By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct 1—The *Standard* says that the Prussian Landwher reserve has been called out. Corresponding exhaustion of German strength is inferred.

TOURS, Oct 1—Gambetta has issued a proclamation urging the people to wipe out the late dishonors.

LONDON, Oct 1—An election Liberal speech was made by Favre on the 14th. He said that the Orleans Princes had an army of 150,000 in the West.

A telegram from Brussels state that a courier is waiting at Cassell to bring to Versailles the result of the conference now proceeding at Wilhemshoe between Eugenie, the Emperor and Bazaine.

A correspondent at Versailes says that the effects of the winter is commencing to show itself in the army.

King William is determined to review his troops and then return home.

The ruin at Chatteau Dan is beyond description. The destruction is worse than at Bazilles.

The Bavarians are the most cruel of all troops.

LONDON, Nov 1—The first batch of Americans left Paris on the 25 Oct and arrived in London to-day. The second batch left on the 26th

The Germans open the bombardment of Paris with 250 seige guns.

Bazaine's order of the day announcing the capitulation of Metz is published. It justifies the act and exhorts the troops to submit.

Admiral Foumichin refuses to sign any poper censuring Bazaine.

Marshal Villiant has been expelled from France.

Advices from Bahia Oct 10 state that the the French gun boat Curtex was captured by the German barks Neutaus and Alvus.

The *Tribune's* correspondent writing from Hamburg on the 20th says that official communication to the authorities states that the French fleet of 12 ships, each having on board 1000 land troops have sailed from Dunkirk intending a descent on the north sea coast. Preparations were at once made for defence. A garrison consisting of 8 battallions of the 13th 7th and 6th regiments were ordered to be ready to march at half an hour's notice and one-half has already been sent to reinforce Cux-haven. All pilot boats at the mouth of the Elbe have been brought in and the light vessels and bouys removed.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Tours to-day that the Russian emissaries have been proposing to buy the French fleet.

Bourbaki's resignation has been accepted.

Negotiations for an armistice have probably failed.

England's recent movements are regarded as damaging to negotiations, and both parties are inclined to look upon her influence with suspicion and disfavor.

Burnside's mission was to offer France, on the part of the King of Prussia, a semi-armistice of 30 days or longer; during the first 15 days of which the officiols would be allowed to arrange preliminaries for the election. As soon as these were complete there was to be an armistice of 48 hours all over France to admit of a perfectly free election; to be a semi-armistice of 15 days or longer to enable the Delegates elected to go to Paris and deliberate upon terms of peace.

The Portuguese Delegation in reported to have left Paris for Tours.

MADRID, Nov 1—A written acceptance of the Spanish Crown was received from the Duke of Acosta to-day.

TOURS, Nov 2—A dispatch has been received here from Arlon, Belgium, which announces that Metz has not capitulated, that it, the garrisons of Forts and Tours refuse to agree to the capitulation of Bazaine and that the Prussians will resume their position about the place.

The authorities at Tours ascribe the loss of Dijon to incompetency of Garibaldi's Sardinian officers and other crude organizations which relieved the French forces at the moment when the latter were most needed.

The *Moniteur* complains of inactivity of the army at Loire which it says now numbers fully 100,000 men.

Latest advices from Paris represent the order of the people as unabated. There is no doubt of their ability to hold out for weeks. The supply of fresh meat is said to be sufficient to hold out till middle of December, and salt provisions five weeks longer. The stores are not judiciously distributed.

On the 25th a riot occurred in the market in the Arrondisement des Batiqualles. The ppulace rushed into the market en masse clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was suppressed without much difficulty.

The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevoi, Mendon and Bagneaux.

TOURS, Nov 2—News from Paris is to the 29th Oct. The people are strong in their determination to defend the city to the last. There are a great number of enrollments in the National Garde in order to strengthen the fortifications, and private subscriptions for cannon and works have already reached a sufficient amount to purchase 1000 pieces which are rapidly being made.

It is estimated that the rations of fresh and salt meats will subsist the city until January. The journals assert that the bread and meat will not be dealt out in rations until the first of January, the supply on hand being ample.

