it appears to have escaped the observation of our contemporary that the article of butter can have little or no influence upon a choice between the two tariffs. Under Confederation, whatever tariff may be in force, Canadian butter will be admitted free into this Colony. Confederation will, therefore, be between the Canadian dairyman and our own, rather than between the latter and those of Ontario. Of course the retention of the present tariff would give us 10 cts protection against foreign butter, while under Confederation we should only have 4 cents. If Canadian butter competes in our markets now, surely it would, with a 6 cent duty, supersede the foreign article. It is clear, therefore, that under Confederation it is the Canadian, not the foreign dairyman, 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 questionable privilege of consuming our own butter? In so far as grain is concerned the case is different. Under Confederation Canadian grain, equally with other, will have free entry here; but expense of transport will tell so heavily in the case of grain as to forbid the Canadian growers competing successfully in our markets. The Canadian tariff imposes a duty of 4 cents a bushel on wheat and 3 cents a bushel on other grades. Our own tariff is 35 cents per hundred pounds wheat and 30 cents per hundred pounds on other kinds of grain. Here is a very great difference. Thirty cents on the 100 lbs. of wheat, in our case, and six and two-thirds cent in the other. Let us examine rather startling aspect of the case. Let us see how the matter stands. A first blush one would naturally conclude that under the present tariff we grow all our own grain, and that the Canadian tariff would be certain to drive grain-growers. But a glance at will reveal a different state of things. Although the grain growers of the Columbia (West of the Cascade) have enjoyed the enormous profit 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 chicken-feed as for human food, we believe warranted in asserting that during years there has not been consumed this market one barrel of colonial grain. It may be as well to explain in dealing with this subject the view held on this side of the Cascade. We are being really the only party who are materially affected by the question. Now, we do not say these things by way of disparaging the farmer, but perfectly clear that the why our farmers, in common with other classes, continue to consume foreign breadstuffs, notwithstanding enormous protective duty imposed by the tariff, must be looked for obvious fact that, up to the present at least, grain-growing has been regarded as the most profitable branch of agriculture. Regarding the subject in the light of the two questions we have to ask ourselves two questions. Is it wise policy, taking the national view, to impose such a heavy protective tax upon breadstuffs, the continuance of that tax and Confederation be beneficial? The question opens a subject upon which much has already been said and that few words will be necessary. It will hardly be denied, however, that cheap bread must be regarded as a most good the world over; and as being accepted as a sound principle of economy that, in British Columbia, as everywhere else, bread very last thing that should be dear. Perhaps one of the greatest desiderata to this colony is the greatest desiderata. Its resources as varied as abundant. But comparatively these resources can be developed to the high price of labor. The coal miner, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the fisher, the miner, this to be a clog to industry. And yet we classed even the farmer himself