Work on the fortifications is progressing actively in the direction of Bagneux. In spite of the determined opposition of the enemy large redoubts was in course of erection which are expected to add largely to the defensive strength of that line. The Prussians are constructing heavy batteries at Vesenou, near Courbevoi, and at Bas Mendon. They have also planted heavy artillery at Commency le Roi.

On the 27th Oct Trochu received dispatches from Tours dated 24th. The escape of Paul Cassagnac from the Prussians and his arrival at Vienna is confirmed.

It is said that Garibaldi's expedition is paralysed by jealousy of the French officers.

TOURS, Nov 2—The deputations which called on Gambetta last night were the authorized representatives of political unions throughout the country. They were accompanied by several thousand persons who sympathised with their object, and presented to the Government resolutions asking for a levy en masse and the appointment of a Committee of Departments to be charged with hastening the popular uprising. Gambetta addressed them saying it was the better for Frenchmen if they had determined to conquer or die. The Republic cannot fail if the people will that it shall stand. The Government has bent every energy to the task of defence. Efforts had been made and are being made to procure arms and munitions. The people must help the Government in this as in other efforts. They must be self-reliant and must not expect the Government to remove obstacles which they themselves might remove. All must unite in saving the nation.

BRUSSELS, Nov 2—Italy has been formally notified that Austria will not interfere in the Roman question. She suggests, however that no conference of the other Powers be asked to adjust the guarantees which Italy shall offer to the Pope.

LONDON, Nov 2—Eighty American families have left Paris under the protection of the Portugese envoy. All foreigners in Paris have been offered passes to leave that city.

Geographically, new names are being substituted for French ones in the Province of Alsace.

Gambetta's proclamation and circular are bitterly condemned in France.

LONDON, Nov 1—The decline in the stock market was in consequence of a Cabinet meeting called for the purpose, as it was understood, to see what steps should be taken in regard to the continued and formidable armaments of Russia. It is stated that Russia has now 500,000 men under arms and ready to take the field on the Western frontier of the Empire.

The story of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia relative to the Eastern question has been received at Vienna with much feeling and a deal of circumstantiality. It is now alleged that in the event of a treaty humiliating to France, Prussia has bound herself by a secret treaty signed at Weisbaden in July last between Gorizchakoff and Bismarck, to support a revision of the Treaty of Paris, and the liberation to Russia of the Black Sea and Dardanelles is expected to be the price demanded by Russia for permitting Germany to move untrammeled on France. It is further affirmed that as Russia does not care to leave the fulfilment of this treaty to the close of the war, she is now insisting that in treating with France Prussia shall not receive either fortresses or a serious reinforcement to her strength on the Western side of the Rhine. Russian diplomatists regard it as essential to the safety and progress of the Russian Dmpire Westward that Germany should be left more or less exposed to peril from the side of France. In short, it is believed in Vienna, and signs show that it is beginning to be believed in London, that Russia, having led Germany on this far in the war until her primary object—the prostration of France—has been accomplished even more completely than was ever hoped or expected, has meanwhile been preparing herself quietly and is now prepared to exert such a pressure on both combatants as shall secure to her all her objects in the East without imperiling her European weight.

The *Independence Belge*, at Brussels, learns from an officer who escaped from Metz and from the Moselle *Independence*, published at Metz at the time of the entry of the German troops, the fact that the French leaders to the last deceived the army by promises to get out. These promises were solemnly repeated even when negotiations for surrender were pending.

LONDON, Nov 2—Negotiations between the North and South German States, looking to German union, are progressing favorably. It is decided that King William is to assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

The Landwher on duty will be disbanded and sent home.

The railroad bridge between Strasburg and Kehl has been repaired.

The Germans deny the report of a French victory at Mont Belaired, asserting that there were no Germans in that vicinity.

A Tours dispatch has just been received here announcing that Metz has not capitulated.

VERSAILLES, Nov 2—The loss of infantry on the 30th ult was 34 officers and 449 men.

Fort Mont Valerian fired actively last night and this morning, but without effect.

Theirs reports nothing new from Paris.

Fifty-three eagles were captured by the Germans at Metz

The outposts of Gen Werden's command met the French near Grelly on the 27th ult, 2 days before the occupation of Dijon and repulsed them at all points, taking 150 officers and 500 men prisoners.

TOURT, Nov 2—Government is in receipt of advices from Paris to the 28th ult. The Prussians had resumed in force some of the positions they had previously occupied, while from others they had been dislodged after hard fighting.

Garibaldi's headquarters are at Affauges.

LONDON, Nov 2—The fact of the Bavarians having explosive bullets has been duly witnessed for the purpose of calling to it the attention of the civilized world.

Telegrams from Versailles furnish details of the preparations made by the besiegers as follows: The Prussians possess 180 guns mounted on field carriages and not on platforms, behind their earthworks. The heaviest of these throw 700 pound shells. Many others throw only 120 pound projectiles. Two martars are also in position which throw 200 pound shells. The range of the batteries at St Cloud and Chaveches is from 3 to 5 kilometres, reaching to the curtains of Mont Valerien. The range of those at Mendon, Bois de Meudon and Clermont is from 2 to 5 kilometres and will reach Forts Issy and Vanores.

There are no German troops on the peninsula of Genevelliers. It is wholly occupied by the French who have completed strong works at Courbevoire, Colombes and Geevelliers by filling the gap between Ment Villem and St Denis.

The French have completed arming the works between Mont Valerien and Dissy, and occupy five strong forts at Molart, Bologne, Bellancour, Pont Dujour and Moline. The french forts are armed with 6⅔, 7½, 9 and 10 inch guns, having a range of from 7975 to 9000 yards and throwing shells of from 75 to 200 pounds weight. The Prussian batteries at Clermont and Mendon are subject to a double line of fire from the French forts. Weight of metal and range of the French batteries are greater than those of any the Prussians have yet planted.

SAARBRUCKEN, Nov 2—Trains with Prussians arrived here on Sunday and Monday.

Seven thousand prisoners are expected to pass through Saarlouis to-day.

Bazaine and nine of his Staff arrived here on Monday.

The Prussians opened fire from heavy guns on Neubrisach at 7·30 this morning.

LONDON, Nov 2—The Bavarian Government has been instructed to discontinue sending reinforcements to the army around Paris.

In a Cabinet Council to-day a long discussion occurred in regard to Theirs' negotiations and it was determined to urge Prussia to consent to an armistice without reference to a recognition of the principle of cession of territory as a prerequisite.

A special from Brussels says Metz is inaccessible, no one having been allowed to enter. The Echo de Luxemburg says the garrison refused to recognise the capitulation and encounters with the German garrison are constantly taking place.

A correspondent at Garibaldi's headquarters telegraphs that the Prussians have made a demand on Dijon for half a million francs security and provisions for the maintenance of 80,000 men.

A strong body is now moving on Lyons, and 15.000 cavalry passed to-day near Genlis where we were yesterday. We hold our position. The Italians are arriving.

Paris journals say some of the Bavarian prisoners had explosive bullets in their possession.

The bombardment was expected at any moment.

The Combat having charged the Government with suppressing information, the enraged citizens destroyed all the copies of that paper and sought to arrest the editor.

Garibaldi has captured 1000 prisoners from the Prussians near Besancour.

It is reported that the Prussians, closely followed by the French, are moving northward from Jura.

All French officers from Metz have been ordered by King William to report at Cassel.

TOURS, Nov 2—Nothing official has been received from the army of the Loire.

Paris advices say 300 breechloading cannon have been made and presented to the Government by private citizens.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct 31—Metz is entirely occupied by the Prussians. The conduct of the inhabitants toward the soldiers is good

LONDON, Nov 2—The Tribune's correspondent at Paris says it is impossible to make out whether the Prussians mean bombardment or not. He says the national guards are not worth their salt. In the last sortie they had 50,000 men and would not stand against 8000. They fought well at first, but soon fled. The city ought to be impregnable, but it is doubtful if the men will fight.

TOURS, Nov 3—From Marseilles very unfavorable reports have been received in regard to the conduct of the people. It appears some excesses have been committed and it is said the newly-appointed administrator was shot at on the occasion of his reception.

BERLIN, Nov 3—The bombardment of Neubrilach is carried on with three batteries.

LONDON, Nov 3—Bismarck is unwilling to let the war continue until winter. He fears popular outbreaks.

No fresh news from Italy.

VERSAILLES, Nov 3—In pursuance of terms offered by Theirs and accepted to-day by Bismarck the latter offers to the French an armistice of 25 days, to allow them to hold a general election. The armistice is to be based on the military status existing at the time of its signature.

TOULON, Nov 3—A dispatch received to-day via Tannar from Tours says the armistice will probably be signed to-day on the basis proposed by Granville, namely, that the Constituent Assembly be called together on the 25th inst. The Tours delegation does not approve of the armistice, believing it will be the sure precursor of peace.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on the 2nd that the first army under Manteuffel, the 7th corps excepted, goes to and will occupy Normandy, Picardy and Brittany, maintaining connection with the 4th army under the Saxon Crown Prince, and will undertake the reduction of Verdun and Mezeires. The 7th corps will remain to garrison Metz and reduce Thionville. The 2nd army corps will proceed to Paris.

TOURS, Nov 3—The journals have published extracts from the Journal Official of Paris of Nov 1st, from which it is understood that the Paris Government has decided to accept an armistice.

Flourens, who wanted a pretext, raised a temporary riot. The Hotel de Ville was invaded and a Committee of Public Safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained several hours. At 8 o'clock Trochu, Arago and Ferry were forced from the hands of the rioters by battalions of the National Guards Favre and others are still held prisoners, and it was not until 3 o'clock in the morning that these acts were repressed by the influence of the National Guards, who ran up in great numbers and took positions around the Hotel de Ville, headed by Ferry.

TOURS, Nov 3—The conditions of the proposed armistice are as follows: Duration 20 days. The inhabitants to be at liberty to bring in food during the interval, and free elections to be held in all the Departments.

The Paris Government, owing to events that have occurred recently, resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the maintenance of the authority conferred on them, and the same was to take place to-day.

It is not yet known here whether the armistice has been agreed to.

LONDON, Nov 3—Queen Augusta's regiment of the Prussian Guard stormed Le Bouget on the 30th Oct. and took 30 officers and 1280 men. Col Waiderso with 25 officers and 45 men were killed.

LONDON, Nov 3—An armistice has been concluded.

A dispatch from Wilhelmshohe states that the Empress Eugenie has gone to Hanover to inspect the Renhousen palace of the King of Hanover, for Napoleon, who still suffers from the cold and damp at Wilhelmshohe.

TOURS, Nov 3—The *Figaro* of to-day publishes a version of Napoleon's pamphlet on the campaign of 1870, and the causes which led to the capitulation of Sedan. He says his own plan was to place 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasbourg, and 50 000 at Chalons, and cross the Rhine near Hagenau, with a large force, in order to separate Southern Germany from the Northern Confederation. He hoped to win the first great battle and secure the Austrian alliance; and also to secure the Italian alliance with France by imposing neutrality on Bevaria, Baden, and Wurtemburg. The defects of the French military system, and the delay in bringing up mem and material, defeated the plan.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* of the 29ult. contains a summons, addressed to King William and Prince Frederick Charles, to appear personally or by proxy before the tribunal of Free Masons at Paris, to answer a charge of perjury.

TOURS, Nov 2—Except the *Reveille* and *Combat*, all the newspapers are in favor of an armistice.

LONDON Nov 4—By Monday next the entire National Guard will have Chassepots.

Advices from Neubrissach received to the 3rd: Fort Mortimor has been fired, and at three o'clock, p.m. was burning fiercely.

The conclusion of the armistice was first received by Rothschild. Great joy is manifested, and hopes are entertained that ultimate peace will be the result: The conditions of the armistice are the same as proposed by Granville. Exchange of signitures, ratifying the armistice, took place yesterday.

During the disturbances yesterday Trochu was threatened by the mob, and muskets were pointed at him, but his firmness disarmed the rioters.

The Paris journals all contain articles urging the government to take energetic measures.

BERLIN, Nov 4—The capture of Dijon is confirmed by official dispatches. A large part of the town was burned by the bombarment.

LONDON, Nov 3—Thiers was admitted to an audience with the King of Prussia. The conference lasted three hours.

Bismarck replying to Granville's offer of mediation through Prussia the Minister say: There will be no obstacle offered by him to the French elections; he declares that Prussia is wiling to receive and earnestly consider any proposition from France; which seems to carry with it a keen desire for peace.

The Prussians have commenced to move northward from Soissons.

The last English and American families that will be permitted to leave Paris will take their depriture this morningr At last advices Washburne was preparing to come out.

No disturbances at Metz since the capitulation. The reports that the garrison and town refused to surrender, had their origin in a plot by the citizens and those soldiers who were not satisfied with the turn of affaits, to seize the arms in the arsenal, and make a forcible resistence to the entry of the Prussians The consummation of this design was prevented by the Imperial army corps. The French had only 2,100 prisoners on their hands.

BERLIN, Nov 3—The following special order of the day published this morning says: Soldiers, when three months ago I took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That this has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbrucken, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont and Strasbourg, each a victory for our arms. To you belong the merit of glory. With this opportunity to thank you all, from General to soldier, whatever the future, I look to it calmly because I know that with such soldiers, victory cannot fail.

signed WILLIAM.

TOURS, Nov 4—Official report of recent riots at Paris is given to the public here to-day About noon on the 21st groups of people assembled in front of the Hotel de Ville. They were much agitated by a false rumor that the Government had agreed to an armistice, the crowd pressed so against the doors of the Hotel that they were forced open. About 1 o'clock a large number of the national guard, who were unarmed crowded into place of Hotel de Ville, which was already crowded to excess. At this time Henri Rocheford arrived in an open carriage and vainly attempted to address the people, but the latter refused to listen, shouting constantly "Vive Commune and no armistice." Gen Trochu came forward and addressed the crowd which was not listened too, the people shouting continuously and demanding the dismissal of the present government. Great tumult ensued. Evergnan, aid-de-camp to Trochu was thrown down and his soldiers with great difficulty withdrew him from the hands of the rioters. At 6 p.m. Gustave Fluerens appered, leading a batallion of National gardes. Trochu appeared and the rioters at once gave up members of the government, and quiet was again restored.

The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the government of national defence, resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the government. The National Gardes marched in battalions to the polls and deposited their votes, all of which were "yes."

The armistice will commence on the 4th Nov and end on the 28th.

The Constituent Assembly is convoked to meet on the 15th.

BRUSSELS, Nov 4—Seventy thousand Prussians from Metz are half-way to Paris. Fifty thousand others are marching on Garibaldi at Besanecn, which is surrounded by Prussians. Garibaldi has about twenty-five thousand men.

The people of Alsace cry 'Peace, a Bas la Republique.'

LONDON, Nov 4—The *World* says Europe will find herself taken back within a week. The new triumph of Bismarck's genius has been achieved in quite another direction than that looked for. The cessation of hostilities during twenty-five days is such a military advantage to France that Bismarck could not have granted such terms without secret reasons.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* to-night says all information of the conclusion of an armistice and the acceptance of terms, includes that suppies of food shall enter Paris on certain contingencies.

A special from Brussels says that during the armistice free ingress and egress to and from Paris will be permitted.

The Foreign Office is informed that relations between Austria and Prussia have grown threatening within the past few days. When Bismarck's last circular was read to Von Buest, he replied in a highly unfriendly manner, and a rupture appeared imminent.

Prussia is now drained of her last division of landwehr, having at home only 80.000 soldiers, who are doing garrison duty and guarding prisoners.

The Prussian *Gazette* says that if an armistice were granted, Paris would not have the right to re-vitual. This being admitted by all parties, it may be assumed that all believe that peace will be negotiated during the temporary suspension of arms.

NEW YORK, Nov 5—A special dispatch from Versailles says that two deserters from Paris say that it is thought the Provisional Government will refuse to hold elections for fear of losing power. Instead of allowing candidates to run for office, they desire to submit to the people a vote as to whether they will support the Government of National Defence. The affirmative vote, which they are certain to secure, will be interpreted as equivalent to their own election. The feeling is growing that Favre and his friends have resolved to sacrifice their country rather that yield their power.

BRUSSELS, Nov 5—Eugenie passed through this city on Thursday, *in cog.*, on her way to Chiselhurst. She was with the Emperor one day.

Lord publishes a letter from Bazaine giving the lie to Gambetta's charges and insinuations in his proclamations. The Marshal indignantly denies any treachery or treason, or bargain with the Bonapartes. He reviews the causes and facts which made the surrender inevitable after an unparallelled siege and great suffering.

Eastern States.

LAKE CITY, FLORIDA, Nov 3—The steamer Varuna, Capt Joseph Spencer, from New York on the 15th ult for Galveston, foundered on the night of the 20th of Juasiter Inlet, Florida. All on board except the second mate and four men were lost.

NEW YORK, Nov 4—The non-arrival of Williams & Guinn's steamer Idaho, now 18 days out from Liverpool, for this port, suggests the most dreadful fears of a possible disaster to the vessel. Among the passengers were 50 French Canadians of the lately disbanded Papal army. The majority of them represents the best Canadian families.

WASHINGTON, Nov 3—It is believed by those intimate with the President that he has determined to appoint Gen Schenck as Minister to England.

California.

GRASS VALLEY, Nov 2—The town of Moor's Flat was destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, $130.090.

The Bank of Nevada won the $12 000 prize in the San Francisco lottery. It is estimated that $75.000 has been drawn by ticket holders in this county. Dr Hampson of this place drew the $9000 prize.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 3—Emil Heirsch, bookkeeper for Cohen, Martinse & Co shot himself through the head this morning at Astor Block Sacramento street. His books were all right, he left no letter behind, but a pistol, tickets in the Mercantile Library Lottery and poker checks which told the story. He was unmarried and has relations in the States.

The steamer Commodore went ashore at the mouth of Coquille river, Oct 22, and is a total loss. All hands were saved,

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 4—Flour—Unchanged.

Wheat—Inferior $1 50. Slightly smutted $1 85. Good $1 90. Choice $2 00. Good shipping $1 95.

Barley—Choice new $1 20.

Oats—Small sales within range $1 20@1 50

Hay—Cargo choice $14 50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 2—Arrived—Ship Royal Alfred, Newcastle, N S W. Ship Ellen Munroe, Tahiti. Ship Czarewitch, Kodiak.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Wheat—Nominal. Ranging $1 90@2 00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 2—The agents of the Mercantile Lottery to-day paid all prize tickets presented. The leading prizes were carried off by the following persons:

Utah.

CORRINNE, Oct 31—J Wilson Shaffer, Governor of Utah died at 5 o'clock a. m. to-day of consumption

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Nov 1—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend
Stmr E Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Schr Discovery, Caffrey, Nanaimo
Schr Black Diamond, Rudlin, Nanaimo
Nov 2—Str Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Nov 3—None
Nov 4—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Slp Eagle, Pritchard San Juan
Slp Ringleader, Dake, San Juan
Slp Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan,
Nov —Stmr California, Rogers, Portland.
Nov 7—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend

CLEARED

Nov 1—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend
Stmr E Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Nov 2—Str Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Schr Discovery, Caffey, Nanaimo
Schr Black Diamond, Rudlin, Nanaimo
Bktn C L Taylor, Lane, San Francisco.
Nov 8—Schr Alert, Christensen, West Coast
Brig Robert Cowan, Honolulu.
Nov 4—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Nanaimo
Slp Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan
Slp Ringleader, Dake, San Juan
Schr Favorite, McKay, West Coast
Nov 5—None.
Nov 7—None.

CONSIGNEES

Per stmr E Anderson—D Stephens, Mason, Harmon, J Murray, Reynolds, Stafford & Hicken

Per stmr California from Portland—Evans & Williams, W H, Cassmayon & Co, JJ, Janion, Rhodes & Co, JA, P&S, GM, Y&W, B&Co, RC, S&M, L, WF&Co, SH, EM, J D, Wilson & Rickman, HBCo, Wells, Fargo & Co, JMH, Barnard's Express, HC, R, WJ, C&M, CB, FSS, J Young, Promis & Saunders, Mrs John Adams.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr E Anderson—Miss Pitts, Miss Pitts, Miss J Shelton, J Hays and wife, Mrs Richards, T G Lowe, N Johnson, H B Johnson, F M Sargent, Capt Willoughby & 30 others

Per stmr Isabel—F Tarbell and family, Mr and Mrs Mc Donald, Mr and Mrs Judson, M, Mrs and Miss Grahamsaw, Mrs Terry, Mrs Libbey, Mr and Mrs Howe, Captain Woodtree, Hackney, Newcome, Gillespie, Carr, Heywood and 42 others

Per stmr ISABEL—Major Haller and wife, J Collins, Far, G Bull, G Green, W Blare, G Clark, J Moore, Friedman, Andrews, J Ross, C J Jackson, J Evans, S Squeers, J Lunderburg, and 15 others

IMPORTS

Per Str California from Portland.—1 boiler, 3000 qr sks flour, 2 cs lard, 800 sk middlings, 10 kgs dried apples 11 bx boots and shoes, 47 sks wheat, 1 cs bacon, 100 bx Apples, 30 do Pears. 1 bdl rubber belting, 7 pks mdse, 5 do newspaper, 1 chest tools, 6 gns hams, 20 bx fruit.

EXPORTS

Per stmr California—50 bxs herrings, 2 pkgs mdse and private effects, 12 bxs cranberries, 70 cs champagne, 6 cs cheese, 5 hhds ale

Per brig ROBERT COWAN, for Honolulu, S I—489 bbls salmon, 20,000 red brick, 66 bbls cranberries, 1 cs mdse, 30 tons potatoes, 63,500 ft rough lumber, 36,550 ft planed lumber, 400 bbl shooks, 42,000 shingles

SHIPPERS.

Per stmr California—D Leneveu, R Harvey, Janion, Rhodes & Co

Per brig ROBERT COWAN, for Honolulu, S I—TL Stahlschmidt, J L Stewart, Janion, Rhodes & Co, Findlay, Durham & Co, John Muir, Muir Bros

BIRTH.

At New Westminster on the 3d November, the wife of Henry V. Edmonds, Esq, of a son

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 6th inst, by the Rev. F. Bralant, at St Andrew's Cathedral, Humboldt street, Andrew Astrico Esq, of Italy, to Penelope Ann, eldest daughter of the late Doctor Swyny, of Banff County, Limerick, Ireland No cards

(Compliments of the bride and bridegroom received.

DIED.

In Victoria District, October 31st, Nathaniel Milby Hicks, aged 52 years

YALE-LYTTON DISTRICT.

EDITORS DAILY COLONIST—That I had no intention of standing in the way of Mr Barnard's re-election, is true. Before taking the field I had an understanding with my friends that if Mr Barnard came out I would give way and support him, having agreed to do so last spring, and after receiving a letter from Mr Barnard that he wished to be returned from Lytton-Yale in order to complete the work he had commenced, I withdrew and inadvertently signed a requisition pledging myself to support him personally. But now that he has hauled off, I come once more to the front and take up arms—'To be or not to be' being the question I am resolved shall be decided by the ballot-box if opposed. Yours truly,

ROBERT SMITH.

LYTTON, B. C., Sept. 28, 1870. no8 1t d&w

Saanich Ploughing Match.

THE COMMITTEE WISH TO STATE that since the publication of their first notice, amounts of cash and several articles have been contributed, which have been distributed as under, with the addition of several prizes.

1st Prize—In addition, 1 set Whiffle Trees.
3d do do 1 pair Team Bridles.
4th do do 1 pair Haiters.
5th do do 1 Neck Yoke.

ADDITIONAL PRIZES FOR ADULTS.

6th—Cash. $2 50, 1 Riding Bridle.
7th do $2 50, 1 Wagon Whip.
8th do $2 50, 1 Baltic Shirt.

BOYS.

1st, In addition. 1 Riding Bridle.
2d do A Scarf and 1 pair Spurs.
3d do 1 Pair Spurs.

The Committee likewise wish to state that Quoits, Cricket, &c, will be provided for the entertainment of visitors during the ploughing.

Any further contributions that may be received will be distributed by the Committee, under suggestion of the Judges, in as far as the funds may admit,

GEORGE S. BUTLER,
Honorary Secretary.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGE—Important remedy in cases of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

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VOL 11.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	$10 00
Six Months, do	5 00
Three Months do	2 50
One Week	0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	2 00
One Week	1½

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley Streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

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At the Polls.

The Terms are endorsed. Confederation and Responsible Government are secure. Victoria has spoken as one man in favor of British Columbia uniting her destinies with those of Canada; and without doubt, on the 1st of July next Union will be proclaimed. The successful candidates have reason to feel proud of the honorable distinction conferred upon them by their fellow citizens, and we are convinced that the interests of the city in particular and the colony at large will be benefitted by the choice. The gentlemen who have been elected to—stay at home—have no cause to feel humiliated or chagrined by their defeat. The one entered so late into the canvass that he could scarcely have hoped for success; the other, although first out, never had the slightest prospect of return; while the indiscreet, and, as we are informed, unsolicited, espousal of their cause by a certain disreputable sheet, edited by a notorious Anti-Confederationist, increased the majority against them. Like wise men, however, they bore their defeat good humoredly, and should they again ask the suffrages of their fellow-citizens will, we trust, be more successful. We bespeak, on behalf of the elected gentlemen in the discharge of their duties, the warm support and and sympathy of all good citizens, with out respect to party or personal feeling.

European Mail Summary.

We have papers to the 13 of October, The enthusiasm in favor of the French Republic continues unabated in Dublin, Cork and other towns in the South of Ireland, but some of the National papers are becoming uneasy at the diversion of the public sentiment from home politics. Recruiting for the British army is said to be almost at a standstill in Ireland, but the cause is mainly ascribed to certain unpopular regulations made in respect to a selection of regiments by the recruits. The Land Act is beginning to come into operation, and already it is found to have effected much benefit both for the landlord and the tenant. Lord Alfred Pagte, on the part of her Majesty the Queen, has paid a visit of sympathy to the ex-Empress of the French at Chislehurst. Lord Alfred was wisely appointed for the duty, inasmuch as he was in attendance upon the Emperor and Empress during their visit to London, and was personally well known to both of them. The *New Free Press* of Vienna says that after the battle before Metz, the neutral powers which were already acquainted with the Prussian conditions, wished to interfere on behalf of France. They received the following reply from the royal head-quarters:—'We shall not abandon one of our conditions should we have to fight against the whole of Europe." The *Univers* says:—In the battles before Metz, on August 16 and 18, Marshal Lebœuf vainly sought death. Before going into battle he put on all his decorations, and in full uniform of a marshal he wished to be one of the first under fire. The bullets rained around him, he officers fell by his side—he alone was not wounded. He has openly avowed that he had not dared to tell the Emperor he was not ready. The 'three Graces have been playing an extraordinary cricket in Gloustershire. Mr W. G. Grace hit three sixes off three successive balls. Dr. E. M Grace scored 211 [not out] in one innings during which he hit the probably unprecedented number of eleven sixes. Mr Frederick Grace struck a ball with such force that it went clean through a lady's parasol like a cannon-shot. The Queen has been pleased to approve a marriage between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne