18—The Vasalia stage on as stopped 17 miles from Fargo & Uo's treasure box passengers were not mo-

18-The City Fathers are the grade of the city and te change in the present orking on a ranch near here, ily crushed by a threshing

o, Aug 18—Arrived—Bark ample. teamer Newbern, Sitka and s; schooner AS Williams,

Aug 18-Flour-There is piry at the following rates: 515@5 25. Extra \$6 121

ine \$1 60 Choice \$1 725, ues dull at 95c@\$1 05 for 25. Choice \$1 45.

ed.

Aug 21—The French in building high hopes all dispatch received by the City of Paris, a store, here: victory-our brother safe? ty is assigned for the vice mans do not consider

are on the street eagerly ting of news of some kind ards or the issuing of extras. lifornia arrived from Port ne schooner Forest Queen ning from Mijilones, Pern rate of soda.

ig Intelligence eniene ORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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A ANDERSON, from Paget Sound-wife, Miss Julia Lindaley, Miss Telle e Diggs, Mrs Nunn, Miss Nunn, Phil-ons, wife and child, F H Lamb, 356, atthews, Frazier, Eddridge, 2 Soot, C Swan, A Pilusin, Anisley, Moore, nesy, Kit, Lieut Bateman, 2 Nagad

ushuy, M Grainger, Roscos, Tye & & Co. Hibben & Co. Spreat & Co. T tablechmidt, Rev E Orldge, Jay & Moore & Co., W Holroyd, Burns, & er & Co. EXPORTS. | aidmalo)

lumber, 5072 Shingles. GO Offor San Francisco—10 cks oil, 10 bls 26 dry hides, 72 green hides, 3 cases old junk

SHIPPARS and not se nan for Tahiti-Moody, Diets & Nel J Boscowitz, R Brodrick & Co. W

on the 14th inst, the wife of Mr G L e 17th inst, Ann, the beloved wife of d 46 years.

dealing with surranged

OBINSON'S al THO YOW

ed Magie Soap hout Machine, Beard or bbing better than any scap will do with lard Labor.

SOAP DORS AWAY WITH resome wash days.

SOAP adds to the quality of your ing them soft, pliable and white: SOAP has proved superior to all t proved after several years' use not thest degree any fabric of the finest ds. With I SOAP the most delicate lady can arge family washing in two hours, ladies can testify to. All we are us.

SOAP removes Tax, Pant, Pitch, any description from and aff rads them clean and white as well as your trubbing your clothes to pieces, thus of hard labor on wash days and be-

Mrs JR Moores,
V PA Mrs W Delany,
Mrs Grayes, Union Hotel ty.

Mrs Hayden and Sisters of Charit S. ROBINSON & CO.

PH GILL OTTS alo

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 31, 1870. NO. 36.

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

VOL 11.

TERMS: e Year, (in advance).....

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

The Blue and the Green.

In its relations to the present Franco-Prussian war the attitude of the British nation is one of rigid neutrality. In the sentiments of its people it is neither neutral nor united. While Anglo-Saxon sentiment and sympathy run counter to the French cause, those of the Hiberno-Celt are even more pronounced in its favor. To those who have not taken the trouble to look below the surface this appears strange; and people are apt to be content with thinking of origin and Crown relationships on the

pean war upon such a miserable pretext, t should be remembered that English sentiment, in the first instance inclining to go with 'our faithful ally,' experienced a sudden revulsion on the publication of the Franco-Pressian Draft Treaty. It is, therefore, to that document that we must look for the cause. Nor need we look long. Viewed in the light sheh upon it by the English press, there can no longer be any doubt about the origin of the now celebrated Victorian knows Madame Maitre, who for many 1867, and shortly after the signature of years has kept a green grocery at the corner the Luxemburg guarantee, approached Prussia with a proposition substantially as follows: I will concur in the fusion of the South-German States with the Confederation and will guarantee the new Germany, on condition that you will invite the King of Holland to seil Luxemburg, consent to my conquest of Belgium, and enter into an alliance with me to fight by sea and land, 'any Power who might on account of such conquest peclare war against France.'that is, of course, Great Britain. This audacious proposal appears to ave been contemptuously rejected, all the more contemptuously, doubtless, from the circumstance of its proposing to give Prassia nothing that she did not believe herself competent to secure without foreign aid or intervention. Then commenced the Emperor's long and somewhat mysterious preparation for war, carried on in the face of the hypocritical declaration that the Empire is peace.' When all was ready the proposal was once more submitted to the Prussian Government -apparently on the 15th July last-as the only arrangement which could give peace for the present and security for the future. The Emperor doubtless imagined that, France being ready and the mitrailleures complete, Prussia would prefer acquiescence to war. But, if France was ready for war Prussia was not unready. Conscious of her strength, mindful always of strategical points, and keenly aware that her hold on Germany depended on unbending resistence to French designs, once more and definitely she rejected the proposition. War nastantly followed. Under these circumstances is it surprising that English sympathy with France should have been forced back in its channels to find a new outlet? At the very moment his professions of friendship and peace were the loudest Napoleon was secretly plotting to involve his old and too confiding ally in a terrible and unequal war. Is it strange that the sympathy of the intended victim should turn from the false plotter to the Power which,

Napoleon's was faithlessness and ambition. So much for the Blue. A word about the Green. To some the bond of sympathy between Ireland and France takes no more noble range than the possibility of the latter striking a blow at England through the former. But, let us not do such an injustice to a brave people, who have ever been amongst the nation's best soldiers. Irish sympathy with France lies deeper than the Channel. When Sarsfield embarked with twenty thousand Irish soldiers for France, leaving behind him the land of his lost cause and the bitter memory of the violated Treaty of Limerick, he

laid the foundations of a long and glo-rious connection between Ireland and France. Those banished soldiers were the founders of the renewned Irish Brigade, and they were not long in mak-ing their names famous in the military annals of Europe. The tide of battle was more than once turned by Lord Clare's Dragoons, and it was the desperate valor of the Irish that beat back the stubbern columns of England at Fontency. A ballad, affectionately familiar to Irishmen, tells us how

"On far ioreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade,"
Lie the seldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade," And the grim boast is true, During the first half of the eighteenth century four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen died in the service of France. These relations have never been forgotten by an affectionate and enthusiastic people, and the Irish peasantry still feel pride in the stirring ballads that recount the heroic achievements of the Brigade. Nor can Catholic Ireland be altogether insensible of the social equality ever yielded by Catholic France to a race long despised and cruelly wronged and down-trodden in England. The speeches at the recent meetings held at Cork, Kanturk and Castlebar prove that they are not unmindful of this. One of the ene hand, and Celtic hate of Saxon on France received us as friends and brothe other, as the true explanation. A there; she recognized our chiefs as no little reflection, however, will show bility, and her proudest nobles were willing to ally themselves with the Irish chieftans, mixing French and Celtic

> her glory.' Nor can there be a doubt that it is these resollections which are at the bottom of the passionate ardor of Catholic Ireland in the present cause of France, and which prompt the cheers that greet the name of McMahon, the descendant of one of the 'Wild Geese.' as the Irish exiles were called in earlier times, who now commands the armies of France.

of Broad and Douglas streets. Some five or admit a goose, had been out in the board six years ago the Madame came prominently and in these holes the geese sat and swam, before the public in the character of prosecutor in a charge preferred against a man who she charged with robbing her of \$2500 in gold, which, for safe keeping, had been secreted between the mattrasses of her bed. The prosecution failed, and the Madame has since continued unmolested until 12} o'clock en Sunday morning last, when she retired to rest, leaving a coal oil lamp burning low, having first carefully locked the doors leading to the kitchen and the store, between which her bedroom is situated. It is necessary here to state that, since the previous robbery Madame Maitre has kept her money in a canvas purse which she placed within a small moroeco satchel, such as ladies carry when out shop-ping: This satchel she was in the habit of ocking and depositing on the floor of the bedroom closet, locking the door of the closet and placing the key beneath a tumbler standing on the bedroom mantle-piece. On Saturday night she had \$250 in the bag in gold and silver coin. She had been in bed about one hour and was still awake, when, by the light of the coal oil lamp, she was suddealy startled by the opening of a door lead-ing from the bedroom into the kitchen and the appearance of a tall, stout man dressed in grey tweed and wearing a black mask upon the upper part of his face with holes cut in it for eyes. Holding his hand up as a warning signal to the affrighted woman to keep still, the man walked straight to the mantlepiece, raised the tumbler, took from beneath it the key, and proceeded immediately to the closet, unlocked the door, seized the satchel, and disappeared through the door by which he had entered, unlecked and unbolted the back door. scaled the fence and made his escape. Madame Maitre, petrified with fear, lay trembling until daylight. when she gave the alarm. Early the same morning some children picked up the satchel and the bag in Mrs Cameron's yard on Cormorant street. The satchel had been slashed through the side with a sharp instrument and rifled of its contents save few receipts and invoices, by which the ownership of the bag was ascertained. The Madame thinks that she recognized the raseal and will be able to point him out to the Police. From appearances the robber must have concealed himself behind a dress hanging in the kitchen and gained access to the bedroom by removing a screw that fastened the hasp to the jam of the door. The burglar must have possessed a thorough knowledge of the pre-mises as well as of the habits of Madame Maitre and the place selected by her for the keeping of her valuables.

FROM PUGET SOUND .- The steamer Eliza not the ally of Britain. France was.

Prussia made no professions. France

Adderson arrived from Olympia and way ports at 12½ c'clock last night, bringing 48 and one of them was killed. The whisky-selection arrived from Olympia and way ports at 12½ c'clock last night, bringing 48 and one of them was killed. The whisky-selection arrived from Olympia and way ports at 12½ c'clock last night, bringing 48 passengers and a fair freight. Mr Finch, Purser, has our thanks for customary favors

did. Bismarck's fault was ambition, The Alleged Libel on the Magistrates-End of the Case.

> Yesterday morning Hon Mr DeCosmos again appeared at the Police Cours to answer the charge preferred against him of libelling the Bench of Magistrates. He was ecompanied by his counsel. Mr McCreight The large amount of interest manifested by the public in this case, when it was first brought forward, seemed to have entirely subsided, and the number of spectators in attendance was not greater than is usual at the Monday morning levess of the Magistrate. Mr. Pemberton took his seat shoully after 11 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to read his decision, which is as follows:
>
> Re. De Cosmos — Having reviewed the arguments advanced in this case by Mr. McCreight, I feel that in rendering my judgment, they are entitled to careful consideration. With reference to the learned counsel's remarks upon the larrest by warrant. I would observe The large amount of interest manifested by

upon the arrest by warrant, I would observe that for offences threatening a breach of the peace, a justice has authority necessarily incident to the cognizance of the offence to apprehend the accused in the first instance, if he thicks such a course proper under the cir-cumstances of the case. The known comba-tive propensities of the defendant exhibited on the public street upon more than one occasion. taken in connection with the fact that the libelous publications were being continued, seemed to threaten a disturbance of the peace; hence the issue of the warrant. It was issued on Saturday; but I directed, however, that it should not be executed until Monday, and that the defendant should not be locked up or treated as a prisoner, but simply be compelled to appear in Court at 11 o'clock. compelled to appear in Court at 11 o'clock. Blackstone says 'The direct tendency of libels is the breach of the public peace, by stirring up the objects of them to revenge and perhaps to bloodshed.' He defines libels to be 'malicious defamations of any person, and especially a Magistrate, made public by either printing, writing, signs or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule.' [Blac., vol 4, p 150. See, siso, 1 Hawk., P (), 192.] I have referred to the case which U, 193.] I have referred to the case which I quoted in support of the power vested in the Beach of Magistrates to take sureties for good behavior upon a charge of libel.
[Holroyd vs Sparke.] It was tried in 1852, and it was decided that they had that power.
The objections to my adoption of that course, raised by Mr McOreight, appear, however, to have great weight. And as nothing is further from my intentions than to interfere with the freedom of the Press er liberty of the subject deheal discharge the defendant.

Mr DeCosmos then withdrew and the rontipe business of the Court was proceeded

THE GOOSE RACE .- About 150 persons visited the Gorge yesterday for the purpose of seeing MrCook perform his great feat of navigation in a tub drawn by four geese. At a few minutes before 5 o'clock Cook entered

in fact four holes, each sufficiently large to and swam, and swam, ye bold navigator, meanwhile, holding a paddle in each hand and with it directing his 'steeds' in the way they should go. The start was from Curtis' Point and although the tide was nearly food a stiff 5-knot current was running up ; the strange craft was consequently swept along towards the bridge with great rapidity. Upon nearing the Gorge the eight of the strong water so alarmed one of the leaders that he tried to leap out of his traces (i. c. hole), but the lashings were secure and much against his will floated with the rest through the Gorge, and soon rested unharmed on the quiet bosom of the Upper Arm. The tub behaved besutifully—for all the world like a duck-breasting the great breakers that did their best to engulph it, and bearing its captain and crew as gallantly as 'tis the 'three wise men of Gotham.' The remainder of the programme-riding and gyme nastic feats A was not carried out for want of an opportunity.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS .- The Seattle Intellireacer is informed that Mesers Flint and Tilton having determined upon the advisability of first essablishing a survey for the Branch Road through the Snoqualamie Pass, via Cedar river, proceeded to Squeak Valley, where Mr Maxwell's party were engaged in surveying, as we have before noticed, and informed him of the fact. Whereupon the continuation of that line is for the present abandoned and all parties returned to near the mouth of Cedar, whence surveying will be had along the course of that stream to the nearest accessible point on the south fork of the Snoqualmie river; thence up tast stream and through the Pass acress the Cascada Mountains.....Mount Ras nier is reported on fire Kidder's surveying party had got across Puyallup river and expect to reach Stellacoom on Friday or Sature day of this week The North Pacific Railroad Company are reported to have purchased the entire interests of the OSN Company in its line of steamers on the Columbia river, as well as its railroads at the portages on that thoroughfare, for the sum of \$700.000 Wilson, the escaped cenvict who has been terrifying the Portlanders for some time back, ion, has been restored by Mr Udderwood, Postal Agent for the Territory A man sold some whisky to the Indians at the Swino

FROM THE WEST COAST .- The schooner Alers, Capt Christianson, arrived from the Alers, Capt Christianson, arrived from the West Coast of Vancouver Island yesterday. The Indiana all along the coast are in a fearful state of inebriety. Not the slightest check is now put upon the supply of grog, which is brought from Victoria in canoes and ladled out openly to the unfortunate wretobes in quantities to suit. What a ridiculous farce the Prehibitory Law has become, to be sure. The whaling party were at Dodger's Cove, Barelay Sound. Their preparations for an onalaught upon the whales were complete and they were to commence operations immediately.

sage from Port Townsend to Victoria and was seven hours in crossing—the wind blowing a gale. Mr E O Norton came as purser—Mr Taylor remaining over this trip to recruit. Mr Norton will please accept our thanks for favors.

JORDON RIVER and several little streams that empty into it have been prospected from mouth to head and no prospects found that will pay. On Sombrero creek a piece weighing 50 cents was washed out and \$3 50 worth of scale geld obtained. Mr Stephens and party, who did the prospecting, will return immediately to Sombrero with an outfit

MAINLAND TELEGRAPH TARIFF .- The tariff fixed by the Government is very reasonable and places telegrams within the reach of everybody. The rate for ten words is a fol-lews:—To New Westminster, 50 cents; to Yale, \$1; to Clinten, \$1 25; to Quesnelle-mouth or Soda Creek, \$1 50; to Cariboo, \$2. The line in the hands of the Government will soon become a public beon and accommoda-

THE new Archbishop of Alaska, recently appointed by the Emperor of Russia, is 32
years old, and has been eight years in orders.
He is highly spoken of for learning and character. It is not yet settled whether his residence will be in New York, San Francisco, or Alaska, his diocese including the whole of the

steps in the matter if he shall think fit so to the Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of threatening to assault Mrs Timothy Roberts, shaking a whip at her and calling her a black-snake. McDowell defended himself with much ability, The case was continued for one day.

Upwards of \$500 have been collected by Mr Norris for the Agricultural Show. So much for energy and push !

To our New Westminster Readers .- Dr

STEALING .- An Indian was yesterday fined at the Police Court for stealing a coat from son of Dr Tolmie.

Doings at Nanaimo.

NANAIMO, August 26th 1870. The ship Sheoting Star was towed out of the Harber by the steamer Grappler on Wednesday afternoon; she carried away one thousand tons of coal. Capt. Austin said that he had made better time in discharging ballast and taking in cargo than he had ever done before—the vessel only being in port seven days.
The Newbern arrived on Wednesday morning, and after taking nearly two hundred tons of coal left for Sitka, calling at Tongas and Wrangle. She will be down again in about two months. Capt. Freemen proposes putting the vessel on the beach at Fort Simpson for the purpose of cleaning her bottom. Titus and his men are on the Noonoos Road; it is expected that they will be nearer town in a

few days. Mr. Fenney who has the job for rew days. Mr. Fenney who has the job for repairing the bridge across Commercial Inlet is making speedy and substantial progress in the work. In order to prevent traffic which at the present time would be dangerous to life and limb, Mr. Fenney has been compelled to tear up some of the planking, thereby rendering it imperative to take the safe route It is expected that it will be closed for about two weeks, and when the work is completed. two weeks, and when the work is completed. we are sure, from present appearences, of a first rate job. Mr Hirst is putting up a large addi-tion to his store; on the ground which has been excavated is a celler of brick work six feet in depth on which will be erected a sub-tantial frame building for larger than his present place of business. Mr. Webb, of the Mis ner's Hotel, is also adding some rooms to his present capacious premises; and Mr. J. M. Sabiston only waits his turn of the architect's time for putting up a Billiard Saloon. The New Slope Head with its pondrous machinery is nearly completed. The whole work shows for itself the vast amount of labor and material expended in its construction. Its lefty chimney can be seen for miles. The sports, men of this part have been busy slaughtering the grouse which are very plentiful. The fires in this part are all out and it is to be hoped that we shall have no more smoky weather this year. The Sir James Douglas arrived from Comox at 10 A. M., on Saturday mornterrifying the Portlanders for some time back, ing, having made the shortest time on rec-has been recaptured, tried and sentenced to the ord—5 hours and three quarters. She bre't State Prisen at Salem for a term of 8 years..... a few passengers, most of whom went up in The mail system along the Sound, a recent departure from which caused great dissatisface slightly diminished by recent shipments to San Francisco, that taken for the Fleet at Esquimalt and for other vescels.

QUARTE.-A party has gone to Leech River to hunt for a quartz lead believed to

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- Many of your readers who judge of the colony by what they see and hear in Victoria would be astonished if they were told that within a a few hours they could be lauded on a level tract of land 50 miles long by 10 broad, most of which is of excellent soil and ready for the plough. Yet so it is, and strange to say the traveler who runs up the Fraser to Hope fancies that the country on either side is a rugged mass of mountain and forest. To such an one I would recommend a ride over the Pitt Meadows, the Chilliston

cades with a tenfold larger population, and if he extends his journey to Lytton he will find that the country already supplies the whole northern portion of the colony. For the last ten years I have remained under the delusion that British Columbia could not be termed in any season. be termed in any sease an agricultural country, but a personal inspection has produced a conversion in my ideas. I know a farmer on one of the prairies who commenced hard work seven years ago with a debter of \$400; he has now a farm in splendid order worth \$10.000, entirely the result of his own industry. It is true there are some drawbacks, but only such as bring out the bright side of the picture into greater relief. The river at its highest stage floods for a time a position of these prefixes and the meanilies. portion of these prairies, and the mosquitees are very wicked in the month of July; but then there is no reason why dykes [chesper than fences] could not be cut and embankments thrown up, by which means thousan's of acres would be ready for settlement, and as for the latter trouble, you get used to it, and the mosquitoes will disappear as cultivation progresses. The great difficulty which meets the intending settler at the cutest is present partial system.

To all who are inclined to despair of the

colony, I say get out of Victoria and its dulltry, acquaint yourselves with its resources and enjoy its glorious climate, as has your obedient servant, An Eve Witness.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

London, Aug 18—Corrigan, anti-repeal condidate for parliament, leads the Dublin poll by 300 votes, and is undoubtedly elected. Sir Edward Landseer is extremely ill.

The French victories were celebrated at several points in Ireland where Pressian acaccounts find no credit.

There is deep displeasure at the retreat of

the Queen to Balmoral at this crisis, and some persons orge a regency with the Prince

of Wales at the head.

Cambridge University subscribed a handsome sum for the benefit of the wounded in
the French and Prussian armies.

the tab—having previously harnessed and yoked his geese to a board circular in shape, about four feet in length and 2½ in width,—He may be consulted at the Colonial Hotel. *

He may be consulted at the Colonial Hotel. *

Was a subject to the ship Iron Duke proved most estisfactory in the regatts. The Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vanguard won the Vanguard

LI ERPOOL, August 13—In the market at Answerp confidence is restored and business has resumed its ordinary course. The German dealers is petroleum, and others connected with American trade, are confident, and look forward to a favorable result of the war. The French continue to report the last Prus-

Sian loan a failure.

Paris, Aug 18—La Pays says that two days ago a French war vessel captured in the English Channel a Briti h vessel laden with contraband of war destined for Prussia. When the cap ais was asked bow he dared to do it he replied that he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would, therefore, probably be recalled he thought he could run the risk. The Pays says the same impression exists to Germany and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

The Presse says the report that the Prussians demanded an armistice is fully confirmed, and praises Bazaine for not according it. 'Peasants,' it eays, 'must bury the dead, and the army continue the work o anihilating the enemy.'
The Gau ois says Pierre Bonaparte has

gone to Corsica.
The Journale comment bitterly on the at-

titude of Austria, which is neutral as to the paesent struggle, when with barely 100.000 troops she could avenge Sadowa.

New York, Aug 18—I'be Telegram has the following from London—A special dispatch from Berlin states that another attempt has been made for peace between France and Prussia. The Queen's messengers arrived at Berlin yesterday with proposals of peace from the British Cabinet. The Emperor of the French has expressed his readiness to treat for peace, and proposals were made through Lord Lyons to the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck, who was telegraphed to at headquarters. The King replied that it Napoleon wished for peace ne must ask for an armistice in the usual way : the issue must be decided either by arbitration or war.

Paris, Aug 25-The garo's Fi extra says fight occurred to-day between Verdun and Chalons, in which the Prussians were de-Groups of Prussian stragglers are continually coming into Chalons. The comed Chalons and Epernay at 3 p m. It is rumored the entire army of Frederick Charles was engaged.

Epernay is to be evacuated to-morrow. The Prussian troops closely surrounded Strasburg yesterday. The government treasurer managed to escape with over twelve

million francs.

Montmedy advices to the 21st say the Prussian cavalry out the railroad at Autun. 8-The Vasalia stage on stopped 17 miles from Pargo & Co's treasure box ers-value of contents not passengers were not mo-

18-The City Fathers are the grade of the city and te chauge in the present

rking on a ranch near here. lly crushed by a threshing

o, Aug 18-Arrived-Bark

teamer Newbern, Sitka and s : schooner A S Williams.

Aug 18-Flour-There is iry at the following rates: 515@5 25. Extra \$6 12}

ine \$1 60 Choice \$1 721.

nues dull at 95c@\$1 05 for

25. Choice \$1 45.

Aug 21-The French in n building high hopes all dispatch received by the City of Paris, a store, here: victory-our brother safe. ty is assigned for the vicmans do not consider the

ial significance. are on the street eagerly ing of news of some kind ards or the issuing of extras. lifornia arrived from Ports ne schooner Forest Queen ning from Mijilones, Peru,

ng Intelligence.

ORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Starr, Pt Townsend

te, Williams, Pt Townsend Pt Townsend San Juan ck, San Juan encer, Lighthouse der, Dake, San Juan

prise, Swanson, New Westminster on, Burrard Inlet , San Juan ence. Sooke

Starr, Pt Townsend luch, Pt Townsend ence, Lighthouse ite, Williams, Pt Townsend san Francisco s, Astoria San Juan cer, Sooke.
can, Jacobson, Tahiti
Comox
Burrard Inlet

SSENGERS

B Underwood, S Guthrie, J Par-forris, Messrs fong, McFay, Roff, k, Watson, O'Brien, Reswell, Gen wyer, Mr Scales, Brackett, Jones,

ANDERSON, from Puget Sound-A ANDERSON, from Puget Sound-vife, Miss Julia Lindsley, Miss Belle e Diggs, Mrs Nunn, Miss Nunn, Phil-nns, wife and child, F H Lamb, Joft-atthews, Frazier, Eldridge, J Soott, C Swan, A Pliusin, Anisley, Moorie, lesy, Kit, Lieut Bateman, & N, and

ROYAL, fm London-Hudson Bay than, jr. & Co, John Wilkie & Co-pt Lewis, Dr Tuzo, R Williams is, Rev F A Harris, Findlay & Duruns, hev F a Harris, Findlay & Dur-ushby, M Grainger, Roscoe, Tye & & Co, Hibben & Co, Sproat & Co, T tahlschmidt, Rev E Orldge, Jay & Moore & Co, W Holroyd, Burns & Fr & Co.

EXPORTS.

an. to Tabiti-11,700 ft rough lumlumber, 5072 Shingles. or San Francisco-10 cks oil. 10 bls dry hides, 72 green hides, 3 cases old junk

nan for Tahiti-Moody, Dietz & Nel-

SHIPPERS

BIRTH.

-J Boscowitz, R Brodrick & Co, W

on the 14th inst, the wife of Mr G L

DIED e 17th inst, Ann, the beloved wife of d 46 years.

OBINSON'S

ed Magic Soap hout Machine, Board or bbing better than any Scap will do with lard Labor.

SOAP DOES AWAY WITH SOAP adds to the quality of your

SOAP has proved superior to all i proved after several years' use not thest degree any fabric of the finest ds. With SOAP the most delicate lady can arge family washing in two hours, ladies can testify to. All we ask is

SOAP removes Tar, Paint, Pitch, any description from and all kinds them clean and white as well as your rubbing your clothes to pieces, thus I hard labor on wash days and be-

ous for use and sold at 25 cents pus x, for \$2 50. One bar of this Sor gallons of beautiful soft soap for ge

a few of the many Ladies' names who Soap from one to two years. SALEM.

Mrs J R Moores, Mrs W Delany, Mrs Graves, Union Helei -Mrs Hayden and Sisters of Charit ectable Grocers and Dealers

S. ROBINSON & CO.

CILLOTYS

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 11.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 31, 1870.

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

@le Year, (in advance)......\$10 00 wix Months, do

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,

3 00 PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—Coloniet Building Covernment and Langley lests, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

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E. Street. 39 Cornhill, London
San Francisco

The Blue and the Green.

In its relations to the present Franco-Prussian war the attitude of the British died in the service of France. These nation is one of rigid neutrality. In the sentiments of its people it is neither neutral nor united. While Anglo-Saxon sentiment and sympathy run counter to the French cause, those of the Hiberno Celt are even more pronounced in its favor. To those who have not taken the trouble to look below the surface this appears strange; and people are apt to be content with thinking of origin and Crown relationships on the one hand, and Celtic hate of Saxon on the other, as the true explanation. A little reflection, however, will show that the condition alluded to has its origin more in reason and less in prejudice. While arrangly disapproving of the act

it should be remembered that English sentiment, in the first instance inclining to go with 'our faithful ally,' experienced a sudden revulsion on the publication of the Franco-Prussian Draft scendant of one of the 'Wild Geese.' Treaty. It is, therefore, to that docuas the Irish exiles were called in earlier ment that we must look for the cause. times, who now commands the armies of Nor need we look long. Viewed in the light sheh npon it by the English press, there can no longer be any doubt about the origin of the now celebrated uccument. By this treaty mapoleon, in years has kept a green grocery at the corner in fact four holes, each sufficiently large to the Luxemburg guarantee, approached Prussia with a proposition substantially as follows: I will concur in the fusion of the South-German States with the tor in a charge preferred against a man who Confederation and will gnarantee the she charged with robbing her of \$2500 in gold, they should go. The start was from Curtis' new Germany, on condition that you will invite the King of Holland to seil Luxemburg, consent to my conquest of sinued unmolested until 123 o'clock on Sun-Belgium, and cuter into an alliance day morning last, when she retired to rest, with me to fight by sea and land, 'any leaving a coal oil lamp burning low, having Power who might on account of such conquest peclare war against France.9that is, of course, Great Britain. This that, since the previous robbery Madame Maitre audacious proposal appears to ave been contemptuously rejected, all the more contemptuously, doubtless, from the circumstance of its proposing to give Prussia nothing that she did not believe room closet, locking the door of the closet and herself competent to secure without foreign placing the key beneath a tumbler standing on aid or intervention. Then commenced the Emperor's long and somewhat mysterious preparation for war, carried on in about one hour and was still awake, when, the face of the hypocritical declaration that 'the Empire is peace.' When all dealy startled by the opening of a door leadwas ready the proposal was once more submitted to the Prussian Government -apparently on the 15th July last-as the only arrangement which could give peace for the present and security for the signal to the affrighted woman to keep still, the future. The Emperor doubtless imagined that, France being ready and the mitrailleures complete, Prussia would prefer acquiescence to war. But, if France was ready for war Prussia was not unready. Conscious of her strength, mindful always of strategical points, and keenly aware that her hold on Germany depended on unbending resistence to French designs, once more and definitely she rejected the proposition. War nstantly followed. Under these circumstances is it surprising that English sympathy with France should have a new outles? At the very moment his professions of friendship and peace were the loudest Napoleon was secretly plotting to involve his old and too confiding ally in a terrible and unequal war. Is it strange that the sympathy of the intended victim should turn from the false plotter to the Power which,

from whatever motive, refused to enter

Napoleon's was faithlessness and ambition. So much for the Blue. A word about the Green. To some the bond of sympathy between Ireland and France sibility of the latter striking a blow at England through the former. But, let people, who have ever been amongst the nation's best soldiers. Irish sympathy with France lies deeper than the Channel. When Sarsfield embarked with twenty thousand Irish soldiers for France, leaving behind him the land of France, leaving behind him the land of bis lost cause and the bitter memory his decision, which is as follows: of the violated Treaty of Limerick, he laid the foundations of a long and glorious connection between Ireland and I feel that in rendering my judgment, they France. Those banished soldiers were the founders of the renowned Irish Brigade, and they were not long in mak-

Clare's Dragoons, and it was the desperate valor of the Irish that beat back the stubbern columns of England at Fontency. A ballad, affectionately familiar to Irishmen, tells us how

"On far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade, Lie the seldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade." And the grim boast is true, During the first half of the eighteenth century four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen relations have never been forgotten by an affectionate and enthusiastic people, and the Irish peasantry still feel pride in the stirring ballads that recount the heroic achievements of the Brigade. Nor can Catholic Ireland be altogether insensible of the social equality ever yielded by Catholic France to a race long despised and cruelly wronged and down-trodden in England. The speeches at the recent meetings held at Cork, Kanturk and Castlebar prove that they are not unmindful of this. One of the speakers at the Cork meeting said :-France received us as friends and brothers; she recognized our chiefs as nobility, and her proudest nobles were willing to ally themselves with the Irish chieftans, mixing French and Celtic blood. We repaid them by pouring out our blood in defence of France and her glory.' Nor can there be a doubt pean war upon such a miserable pretext, that it is these resollections which are at the bottom of the passionate ardor of Catholic Ireland in the present cause of with. France, and which prompt the cheers that greet the name of McMahon, the de-

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—Every old Victorian knows Madame Maitre, who for many about four feet in length and 21/2 in width, of Broad and Douglas streets. Some five or admit a goose, had been cut in the board six years ago the Madame came prominently and in these holes the geese sat and swam, before the public in the character of prosecuwhich, for safe keeping, had been secreted between the mattrasses of her bed. The prosecution failed, and the Madame has since confirst carefully locked the doors leading to the kitchen and the store, between which her bedroom is situated. It is necessary here to state has kept her money in a canvas purse, which she placed within a small moroeco satchel, such as ladies carry when out shopping: This satchel she was in the habit of locking and depositing on the floor of the bedthe bedroom mantle-piece. On Saturday night she had \$250 in the bag in gold and silver coin. She had been in bed by the light of the coal oil lamp, she was suding from the bedroom into the kitchen and the appearance of a tall, stout man dressed in grey tweed and wearing a black mask upon the upper part of his face with holes cut in it for eyes. Holding his hand up as a warning the tumbler, took from beneath it the key, and proceeded immediately to the closet, unlocked the door, seized the satchel, and disappeared through the door by which he had entered, unlocked and unbolted the back door scaled the fence and made his escape. Madame Maitre, petrified with fear, lay trembling until daylight. when she gave the alarm. Early the same morning some children picked up the satchel and the bag in Mrs Cameron's yard on Cormorant street. The satchel had been slashed through the side with a sharp instrument and rifled of its contents save a few receipts and invoices, by which the ownership of the bag was ascertained. The Madame thinks that she recognized the rascal been forced back in its channels to find and will be able to point him out to the Police. From appearances the robber must have concealed himself behind a dress hanging in the kitchen and gained access to the bedroom by removing a screw that fastened the hasp to the jam of the door. The burglar must have possessed a thorough koowledge of the premises as well as of the habits of Madame Maitre and the place selected by her for the

not the ally of Britain. France was.

Prussia made no professions. France

Pruser, has our thanks for customary favors

| Reservation, whereupon they got drunk, bringing 48 | ports at 12½ o'clock last night, bringing 48 | passengers and a fair freight. Mr Finch, passengers and a fair freight was ler and the man-slaver were both arrested:

keeping of her valuables.

did. Bismarck's fault was ambition. The Alleged Libel on the Magistrates-End of the Case.

Yesterday morning Hon Mr DeCosmos again appeared at the Police Court to ful state of inebriety. Not the slightest takes no more noble range than the pos- answer the charge preferred against him of libelling the Bench of Magistrates. He was ladled out openly to the unfortucate wretches accompanied by his counsel, Mr McCreight. us not do such an injustice to a brave The large amount of interest manifested by the public in this case, when it was first brought forward, seemed to have entirely subsided, and the number of spectators in attendance was not greater than is usual at the Monday morning levees of the Magistrate.
Mr. Pemberton took his seat shortly after 11 Re. DeCosmos - Having reviewed the argu-

are entitled to careful consideration. With reference to the learned counsel's remarks upon the arrest by warrant, I would observe that for offences threatening a breach of the ing their names famous in the military peace, a justice has authority necessarily it annals of Europe. The tide of battle cident to the cognizance of the offence to was more than once turned by Lord apprehend the accused in the first instance, if he thicks such a course proper under the cir-cumstances of the case: The known combative propensities of the defendant exhibited on the public street upon more than one occasion, taken in connection with the fact that the libelous publications were being continued, seemed to threaten a disturbance of the peace; hence the issue of the warrant. It was issued on Saturday; but I directed, however, that it should not be executed until Monday, and that the defendant should not be locked up or treated as a prisoner, but simply be compelled to appear in Court at 11 o'clock. Blackstone says 'The direct tendency of libels is the breach of the public peace, by stirring up the objects of them to revenge and perhaps to bloodshed.' He defines libels to be 'malicious defamations of any person, and especially a Magistrate, made public by either printing, writing, signs or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule. Blac., vol 4, p 150. See, also, 1 Hawk., P U, 193.] I have referred to the case which I quoted in support of the power vested in the Beach of Magistrates to take sureties for good behavior upon a charge of livel. [Holroyd vs Sparke.] It was tried in 1852, and it was decided that they had that power. The objections to my adoption of that course, raised by Mr McCreight, appear, however, to have great weight. And as nothing is further from my intention than to interfere with the freedom of the Press or liberty of the subject, Lehall discharge the defendant, leaving it to the Attorney General to take steps in the matter if he shall think fit so to

> Mr DeCosmos then withdrew and the routine business of the Court was proceeded

THE GOOSE RACE .- About 150 persons

risited the Gorge yesterday for the purpose of seeing MrCook perform his great feat of navigation in a tub drawn by four goese. At for energy and push ! a few minutes before 5 o'clock Cook entered the tub-having previously harnessed and Mills Bowden, Dentist, will visit New Westyoked his geese to a board circular in shape, minster to-day and remain there ene week. and swam, and swam, ye bold navigator, meanwhile, holding a paddle in each hand and with it directing his 'steeds' in the way Point and although the tide was nearly food a stiff 5-knot current was running up; the strange craft was consequently swept along towards the bridge with great rapidity. Upon nearing the Gorge the sight of the strong water so alarmed one of the 'leaders that he tried to leap out of his traces (i. e. hole), but the lashings were secure and much against his will floated with the rest through the Gorge, and soon rested unharmed on the quiet bosom of the Upper Arm. The tub behaved beautifully-for all the world like a duck-breasting the great breakers that did their best to engulph it, and bearing its captain and crew as gallantly as 'tis said did the traditional tub that took to sea the 'three wise men of Gotham.' The remainder of the programme-riding and gyme nastic feats A was not carried out for want of an opportunity.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS .- The Seattle Intelligencer is informed that Messrs Flint and Tilton having determined upon the advisability of first essablishing a survey for the Branch Road through the Snoqualamie Pass, via Cedar man walked straight to the mantlepiece, raised river, proceeded to Squeak Valley, where Mr Maxwell's party were engaged in surveying. as we have before noticed, and informed him of the fact. Whereupon the continuation of that line is for the present abandoned and all parties returned to near the mouth of Cedar, whence surveying will be had along the course of that stream to the nearest accessible point on the south fork of the Snoqualmie river: thence up taat stream and through the Pass acress the Cascada Mountains Mount Ranier is reported on fire Kidder's surveying party had got across Puyallup river and expect to reach Steilacoom on Friday or Satur. day of this week The North Pacific Railroad Company are reported to have purchased the entire interests of the OSN Company in its line of steamers on the Columbia river, as well as its railroads at the portages on that thoroughfare, for the sum of \$700.000 Wilson, the escaped convict who has been terrifying the Portlanders for some time back, has been recaptured, tried and sentenced to the State Prison at Salem for a term of 8 years.... The mail system along the Sound, a recent departure from which caused great dissatisface ion, has been restored by Mr Udderwood,

FROM PUGET Sound.—The steamer Eliza Postal Agent for the Territory.....A man sold some whisky to the Indians at the Swino-Anderson arrived from Olympia and way mish Reservation, whereupon they got drunk,

Alert, Capt Christianson, arrived from the West Coast of Vancouver Island yesterday. The Indiane all along the coast are in a fearcheck is now put upon the supply of grog, which is brought from Victoria in canoes and in quantities to suit. What a ridiculous farce the Prohibitory Law has become, to be sure. The whaling party were at Dodger's Cove, Barclay Sound. Their preparations for an onslaught upon the whales were complete and they were to commence operations immediately.

THE ALIDA.—The steamer Alide Cant Sta arrived at 112 o'clock last aight from Pag Sound ports. She experienced a rough passage from Port Townsend to Victoria and was ments advanced in this case by MrMcCreight, seven hours in crossing—the wind blowing a gale. Mr E O Norton came as purser-Mr Taylor remaining over this trip to recruit. Mr Nerton will please accept our thanks for favors.

> JORDON RIVER and several little streams that empty into it have been prospected from mouth to head and no prospects found that will pay. On Sombrero creek a piece weighing 50 cents was washed out and \$3 50 worth of scale geld obtained. Mr Stephens and party, who did the prospecting, will return immediately to Sombrero with an outfit and tools.

> MAINLAND TELEGRAPH TARIFF .- The tariff fixed by the Government is very reasonable and places telegrams within the reach of everybody. The rate for ten words is a follows:—To New Westminster, 50 cents; to Yale, \$1; to Clinton, \$1 25; to Quesnellemouth or Soda Creek, \$1 50; to Cariboo, \$2. The line in the hands of the Government will soon become a public boon and accommoda-

> THE new Archbishop of Alaska, recently appointed by the Emperor of Russia, is 32 years old, and has been eight years in orders. He is highly spoken of for learning and character. It is not yet settled whether his residence will be in New York, San Francisco, or Alaska, his diocese including the whole of the United States.

H. B. Co.'s BARK PRINCESS ROYAL .- This vessel has been chartered by a firm at San Francisco to carry a cargo of wheat from that port to Liverpool. She will sail hence for San Francisco on Wednesday evening, after being towed outside by the Company's steamer Enterprise.

THERATS. Joseph McDowell, appeared at the Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of threatening to assault Mrs Timothy Roberts, shaking a whip at her and calling her a black-snake. McDowell defended himself with much ability. The case was continued for one day.

UPWARDS of \$500 have been collected by Mr Norris for the Agricultural Show. So much of Wales at the head.

To our New Westminster Readers .- Dr | the French and Prussian armies.

STEALING .- An Indian was yesterday fined at the Police Court for stealing a coat from a son of Dr Tolmie.

Doings at Nauaimo.

NANAIMO, August 26th 1870.

The ship Shooting Star was towed out of the Harbor by the steamer Grappler on Wednesday afternoon; she carried away one thousand tons of coal. Capt. Austin said that he had made better time in discharging ballast and taking in cargo than he had ever done before-the vessel only being in port seven days. The Newbern arrived on Wednesday morning, and after taking nearly two hundred tons of coal left for Sitka, calling at Tongas and Wrangle. She will be down again in about two months. Capt. Freemen proposes putting the vessel on the beach at Fort Simpson for the purpose of cleaning her bottom. Titus and his men are on the Noonoos Road; it is expected that they will be nearer town in a few days. Mr. Fenney who has the job for repairing the bridge across Commercial Inlet is making speedy and substantial progress in the work. In order to prevent traffic which at the present time would be dangerous to life and limb, Mr. Fenney has been compelled to tear up some of the planking, thereby rendering it imperative to take the safe route It is expected that it will be closed for about two weeks, and when the work is completed. we are sure, from present appearences, of a first rate job. Mr Hirst is putting up a large addition to his store; on the ground which has been excavated is a celler of brick work six feet in depth on which will be erected a subtantial frame building for larger than his present place of business. Mr. Webb, of the Mix ner's Hotel, is also adding some rooms to his present capacious premises; and Mr. J. M. Sabiston only waits his turn of the architect's time for putting up a Billiard Saloon. The New Slope Head with its pondrous machinery is nearly completed. The whole work shows for itself the vast amount of labor and material expended in its construction. Its lefty chimney can be seen for miles. The sports. men of this part have been busy slaughtering the grouse which are very plentiful. The fires in this part are all out and it is to be hoped that we shall have no more smoky weather this year. The Sir James Douglas arrived from Comox at 10 A. M., on Saturday morning, having made the shortest time on record-5 hours and three quarters. She bro't a few passengers, most of whom went up in her on Wednesday. The Coal Bin has been slightly diminished by recent shipments to San Francisco, that taken for the Fleet at

QUARTZ .- A party has gone to Leech River to hunt for a quartz lead believed to

Esquimalt and for other veseels.

FROM THE WEST COAST. - The schooler British Columbia as a Farming Country

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- Many of your readers who judge of the colony by what they see and hear in Victoria would be astonished if they were told that within a a few hours they could be landed on a level tract of land 50 miles long by 10 broad. most of which is of excellent soil and ready for the plough. Yet so it is, and strange to say the traveler who runs up the Fraser to Hope fancies that the country on either side is a rugged mass of mountain and forest. To such an one I would recommend a ride over the Pitt Meadows, the Chilliwack, Susses,

bacon for the whole colony west of the Cascades with a tenfold larger population, and if he extends his journey to Lytton he will find that the country already supplies the whole northern portion of the colony. For the last ten years I have remained under the delusion that British Columbia could not be termed in any seese an agricultural country, but a personal inspection has produced a conversion in my ideas. I know a farmer on one of the prairies who commenced hard work seven years ago with a debt * of \$400; he has now a farm in splendid order worth \$10.000, entirely the result of his own industry. It is true there are some drawbacks, but only such as bring out the bright side of the picture into greater relief. The river at its highest stage floods for a time a portion of these prairies, and the mosquitces are very wicked in the month of July; but then there is no reason why dykes | cheaper than fences | could not be cut and embankments thrown up, by which means thousands of acres would be ready for settlement, and as for the latter trouble, you get used to it, and the mosquitoes will disappear as cultivation progresses. The great difficulty which meets the intending settler at the cutset is the labor of discovering which land is open to presemption. Every district, especially those I have mentioned, should be surveyed and maps exhibited at the Magistrates' offices. The cost of survey might be borne by the settler and would be less than under the present partial system.

To all who are inclined to despair of the colony, I say get out of Victoria and its dullness, and its grumblings, and see the country, acquaint yourselves with its resources and enjoy its glorious climate, as has your obedient servant, AN EYE WITNESS.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

London, Aug 18—Corrigan, anti-repeal candidate for parliament, leads the Dublia poll by 300 votes, and is undoubtedly elected. Sir Edward Landseer is extremely ill.

The French victories were celebrated at several points in Ireland where Prussian acaccounts find no credit.

There is deep displeasure at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral at this crisis, and some persons urge a regency with the Prince

Cambridge University subscribed a handsome sum for the benefit of the wounded in

It is announced that the ship Iron Duke proved most satisfactory in the regatta. The Vanguard won the Albert cup the Vice-Commodore's cup.

LI ERPOOL, August 13 -In the market at Answerp confidence is restored and business has resumed its ordinary course. The German dealers in petroleum, and others connected with American trade, are confident, and look forward to a favorable result of the war. The French continue to report the last Prus-

sian loan a failure. PARIS, Aug 18-La Pays says that two days ago a French war vessel captured in the English Channel a Briti h vessel laden with contraband of war destined for Prussia. When the cap air was asked how he dared to do it he replied that he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would, therefore, probably be recalled he thought he could run the risk. The Pays says the same impression exists to Germany and is one of the schemes of Bis-

The Presse says the report that the Prussians demanded an armistice is fully confirmed, and praises Bazsine for not according it. 'Peasants,' it says, 'must bury the dead, and the army continue the work o annihilating the enemy.' The Gau ois says Pierre Bonaparte has

gone to Corsica. The Journals comment bitterly on the attitude of Austria, which is neutral as to the passent struggle, when with barely 100 000 troops she could av-nge Sadowa.

NEW YORK, Aug 18-The Telegram has the following from London-A special dispatch from Berlin states that another atempt has been made for peace between France and Prussia. The Queen's messengers arrived at Berlin yesterday with proposals of peace from the British Cabinet. The Emperor of the French has expressed his readiness to treat for peace, and proposals were made through Lord Lyons to the King of Piussia and Count Bismarck, who was telegraphed to at headquarters. The King replied that it Napoleon wished for peace e must ask for an armistice in the usual way; the issue must be decided either by arbitration or war.

PARIS, Aug 25-The garo's Fi extra says a fight occurred to-day between Verdun and Chalons, in which the Prus-ians were de-Groups of Prussian stragglers are continually coming into Chalons. The combat commenced at 3 a m and the news reached Chalons and Epernay at 3 p m. It is rumored the entire army of Frederick Charles was engaged.

Epernay is to be evacuated to-morrow. The Prussian troops closely surrounded Strasburg yesterday. The government treasurer managed to escape with over twelve million fraucs.

Montmedy advices to the 21st say the Prussian cavalry cut the railroad at Autun.

Wednesday, August 31, 1870.

Protection vs. Consumption. National wealth is to be gauged by production rather than by consumption. Imports may be taken as indicative of a country's capacity; but they may, at the same time, be emblematic of its poverty. Excess of imports over exports implies a process of depletion. The imports of British Columbia have ever been alarmingly disproportioned to its exports; and, worst of all, these imports exhibit such a large proportion of what should be produced in the country as utterly to forbid the idea of healthy prosperity. It follows that one of the very first objects of legislation should be to encourage and promote production. There are various classes of production in this colony, amongst the chief of which may be mentioned agricultural, mineral, forest and marine. On the eastern side of the Cascade Range agricultural development has leng since overtaken demand. How far it has fallen short of the demand on but there need be no hesitation in affirmthis side is too plainly exhibited by import returns. It was scarcely to be expected, however, that agricultural productions would thus early make themselves visible in the exports of the colony. It would have been highly gratifying to find them equal to the demands of the country. But the fact that we are sending nearly half a million a year out of the colony in payment of supplies which should be produced from our own soil and ample grassranges is scarcely creditable or indicative of healthy progress. In mineral productions the case is necessarily and, to some extent, happily otherwise. Of this class gold mining has doubtless absorbed supreme attention, and this, we venture to assert, in disproportion to merit and justice. Without wishing in any degree to depreciate the importance of that interest to which the colony may almost be said to owe its existance-to which most of us owe our presence on the Pacific, it may be permitted us to point to another department in mineral such a system successfully. We regretted development which would scarcely appear to have enjoyed its full share of recognition and legislative encouragement. It will be readily understood hat coal mining is referred to. The gold-seeker may, indeed, worship at the shrine of Cariboo; but it is at Nanaimo that commerce must kneel. Her coal stores will regulate commerce and distribute power on the North Pacific. Doubtless the development of these stores of untoid wealth and power has been slow and somewhat limited in the past; but that must alone be attributed to the absence of demand. As yet San Francisco has been her sole market, and there her coal is met by an unfriendly tax of \$1 25 per ten. With the consummation of Confederation, the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the consequent convergence here of the great steamship lines which will plough the surface of the Pacific like a field, all this will be changed. But, notwithstanding these unpropitious conditions and influences, Nanaimo productiveness has not been unfelt in colonial prosperity, as it is not undescernable in colonial exports. Nanaimo has been os modest in her demands apon public attention and legislative appropriation, that her real worth bes been in some danger of being overlooked. She has been doing her part so quietly and unosteutatiously that she has not, perhaps, attracted her tull share of attention. During the three years since Union Nanaimo has shipped 219,096 tons of coal, which represents a money value of close upon a million and a half. Thus Na-naimo may not unfairly be regarded as one of the most important, if, indeed, she may not be accounted the most imimportant, producing community in the the passengers for Poget Sound are Gov. united colony. Let us see how far her Saloman and staff. The California expeimportance has met with practical le- rienced a stiff norther on the passage up. gislative recognition, Calculating that class of taxation contributed in the form of customs duties at \$25 a head, a alone. \$15,000 a year towards the general revenue. In addition to this she has, during the three years subsequent to Union, contributed \$3000 under the head of Trades Licenses, to say nothing of the large sum paid more recently in the form of Road Taxes. Thus, then, Nanaimo has, at the very lowest calculation, contributed \$48,000 to the gene eral revenue of the colony during the three years succeeding Union. And what has she had in return? What has been her share of the general appropriation for local improvements? Not a stiver! There was a sum misspent last year in an abortive attempt at local improvement ; but that, we are inform.

towards the schoolmaster's salary, and land, interrupted for over a year, was rewhich cost more than it was worth to newed yesterday, the line being announced squeeze out of the Treasury-bag. While other less important and infinitely less productive communities have been in annual receipt of more or less liberal enabled to present to the readers of The constructions for their conductive communities have been in annual receipt of more or less liberal enabled to present to the readers of The appropriations for their roads, streets, bridges, schoolheuses, literary institutes, hospitals, fire departments, harborbuoys, and what not, modest, unassuming, but loyal and highly productive Nanaimo has been heartlessly left out in the cold-left sans streets, sans bridges, thunder and lightning came a strong wind, sans everything. Her large contributions towards the general revenue have been taken, and she has been most shamefully neglected in the annual distribution of that revenue. Nor can the pretence be set up that Nanaimo, unlike other communities, has not stood in need of such help; for it must be pa-tent to everyone who has visited the town that it has suffered very seriously from the want of such improvements and institutions as a fair share of the revenue would have secured to it. The history of Nanaimo presents a chapter of injustice in this respect which must be pressed upon the attention of the Executive, and for which speedy atonement must be made. We will not say that Nanaimo is the only community forming an instance of legislative neglect; ing that it presents by far the most notable and important instance.

UNFAIR.-In his leading article of yester day, our local contemporary, in that personal neeted with the Troupe. way peculiar to himself, asserts that both Dr. Carrall and Mr Walkem affirmed, in their place in the Legislative Council, that the people of British Columbia were unfit for elf-government. Both of these gentleme took the position that, in their judgment, the colony was not prepared, owing to the sparse and scattered character of its population, for Responsible Government, but that either of them pronounced the people unfit for such a form of government we beg emphatically to deny. Indeed, they carefully guarded against any such charge by explaining that, while they felt the country was not prepared to work out that system of government, they bore willing testimony to the in-telligence and high standard of individual qualification of the people of British Columbia for self-government. They only opposed it upon the ground that the communities were too small and scattered to work out at the time, and have regretted ever since, that these gentlemen should have got on what we conceive to be the wrong side of an important question; but we must protest against the unfair light in which it is sought to exhibit their conduct—especially as one of them happens to be absent from the country. As to whether or not Dr Carrall intends be ing a candidate for the representation of Cariboo at the next election we have not been informed; yet we greatly incline to the opinion that such is his intention. Our contemporary talks about having watched Mr lice Court there can hardly be room for di-Walkem's whole political career. Better a vergence of opinion. The very change of record.

Western Union Telegraph Company's office to be equally undeniable. His position on Yates street, passed through the instrument, along the wire leading to the battery (which is located in the yard), knocked off a piece of platinum from the standard and was not damaged, but portions of the wire appear as if they had been subjected for some time to the action of a hot fire. Upon opening the office yesterday morning, Mr. Carmichael detected a strong small of sulphur, as if the Evil One had whisked his tail around the room overnight. The hole in the ground was inspected by curious hundreds yesterday and an enterprising citizen pro-poses to buy it and travel through the country exhibiting it!

THE CALIFORNIA. - This propeller, Capt Hayes, arrived off the outer harbor from Portland at 6 o'clock last evening. The passengers for Victoria (nine in number) with the express and mails were transferred to Pilot boat No 1, Capt McCullough, and land-ed on Brodrick's wharf. The California then steamed away for Olympia and way ports, and will return here on fuesday next. Among

A GOOD IN-VEST-MENT.-Robert Middleton was arrested by the Police on a charge low estimate for present purposes, it will be found that Nanaimo has been A witness who had lost a vest was produced, contributing, under this decomination and although he 'thought,' and 'believed. and 'fancied,' the garment produced was his, he could'nt identify it positively; so Robert was liberated and departed from the Court room rejoicing.

LECTURE POSTPONED .- The lecture which Mr Murphy announced to deliver on Monday we hill expect not only an interesting but a highly inteflectual lecture.

the Gorge and on to the head of the Arm. ed, was money contributed by the Mt Cooke will sit in a common wash-tub;

nil, if we except a miserable pittance | Telegraphic commercion with the Main- Sympathies of the Rhenish Provinces.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING. - Lightning flashed and thunder rolled at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and continued with terrifying intensity for nearly an hour. After the which was succeeded by hail, and finally by

NETHERLANDS EXPLOSING PARTY. - The San Francisco papers note the arrival in that most too demonstrative loyalty of the Rhenish city of the Royal Netherlands Exploring reserve and landwebr when called out for party, who are cellecting specimens of Cali-journals published along the Rhine, from party, who are collecting specimens of Cali-fornia minerals, botany, birds, reptiles, in-sects, fossils, petrifacations, etc.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE, - Mesers R F Pickett & Co have taken the fireproof store adjoining the Bank of North America on the east, and will hold their first sale at an early date.
Mr Rem F Pickett will act as auctioneer.

H. M. S. GUNBOAT BOXER will be ready for active service in three weeks time. The repairs her machinery and boiler are undergoing at the Albion Foundry are of a very thorough character.

Wison's Circus has arrived at Portland, Oregon, and will reach here in about two weeks' time by the next trip of the Californ nia. There are 60 men and 60 horses con-

THE Chinese junk is now employed in toria for Brodrick & Co It brings 12 cords at a time and sails well.

o'clock yesterday morning for New West-minster. She carried 25 passengers and had state of health to sit like Wellington at an unusually heavy freight.

Due .- The brig Byzantium from Honolulu, and the bark Ocrsair from Coquimbo, are fully due here.

CHARTERED .- The Norwegian bark Alpha has been chartered at Portland to carry lumber to Callan.

LOADING on the 28th July, at London, the ship Lady Lampson and bark Prince of Wales for this port.

ONE week's later papers from London were

brought by the California. H. M. S. CHANTICLEER reached San Francisco on Thursday.

'Citizen' and DeCosmos.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST, - 1 agree with your correspondent to a certain extent

great deal watch his own! He who has name — and to such a name! — indicates watched that will have a truly interesting such a peculiar mentalism, while the man's whole history, in this colony at least, confirms it. That he has thrown away the LIGHTNING'S FREAK.—During the storm trump-card put into his hand by the indiscre-yesterday morning, the lightning entered the tion of the Polic Magistrate, would appear very forcibly of the bare-looted peasant boy who, mounted behind the King, took the loyal ovation of the people all to himself I fhis man so thrusts his individuality before thence into the ground, leaving a hole 11 the people as to completely conceal the inches deep and 4 wide. The instrument great principle involved. In so far as 'Citizen's' remarks bear upon this leature of the case, I must entirely concur with them. It was not because Mr. De Cosmos was arrested that popular indigation was aroused. Had the victim been any one else the result would not have been essentially different The individuality is lost sight of in the principle involved. I canno', however, go beyond that point

with your correspondent; nor will I ade it that the folies of the one atone for the judiscretions of the other. The newspaper articles alluded to may, doubtiess do take away any eclat which might otherwise have resulted to the author of them; but I can't believe that the intelligent part of the community will thereby be led to think less ill of Mr Pemberton's blunder. 'Citizen' asserts that Mr Pemberton is 'a gentleman,' leaving it to be inferred that the other is not. unhesitationly accept the assertion, although may, perhaps, decline the inference. But, n a case of this sort, it matters little to the public whether bo h or neither be gentlenen. They only discover in the affair an inringement of the liberty of the subject; with, perhaps, a dash at the freedom of the there are in it any conditions detrimental to the interests press, and I really believe that there are few of this colony, to exhibit their injustice and demand in this colony who will share in the doubt amendment. apparently entertained by 'Citizen' as to whether Mr Pemberton be right or wrong in the present instance. There can be no doubt that all right thicking persons condema the action of the Magistrate, however little they may sympathize with the subsequent conduct of Mr DeCosmos. oress Puralluo rivor

WITH respect to Mr Dickens' family it the Gorge materially opposing his programme has caused the postponement. We hope to hear the Murphy ere his departure and me has caused the postponement. We hope to hear Mr Murphy 'ere his departure, and the sons one is in the royal navy, and now from his scholastic and versatile acquirements stationed at Valparaiso. One in India and two sheep-farming in Australia, near Melbourge. The youngest of the sons is at college and the eldest is now conductor of All THE GOOSE RACE AND REGATTA .- The the Year Round. Of the daughters one is Goose Race is fixed for Monday next, through married to Charles Collins, brother of Wilkie Collins. She is the beroise of Millais? famous painting of the Black Bounswicker. The unmatried daughter, like Miss Thack-ceive Young Ladies for tuieray, is a nevel st of more than average tion at her Residence, Fort

The North German Correspondent, published at Berlin, in its issue of July 8th, says:
In a recent number of the Patt Mall Gazette we find the following astounding statement:

The Rhine Provinces are half French;
in Luxemburg—at least in the city of Luxemburg-all the aspirations of the inhabitants are for annexation to France.' We are curious to know whence our contem-poary derived this information, for it can hardly expect us to accept an assersion so wounding to the feelings of the Rhinish Prussians without something that looks like proof. The Pall Mail Gazette cannot be ignorant that many of the most uncompromising German patriots are natives of the Rhine Provinces, and we recollect well—for we witnessed it with our own eyes-the al-Dueseldorf to Coblentz, which daily meet our eyes, we look in vain for the faintest trace of French sympathy. If any part of Geramany is, more than another by its geographical position exposed to French influence it is the Grand Duchy of Baden; and yet any one at all acquainted with Germany knows t'at the overwhelming majority in that Duchy are derman to the heart's core. With regard to Luxemburg, we have the best authority for saying that the great mass of the inhabitants deprecate annexation of any kind, and merely wish to be let alone.

Napoleon as a Leader.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Metz. July 10th says :

There is a report that the Emperor is coming here to night. I may as well tell the readers of the Iribune once for all that the talk about Napoleon commanding his armies in person is mere bunkum, or as the French THE Chinese junk is now employed in would say, de la blague. His Majesty is bringing cord-wood from E-quimalt to Vic- strictly ordered by his doctors to abstain from mounting a horse. Only a month or so ago t a time and sails well.

The steamer Enterprise sailed at 10

The steamer Enterprise sailed at 10

Like the steamer Enterprise for Nor West. Waterloo, for twelve hours without ever getting out of the saddle ; or like Napoleon's own rival in the coming campaign-William of Prassia—from three in the morning till five in the afternoon? It is said that Eugenie has had a wonderfully light and strong carriage made for her husband's use; but, even if this be true, how is be to get across disches. or down sharp slopes in order to reach the points of the field from which a view of the fight may be best obtained? No, it is no secret in France, and the first bifficer you meet will laugh if you ask whether the Emperor is a good leader. 'He cannot ride now,' they say, 'and as for his abilities as a leader, demander a MacMahon.' This means that at Magenta, during the Italian campaign of '59, Napoleon rode in the wrong direction, and narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the Austrians, being only rescued by a brilliant charge of cavalry, headed by General McMahon.

> to know if it is bartlal to go in swimming during the summer. It depends upon how and when it is done whether it is burtful or beneficial. If you go in several times a day soon after eating, or when much fatigued, and stay in long, it will injure you. In order to have it prove beneficial, as well as pleasant the following rules should be observed ;-1. Never go into the water less than two

> t three. i smo 2. Never go into the water when feeling much exhausted. It will do no harm to go in when you are warm and perspiring, if you are not tired. 3. Never go into the water when you feel

> cold and chilly. 4. Never stay in long enough to make you feel chilly.

5. Swim and exercise vigorously while in he water. 6. Wipe dry before dressing. If the sun

shines, expose the body to its rays a short time before dressing.

7. As a rule do not go in more than once a day.—Herald of Health.

Lillooet District.

To the Electors of Clinton and Lillooet District egislative Council. A good many of you have urged m to seek the representation of the District. I offer my

I am in favor of Confederation, because it is the policy of the Home Government, irresistible, and it will end a system that means nothing but taxation.

The people who have voted pensions to public office for impertant services rendered to their country, have exhibited sure signs of common sense, justice and gratitude. Pensions to such public officers as ours would be evidence of extreme folly.

The chief duty of your representatives at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, will be to examine the contract we are about to make with Canada, and i

I am no orater. The majority of those who try to be eloquent are merely nonsensical; they forget that this is practical age, and that a grain of common sense is better than a ton of chaff, "I HAD BATHER SPEAK FIVE WORDS WITH MY UNDERSTANDING THAN TEN THOUSAND WORDS IN AN UNKNOWN TONGUE."

I value the friendship and goodfellowship that exist between myself and the majority of the men in the District; they will be pleased to hear that I shall not solicit one vote as a personal favor. Friendship and goodfellow ship should not presume to stand between you and your duty. Blect the best man. If you elect me I promise I shall make gentlemen ashamed of having voted pensions to themselves for duties not discharged. I have the honor to be a firstrate ploughman, and your

GEORGE A. KELLY.

THE VALLEY, Clinton, Aug 18,1870. au14 3wd&w*

MRS. HAYWARD (late of Angela College) respectfully informs her former patrons and friends that she will repeople themselves under the special head of Road Taxes. So far as the general revenue appropriations are concerned, Nanaimo's share has been will sit in a common wash-tub; The unmatried daughter, like Miss Thack-eray, is a novelist of more than average talent, her best known works being 'Aunt the propelling power remains to be shown. It will be an exciting scene.

Mi Cooke will sit in a common wash-tub; The unmatried daughter, like Miss Thack-eray, is a novelist of more than average talent, her best known works being 'Aunt Margaret's Trouble,' 'Mabei's Progress,' and Li will be an exciting scene.

Mi Cooke will sit in a common wash-tub; but how he is going to get through the shoot eray, is a novelist of more than average talent, her best known works being 'Aunt Margaret's Trouble,' 'Mabei's Progress,' and 'Veronica.'

Assisted Immigration.

OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION BOARD, Victoria, British Columbia 12th August, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that a scheme of Assisted Imnigration, on an extended scale, being completed by the ary of the Board, from persons Bona FIDE settled in the Colony who may be desirous of participating in the cheme, upon the following terms and conditions:

1. The applicant will be required to give security, or actually deposit the sum of Seventy-ave Dollars (\$75) to wards the Passage Money of each Adu't, and the sum of (\$37) towards the Passage Money of each Child, not exeeding Twelve Years of age, and not being a Child in arms, and a further sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) towards the Outfit of each Adult, or one-half that amount for each Child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, not being a child in arms.

e overnment will contribute the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50) towards the Passage Money of each Adult. and the sum of Twe \$ t owards the Pas sage Money of each Child under Twelve Years of age, ccepting only children in arms.

3. Applicants desirous of getting out whole Families. will deposit or find security for a sum proportionate to the above amounts for each Adult or Child in such

E4. The Outfit of each person will be subject to the ap proval, as to quantity and quality, of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor of British Columbia. 5. In cases where the abovementioned Outfit is not re

quired, the amount deposited on accourt of the same will be returned to the applicant so making the deposit. 6. The intending Emigrant will be required to report himself or herself at some Port of Embarkation in England to be hereafter notified.

7. Settlers desirous of obtaining Farm or Domestic Servants under this scheme, will be required to produce written characters of such Servants, which characters will be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, or other the Agent or Agents anpointed by the Governor in this behalf.

8. Such Farm or Domestic Servants will be required to sign an agreement, binding them to serve their Employers in the Colony for a term of years, at a stated yearly Salary.

9. Upon the arrival of the Emigrants in this Colony the Employer or Friends of the Emigrants will be require to take charge of them immediately, and notice beforehand will be given of the time the vessel is due.

10. Any Emigrant not so immediately taken away will be lodged and boarded at the expense of his or ! Employer or Friend.

11. Applicants will be required to fill up Forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Magistrate of the District, or from the Secretary of the Board in Victoria, from whom respectively any further information may be btained. By Order of the Board, B. W. PEARSE, Deputy Chairman

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Celumbia, Chairman.

B. W. Pearse, Assistant Surveyor General, Deputy Chairman, Hon, John Robson

William John Macdonald, E. q,



EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was re-commended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness to try your invaluable Balban of Anishad, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence, in recommending it to the million Most respectfully yours.

To Ms POWELL. W.LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NEILEY

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthmas
Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this
old established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent
and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the
Britise Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial esnits of its use, and he begs
to announce that he is w intioducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Meesra Millard & Beedy
Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain a supply

THE PRICE IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

Established 18242 Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16 Blackfriars
Road, London. Sold in botiles by all Chemists and
Patent Medicine Vendors, throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION - Observe that the "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, Lon ," are engraved on the Government stamp a fil ver the top of each bottle, without which

Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C, no1320tw

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

THE HOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider Enfield of .517 bore, and
for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Risfees of .456 bore, adopted by Her Mafees of .456 bore, adopted by Her Mafees of .456 bore, adopted by Her Mafees of .456 bore, adopted by Her Mais Cartridges with enlarged Base for
small bores, adopted by foreign gov.
ernments fer the converted Chasspot,
Berdan, Remington and ether Riffes;
ernments fer the converted Chasspot,
Berdan, Remington and ether Riffes;
The .45 Blard, the Spen,
eer, and American Henry Repeating
Riffes.

The .45 Blard Boxer are the cheap
est Cartridges known, carrying their
ownignition and being made entirely of metal, are water,
proof and imperishable in any climate
The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and fe

proof and imperishable in any climate

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and fe
the different systems of Breech leading Rifles can be ha
with or without the suitable Buliets and Machines for fin
ishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for revolving Pistels
card in Heal Mainsty's Navy

Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith sas Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers Pin-Cartridges for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12.m, 9.m, and 7m, bore

ond 7m, sore

Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers Double Waterproof and EP Caps, Patent Wire C ridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breeca and Muzzle Load rs, and every description of Sporting and Military AE-

ELEY BROTHERS. GRAY,S CIN ROAD, LONDON, *66m2am WHOLESALE ONLY:

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED WITHDRAWS from the management of the ALBION IRON WORKS from this date.

J. KRIMLER. from this date.
Victoria, July 30th, 18

By Glectric Telegnaph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

CHICAGO, Aug 22-The Chicago Even Post has a special from New York say private telegrame state that King Williamd all his Staff together with Gen She dan were surprised and captured yester by a party of French cavalry specially sailed for that purpose. The authority this is doubtful

NEW YORK, Aug 22-M Gaillardet's patch to the Dourier des Etats Unis says, I with difficulty I can obtain private infort tion of the situation near Metz. Baza still insists on the necessity of silence. In cable dispatches from Bazaine he

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nald, Es q, au14 2mdkw



RY CURE OF A COUGH TY'S GUNBOAT "NETLEY,"
WICK, N.E. COAST OF SCOTLAN
September 7th. 1

most distressing cough, which caused ights and restless days, I was re-ordship the Earl of Caithness to try sam of Anisem, and I can assure ose I found immediate relief, even uspend my various duties; and the upletely cured me, therefore I have ce, in recommending it to the million t respectfully yours, espectfully yours,
W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NEILEY

BALSAM OF ANISEED,

nfluenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthmand for all affections of the Lungs, this de remedy will be found invaluable. d increased demand for this excell d increased demand for this excellent ation, which has followed its intro-ilia, New Zealand and nearly all the as induced the Proprietor to still fur-neficial esnits of its use, and he begs he is w intioducing its sale into Vic-as appointed Mesers Millard & Beedy through whom Chemists and Store-a supply

THIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES. Established 1824

by THOMAS POWELL, 16 Blackfriars
n. Sold in botiles by all Chemists and
the Vendors, throughout the World.

AMMUNITION

e Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and 's, and other Pocket Revolvers or Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12.m, 9.m,

d Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and Rifles and Revolvers roof and EP Caps, Patent Wire O rt Waddings for Breeca and Muzzle Load scription of Sporting and Military Ax-

Y BROTHERS.

CIN ROAD, LONDON, WHOLESALE ONLY:

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Victoria to the Empress Eugenie relating to mediation, dated 13th, is published. She regrets her inability to interfere and intimates that it is an affair for the Cabinet to take up to the from France announces that Momi-

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cupied Mosteres. PLYMOUTH, Aug 22, 12 m-A French corvette has just captured a Prussian bark off this port. Many persons witnessed the af-fair from the shore.

Paris, Aug 23—Prussia seems to provoke

a war unworthy the two nations. She has inundated the country with spies. We have been compelled as a measure of safety to expel suspicious Germans at the risk of injuring some innocent persons. In Aleace and Lorraine the necessities of the Prussians and the demands of exorbitant commissaries J have exasperated the unhappy people who, plundered, abused and harassed, have inaugurated a guerilla war against the invaders. Moveover, King William has launched a proclamation declaring every individual belonging to the French army or those in open hostility to the Prussians, shall be shot. A rising of the people en masse will bring a day of retribution for all these insults and injuries.

as being too severely crippled to assume the offensive, and it is given out on high authority that Bazaine was reen orced from Chalons

Prince. The Prussian army would then be the Crown Prince and the reserves.

Basaine professes to be master of the

situation.
Herbert Bismarck, one of the sons of the Prussian Prime Minister, has been wounded in the foot and his brother William had his

horse killed under him.

London, Aug 23—It is reported that the armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Federick Charles have formed a junction to

the westward of Metz.

Antwerp, Aug 23—The war has para-

ysed business here. No failures have been announced, nor are any anticipated. Here and everywhere the only hope of the resumption of commercial activity is based upon a speedy triumph of the Prussians.

It is almost certain that an intervention of the Great Powers of Europe in the Franco-Prussian question will take place within a

PARIS, Aug 23-The journals continue to arge a levy en masse to exterminate the in-

Vaders,
French gunboats now operating on the Rhine have been recalled to the Siene.
The Opinion Nationale, under the caption of 'Keep Cool,' predicts the defeat of the

The Emperor's beadquarters are now at Rheims. McMahon is at Zernoille,

The Post is authorised to deny authori-

tatively a letter published yesterday and said to have been written by Queen Victoria to the Empress.

The prize promised by the Prussian Government for the capture of the first French gun, has been awarded to a sargeant of the

fifth rifles.

A fetter from Baden says the French peasants ate so fanatical as to poison wells in

Alsace. A correspondent of the Daily News says several villages in the neighborhood of Metz where the battles of the past ten days have occurred, have been nearly destroyed.

London, Aug 23—The Prussian frigate Berths, 28 guns, has been captured by the

Advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are trying to surround Bezaine and prevent reinforcements from reaching

him from Paris.
London, Aug 22—The Baily News copies with approval the Economist's article con-cerning the Queen's perpetual absence from the seat of Government, even in a crisis like the present. The News further urges that Premier Gladstone, instead of vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at at once regent with power to perform duties which she so persistently deserts though so enormously

paid to perform.

Paris, Aug 22—The Journal Official contradicts the report of the Emperor's illness, and says he will commend the Imperial

The contest leated from noon till nine at night.

Paris, Aug 22—The Journal Official says the Ministry has received no dispatches from the army on the Rhine for two days on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication. It thinks the plans of Bazaine have not yet succeeded.

Brein, August 22—A letter from Queen

Resident the Resident says the dispatch purporting to have been received here by a French firm, stating that King William with his Staff and Gen Sheridan were captured by the French, is said to have been get up for purposes of speculation. No confidence is felt in the report by any one.

vier (?) is attacked with brain fever and his

life despaired of. A special from London of the 22d says the dispatches received from Paris state that an

The report that the Crown Prince of Prus sia was attacking Chalons is contradicted. and it is believed that he is on his way to

PARIS, Aug 22—Lieut Lamberte reports that Bazaine has succeeded in reaching the railway from Messerves to Montedy and had

The Orown Prince with 150.000 men apparently intends to march on Paris by the Valley of Aube.

McMahon's headquarters are at St Dezier.
The French camp at Chalone is broken up and the troops distributed along the line.
Berlin dispatches to day say Bazaice is disposed under the guns of Metz. McMahon is moving to support Bazaine at the proper moment.

The Prussians have surrounded Verdun,

Paris.eyad wozuchal New York, Aug 22-A special Paris dispatch to-day says the pretended victory of the Prussians at Thionville on the 18th finds little credence there. Nothwithstanding the dispatch of King William, it is believed all is going well with the French army. From good authority it is believed the battles which concluded on Thursday only resulted in giving the Prussians command of roads to Verdun, which diverge at Travelotte. Communication by the north with Thionville re-

mains open. Early on Saturday morning the main body of Bazaine's command succeeded in effecting its withdrawal from Metz by the gate of Thionville. At last accounts Bazaine was reported to be at Spinscouri, near Moutedy. It is presumed his intention was to effect a junction with McMahon.

of retribution for all these insults and injuries.

NEW York, Aug 23—Private cable dispatches dated London, 23rd, 12 M, say, Special Paris dispatches say that the armies of the William and Steinmetz are reported.

Eng William and Steinmetz are reported. ity that Bazaine was reen orced from Chalens on Sunday for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory, when he will march on the army of the Crown Prince and the reserves. the Crown Prince and the reserves.

A report has reached London of a French rictory, Another special from Paris says Bazaine pelled to make a long and perilous detour, ly openeither to retreat or to receive reinforcements.

The appaling Prussian losses have sent a
hitlir of herror throughout Germany and rewas at Metz. He has communication entire-ly openeither to retreat or to receive re-were laid open. This is a key to continued

Prussians' position is perilous, their army is cut in two with the connected French army between them. Unless the Crown Prince cuts his way through soon he is perhaps lost,

but if the press telegrams are true that he is marching on Paris he is safe.

New York, Aug 24—A special to the Courier des Etats, dated Paris 22d, says preparations are being made for a combat along the line. By general consent the issue of the campaign will be decided under our

London, August 23-A Paris corresponden telegraphs that Bazaine has succeeded in cutting the enemy's lines and is retreating upon Montmed, by way of n Etain and Longvy.

It is reported the Orown Prince of Prussia has withdrawn his army from its advance on

Paris and gone to support the Prussian army west of Metz, whose position is seriously threatened with a formidable attack from Bazaine, who is reported to have been reinforced

zaine, who is reported to have been reinferced by McMahon.

Naw York, Aug 23—A special from Longdon says that private advices assert that the Chalons army has gone in the direction of Thionville in a desperate effect to effect a junction with Bazaine. Escaping the Crown Priace and part of the main German army, to the north of Verdun, McMahon was driven to choose between leaving the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince, or by holding it to sacrifice Bazaine's army.

Paris, Aug 23—The journals of to-day say the dispatch received here from Bazaine declares his intention of remaining near Metz without fighting. He admits his communica-

without fighting. He admits his communications were at one time cut off, but asserts

that they are now secure.

A decree officially promulgated declares the cities of Noyon and Caon in a state of siege.

The Constitutionel, by official authority, contradicts in positive terms the London Times' report that the Empress Eugenie has sued for

nediation.

Details of the battle of the 18th are still vanting, even at Berlin. The German dis-

patches to-day are meagre.

Berlin, Aug 23—A special says the German forces in France have undergone a partial reorganization, and being reinforced and redistributed will go into battle in the following order: The first army under Stenmitz, composed of the 1st, 7th, 8th and 9th Prussian army corps, amounting to 100,000 infantry and 28,000 cavalry; the second army under Prince Charles, composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th and 12th corps, the Prussian Royal Guard, Saxon corps and divisions of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This is the strongest of their armies. In contains 48 regiments in batallions, 4 regiments of artillery and 34 regiments cavalry, aggregating 220,000 men and 2000 guns. The third army, commanded by the Grown Prince, is fermed of two Bavarian army corps, under Gens. Tannn and Herman, one mixed corps of Baden and Wurtemburg troops, commanded by Von Warden; also, the 6th and 11th army corps. The grand total of the German forces in France is 52e,000, divided into 16 army corps.

ded into 16 army corps.

Berlin, Aug 23—Up to this time 300.000 landwher have entered Alsace and Lorraine to invest and occupy places in the rear and relieve the regular soldiers from these duties as lieve the regular soldiers from these duties as the second soldiers. ney may join their own regiments in front.

Orders have been issued to disband the vetran reserves called out at the commencement

f the war. London, Aug 23—It is certain that a pro-London, Aug 23—1t is certain that be great ject has been brought forward by the great Powers, having for its object the preservation of France from dismemberment.

The French government has been assured

that Italy has no intention of attacking Rome.
The Papal troops have been withdrawn from
Campagna te defend the city:
The Bavarian government has forbidden the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility in

PARIS, August 23-Midnight-La Presse great number of troops. Bazaine has not yet abandoned his strong position near Metz. McMahon moved North, and France is saved by way of Rheims, Messieres, and Montmedy. He has reached a position where he can enter upon the decisive

struggle.'
La Publique says that full information of the good news from the army was received

New York, Aug 23-The World's cable dispatch says all news from Paris to day confirms the statement that Bazaine has suc seeded in withdrawing the bulk of his army from Metz. It seems still uncertain whether he is moving to St Avold to join McMahon, or waiting co-operation of mcMahon. In the former case he is supposed to intend falling in force on the Crown Prince, and in the latter to attack Steinmitz and Fredrick Charles at Metz. Creditable authority assures me that Steinmitz and Fredrick Charles lost over 100 000 men, leaving no more than 150 000 to hold the line from the frontier to Metz. The feeling at Berlin is one of under niable horror and depression; war threatens to last and already the flower of North Ger-many is demanded, railways are taken up with the wounded so as to delay the movements of reinforcements, boat service is or-ganized on the Rhine and three steamers are already converted into national hospitals. Detailed accounts of the conflict at Gravelotte have been received; battle field said to be a

dreadful scene of carnage and the country strewn with dead and wounded.

CHICAGO, Aug 24—The Tribune's New York special says private and special telegrams are now comflicting, but the general tone indicates a better feeling in France, though up to the present hour no account has been received by any paper here of a French victory. The report of Napoleon's suicide from dispair is wholly without foundation. The situation so far as it can be learned or conjectured appears more favora-ble to France. The Prussian losses for the past fortnight are reported to have been dreadful; over two hundred thousand have been killed and wounded since the Saar-bruken affiair. There is no truth in the re-port that a mob in Paris demanded the ab-regard the news as not discouraging, and are port that a mob in Paris demanded the about regard the news as not discation of the Emperor. Private advices say that the Prussians expected to be in Paris in two weeks, that they have put forth all their strength and are nearly exhausted, and the feeling about entering the army is no longer enthusiastic. There is a Good to choice \$1.55 to \$1.72—all for milarmy is no longer enthusiastic. There is a

By Glectric Gelegiant. cruits are only to be obtained from among and that of the King and effected a junction armistice, if needed, for four weeks. Bismarck the country people and working men, nearly at Verdun with Bazaine's left wing. The

armistice, if needed, for four weeks. Bismarck is stated to have utged upon the King never to make peace without the session of Alsace and Lorraine, which French declare they will never give up.

London, Aug 24—A special intimates that England, with Denmark Austria and Ruseia, will in a few days offer mediation and that the United States will be requested to join them in the matter, as that country can have no motive but humanity. President Grant, it is reported, has been besought again to prepare a letter to each of the bellingerents.

Paris dispatches declare that neither the army nor people of France will accept of mediation.

CHICAGO, Ang 24—The Times' special says private dispatches state that there is giest mourning in Berlin at the terrible losses of the Prussian army corps of Stein-metz which is almost annihilated. It contained the flower of the Prussian youth, and there is hardly a family in Berlin that has not lost a member during the battles of last

A Pruseian dispatch states that there will

be no fighting for two weeks.

French dispatches state that Bazaine and McMahon having made a junction, an attack on the Pruscians will be made within the next 48 hours; that the Prussians are only anxions to postpone the fighting to fill up their depleted ranks.

Paris, Aug 24—Upwards of 1000 millions

have been subscribed for the loan of 750 millions. Funds have gone up.

New York, Aug 24—It is reported that

Bazaine is still at Metz.

McMahon is still at Chalons and has not gone to reinforce Bazaine. The French themselves assert that the Prussians invest

Metz in strong force.

Situations are not materially changed since Saturday, except that the Crown Prince has halted at St Dizier for the purpose of reinforcing he Prussian centre and

Paris telegrams state that the Prussians have cut off communication between Thion-ville, Montmedy and Metz. McMahon and Bazaine are in daily communication. No mediation is likely to succeed, except

Napoleon takes the initiative.

A special to the Courier des Etats Unis, dated Paris, 23d, says Bazame telegraphs that he tried to get away from Metz and could not, and that the Prussians tried to cut off his communications and failed, He

calle it a drawn game.

Sr. Peressume, Aug 24—The Journal denies that Russia is committed to prevent the dismemberment of France.

London, Aug 24—Private advices from Paris on the 22nd, say Chalons correspond-ents assert that the Crown Prince is near St Dizier, going towards Paris with 150 000 meu. It is uncertain whether he can go farther without fighting.

Later—A letter from Paris contains the very latest from the seat of war. Metz is

very latest from the seat of war, Pietz is entirely isolated; the Prussians are in strong force to the west of that town. Gen Fallley, who was chief in command at Chalons, is still there, but is superseded. McMabon is strongly posted on the plains before Chalons, with heavy detatchments at St Mene-hovld, Verdun and Rheims; 175 000 men,

well supplied, are under his command.

Brussels, Aug 24—A cable dispatch to the Sun says the Prussians are everywhere and are marching at every place. Bazaine is not at Verdun, he is shut up in the Prussian net between Grandway, the river Ame and the road from Metz to Etain. McMahon left Chalons, after burning the camp, for Rheims, There he left the Emperer and part of his troops and went in a northeast direction. We cannot ascertain if it is a movement or reconnoisance. Gen Le'Brun assumes command of ment:— We are now at liberty to state the fact that McMahon has joined Bazaine with a fact that McMahon has joined Bazaine with a strength of Germany has been oversestimated. We hear of \$0.000 Prussians in

the Crown Prince's army alone, when his whole active force is less than 50,000 strong. LONDON, Aug 24—There is a new current of feeling in England. The belief that France tends to a republic and that Bismarck wants to annex Alsace and Loraine to Germany mak-s large classes of Englishmen favor France. The absence of the Queen, too, is attributed to her Prussian sympathy and is

attributed to her Prussian sympathy and is arousing feeling at London.

The World's special says we have a story of a conflict nine miles from Metz on Monday with the advantage for the French, but cannot vouch for it. The military opinion here is that McMahon and the Crown Prince are moving as a stable light. ing on parallel lines and mancenvering for position, and that Bazaine is is communication with McMahon and manceuvering to combine with him in any attack on the Crown Prince. A dispatch from Rome announces the general movement of the Italian trooops to the pentificial frontier, under Gen Casaleurs. It is the belief that Victor Emanuel is unable to control the feeling in Italy for the possession

of Rome.

California.

Sucker Flat, Aug 23—The SC H Mining Company of this place will fire 1200 kegs of black blasting powder, weighing 30,000 lbs, by electricity, at 9 a m on Thursday.

San Francisco, Aug 23—All are satisfied that the Mercantile Library Lettery will not be drawn on the day first amounced. A pest-ponement for 30 days will probably be adversised in a day or two.

tised in a day or two.

German and French parties are discussing the war news with increased bitterness, and a more excited feeling is manifested than at any previous time.

It being understood that Mr Seward is much fatigued his friends have decided to discourage

any evation.

It is understood that Gen Sherman will par-It is understood that Gen Sherman will participate with the Galifornia pioneers in celebrating the admission of California into the Union, he having written to that effect.

Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, proposes visiting California and will be received by the San Francisco Yacht Club.

The French are celebrating their rumored visitating with great enthusiasms, they are apprenticable with great enthusiasms, they are apprenticables.

Barley—Good \$1 05. Oats-Light to good \$1 12 to \$1 25: Potatoes-Remain at \$1@1 15,

Hay—About a dozen cargoes Mendecine changed hands to-day at \$9@12 per ton.

Eggs About 100 dozen Oregon arrived by the last steamer on Saturday. Quotable at 35@371 per doz—dull at that.

No change in Eastern or European quotae

No change in Eastern or European quotactions.

NAPA, August 22—Saturday afternoon a boy named Davis shot and instantly killed a half breed woman named Morley, in Bernsin Valley. The woman was sitting in a room a sewing and the ball passed through her bead and lodged in the wall. No cause amigned or the deed. The boy was arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 23—In answer to be dispatch from this city, a members of the Corps Legislatif telegraphs from Paris: No volunteers wanted — have men enough to drive the Prussians off French coll.

There is general diseatisfaction with the tax payers ticket. The Republicans will probably make up a full ticket with a view of compromising and getting one good ticket out of the two.

Bill Desire, of Sacramento, who was shet and stabbed through the bladder in a fight, with Chas Millson three weeks ago, has so far recovered as to be out of danger.

Gen F Hooker, of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, is now on the way here and will endeavor to reduce the freight charges on the Pacific Railroad.

The California Labor Exchange reopered

at 809 Montgomery atreet to-day. Parties desiring laborers are requested to send discretions by what route they can go cheapest and coat of the same, rad of wal and to are.
The steamship Idaho arrived this evening rom Esquimalt.

from Esquimalt:

Postmaster Stone advertises that from this of date internal revenue stamps will be furnished at the postoffice in any quantities.

Tron street lamp letter-boxes will be set a by the Postoffice Department in this city in a

a few days,
San Francisco, Aug 23—Arrived—Brig
Tanner, Scabeck.
Flour—Superfine \$4 75, \$5@5 12. Extra \$5 87@6. Wheat—From \$1 62 to \$1 70,001 Viberus Barley-Coast \$1 05, choice old brewing

81 27. Oats-Range from \$1 10 to \$1 46, 97491 11 Hay-Clover \$11 50, common \$9 50, fair

Hay—Clover \$11 50, common \$9 50, fair 18 \$11 50, good \$12 50.

The produce market is; generally dull, with few transactions of any description.

San Francisco, August 24—Flour—Oregon from old wheat \$4 75@4 871; for superfine \$5 871. @6 121; for extra Call brands \$4 621/2 @4 871/4; for superfine \$5 75@5 871.

Wheat—Four full cargoes shipped during 1 the week and twelve vessels now loading of engaged to load and exporters offer only \$1 65@1 67 for good and prime. Sales 200 sks choice shipping \$1 70 and 1100 sks good at 1 622.

Barley—6000 sks new feed \$1 10.

Barley-6000 sks new feed \$1 10. Oats remain dull at \$1 25. 2014 10 shits Arrived—Ship Feather with Newcastle

coal, brig Kenla from Cose bay. o radi-os. Cleared—Barkentine Webfoot, Astoria, Cleared—Barkentine Webtoot, Asteria, Schr Mary A Reed, Victoria.

ORO ILLE, Aug 23—C Olson, confined in jall for killing Logan, was lynched by a mob of about 50 men last night. They surrounded the Court House, overpowered the jailor and made their way to Olson's cell. What transpired there none dare reveal. The floor of the cell was covered with blood and some large stones were found in it. They took their miserable victim—wounded and bleeding and begging for mercy, and whose pitful cries were heard by many citizens residing near—from the Court House to a decrick at the depot and there hanged him. The appearance of the body shows that he must, pearance of the body shows that be much have been dead before being hung. In the merning all was quiet. The body has been cut down and is at the office of J Dick, wait-

SAN DONINGO, Aug 24—Gold dust is been ing brought daily from the Lower Californian placer mines. The district extends over a ing inquest.

placer mines. The district extends over a long strip of the mesa land and all the foot; hills adjoining San Rafael. About \$2000 in gold dust reached here last week.

San Francisco Aug 24—The twenty Chinamen taken from here as a blind, as is alleged, by the pirate Forward, came back by the Constitution from Maxilan. They wished to remain in Mexico and work, but the plans was decided against by the natives, who as an arm. was decided against by the natives, who care 25 cents a day and are afraid of chean labor. Capt Jones, of the Forward, having been released by the Mexican authorities, has also arrived here.

The German citizens of Elko held a jubile last night. The Managers of the Mercantile Library Association will to-morrow postpone the concert until Oo: 31st. All tickets unsold on Oo: 29th will be destroyed and only these sold up to that date will be drawn. The full amount of the prizes is in bank and nearly enough additional to pay the mannegers' (see and clear the Association from debt.

Arrived-Ship David Crocket, 190 days from New York.

from New York.

Mr Jackson of Monterey, was the victim of a nearly fatal accident at the Russ House. While attempting to bathe his foot in a stactionary washbasin, the chair on which he stood slipped and his leg was driven through to the knee. Dreaking a tumbler in his fall, and driving the fragments into the leg. Upon extricating the leg he found that two are teries were severed. He succeeded in ringing for assistance and then fainted from loss of blood and fell to the floor. blood and fell to the floor, bear ; sootynes

time, constitute and and distriction consti demiores Eastern States ed rol eet

Washington, Aug 22—The President's neutrality proclamation was issued to day. New York, Aug 23—A pool has been formed in the gold room. It is understood they have bought several millions abroad, Their capital if fifteen millions, which it is expected will be taken with a view of sending prices up. Heavy exports to Europe is an assistance, as is a demand from the West fer currency to move the crops.

Price closed at 162 -- market inactive, Veils

San Juan Island ed Isom a ENGLISH CAMP, Aug 24—Brigadier General Canby and staff visited this place to day and was received with the usual guard of honor. After looking at the men's quarters and the different parts of the camp, he let for the

American garrison, at each rount January ob'v ebure with a w tant as themenua ineated should form part of the scheme

CAUTION - Observe that the S POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, raved on the Government stamp p of each bottle, without which ents, MILLARD & BEEDY, Wharfall Street, Victoria, B. C. no1820tw

BOXEB CARTRIDGES
er Enfield of .577 bore, and
denry, and Martini-Henry Ris
50 bore, adopted by Her Mafar Department, also of .500
Military Rifles
RPROOF Central-Fire Metal.
idges with enlarged Base for
res, adopted by foreign gov,
s for the converted. Chassepot,
Remington and ether Rifles;
tridges for Ballard, the Spen.
American Henry Repeating

SLEY BOXER' are the cheap.
Iridges known, carrying their
being made entirely of metal, are waterhable in any climate maple in any climate idge cases (empty) of all sizes, and fo ems of Breech loading Bifles can be ha he suitable Buliets and Machines for fin

ges IDGES of ·450 bore for revolving Pistels

he Weekly British Galonist

Wednesday, August 31, 1870. Free Homesteads, The subject of Free Homesteads is coow in these columns. Yet it is not perhaps generally known and re-membered, as it ought to be, that a tolerably liberal Homestead Law exists in this colony, that is to say a law which protects the homestead from seizure, or say other process, for debt. The law, as it stands, exempts realstate to the value of \$2500 and persound property to the value of \$150. We ston to remark that while there id appear to be no objection to the applied to real estate, that apnadequate to meet the purpose for which a Homestead Law is intended. of what avail will it be to preserve the family of misfortune the land and even the old roof-tree if you permit the officers of the law to harry the nest within and leave the little fledglings cold and nated, destitute of such things as are essential to render life endurable—posessible? Such a Homestead Law would suble? Such a Homestead Law would be little better than a mockery and a cheat. It will not be necessary to say that in this country \$150 would scarce. ly cover the family beds. It would assuredly leave nothing to "keep the wolf from the door ; comuch less would it leave the family in a fair position to cessfully against mistortune? bo In Chie respect, therefore, the Homestead Law of British Columbia needs to be amended so as to present a schedule of exempted personal property comprising all those things essential to life and renewed effort. But what we propose particularly to deal with in the present article is the importance of placing a free homestead within the reach of every bond fide settler. The great value, the only value of the agricultural being devoted to their only legitimate use—that of supplying food for man and beast. Hence it may be regarded as one of the primary duties of our Government to promote the early settlement of the agricultural lands of the Colony. It was seen by an abstract of the last quarters imports just published that the Colony is still being impoverished at the rate of very nearly half a million dollars a year, paid to the foreign producer for those articles which we ought to have supplied by our own prople. For the single article of flour we are still sending \$100,000 a year out of the colony! In order to obtain of the colonyalvolo order to obtain ttlers we must offer inducements equalberal with those presented by other to impact permanency and a condition of assured wellbeing to our settlers, we must extend to them as substantial prolection against misfortune as is enjoyed in other countries. A free homestead given and secured against all reverses to each and every bond fide settler is, then our true policy. Not only should this policy be adopted, but the fact should be preclaimed from the houseshould be preclaimed from the house-tops of the United States, England and Germany A word about this free homestead question in its more direct bearing upon the initial lumigration acheme new being inaugurated: It would greatly help that scheme if those colony thereunder could be assured that at the expiration of their term of ser-vice with those who may co-operate with the Government in bringing them, out, every head of a family, or every male of fall age, would be entitled to receive in fee simple a free homestead. Such an arrangement would not only operate as a material inducement for the more desirable class to come, but it would, at the same time, act as an equally ma-terial inducement to our settlers to come forward and avail themselves of the provisions of the scheme new before the provisions of the scheme new before the public. The addition of such a con-dition would not only help to secure the more desirable class, but it would form the element before purposers. services; and itowould, at the same time, constitute an additional guarantee for the init and faithful perfermance of their engagements to those upon whose application they might come out. The homested would, in fact, be a "fre-The homesteed would, in fact, be a fre-ward of merit before their eyes during the term of engagement, while it would be an additional assurance that they would become permanent settlers in the colony, at whose expense they had come out. Under these cir-cumstances their term of service might a most be regarded in the light of an apprenticeship, during which they would brooks accustomed to "the ways of the country," and, consequently, better fitted to do anccessfully for themselves. It would appear to be of the very greatest importance that some such ar-

rangement as that we have orudely de-

ineated should form part of the scheme

under which the farmers are now in-vited to make application for agricul-tural laborers; and we would earnestly urge the immediate consideration of these views and suggestions upon the attention of the Executive.

A PLENTIFUL CROP.-On Douglas street. from Courtenay to Broughton, there is a agant lot in which flourish a crop of thistles, in every stage of growth-from the tender plant, innocent of pricks or bude, to armed cap-a-pic like a grenadier. Net a stope's throw from where these plants are flourishing like a green bay tree, the Cor-poration workmen are employed in grading Douglas atreet, and we put it to Councillor is force, arm him with a spade and a match-ox and bid him cut and burn until every nistle in the lot be destroyed? One hour's rork would do the job and much mischief

STREET IMPROVEMENTS .- The Corporation orkmen are busily engaged in raising the liberality; etherwise it must be known as a season out no reason to bed and as

DE STATE lectured for the last time last vening to a delighted audience. His subject was Love, Courtship and Marriage, and the way he walked into the faffections of designing mamas and asplring misses was setonishing to hear. During his stay here Dr Simms has delivered a full course of leatures and prepared many charts of persons whose peculiarities have been correctly noted. He leaves many friends behind him, who will be glad to know that his visit here has

GOLDSTREAM QUARTZ. - Ensign & Co comnced on Monday morning to drive their tunnel into the hill below the Parmeter partz ledge with the view of striking the lead about 100 feet below the surface. The rock is mostly hard slate and requires blasteing to dislodge. The company are pushing the work rapidly, and expect in a few weeks

NEW AUCTION FIRM .- Mesers Millard & Beedy, having embarked in the auction business, publish their card to-day. Their first cale—a fine line of general merchandise—is announced for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, foot of Yales street. Mr Charles T Millard will act as auctioneer.

STEAMER DEPARTURES .- The Enterprise or New Westminster, the Douglas and Grappler for Nanaimo, the Emma for Burrard Inlet, the Eliza Anderson and Atida for Paget Sound, sailed yesterday. Quite a

FORWARDED. A large freight for the upper country was forwarded yesterday per Enterprise. Buyers for the mines, generally. manifest more confidence than in forvinter consumption.

RENOVATION .- Christ Church-or rather the edifice in which the congregation of Christ Church worship—is being newly plastered and otherwise improved. The exterior has long sadly needed an overhauling:

OUR PARIS LETTER - Elsewhere will be found an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent. Let us cherish the hope that the possible presence in Paris of the Prussian army will not in any way interfere with the free pursuit of his avocation, out that he may be permitted to continue his inter-esting account of the progress of the great

FULL RIGGED SHIP There is on view at the Adelphi Salson a full-rigged ship—the most complete work of the kind we have ever seen. It is the handiwork of a sick person, and will shortly be raffled for his benefit.

FINED. - Charles Selleck, who pleaded quilty to selling liquor to an Indian, was prison for three months.

OREGON CONFERENCE .- The Methodist Conference of Oregon will be held in a few days, and Rev A Russ, of this city, left yes-terday to attend the meeting.

PETER of the Adelphi has built a drain t ead the stagnant water from the corner into the boxdrain on Yates street, and has repaired the cross walks—all at his own ex-pense and with his own hands. Industry must thrive rade sail tadt booters o

NAVAL -Commander W H Annesley formerly of the Cameleon, has been appointed to the Ganges, vice Wilson, whose term of service has expired.

H.M.S. SCYLLA, Capt Herbert, left ber moorings at Esquimalt yesterday for a cruise and last evening anchored at the mouth of JORDAN RIVER. Two parties of prospec-

tors passed over the Leach river trail yesterday, bound for Jordan River.

THE California was advertised to sail from Portland for Victoria on Saturday last at 6 cal Oats-Ligario good \$1 12 to \$1 25.mq

THERE was no meeting of the City Council | nat last evening.

THE CORSAIR is momentarily expected to rrive from Coquimbo.

AT QUARTERS. - H M S Scylla beat to quarters last night at 9% lo'clock, which oc-

THE Idaho reached San Francisco last

o mbnoLetter frem Paris.

EQUIAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COLONIST Paris, July 23, 1870.

Although such symptoms of the war fever as cries, cheers and singing, have somewhat subsided, the enthusiasm is not the less profound to go to Berlin Feelings are less piratic. It is now the time for work. Nearly all the phials of wrath have been poured out on the Prussians—above all on Bismarck, who is the incarnation of evit. As for the King he is viewed as a 'duffer.' The history of the Brandenbourg has been ransacked, and the choicest morse villainy and cupidity exposed. Villi-fication, like everything else is fair in war. In view of the near exhaustion of this kind of writing, some journals are working up the occasion in the form of menaces. In this, the vein will prove nexhaustible.

We have reached the God of Battle tage. As Mr. Puff. in the Tragedy Rehearsed says, in great emergencies there is nothing like a prayer, so both com-batants have set the clergy to work. By and by a Treaty, in the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, which will be as valuable as all treaties are — represented in worth as the paper—which Frederick the Great estimated such documents to be. If France has been ndisy in her demonstrations, Germany has been proportinately grave. Bravery and patriotism are equal on both sides—each appeals to have the other 'remember the days of old,' and realist anything but 'sunny Menories.'

France is compartively calm at ease, ecause her army is concentrated on her froniers. It is not too much to suppose that the oldiers are not very versed in the cause of the war. They, like the entire nation, are impriswith the one dominate idea, that they ossess the charter to chastise Prussia. The chitical aspect of the question has advanced. The Emperor, beyond doubt, has strongly caldlated on the disatisfaction of several of the Confederated States, above all, on the believed anti-Prussian feeling of Southern Germany. a they have all rallied to the flag of the onflict exists. It becomes thus a very seriou natter to dictate terms to sixty millions of nited people, who may, as the drama develop tself, attract the ten millions of Austrian Ger nans. Now that Germany in its desire for unity ooks upon Prussia as the model autleus; but t is profoundly animated with the necessity for union, and since one cannot have what one ikes, it is essential to love what one has. Hence the struggle, as the Paris press perceives, a between the races of people.

On the other hand, as was said in King Wil-liam's addresses to the Reivinstag, he labors un-der a great error in narrowing the quarrel down o one between Napoleon and his Government. Except the extreme opposition, whose heart is not on the light, France is with the Emperor—he is the standard bearer of the national honor, he represents the popular will, and will be supported while France can command a man or a franc. Thus placed, the prospects of a sharp, shot and decisive war are not bright. Each people fights for its own existence. Naturally the matter of a lies is being discussed as the other powers will be drawn. cussed as the other powers will be drawn signal the extent of the conflagration, if Denmark supported by France does not take the lead, and which would be a serious coalition for Prasts.

It is useless guessing the plan of the campaign. This matter may be left for the present to the Chamber strategists. Opinion, how-

ever, is nearly agreed, that owing to the un-preparedness of Prussia, France will certailly reap fresh laurels. The Rhine were mein greenly dwells'—and which in the course of ages has received in its blue bosom whore bodies of warriors than there are now inhabitants on its banks, is destined to witness new ranks of slaughter. When the massacre will commence it is also uncertain. Both sides are at present occupied in the work of concentrating troops. To provide for the daily wants of over 300,000 men is a task not of days but of weeks, and if either army inof the other, the work of the commissariat becomes more Herculean. In the Italian campaign, hostilities were declared between France and Austria on the 22nd of April 1859 yet the skirmish of Montebello did not come off till the 20th of May following, nor the battle of Magenta till the 4th of June Prussis, if 1806, commenced the concentration of her troops on the 19th of May and entered the field on the 16th of June, but the battle of Sadowa was not fought till the 3rd of July—although in both cases preli-minary preparations had for months been

oing on.
The active army has now passed to the frontiers with the prayers and blessings of relatives and friends. Each departure of troops had the same ovation, the same re-bearsal of adiene. To Berlin', was the common exclamation of the braves, who, before entering the carriages, had one hour's rest, and when at last the bugle sounded. the women tore the flowers from their core sages and bonnets, and presented them to the soldiers for good luck. En route to the terminus there were patriolic citizens distributing cigars and tobacco to the men, and keeping up steam by singing parietic songs.
One regiment of Zouves has a pariet, which created much amusement by shouling 'To Berlin.' The Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, were nearly the last to quit Paris, and re-awakened an indescribable enthusiasm. So 121 the regimental dog Pigueviugne,'

g the moving accidents by he dangers he had pas ed imea and in Italy A citizen i ion of infantry to balt 'in dered for each soldier a

as Cantinieres. After a night's rest the solciers go to work in assisting the peasantry to cut and remove the corn from off the fields that will soon witness other mowers and

another harvest.

In eamp the soldiers want for nothing—except to get off at the enemy. Their rations are abundant—coffee, rice, biscuits and pork—which the men in squads of twelve each to a tent, cook as they please. If they can command fresh meat, they are at liberty to draw the value of their rations in money to have the cook as they please. to buy it. The average cost of feeding each soldier daily is eight sous. In time of peace he may economize a sone per day, and in war

The telegraph and balloons will play important réle in the deadly wars about opening, and no doubt a good many skirmishes will take place to see how the new engines of destruction work before the decisive battles. In one respect the combatante are fairly matched—a perfect knowledge of each other's peculiar method of fighting and of the weapons employed. Victory will be to the commander who can move and quickest and concentrate them at a given point most rapidly. Magenta and Sadowa

Both armies appear disposed to dispense with the services of the press. It is a poor Paris journal that cannot send at least three 'Specials' to the Seat of War, who reach a frontier town, but there must stop and find their Veni, Vidi, Scripsi. The Minister of War will himself supply through the Official Journal all the news necessary for France to know. He detests the tenorters as Mc-Mahon does the ladies. But the French are not estisfied with this-they are a curious inquiestive people, wanting all the 'little news' of great events served up according to the paper which represents their taste. Bethe paper which represents their taste. Be-sides, the Official Organ is not regarded as infallible. Napoleon the First boated that he never read the French journals, 'I know said be, all they contain, because I inspire them.' Imagine the position of some 70 of Our Duns' bivouacked at present at Metz,

emanding at least one battle per day, and doomed to describe false alarms, or imagine engagements over dominos, coffee and cigars. Up to the present, and it affords a proof how well the enemy can be served, a few of the well-informed journals " have registered four land victories for the French, and two naval engagements," while not a gun has been fired on either side as yet.

The volunteer movement goes bravely on. enthusiasm. Paris, according to the latest rest was duly produced, and refected in a statistics, has furnished 15.000, and the general instability of trade and control in a Provinces 85.000 men of all ages, ranks and It was the shadow of Prussia that caused professions. Baron Hauseman's nephew cliete as a private in the bussare and the

wo sons of the late Minister of Public Instruction join the infantry. These are but samples of a general fashion. Noblemen oo old to shoulder a musket or draw a sword, end their sons to represent them. In times

lies of bushands or brothers drafted for the Garde Mobile. The government only voted one millions of france for this purpose, llocate but one franc a day would cost the ational purse 54 millions a year. The fiftyoribed! Ministers have given 5000 france each, and all functionaries bave come out well. Persons in arrears of taxes have settled their accounts and the 'Chancellor of portant sums from A B C, and X Y Z, for unpaid income tax.'

The measures for succoring the wounded are admirable. The humane, as well as the patriotic, contribute wire, tobacco, bandages, brandy, cigare, books, liquers, and jellies. It is sad to witness the hospital accommodation in advance—the now tenentless, small, clean, snow-white beds, so soon to be occupied by agony. Many private country residences have been placed by their owners at the disposal of the authorities to accommodate the wounded, whose numbers are ex-

placed, surmounted by a red cross, wherein the sympathizing can deposit their mites. for 'Peter's Pence,' which is as much a fixture, as the very alter itself, in the building. The Corps Legislatif having voted all the sections of the budget—au galop, and a la muette—has ended its labors; is closed, but not prorogued. The Whiteball manifestatian'l consisted in the Deputies waiting on the Emperor at St Cloud, to express sympathy with his declaration of war. To touch on any other subject but what is bellicose would be to remain unread, but it must not be forgotten, the session has been positively sterile in the promised reforms, and parliamentarism anything but a success.

Monday is the day now arranged for the Emperor's departure. On reaching his quarters he must push matters lively, as his esence will be the signal for something speedily coming off. His proclamation to the people is enzionely looked forward to, to see if he repudiates all annexations. The

Whe is to decide ? and a second but we one

wealth feel it an honor to act for the nonce accused of conspiring to kill the Emperer and overthrow the Government. The has shorn the trial of all its borrors, the prisoners of that dramatic display, they had for months beforehand practised in their cells, and their counsel who had also studied attitudes' find the occasion gone. Declining to play before empty benches, it is natural both prisoners and counsel should demand an adjournment, but the judges and jury saw no necessity for dropping the surtain. If France gains a crushing victory—if Marshal McMahon out-plans Count Moltke, all the prison deers in the Empire will be thrown

> The excitement of the French for a foreign war is quite a different thing from that of revolution. In the latter political passions are divided, there is fratracidals hate and pitiless revenge. In the former, as is the case now, the whole nation rises as one man, o shake the great affliction-real or imagind-off, All voices are for war, and though viedom may cry out as loud as she pleases in the streets, no one regards her. No doubt in their dreams the French see only visions of the shocks of armies. Dogs dream of bones and fishermen of fish, and the military character of the Gauls is as interested. Fighting is their natural element, peace is apparently but a rest before re-engagement. In Europe France must be first: This position she will never abdicate while a drum or a bugle can call her sons to glory. The parting with life has no terrors for them-head foremost they plunge into danger, and the more difficult the more honorable—and truly seek the bubble reputation at the campor's

Incapable to restrain a jealousy most sensitive the French since 1866 have chaffed at the sight of Prussian aggrandizement. They have with unconcealed rage seen Bismark eating up the petty rulers of Germany, to carry out the greatest idea of modern times, the unification of sixty millions of people kept apart by the selfishness or ambition of Lilliputian potentates. He desired to gather the scattered Tuetons into one fold, under one hepherd. He had arranged everything, it only required the old horse '-as he openly described the King-to take the fence and clear it. The old horse, full of metal still without spurring, was equal to the occasion. Since that successful leap in the dark, the French Parliament, the club orators and the press have never lost an occasion to chant the 'downfall of Paris,' and upbraid the Emperor with having failed to uphold the legitic mate dignity of France.

With this lesson brought home to men's

is the great safety valve for effervespent business and bosoms, a state of obrenic angeneral restability of trade and commerce. all. Hence only a spark was required to fire the train-a word to slip the nation from its leash. The French Foreign Secretary applied the match, expressed the word, and wo of the most advanced nations in civilization, frightfully energetic, extremely tich end their some to represent them. In times
of peace one priest is allowed to every 10 000
soldiers. Eleven handred clergymen have
home of wit, the centre of intelligence—with
her history of sacrifices for human liberty. On the part of the ladies the same spirit is goes to decimate Germany—the land of science and philosophy, the birthplace of thought.

The patriotic subscriptions pour in rapidly.

These are destined to aid the wives and fam—and to be decimated in return. Draw a yeil over civilization. Let's talk of graves, of worms.

of epitaphs. Let's ope
'The purple testament of bleeding war.'
In so secretly conveying the offer of the
Crown of Spain to Leopold Hohenzollern, both Prim and Bismarck intended to cast a slight on France. It was so viewed and resent The Prince, to save the Continent a bloody struggle, resigned the bauble. Here again, Prussia did not go out of her way to compliment France. It was Leopold's papa that of his son's disinterestedness, and the Minister overjoyed, broke through all diplomatic ell-quette, by hawking the telegram about and boasting the honor of France was saved and peace secured. But he reckoned without his host. The latent burning desire of the nation—of the army—to cress bayonets with the Germans was awakened, war must be arranged, a peg secured to fasten a quarrel on Prussia. Perish the Ministry that cannot secure this—and a few hours will show the number of their days. King William must est humble pie that would imperil his throne of fight; he must sign a humiliating bond institute. fight; he must sign a humiliating bond unpected to be great, thanks to our civilization dertaking never to consent to Leopold's being which has perfected the machinery of slaughter. In the various chapels, boxes have been Treaty of Prague—conjure that before the King hereafter. He broke faith about the Treaty of Prague—conjure that before his eyes like Banquo's ghost. But don't let him slip this time through our fingers—when the army is so perfectly prepared, the cause just, and the weather fine. The Legislature and the Emperer must be the interpreters of the national feeling. A plague on your parliamentary system that gives Ministers anequal to the occasion. Recall ambassadors, preclaim war against Northern Germany, placard it over the walls of Paris, the towns of the Empire, take Luxembourg to-day. Coblentz to merrow, occupy Berlin the day after. Finish within our chartered time—three days Break up the Confederation. The villany Bismarck taught let us execute by amexing Raemish Prussia. Restore Sleswig to the gallant marck taught let us execute by annexing Rhennish Prussia. Restore Sleswig to the gallant Danes, whom he left to struggle alone in 1864. Restore George the Fifth to his loving Hanovarians, and John to his Saxons. Set Southern Germany free, and give a hand to the raduction of Austria. Such is to be the pro-

gramme. co | Equadon adi housequan long and ardueus courtship, found himself, one bright evening, the betrothed country has fully made up its mind to have Rhenish Prussia at least, and as a set off the Germans are resolved to keep it, and add thereto Alsace. Luxembourg and Lorraine. The Prince, Imperial and his companion to the declared and protested to Miss Sallie that he couldn't and Young Counses, baving loosed to follow the Emperor to the field will be gratified.

In reference to the Kursaal Scene at him! Of course Miss Sallie blushed Eme, where the French Ambassador was ordered about his but iness by King William, that she could not and would not do that such a meeting never took place. This is an age where nothing is, but what is not. The alterestion and is the was married. The altercation became exciting, until the gentleman got huffed and declared oat as France goes to war to avenge the insult, the presumption is that the meeting did occur. An important Palis paper asserts the King after lunch was a little pompette—that is no fon, but just a drappie in his e'e. ed him to the door, and seeing he was in ernest, and that she would lose him On arriving at their desticoeptions await the army besitting there. N body reads the proceed aplit the difference with you. You may The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday August 31 1870

Responsible Government.

On Monday our local contemporary gave it as his unqualified opinion that unless we can have a larger representation than fifteen members, Responsible Government will be a failure. On Wednesday he says: 'The people of this city—this colony—have, therefore, but two alternation (alternatives?) before them: Representative Institutions and Responsible Government which is popular freedom, or Irresponsible Government which is serfdom.' The language in both instances is as pronounged as the sentiments are diverse. It is greatly to be regretted that there should be so much fickleness and inconsistency bound up with the advocacy of so great and allimportant a question. Responsible Government is a PRINCI-PLE, and cannot be a failure, in the hands of a people possessing sufficient intelligence to work it out. To assert that unless we have a larger represent. ation than fifteen members, Responsible Government will be a failure,' is to exhibit a singular want of familiarity with the whole subject. Unquestionably a larger representation would be desirable. But our contemporary is scarcely warranted in the assumption that the country cannot be represented in a local Legislature of fifteen; nor do we conceive him to be justified in the conclusion that the principle of Responsible Government cannot be worked out with so small a House. It must be perfectly clear that with such a House, under Confederation, the colony would be very much better represented than it is now, or ever has been. It would elect fifteen representatives to attend to its local interests at Victoria; it would elect six representatives to attend to its larger interests at Ottawa, while three resumably representative men would be taken from among its people to guard its interests in the Federal Senate. At present the people are only permitted to choose nine representatives; and these are met by an official phalanz of fitteen, which can at will ender them perfectly helpless. But ar contemporary ought to have known that it is for the people to decide how many representatives they shall have in the local Legislature. Under the existing constitution the people have no power to deal with such matters; but the new or, as our contemporary would express it. six by nine constitution will confer that power upon them. It will be for them to decide whether they will have Responsible Government; and it will be equally competent for them to decide how large a representation they will have therewith. It is, therefore, jecting Responsible Government unless the representation be made so and s. It will be for the people to say whether they will accept it or not; and it will be for the people to say how large a representation they may desire; so that heir choice of the former need in no degree be hampered or influenced by the latter issue. So far as our own views are concerned, we should not be in favor of a large representation in the local Legislature just now. It must be admitted that there is not a superabundtime, possessed of the necessary qualifications, who would be either able or willing to absent themselves from home during a month or two every year, to attend the sittings of the Legislature at the Capital. We may be told 'Pay the members, and there will be no difficulty in getting the men.' There is, doubtless, some force of truth in the remark ; and we are of opinion that a proper allowance for the expenses of members is not only right in principle, but essentially necessary to carrying out a Representative Government in a new country like British Columbia. But we cannot altogether get rid of the thought that the mere payment of expenses will not bring good men from their homes and their avocations any more than it will make bad men good. While the payment of members would doubtless enable some most desirable men to accept the position who could not other-Wise do so, yet one cannot altogether escape the suspicion that, while the supply of suitable men is necessarily limited, to raise the number of representatives very high would be to introduce into the Legislature an element,

the presence of which might not great-

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the Weekly British Colonist, of members, the question of expense would enter into the calculation. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we are disposed to think that twenty representatives should be the maximum number in the first instance. It is as many as the colony needs. It is as many as the coleny can well supply. in addition to the nine going to Ottawa It is as many as the colony can afford to pay. But, whatever difference of opin-ion may exist with reference to the number of representatives which should compose the local Legislature, we would beg the public to avoid mixing up that or any other side issue with the great, overshadowing question of Responsible Government. Let that question be held up wholly unencumbered and unobscured by any other, and let the choice be, pure and simple, between Responsible Government which is the people's Government, and Irresponsible Government which is despotic, personal Government. Let us get Responsible Government and we can then get whatever else we want. But without it all else will only be a delusion and a snare.

> THE 'SENTINEL' AND THE TERMS .- Unr Cariboo contemporary, reviewing the socalled terms which have been published, thinks they should and will be accepted by the country, notwithstanding that they have come back considerably modified in so far as the Railway and Wagon Road are con-cerned. We think it will be found that while the Wagon Road has, as we antici-pated, been wholly eliminated, the Railway feature of the terms comes back in a form even more favorable to the celopy than that in which it left. The financial terms our contemporary unqualifiedly pronounces good'; but he gets greatly excited over the Crown lands, fearing that as they are not mentioned, they, together with the control of our mines and minerals and the revenues deour mines and minerals and the revenues derived therefrem, may find their way into
> Federal hands. There need be no anxiety
> on this point. As in the other Provinces, so
> in British Columbia, all lauds, mines,
> minerals and Royalties, and all sums due or
> payable thereon shall continue to be the pro
> perty of and remail under the control of the
> Province in which they are situated. Province in which they are situated. A special exception to this rule has been made in the case of Manitoba, and in the negotiations with Newfoundland it was proposed to transfer the lands to the Dominion for a large annual money consideration. In the ne doubt that we retain fall property in and control over the lands, mines and minerals. It is gratifying to find that the terms are so favorably regarded in Oariboo.

CHARLES DICKERS' will bas been publish ed. He had accumulated, it would seem about £80,000, besides Gadshill and other property, and bequeathe the interest of £8000 his wife, £8000 to her sister, Georgiana Hogarth, and the remainder in equal shares to his children, whom he bids remember their obligations to Miss Hogarth, 'best and tru-est friend ever man bad.' His will contains ress it, six by nine constitution will fer that power upon them. It will on them to decide whether they will direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, a Responsible Government; and it that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial, that at the decide how large a representation they utmost not more than three plain mourning bow, long hatband or other such revolting absurdity. He desired that no memorial should be put up for him and that in the inscription on his tombatone there should be which is in his own writing, he calls himsell 'Esquire.'

> NOTABLE SUICIDE. -Sir B J H Harvey, wealthy Norfolk banker and formerly Memper for Thetford, committed suicide on July 15th. His bank immediately closed its doors. It was found that Sir Robert had been for three years speculating enormously on the Stock Exchange, that he had lost sums amounting, it is believed, to £600.000, that immense operations, principally in Spa-nieb Stock, had been interrupted by the war and had finally broken him down. The misfortune is a frightful one for his partners, Mr A and Mr B Kerrison, who are totally ruined without any fauls of their own beyond over-trustfulness in others. It is asserted that the estate will pay from 12s 6d to 15s in the pound but this is dependent on the set-tlement of disputed accounts with the brok-ers. The liabilities amount to £1.770,000 and the failure affects thirty towns. Sir R Harvey's estates, yielding £8000 a year, are entailed.

A Nevet Race.—Everybedy has heard of a herse race, a denkey race, and the human race : but whoever heard of a goose race? Just fancy swimming in a convenient sheet of water four goese harnessed to a tub-in which shall be seated Cooke, the jokist, walkist and ropist—driving them to a given point within a given time! Yet, novel as such a sight would seem, Cooke has actually made a wager to ac-complish the teat. The first time that he tried it was at San Francisco, when the geese were drowned and he was left four miles distant from the shore in the tub and had to paddle even hours with his hands to reach shore. Upon the next occasion he performed the feat successfully. The race has been arranged for Saturday next-hour and place to be hereafter anneunced. Tickets to the race will be for sale in town and will admit the holders to Mr Murphy's lecture on the Wars of France at the Theatre the same evening.

THE KNIGHT INLET TROUBLES. Meser McGrath and Mulloy, of Knight Inlet, will have an interview with the Governor to-day,

PUGET SOUNE STATISTICS.-From returns ublished in the Port Townsend Message we learn that the value of goods imported from foreign countries for the year ending June 30, 1870, was \$33.105, on which \$14.326—or about 45 per cent—was paid as duties. The value of domestic produce exported to foreign countries was \$440.905—of which \$266.288 was in lumber and \$43.713 in live atock. The total number and \$43.713 in five atock. The total number of vessels cleared at Puget Sound during the year was 248, representing a tonuage of 106 613. The vessels entered were 272. The year's shipment coastwise is estimated at ten million dollars (\$10.000,000), being an increase over the preceding year of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Imports constwise cannot be ascertained as the vessels are not obliged to report at the custom-house except in certain

THE MITEAULEUSE. -The Mitrailleuse, of which we have heard so much recently, consists of five barrels similar to ordinary gun barrels, laid side by side on a frame with the muzzle separated, so as to scatter the balls horizentally. These balls are mounted on an iron frame-work so as to be carried by two men and set up readily. There is an arrange ment by which they are loaded mechanically and fired very rapidly, each barrel discharging ball after ball. Of course the usefulness of this new arm must be demonstrated from actual experiments on the field of battle but one tual experiments on the field of battle, but our opinion is, it will not be of much advantage.

H. M. S. SCYLLA, Capt. Herbert, continued outside yesterday engaged in practice, the thunder of her great guns awakening the dull echoes of the everlasting Metchosin hills.

MAINLAND SCHOOLS,-Hon E G Aleton Inspector-General of Schools, returned from the Mainland vesterday. Mr Alston visited and inspected the schools at New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Langley, Yale, Lytton and Sumas, and expresses himself pleased with the progressive tendency of the pupils Steps will be taken to place the schools aport a footing that will increase their efficiency The average attendance has increased con

LECTURE -Mr J Mortimer Murphy, of the Circus Company, will tecture on the 'Wars of France' at the Theatre on Saturday evening. Mr Murphy is very highly recommended by the English, American and Irish press as a gentleman of ability, who has devoted much time to historical research and under-stands his subject fully. In view of the stirring events now transpiring in Europe, the lecture will possess deep interest,

PRIVATE DISPATCH. - A telegram received by a French gentleman of this city from a reliable countryman at San Francisco has been handed us for publication. The sender, it will be observed, is very confident; 'The latest news is excellent. Bazaine assures that he is master of the situation. Our positions are maintained everywhere. The victory of the 18th is fully confirmed—40,000 Prussians hors.

AUCTION SALE -- Messre Millard & Beedy will hold their initial sale to-day. stock to be offered comprises a large assortment of general groceries, oilman's stores, tobacco, coal oil, paper, matches, &c. The terms will be made known at the cale which will commence at 11 o'clock a m. Mr C T Millard will act as auctioneer.

nated a few days ago the yield is very heavy the average per acre being a third more than any previous season's yield. All this is ve y gratifying to both town and country, the interests of which are so interwoven that the fortune of one immediately reacts upon the

THE PRINCESS ROYAL has discharged her entire cargo in good order at the H B Co's wharf. The discharging was performed in bly hours working time—expedition which, when one remembers that the carge comprised 900 tons of miscellaneous goods-has never been exceeded at this port. In a tew days the Princess Royal will sail for home.

Excursion .- A steamboat will be charter ed to take excursionists to view the gooserace on Saturday. A band of music will accompany the steamboat and the Nelson Brothers will perform acrobatic feets during

SURVEYS .- Messre Mobun & Farwell have lately surveyed large tracts of land in the Sumas, Chiliwhack, Harrison River, Mataqui and Langley sections and a road from Su-mas Landing to Quitals and Kipp's Land-

FAT CATTLE COMING, -The Hudson Bay Company have 100 head of fat cattle, fed on the rich bunch grass of the prairies of Bemilkemeen and Okanagon, on the way down via Hope for this market, under the charge of

THE CIRCUS TEST:-The tent, repes, poles, chandelier. rings, etc, etc, of the Nelson Circus Troupe will be sold at auction by J P Davies & Co, on Friday next, to pay liabilities incurred in Victoria. The tour of the Troupe has been

Furs .- The Hudson Bay Company's Brigade Train from the Forte on the Upper Fraser has arrived at Yale, It brings many packs of valuable fure which will be brought to this place on Saturday.

THE LATE RAINS did some damage to the grain crop on the Lower Fracer. The fall was very heavy, and a great deal of wheat was forced to the ground. Root crops were improved by the fall.

THE steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 41/2 o'clock, bringing a few passengers, amongst whom were Hen E G Al-ston and O Allard, Esq.

BRITTER COLUMBIA BILL. In the British I have cheerfully assented to the m Berrier Columbia Bill.—In the British I have construinty amended to the most House of Lords, on the 18th July, the British sure matured by your wisdem to enlarge the powers of the executive, not only for the diacharge of international duties but for the bill was to empower her Majesty, by order in Council, to confer a constitution on this colony, with a view of contract in the prevention of acts injurious to the interests of this country. I shall make every fitting endeavor to check bling its inhabitants to take a larger share in cil, to establish a Council for the colony, to consist of fifteen members, six to be appointed by the Crown and nide by the people. Lord Lyveden expressed his surprise at this measure being delayed so long, it having been introduced in May last. British Columbia was a colony of very great importance and was ready for admission into the confederation of our North American colonies. The Earl of Kimberley admitted the delay that had occurred in this matter, but protested against any blame being attached protested against any blame being attached to him in consequence. The bill was read a second time.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD .- We have more than once drawn attention to the great Allan Steamship Company. Referring to the same company a Montreal contemporary says :- Canadians will bear with both surrise and pleasure that the Allans are now the largest shipping house in the world, hav-Curnards or any other house; while no passenger vessels now meet with more favor than theirs. The chief business being from British ports to Montreal, their success proves the advantages of the St Lawrence route;

Col. John Hinds King, commandant at Idershott, and a distinguished officer, died

one of coal for the use of the Sound mail

BARTHOLONEW'S CIRCUS is at Walla Walla Washington Territory, bound Northward.

Letter from George Pauncefort.

FORT COLVILLE, W.T. Aug 6th. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- You may behold me now by drawing on your imaginative organs, at a U.S. Fort enjoying the hospitality of its commander, Major Egan, after a long indalgence of Ishmaelitish proclivities among the mountains, rocks and glens, Indian trails and streams, that abound within a radius of and streams, that abound witch a radius of a few hundred miles [be the same more or less], at or near the 49th parallel, pursuing the wish and desired intention of coming into the dominions of our Gracious Sovereign Lady districts adjacent to Victoria. As we inti- Queen Victoria and her most loyal subjects,

solidity.

A most delightful portion of country have I been traveling over, eatching immensities of trout and shooting plenty of game; in fact; were it notifor a slight glimpse of a human countenance new and then and the companionship of a few books, which are the friends of solitude, I should find myself fast assuming the role of Orsen in ye old romance of Valentine and Orsen of that ilk.

We have anjancient Tod No 2 here, in the shape of Angus McDonald, of the Hudson Bay store at Fort Colville. What marvels of won-

ler does he not narrate? He goeth soon to see self with a daughter of that ancient race of the

bow and quiver.

I learst but lately of the decease of Charles
Dickens. It is indeed a national calamity,
but he died, dear man, in the zenith of his but he died, dear man, in the zenith of his fame, with no sequestration or clouding of his wonderful faculties by disease or old age. I knew York daily, has engaged Dr. Russell, formerly of the London Times, shall endeavor to do him justice at this Fort on Saturday evening next. The garrison here is in a charming position. The valley is most productive and the crops are most abundant. The winter, they tell me, is of the zero order.

May I sak you to transmit my best vacards. May I ask you to transmit my best regards those in Victoria that I had the pleasure to be acquainted with, and wishing you to accept all considerate regards, I am GEO. PAUNCEFORT.

Queen's Speech.

The following is the full text of the Oneen's speech delivered by Royal Com ission on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament, August 10th, an abstract of which was published in the Call of San Francisco

My Lords and Gentlemen : - The state of public business enables me to release your attendance upon Parliament. I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their good will, and friendship, but I have witnessed with great pain and grief, on both domestic and foreign grounds, the recent outbreak of war between two powerful nations allied to this constry, my best great calamity. I shall now direct constant and auxious attention to a strict observadoe of the duties and rights of neutrality. the Colony Charles avail

the eperation of the causes leading to the enlargement of the area of conflict, and shall contribute, if the the transaction of their affairs than they had the transaction of their affairs than they had the enlargement of the area of the columbia was one of the youngest of our colonies it was not the least important. The bill provides, by means of an order in Council, in establish a Council for the colony, to I have tendered to the beligarent powers. opportunity defers, to the prestor a treaty, identical in form, which will give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of a war on her frontier. The treaty has been signed by Count Bernstaff for the North German Confederation, and the French Envoy has signified that he has authority to sign the corresponding instrument, and the report of full power therefor from other Powers. The other powers parties to the treaty of 1839, have been invited, and they are likely to accede to the engagement. The schooking mur-ders in Greece have drawn attention to the serious evils existing in that country, my unremitting efforts will be directed to secure a complete and searching enquiry into the facts.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons : thank you for the liberal provision made by you for the ordinary service of this year, and for the additional supplies of men and money voted in view of the the advantages of the St Lawrence route; attending circumstances on the Con-while that route in return owes much to the tinent. The revenue gives promise to meet, the new changes thus created without deranging the proper balance of revenue and expenditure. The Aldershott, and a distinguished officer, died on the 10th July at Aldershott. The deceased officer was the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Richard King, G C B, and was brother to Mrs Hills, consort of the Bishop of Columbia. He distinguished himself in the Crimea, losing a hand at the final assault on the Redan.

The river steamer Unward did not go to Yale on Saturday last; but will make two trips the present week. She started for Yale yesterday morning.

The Assizes commenced at New Westminster yesterday morning, Judge Crease presiding, and Mr McCreight representing the Crown.

The sehooner Black Diamond, Rudlin masster, came in from Nanaimo yesterday with 10c tons of coal for the use of the Sound mail monad i may reside with very constitutions of the revenue and expenditure. The Ast for the appearance in the repression of agrarian crime and to real and at the first purpose thus far. From the Ast regarding the occupation of the land I anticipate the resternation of each relation as an and of coaldence and be nevolence. The legislative duty of protecting life and property I hepe now is easy, and I raly on the loyalty of my Irish subjects. I have pleasure to concur in the bill regulating in a tional education in England—a new guarantee for the meral and social wellbeing of the manination and the first of the strengthen our friendly relations with other tenders of the soldiers, and to strengthen our friendly relations with other tenders of the soldiers, and provide for the nation a reserve well disciplined, armed and ready on an emergency, to return to their standards. I bid you farewell for the recess, with the carnest prayer that when you are again summand and may reside with you or the provide for the carnest prayer that when you are again summand. earnest prayer that when you are again sum-moned, I may rejoice with you on the reestab-lishment of peace in Europe.

English Mail Summary.

[DATES TO JULY 23RD.] Mr Childers has entirely recovered his health. The Hochester election resulted in the teturn of Mr Julian Goldsmid, the Liberal candidate, by a large majority. At Brecon, Mr Holford, the Conservative candidate, was successful, but a patition is threatened. Mr Cardwell, Minister of War, has prohibited officers in the army and navy. from acting as newspaper corresponduring the present war. Large purchasers are being made in England by and German agents, and upwards of snimals have been sent abroad during Queen Victoria and her most loyal subjects, with my horse, dog and camp aquipage, by way of Hudson Bay Fort on the Columbia, up Kettle river via Lake Okanagan up to the Cariboc country and once more to Victoria. They say I can't do it on wheels — reach the Fraser river, but I am an adventurous knight and don't readily lay my lance and shield aside without trying their toughness and solidity.

Solidity. police. The laborers of Limerick have struck for higher wages, and several trades in Gork, are suspended from the same cause. The man Gleeson, charged with the murdes of a bailiff, Kirwan, has been again tried. The jury returned a verdiet of 'Manslaudg-rer,' and the judge sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life. The contest at Norwich resulted in the return of Mr Tillett by a majority of less than 400. A new lets by a majority of less than 400. A peground of disqualification. Lord Justice Giffard is dead. The warlike news from Europe has greatly checked business in India. A popular sgitation against the In-come Tax is spreading.

> The New York Sun, a lively and clever passed between them :-

DANA TORUSELL

Can you act as our correspondent at the seat of war? It so consider yourself engaged on your own terms We want events from the front, by cable telegraph, daily. Answer.

RUSSEL TO DANA. London, July 20. I will do my best for you. If I go to the army headquarters do you need tele-graphic dispatches or letters as well?

DANA'S REPLY. Send telegraphic dispatches daily by cable. No letters. Go on your own

would rather you proposed terms.

We should think that Ressell would scarcely care to simmer down into a telegraphic reporter, but, then, Go on your own terms, would probably move anybody. move anybody.

Fall's Corran, seperior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout

The Tariff Question.

It is of the greatest importance that the question of tariffs should be well understood in the various ponstituencies understood in the various constituencies in order that there may be no mistake about the nature and conditions of the choice about to be submitted. There are not wanting indications which would appear to be anything but tavorable to a clear understanding of the situation. For instance, one new aspirant for Legislative honors, in his published address, presents the matter in this way: I am in favor of a special tariff to protect our farming and such other interests as would be effected ("affected," we presume, was intended) by the Dominion tariff, until the completion of the railroad—the proceeds of such special tariff to be devoted to the use of the Local Government. Now, we confess that we feel at a loss to descide whether the above connectation is the offspring of ignorance or design. It is not easy to believe that any one possessed of ordinary intelligence, and who reads the newspapers, can possibly be so illinformed upon one of the feading political tepics of the day as the fermed with the operations of the Muscrave Copper Mining Company, and presumably, generally to enquire into the conduct of the Indians who into the condu special tariff is distinctly out of the to animadvert in rather severe terms question. In fact, the terms have been upon the remissness of the authorities in question. In fact, the terms have been agreed upon between the two Governments, and the only choice the people can possibly have in regard to tariffs dians, who had learned to think that must lie between the acceptance of the Dominion tariff, as the immediate result upon the whites with perfect impunity. The Indians are a peculiar class to deal sent tariff; as it now exists, until rail- with, and we venture to think that no desire to abandon it in favor of the appears to have adopted. The Indians, former. To talk about 'a special tariff' even the worst of them, have great now is simply nonsense. The choice is, pure and simple, between the Canadian and have sometimes an objection to treat indusence in mere chicane. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that a constituency could be tound sending a return. presentative to the Legislature pledged to such impossible absurdities, what would be the result? The vote of such an one could only be cast against Con-federation. Is there a constituency in District of New Westminster; but we venture the assertion that there is no

question at Confederation. In accepting

the terms of union the people will be

railway communication shall have been

completed and the immediate exten-

way communication shall have been plan could give greater promise of succompleted, or until the Legislature may cess than that which His Excellency tariff and our own—not between the Ca— with anyone lower in rank; and whether nadian tariff and one which we might to punish or conciliate, the Governor is wish to frame for the occasion. But the far more likely to be successful in getting political aspirant aforesaid has not at the truth, and adjusting difficulties than only pronounced in favor of a special anyone of inferior rank. We all retariff'; he requires that the proceeds member that it was while engaged in a of such 'special tariff' shall be 'devoted similar mission that the late Governor to the use of the Local Government, I expired; and both before and after that Is it possible that anyone can be ignor melancholy incident far too little atten ant of the fact that, under Confederation, the proceeds of the tariff, whether it be the Canadian one, our present important mineral interests are springone, or a special one, must and will go into the Federal treasury? We fear the explanation is to be found in design, for the atmost stretch of charity would scarcely justify one in the assumption of so much ignorance in one aspiring to the important position of Legislator.

But here again, a fresh difficulty pressure as a procedure of the coast it becomes additionally important that a good understanding should be maintained; for it will never do to permit the development of the vast resources believed to exist to be interfered with by a few unproductive savages. If, as we approach. But, here again, a fresh difficulty presents itself. How could an important constituency be presumed to be so grossly ignorant as to be imposed upon by such transparent nonsense? We confess that we cannot see our way out of from the Governor and mere frequent The subject is, however, visits from the gunboats would exert a altogether too important to admit of an most salutary influence as well as upon

What Protection is Doing for Us.

Daring the Quarter ending 25th June 1869 we imported, for consumption the country prepared to vote against Confederation, unless accompanied by conditions which it can never bring? There is probably not a constituency in the United Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the tariff question than the Colony more deeply interested in the Colony more deeply this latter as a standard, it will be found that the people west of the Cascade constituency which will more readily adopt a philosophical and businesslike view of the matter, and not throw away a positive good for an impossible which they are paying in customs duties which they are paying in customs duties better. To them one year's delay in the commencement of such works as the rail-\$30,312. And for what? To protect way is a consideration of greater importance the farmer? Why, the farmer is pay-than that of customs tariffs. Let the far- ing the duty upon his own bread; and ing the duty upon his own bread; and mers everywhere be on their guard against political tricksters, who would, for ends all their own, seek to mystify and distort the tariff question. The terms of Continerase. Protection, indeed in Who federation, let us repeat, have been are we protecting? This matter de-agreed upon between the two Govern-mands careful investigation. The farments, and will be submitted to the people, who will be free to accept or reject but not to alter or amend. Accompanying these terms are two open and distinct questions, which need in by himself and those about him. What no way interfere with or affect the main return has he had for it? What compensating advantages have the populattion west of the Cascade Range received in respect of this enormous drain upon invited to choose between the retention of the present tariff, in its integrity, till their pockets? Has home production been promoted? On the contrary the consumption of foreign flour is increassion of the Dominion tariff over this careful examination into the protection between the retention of the theory, as applied under our present Constitution now being manufactured tariff, in order to see whether its dis-Constitution now being manufactured for them in Downing-street and the immidiate acceptance of one which will invest them with full power to manage their own local affairs. Such is the real issue about to be submitted to the electors in every District, and all right-thinking, honest patriots must deprecate any and every attempt to mislead the people by raising takes and impossible. people by raising talse and impossible amount will increase with the influx of population.

Wednesday, August 31, 1870.

Own views as to the relative merits of the copper mines, the silver mines, the iron mines and the fisheries on the seacoast of general acceptance, in this part of the colory, at least. As to the choice beinterest, and with an influx of population tween the two Constitutions, we imagine no two epinions can exist. We cannot permit ourselves to think that a constituency could be found in this colory favorable to occupying a lower population and capital these various interests will soon be developed and become a great source of wealth to the country. Eulachan oil, which can be secured in almost unlimited quantity, is unquestionably destined to play an important part in the commerce of British Columbia. It is one of the finest oils known, is unquestionably destined to play an important part in the commerce of British Columbia. It is one of the finest oils known. and possesses most valuable medicinal pro-perties, which cannot fall to bring it into very general use.

A MARINE MONSTER. - France has, in some espects, one of the most formidable war vessels ever constructed. The Dunderburg was built for the United States Navy, but sold to the French Government three years ago for \$2,000,000. She is an immense ironclad ram, displacing 7 000 tons of water and has the largest deck surface of any war vessel in the world. As a seagoing vessel she is a Blunder-burg. She is moored at

THE KNIGHT IN LET TROUBLE,-Mr. Long. Secretary of the Musgrave Copper Company, and Messrs. McGrath and Maloney, waited pon His Excellency the Governor with repect to the late trouble at Knight Inlet with the Indians. The interview lasted some time, and at its close the Governor said he would visit the lulet in person in a short time, investigate the state of affairs, and make such arrangements as would insure quietude for the future.

ARRIVAL OF THE T. W. LUCAS .- The brig P.W. Lucas, Capt Tuttle, 24 days from San Francisco, arrived yesterday afternoon. She comes consigned to Millard & Beedy and brings 150 tons of freight. Capt Tuttle reports calms, smoke and light winds. He entered the Straite Wednesday morning and saw only one vessel—the Chas Mitchell—beund for a Sound port. Capt Tuttle has placed us under obligations for important favors extended this office.

Coming in .- It appears that public feeling both in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island is becoming more favorable to Confederation. It is becoming clear that the Imperial policy is to starve both these Provinces into the Dominion. They are made to feel that they have nothing to expect from the Imperial Government so long as they remain out—out in the cold.

FROM NANATMO. -The steamer Grappler Capt Frain, arrived from Nanaimo at 31 'clock yesterday afternoon. She towed the bark Shooting Star down from Nanaimo and post her off at the mouth of the barbor. The The Shooting Star is bound for San Francisco. Mr Thos. Lowe, Capt McCullough, and five Chinaman from the quarry came by

THE CANADIAN PREMIER. - An Ottawa sper of the 26th July says : 'Dr Grant reurned yesterday from Charlottetown and eported Sir John A Macdonald so far recovered as to be in no further need of medical attendance, and able to attend to work. The Premier looks, we are glad to learn, as vigorous and well as be bas done for years.

A PRIMA DONNA, -Miss Viola Pomeroy, a beautiful young vocalist, and who a few and has since resided at Oakland, is about to visit Italy, with a view to making her debut in the continental opera. The San Francis-

AGED GENERALS .- The Generals engaged in the present war are for the most part remarkable for great age. Marshal McMahon the General in Chief of the French army, is sixty-two; Moltke, the Commander-in-Uhiel of the Prussians is seventy, Ali the French Generals are old men, the youngest of them Bazaine, being over sixty.

FROM THE WEST COAST .- The sloop Thorn ton, Capt Brown, arrived from the West Coast yesterday afternoon. The Indian tribes are reported to be peaceably disposed. The Baraclay Sound whaling party have taken no whales; but they have made every preparation to give the monsters an unpleasant surprise should that some inches. should they come inshore.

Expected. - The North German ship Edward is due here from Yokohama and will probably lay up until hostilities have ceased. The bark Adele, from San Francisco, is daily looked for to load lumber at the Scoke Mills. Both vessel, are consigned to Mr. J. Robertson Stewart

PRINTING .- If you want Cards, Billheads Circulars, Handbills, Posters, Blanks, Slips Memerandums, Stock Certificates, done well and at lew prices, send your orders to The Colonist Office. Remember the new offices first floor of Smith's Building, Government street, opposite the Colonial Hotel.

THE GOOSE RACE has been postponed till Monday next. The tub, the geese, the man, the water will then be ready.

ISLAND FRUIT .- The market is filled with Island fruit, large and luscious and cheap. What a change! A few years ago it was said fruit could not be grown on the Island; and the Island, as if to laugh at such foolishness, now produces pomological treasures in abund.

PROMOTION .- Lieut A P Hastings was on the 19th ult promoted to be a Commander on the hauling down vacancy of Rest Admiral Hastings, Commander Hactings was here in the Zealous when that yessel was first commissioned.

Auction. - Yesterday Mesers Millard & Aucrien. — Yesterday Mesars Millard & thit rate to make up the money to keep up two schools with only one grant from the was large and the goods setched fair prices.

A large let, principally of greceries, was disposed of.

SOUND STRANERS. -It is rumored that negotiations are pending for two trips a-week by the Puget Sound steamers to this port. An arrangement of the kind would prove a great public convenience.

SETTLED .- Robert Nelson, of the Circus Troupe, who was charged with assaulting Thomas and Samuel Nelson, was yesterday discharged from custody, the case having been settled out of Court.

Dr Scrutz, whose name is considerably mixed up with the history of the Red River country, left Ostawa for Fort Garry on the

A RICH MUNICIPALITY .- The Ottawa City Council having \$290,000 lying idle in the Banks at Ottawa must indeed be blessed with opest and economical Fathers.

THE PIC NIC. Tickets for the great Pic lie and Tombola are selling with rapidity. Every ticket draws a prize—the highest, o irst prize, being a lady's eilk dres: MURDERS AND ROBBERIES have become so

frequent at Portland, Oregon, that the papers announce them under the head of 'Our daily record of Murders and Robberies.' CITY TAXES .- Twelve summonses have

been issued, returnable on Monday, to defaulters in Road and School Taxes. FAT ELK .- At George's market may be seen the largest and fatest elk in the town. Stalls

fed beef could hardly beat it. H. M. S. Scylla, under sail, was cruising off San Juan Island yesterday.

THE Steamer Enterprise will leave for New Westminster at 10 this morning.

Our Police Magistrate and Mr. Decosmos.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .- It is a happy thing to be under a delusion sometimes an to imagine that whatever misfortune befals one is regarded as a public calamity—or that one's good luck should be hailed with universal rejoicing.

The article which appeared in the Stand-

and of Wednesday, headed 'The Topic of the Day,' would lead strangers to suppose that Mr DeCoamos was a small god in our community, and that whatever troubles or annoys him affects us all; and that he is the champion of liberty and the great conserva-tor of the people's rights. Well, I suppose be is entitled to hold a good opinion of himself if of no one else does; but if he is to be judged by the tone of Wednesday's production neither his social nor iterary qualities will be gainers thereby-those who know the man will say, and do say, it is just like him

'imperfinent and bombastic.'
'The Topic of the Day,' indeed! What a
delusion! What vanity — to think half-adozen people in the community care about the arrest only because Mr DeCosmos was the person arrested. Such articles are cal-culated to injure the cause he advocates and really create a strong feeling in favour of Mr Pemberton. Whether Mr Pemberton be right or wrong in the present instance is not for me to say—but one thing is certain, that he is a just and able Magietrate and a gen-

If Mr DeCosmos wishes to gain the respec and sympathy of his fellow citizens he must make an effort to write more dignified and

columns of his paper.

Your obedient servant,

The Cowichan School Controversey.

SOMENOS, Aug 20th, 1870. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST,-In " Halo Humbug's" letter of the 3d iast, he says he cannot understard my object in replying to his letter. I will endeavor to explain. "Halo Humbug" says his object was to show how much Cowichan deserved two Government grants while Victoria only got one. My obect was to explain that one school in Cowichan would not meet the exigencies of the case, but, as H. H. saye, there is no need of a school in South Cowichan. I suppose he has proved to his own satisfaction that Cowichan ought not to have more than one Government grant. How far the residents in South Cowiehan are of his opinion I have not heard; as to the large quantity of good land held by speculators having dwindled to any number of lots, there was nothing in my last letter to corroborate that, neither was there anything even intimating any evasien of the Land Law. H.H. says nenresidents are justly entitled to pay Road Tax, as good roads increase the value of their property, but schools do not. Ever since I have lived in the settlement the want of schools has been considered to operate against people with children coming to settle here, as there was no chance to educate their children without sending them to Victoria. I think H.H.'s idea of North Cowichan being smaller than South Cowichan is erroneous. H.H. says his estimate of \$100 for Poll Tax and tuition fees was for South Cowichau, and when I said I thought his estimate high enough, I, too, meant South Cowichan, as it is well known that there are more than double the number of children in North Cowichan then H.H. sets down for South Cowichan, and I believe if H H. will enquire into it he will find that the tuition fees tor North Cowichan are four bits per month, which will realize of \$80 to \$100, independant of the Poll Tax, which will come to \$2 per head on all resident householders. Whether that will be \$80 more or less, I am not aware, as I have not seen any list of the resident householders yet. H.H. says there is scarcely a man in Cowichan but could give \$20 per annum. and some of them treble that amount, His statement may be true to a certain extent, but I don't think there would be sufficient at

them, and it will be the fault of the parents if they don't participate in the advantages to be derived from the exertions of the clique before they are ready.

P.S.—I wish to be distinctly understood as not corrobtrating " Halo Humbug's" estimate of the number of children in South

MARBLE WORKS



GEO. ROBERTSON Sculptor and Modeler. DEALER IN

Italian & American Marble.

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES.

MANTEL PIECES, TABLE TOPS. COUNTER TOPS, PLUMBER'SSLARS

Plain and Ornamental Work. ALL KINDS OF RMBLEMS FOR MONTIMENTAL WORK Photographs inserted in Menument Repairing done in Marble, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c., &c.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with Nestness and Dispatch BUSTS OF THE LIVING OR DEAD

Corner of Yates and Commercia Street, VICTORIA, BIC.

ROBINSON'S

Celebrated Magic Soap Washes without Machine, Board of Hard Rubbing better than any other Soap will de with

Hard Labor. THE MAGIC SOAP DOES AWAY WITH THE MAGIC SOAP adds to the quality of your clothes by making them soft, pliable and white.

THE MAGEO SOAP has proved superior to all other Soaps, and proved after several years' use not to injure in the slightest degree any fabric of the finest texture or your hands. With

give us a fair trial

HE MAGIC SOAP removes Tar, Paint, Pitch, THE MAGIC SOAP removes Tar, Paint, Pitch, Grease or Dirt of any description from and all kinds of Clothes, leaving them clean and white as well as your hands; also, without rubbing your clothes to pieces, thus saving many hours of hard labor on wash days and being the Cheapest Soap ever used

THE MAGIC SOAP is put up in bars, enclosed with full directions for use and sold at 25 cents pay bear or 12 bars in box, for \$2.50. One bar of this Sor will make yout we gallons of beautiful soft seap for ge eral house purposes

We annex below a few of the many Ladies' names who have used the Magic Soap from one to two years.

PORTLAND. SALEM. UZB

Sold by all respectable Grocers and Dealers. S. ROBINSON & CO. FACTORY James Bay, Victoria. 1929d&w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Vogel, Loers & Himmen, of the Victoria Brewery, is this day dissolved by mutual con-sent. Jacob Loers will receive all outstanding debts and discharge all liabilities of the late firm. Victoria, the 28th of July, 1870. JACOB LOERZ.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS OR demands on the estate of the late CHARTRES BKEW Esquire, of Richfield, British Columbia, deceased, are requested to furnish the same forthwith to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to or having any property of the said deceased are desired forthwith to pay or deliver the ame to

THOS. ALLSOP,

Government street, Victoria, V.I.

Attorney in fact and Agent for Capt. WA MOUATLY

The Executor

Dated Victoria, V.I, 19th July, 1870. The Executor jy20 daw

Fare Reduced!! BARNARD'S EXPRESS LINE STAGES

Through to Soda Creek in 4 Days
Quespelle 4 2 "
Barkerville 6 "

Extra Stages laid on when required. Extra Stages laid on when required.

Passengers by Regular Stage must leave Victoria b

RIDAY'S "ENTERPRISE."

F. J. BARNARD.

Victoria Brewery. GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR DISCOVERY

AGER BEER IN CASKS, KEGS AND

Ali orders left at Willson & Rickman's, Fort street Families supplied at one.

All orders left at Willson & Rickman's,

Bank Exchange, Yates street; and at Teutonia Hall, dovernment atreet, r at the Brewery, will be promptly filled.

LOUIS ERB,

Proprietors.

Reid's Big Bend Express, CARRYING HER MAJESTA'S MAILS—
Will leave Cache Creek the let of Every Month for Big Bend, via Tranquille, Fort Kamleops, Duck & Pringle's Ranch, head of Okanagan and Spileashum River.
All EXPRESS MATTER for any of those places may be forwarded by Barnard's Express to Cache Creek, from All EXPRESS MATTER for any of those pinced by Barnard's Express to Cache Creek, from which point it will be taken by Reid's Express to its destination, at Reasonable Rates Any Business entrusted to this Exprese Will be carefully attended to.

P. REID

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CAR ried on under the name of 8 P Moody & Co will earried on from and after this date, under the name is style of Moody, Dietz & Nelson.

S P MOODY, GEO. DIETZ, HUGH NEI SON. Burrar diniet, British Columbia, July 1, 1870.

The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday August 31 1870

Nation-Making.

We by no means put it forward as an original remark when we say that Nature does her greatest works of construction in silence. Although, at the same time, it must be admitted that at the present day what Carlyle calls the Silences are the least honored of all the minor gods, and strength too eften exhausts itself by mere flux of words. The birth of a new nation sometimes passes almost unmarked amid the hum and bustle of local politics and everyday life. It is not easy to fully realize the fact in all its magnitude that a nation has just been born on this continent-a nation in territorial extent larger than all Europe. The birth of the Greater Britain of America has truly been one of Nature's silent works. Other nations have for the most part sprung from Mars. Ours is a child of Concordia. While other nations have only extended their territory and established their dynasties through surging seas of blood, ours has been stretched from ocean to ocean without a sword being drawn or a shot fired—save that alone which pierced the heart of poor Scott. The circumstances surrounding its birth are indeed of peaceful and happy augury. But one cannot help remarking the little attention such an important event has attracted in the Mother Country, and even on this Continent. The truth would appear to b that people have scarcely yet begun to regard the subject in the light of the future. The idea that "Westward the star of Empire takes its way's is, in truth, but little realized. The million already stretching their hands hither from Orient and from Occident are still unseen to those who will not look beyoud the present. But this new nation of British America, although the first is only the first to be constructed out of Her Britannic Majesty's scattered possessions. The great work of Nation-mak ing ends not here. From the Souther Continent is now heard the Macedonia ery " Come over and help us." Th great Australasian Colonies are ripe for national agglomeration. The progress of Confederation here has been watched with anxious interest by our brother Colonists in the South and more recent indications tell us their desire to be the next. Hithert in Australasia as here, individual ender vor and the mere assertion of bald at stract principles have produced litt fruit. But now that the subject he been earnestly taken up by the Ministr at Victoria, we may not unreasonable assume that practical discussion w speedily evolve itself into practical ac tion. With the recent defeat of the Macpherson Administration comes th restoration of Sir James McCulloch power, but rather at the head of a mo erate coalition party than as a leader extreme Democracy. A Ministry formed has wirely chosen Confeder tion as one of the surest rallying poin for its supporters; and the circuit stance of the re-election of every me ber of the Government shows that th had not miscalculated public sentime In seeking re-election, on accepting position of Premier, Sir James McCloch issued the accustomed address the electors of Mornington. The dress contained the following sufficien pronounced passage: 'The Federat of the Australasian Colonies is a subj of growing importance, and the G ernment will heartily co-operate any or all of the other Colonies in or to secure the advantages of a union many points of common intere There is in all the Australasian Colon a disposition manifested to labor the one common end; and, with initiative thus taken by the strong G ernment of the influential Colony Victoria, we may expect to see scheme very soon assume a pract shape. And who will question the dom of such a movement? Australa no less than British America, will strength in such a union,-stren alike for internal development and ternal resistance or defense. We highest seen Canada animated with all martial spirit of a nation, and the or of the chastisement inflicted upon Fenian filibusters may be accepted the first fruits of Confederation ; although the Colonies of Australasia less likely to be menaced from with yet circumstances are conceivable which the safety of the British se ments in the Southern Seas could effectually secured only by the coale forces and confederate spirit of others, they being now independe any tie, except the almost nominal sentimental one which connects with the British Crown. The p scope of Australasian Confederation admit of question; but we are dis to think and hope that the scheme

be the fault of the parente icipate in the advantages n the exertions of the clique

WM. DRINKWATER. to be distinctly understood ng "Halo Humbug's" esti-mber of children in South W.H.

LE WORKS



ROBERTSON. and Modeler.

ALERIN American Marble NUFACTURER OF

HEADSTONES. ECES, TABLE TOPS, PS, PLUMBER'SISLARS ALL KINDS OF Ornamental Work

LEMS FOR MONUMENTAL WORK sinserted in Monuments Marble, Porselain, Terra Cotta, namental Work done with ess and Dispatch. HE LIVING! OR DEAD

UPON SHORT NOTICE. es and Commercia Street. TCRIA, BIC. BINSON'S

ed Magic Soap bbing better than any

Soap will de with lard Labor. SOAP DOES AWAY WITH

SOAP adds to the quality of your ng them soft, pliable and white. SOAP has proved superior to all i proved after several years' use not thest degree any fabric of the finest ads. With

U SOAP the most delicate lady can large family washing in two hours, I ladies can testify to. All we ask is al

SOAP removes Tar, Pamt, Pitch, of any description from and all kinds them clean and white as well as your ut rubbing your clothes to pieces, thus sof hard labor on wash days and becape ever used

C SOAP is put up in bars, enclosed tions for use and sold at 25 cents peg box, for \$2 50. One bar of this Soc ogallons of beautiful soft soap for ge

Mrs J R Moores, Mrs W Delany, rity. F.—Mrs Hayden and Sisters of Charity

respectable Grocers and Dealers. S. ROBINSON & CO. 8 Bay, Victoria. iv294&w

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JACOB LOERZ.

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Government street, Victoria, V.I. act and Agent for Capt. WA MOUATT,
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s, Yates street; and at Teutonia Hall, Govt, r at the Brewery, will be promptly
JOS. LOEWEN,
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Big Bend Express. NG HER MAJESTA'S MAILS—
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ESS MATTER for any of those places may by Barnard's Express to Cache Creek, from will be taken by Reid's Express to its Reasonable Rates Any Business entrustrese Will be carefully attended to.

P. REID

P. REID

INESS HERETOFORE CAR ander the name of SP Moody & Co will be ander the name of SP Moody & Co will om and after this date, under the name y, Dietz & Nelson.

y, Dietz & Nelson.

S P MOODY,
GEO. DIETZ,
HUGH NEI SON.
et, British Columbia, July 1, 1870. au1

the Weekly British Colonist, be wide enough to embrace all the British possessions in the Southern Seas. In Tasmania, we learn, has proposed a con-ference, with the object of extending the Wednesday August 31 1870 benefits of the Intercolonial Customs Union. And the Treasurer of New Zealand Nation-Making. has been engaged in negotiations with the We by no means put it forward as Governments of Queensland and New South Wales for a like object. The an original remark when we say that circumstance of New Zeland being sep-Nature does her greatest works of conarated by more than a thousand miles struction in silence. Although, at the of rough sea from the Australian same time, it must be admitted that at the present day what Carlyle calls that of a mere Zollverein; but even that difficulty must not be regarded as inthe Silenees are the least honored of all the minor gods, and strength too eften superable. One of the very first duties exhausts itself by mere flux of words. of an Australasian Empire would be the The birth of a new nation sometimes organization of an effective force for passes almost unmarked amid the hum and bratle of local politics and every equipped fleet, which may undertake and bustle of local politics and everyand bustle of local politics and every-day life. It is not easy to fully realize Southern waters. It is quite possible the fact in all its magnitude that a that in Australasia, as on this continent, nation has just been born on this con-tinent—a nation in territorial extent the four peopled Colonies of the Continent by themselves, -Queensland, New larger than all Europe. The birth of the Greater Britain of America has South Wales, Victoria, and Southern truly been one of Nature's silent works. Australia,—or adding to them as a natural adjunct the island of Tasmania, Other nations have for the most part there would be presented all the requisprung from Mars. Ours is a child of sites of a great empire—ample material Concordia. While other nations have for the construction of a nation, with no only extended their territory and estab-lished their dynasties through surging strength and with unbounded promise only extended their territory and estabof future power. The resources of the seas of blood, ours has been stretched various Australian Colonies supplement from ocean to ocean without a sword one another to a degree perhaps not equalled by our own wide-spreading Dominion. The subtropical wealth of Queensland consists in its fature sugar, being drawn or a shot fired—save that slone which pierced the heart of poor Scott. The circumstances surrounding cotton, and spice cultivation, superadded to the limitless pastoral lands of the Darling Downs. New South Wales, its birth are indeed of peaceful and happy augury. But one cannot help remarking the little attention such an important event has attracted in the in part also a pastoral country possesses Mother Country, and even on this Conbesides, a chance of immense developtinent. The truth would appear to be ment in the coalfields that stretch down that people have scarcely yet begun to to her commodious harbours. Victoria regard the subject in the light of the future. The idea that "Westward the has already chosen her destiny—the busy prosperity of a commercial, minstar of Empire takes its way's is, in ing, and manufacturing community.
South Australia, with her broad wheattruth, but little realized. The millions already stretching their hands hither fields and her sunny vineyards, equals from Orient and from Occident are still in resources, though not in extent the unseen to those who will not look begreat valley of our own megnificent North-West; and the Western Colony can send timber to Melbourne and Sidyoud the present. But this new nation of British America, although the first, is only the first to be constructed out of ney, while Tasmania, f the Ireland of Her Beitanuic Majesty's scattered possessions. The great work of Nation-make the South, rich in agricultural and mineral resources and blessed with a genial climate, and New Zealand, with ing ends not here. From the Southern Continent is now heard the Macedonian cry "Come over and help us." The er more distant, but not less productive acres, will complete the picture. great Australacian Colonies are ripe for It Sir James McCulloob and his colnational agglomeration. The proleagues prove themselves equal to the glo-rious work upon which they appear to have entered with so much promise, the gress of Confederation here has been watched with anxious interest by our brother Colonists in the South, present generation will see another and more recent indications tell us of their desire to be the next. Hitherto, great British Empire lifting its proud head high above the waves of the in Australasia as here, individual endea-Southern Seas, joining hands with the Empire of the North, and both uniting with the Mother of Nations in grasping vor and the mere assertion of bald abstract principles have produced little fruit. But now that the subject has been earnestly taken up by the Ministry at Victoria, we may not unreasonably at Victoria, we may not unreasonably assume that practical discussion will stract principles have produced little ical discussion will speedily evolve itself into practical action. With the recent defeat of the Macpherson Administration comes the restoration of Sir James McCulloch to power, but rather at the head of a moderate coalition party than as a leader of extreme Democracy. A Ministry so formed has wisely chosen Confederation as one of the surest rallying points for its supporters; and the circumstance of the re-election of every member of the Government shows that they had not miscalculated public sentiment.
In seeking re-election, on accepting the position of Premier, Sir James McCulloch issued the accustomed address to the electors of Mornington. The address contained the following sufficiently on Anderson creek the Warren co washed to have a contained the following sufficiently on Anderson creek the Warren co washed dress contained the following sufficiently pronounced passage: 'The Federation of the Australasian Colonies is a subject of growing importance, and the Gov-

to secure the advantages of a union on

a disposition manifested to labor for

the one common end; and, with the

initiative thus taken by the strong Gov-

ernment of the influential Colony of

Victoria, we may expect to see the

scheme very soon assume a practical

shape. And who will question the wis-

dom of such a movement? Australasia,

no less than British America, will find

strength in such a union, -strength

alike for internal development and ex-

ternal resistance or defense. We have

just seen Canada animated with all the

martial spirit of a nation, and the vig-

or of the chastisement inflicted upon the

Fenian filibusters may be accepted as

less likely to be menaced from without,

yet circumstances are conceivable in which the safety of the British settle-

ments in the Southern Seas could be

effectually secured only by the coalesced

forces and confederate spirit of the

others, they being now independent of

any tie, except the almost nominal and

sentimental one which connects them

with the British Crown. The precise

Cariboo Intelligence.

From the Sentinel of the 20th we glean the following summary of MINING INTELLIGENCE.

On William creek the San Juan co cleaned up 13 oz fre n an experimental wash, Downte up 13 oz iron an experimental wash, Downle co 30 oz, Cornish co 37½ oz, Caribeo co 231 oz, St George co 40 ez, Forest Rose co 55 oz, Caledonia co 20 oz. On Stout guleh the Taffvalle 25 oz. On Valley Mountain the Discovory co 23 oz. The Valley Mountain co, for Thursday \$100.

up 63 oz, and same for the previous week. On Grouse creek, Salt Spring co 16 oz, and several companies making wages. On Keithly creek the Gold Flat co had run a drain 1,300 feet long and expected soon to get pay. For the half-week later, the following wash-ups were made on William creek: Cariboo co 205 ernment will heartily co-operate with any or all of the other Colouies in order oz, Forest Rose co 40 and the Caledonia co 17 many points of common interest.'
There is in all the Australasian Colonies

AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS : The weather had been intensely hot, on the 16th the thermometer ranging as high as 120° in the sun and 98° in the shade—the highest ever known in Cariboo. On the following day, however, the weather became quite cool. The miners on Lowhee creek have offered to subscribe part of the money necessary to construct a new trail to that creek, and it is hoped the Government will come to the rescue, as the trail is greatly needed. The following feat of pedestrianism came off on the 18th : The point for starting was Rogers' store, on Grouse creek. From thence the pedestrian, whose name is Richard Wright, was to cross the country to the peak of the high mountain overlooking Antler creek valley, place a flag thereon and complete the distance, which is about 12 miles, in four hours. There is no trail between the mountain and the starting the first fruits of Confederation ; and point and the country is very difficult to travel although the Colonies of Australasia are

FROM Q. C. ILLAND,-The schooner Favorite, Capt McKay, arrived from the West Coast on Friday night, bringing N Morrison as passenger and a freight of furs and oil; The schooler touched only at Grumbach where a trading post has been established. The Indians have been quite obstroperous of late, but have refrained from any overt act.
Threats, however, they freely indulge in.
The Favorite was becamed four days, during which time she was surrounded by whales, large schools of which are sporting scope of Australasian Confederation may, admit of question; but we are disposed to think and hope that the scheme may in the Gulf. and the desired to the

MACDOUGALL IN THE DUMPS .- The careful student of the unwritten history of the Dominion will have conceived a sort of interest for those Canadian statesmen who had the distinguished honor of founding an empire, so to speak. One of these, and not the least able and distinguished of the lot, flew off at a tangent before the great work had been well begun, and his valuable services have ever since been lost to the Councils of his country. He whose name stands at the head of these remarks stood at the helm until the ship was fairly out at sea, and when coast, may be regarded as a difficulty in in the act of grasping a substantial reward the way of any more intimate union than that of a mere Zollverein; but even that wandering star in the political horizon which difficulty must not be regarded as ins bis talents once he/ped to illumine. The Hon, William Macdengall, O. B., has ' taken the stump, and the pen against his late colleagues; and we must confess he would have stood better before the public had he done neither. It is certainly neither fair ner dignified for oner who, from whatever mischance, suddenly finds himself left out is the cold to devote himself to turning the Cabinet inside out before the public and painting in the darkest colors those with whom he has so recently been acting. It appears to us that the Dominion Cabinet has lost nothing by the so-called exposures of has lost nothing by the so-called exposures of a recalcitrant ex-Minister; and it is equally elear to our mind that Mr Macdougall has gained nothing. One can readily conceive that the circumstances in which that gentleman finds himself are greatly calculated to

try the temper. But it is for him to consider how far these circumstances may be regarded as the result of his own blundering. Without pretending to judge how far he was the cause of the Red River difficulty, it is perfectly elear to our thinking that his subsequent conduct leaves little room for sympathy.

NEW WESTSINSTER ITEMS.—The Assizes have been the absorbing topic of interest at the late capital. J L Franklin was put upon his trial on an indictment charging him with an at tempt to incite H Waters to commit arson. The Guardian devotes two columns to the case ; but, unfortunately, fails to give an intelligible resume of the evidence for the presecu-tion. The defence showed that the goods in stock were worth the amount for which they were insured; that the witness. Waters, had once had delirium tremens and that when under the influence of drink he was unreliable. The jury, after an absence of four hours, returned with a verdict of 'not guilty.' The verdict was received with manifestations of satisfaction by the people in the Courtroom; but the learned Judge said he was sorry to dissent from the verdict. Mr McGreight prosecuted on behalf of the Orewn, and Mr Robertson appeared for the defence..... The Indian, Dick, indicted for the murder of the infant child of S Greer, of Chilliwack, was next tried. The evidence showed that Mrs Greer went out to pick dence showed that Mrs Greer went out to pick berries, leaving the child asleep on the bad and William, an Indian, in charge of the house. During her absence Dick came to the house and asked the boy William to give him some water, the prisoner went into the house, though requested not to do so by William. When the latter returned with the water, the prisoner drank and then left immediately. Some little time after, Mrs. Green diately. Some little time after, Mrs. Greer returned and found the baby dead, and on ex-amination by the coroner, Dr. Black, it was found that a sharp instrument like a darning needle had been thrust into its heart. Th Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mr. McCreight appeared for Crown and Mr. Robertson for the defense. Ah Wong, a Chinaman, confined in goal for lunacy, hanged himself in

FROM NANAIMO. - The steamer Sir James amount of produce and some live stock. Among the passengers were Rev E White, Rev Thomas Crosby and A E B Davie, Esq B W Pearse, Esq. Assistant Surveyor-General, who went up with the steamer as far as Comox, returned to Nanaimo, where he stopped on the way down. The Government working party are now engaged upon the reads in the neighborhood of Nanaimo, but will proceed to Comox by the steamer on her next regular trip, and will continue werking on the roads there for fourteen days. The forest fires have been extinguished, and the crops everywhere along the coast settlements were being garnered in good order. crops at Comox are represented as of an exceeding good quality, and in greater yield than ever before. The Presbyterians held their Sabbath School Picnic on Protection Island, on the 25th. The attendance was good, and the amusements carried on with ife till late in the evening. The bridge across the Arm, and which connects the two sections of the town, is being re-built upon, we are told, rotton stringers !

THE MEADOWS ENTERPRISE,-The Lane Kurtz Company had given out on the 18th the contracts for the machinery required on the Meadows, and it was to be completed and shipped to this Colony in 30 days from that date. The capital stock of the Company (\$500,000.) had been put in the market, two-thirds of which had been taken up at the above mentioned date. From this it will be readily inferred that the right men have taken hold of the Meadows, and that there will be no difficulty in getting the necessary capital to develop them.

THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION .- Her Britannic Mejesty's proclamation of neutrality, in consequence of the existing war between France and Prussia, was published in Saturday's Gazette, by direction of His Excellency the Governor. It is accompanied by a circular letter and dispatches from Secretary Earl Kimberley, Lord Granville and o'bers, relating to various matters connected with the hostilities which have unhappily broken out between these two nations.

WHALES .- The vicinity of Cape Flattery is said to be 'alive' with whales, which appear to be more numerous than usual this They keep well out to sea, however, which the management of the public lands belong-renders them difficult to reach by the boats now used by the local whaling companies. cason, though somewhat later than last year.

FROM NEW WEITMINSTER .- The steamer | the great Northwest ; and it is presumable afternoon. Among the passengers were Judge Oreass. Registrar Pooley, Messra McCreight, Robertson, A Musgrave jr, H Nelson, Capt. Fleming; C Hughes; W Bondwick and Officer, McMillan. A Camboo express and mail and 346 000 in gold were brought.

the schools there and, if necessary, re-or-

THE CALIFORNIA will not sail for Portland before the 5th of September. After returning here and discharging freight she will go to Nanaimo and take in a cargo of

Tue first telegram from the Mainland over the new line will be found beneath the usual heading to day. The line is in perfect working order and the long circuit is worked easily.

APPOINTMENT .- Sarurday's Gazette anconnecs the appointment of Mr. J. McKenzie as postmaster at Kamloops, in lieu of Mr W Charles Pesigned. 10 (10

Eschesiastical. The Rev. Dr. Lindsley, Portland, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrews Church, this morning and he will reach in the Westleyan Methodist Church in

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY .- In the Mail Summery which we publish this morning will be found a very important etatement made by a Canadian Minister touching the Railway Railway.

REPLEVIN .- The Sheriff yesterday seized the circus property under a writ of replevin obtained at the instance of Robt Nelson, and the sale did not take place.

NEXT DIRECT STEAMER -Mr Garesche left San Francisco on the 25th to return via Portand. This would seem to indicate that the next direct steamer will not leave San Francisco for Victoria before the regular sailing day—4th or 5th of September.

THE BATES TROUPE are playing at Portand. Melville has just had a big benefit and Bates is about to have another.

The steamer Onward started from New Westminster for Yale on Saturday morning with a full load of freight.

European Mail Summary.

We have English papers to the 30th of July. The Spectator says that the ruin worked by the war on 'Change has been terrible, but not, perhaps, unhealthy. It seems that a mania for speculation had set in; quiet people all over England were buying and selling time-bargains, and when the crash came could not meet their engagements. Thirty-six brokers and dealers had failed. and there was a rumor of a terrible failure on the 29th ult, but the worst would not be known till the 4th inst, when the Consol account would be cleared off. That once over values ought to recover, but what with the war and the rise in the rate of discount to 5 per cent and the suplosion within the House, brokers will be more careful, and the public, it is hoped, a little more moral.

An armed European force has been sent to Tientsin in consequence of the recent mase Douglas, Caps Clarke, arrived last evening sacre. There have been serious inundations from Comex, Nanaimo and way ports. She in Mastern Bengal. The Ameer of Cabul brought down 21 passengers, a considerable has obtained from the native chiefs a pledge to guard the Khyber Pare. The Captain, iron-plated turret ship on Capt Cole's principle, has just returned from a successful cruise which has proved her to be the most formidable vessel afloat. Experiments have been made at Plymouth with a new kind of torpedo which is described as being most efficient for the protection of harbors and ports. The harvest was in full operation throughout the southern counties of England. The average yield would be good. A French corvette was in the Channel, off the Isle of Wight, boarding all passing mer-The Hon F Charteris, eldest chant vessels. The Hon F Charteris, eldest son of Lord Elcho, had died from the effects of a wound inflicted some days before by bimself. The Arches Court has prenounced judgement in the prosecution against the Rev JE Beanett of Frome, deciding that there are no legal grounds for condemnation. No tice of appeal was at once given. A hand-some testimonial was presented on the 23rd ult at the Carlton Club to Col Taylor, M P. late 'whip' of the Conservative party. Mr Disraeli eulogized Col Taylor's services and expressed his satisfaction that so able a successor had been obtained in the person of Mr Noel. The 'National' press of Ireland rejoices at the European war and sympathises with France, plainly indicating its opinion that Great Britain will be drawn into the quarrel when Ireland will have an opportunity of exacting her own independence. The feeling in favor of a separate portion of the moderate and Protestant polrish Legislature is still noticeable among a

Dominion Mail Summary.

Lient-Governor Archibald took his departure from Ottawa for Fort Garry on the 8th and it was anticipated he would reach the seat of his Government along with the main body of the expeditionary force about the end of the present month. The system of government about to be inaugurated in Manitoba is, of course, that known as Responsible Government, similar to that of the old Provinces. Among the first acts of the Governor, there-fore, will be the formation of a Cab net and holding a general election; and one of the chief difficulties Ministers will have to encounter in the first election will be prejudincts of race and creed. The Lieutenant-Governor has been for the present entrusted with

Enterprise, Capt Swarson, arrived from that he will, for the present, provide for the New Westminster at 3 o'clock yesterday to the Dominion Government. The re'urn of afternoon, Among the passengers were Judge Sir John A Maedenald to Ottawa, about the end of this month, for the purpose of re-entering upon his active duties as Premier, was announced. Adjutant - General Robertson Ross arrived at Ottawa on the 8th of S46 000 in gold were brought.

August, bringing with him the sword to be presented to Colonel Chamberlin by the Ottewanians. It is described as a spleadid weapon. The bandle is gold and ivory, with the object of inspecting with heavy gold sword knot. There are two seatherds one for fall described. scabbards, one for full dress the other for pa-rade; both are for an elegant design, the for-mer being beautifully ornamented with nation mer being beautifully ornamented with national emblems, and is very elaborate. On the right side of the sword blade is the inscription, Presented by the citizens of Ottawa to Lieut. Ool. Chamberlin, M. P., 60th Mississquoi Volunteers, for gallantry in repelling the Fenian Invasion at Eccles' Hill, Canada, 25th May, 1870. On the reverse side is the motor of the Chamberlin, and the control of th to of Col. Chamberlin's regiment, 'Watch the front, watch well,' together with the Chamber-lin coat of arms and national emblems: The beaver and maple leaf, as well as the number and name of the regiment and date of the engagement at Eccles Hill. Accompanying the sword is a handsome, and at the same time a very serviceable sword belt of silver lace. The Harvard boat crew arrived at lace. The Harvard boat crew arrived at Montreal, on the 7th and put at the St. Lawrence Hall. They would shortly go into training for the approaching international boat race to come off at Lachine. The Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, had been making a tour of Ontario. The city of Hamilton entertained him at a public banquet. In the course of his speech on that occasion, Mr. Mitchell referred to the nterests of the Department under his charge, interests of the Department under his charge, and intimated that there was no reason to apprehend any trouble with the United States on the fishing question. He also stated what had not been before stated from authority, that the arangement with British Columbia is, that a Pacific Railway on British territory must be immediately constructed. He also satisfied the meeting that the Government of Canada and and constitutionally have interfered in could not constitutionally have interfered in regard to the events antecedent to the proclamation handing over the Red River territory to Canada, and, as a matter of fact had not given any advice to the Imperial Government on the subject of a general amnesty.

Marshal Canrobert.

SOLVER BEST

Marshal Canrobert is over sixty years of age, baving been born in 1809, His miliary celebrity, like that of most of the French Generals, was commenced in Algeria and was perfected before Sebastopol. He is of an ancient family in Brittany, his father having been an officer in the Royalist army of the Prince of Conde, in 1825 he was admitted pupil of St Cyr. He took his sublieutenancy in 1828, was made lieutenant in 1832 and in 1835 was sent with his regiment 1832 and in 1835 was sent with his regiment to Algeria. He was engaged here in some of the hardest fighting and most trying expeditions of the French occupation. He was in the Mascara affair, at the siege of Tiemcen, in the fights at Sidi, Yawub, Taina and Sikkak. At the desperate assault on Constantine, when the Arab sheiks and their followers length with daring though nonvailing bravery, he was wounded, and Colonel Combes who fell by his eide, recommended Captain Canrobert to Vallee in his dying words— There is a future in that young man. He returned to France and got the man. He returned to France and got the Legion of Honor, and had charge of the Foteign Legion after the fall of the Oarlist party in Spain. He was again sent to Africa with his men and was employed in a large number of those destructive enterprises which were thought to be the necessary though cruel policy of the French Government to subjugate and keep in order the reckless valor of the Arab tribes impatient under a foreign yoke. The rising of Bou Maze gave the French army of occu-pation no rest, and the principal brunt of the contest fell on Caurobert's regiment—the Sixty seventh of the line. Eight months of constant fighting and bloody reprisals broke the spirit of the tetractory tribes, and in 1847 he got his colonelcy. The promotion did not bring idleness, it only led to increased duty, until, after chastising several minor tribes to no purpose, the grand insurrection of the Kabyles and the natives of Jurjura commenced. This, like all the rest, was terminated after immense fatigues and great losses on both sides. In 1849 he relieved Boasada from blockade, and stormed the Arab fortress of Zaalcha, leading his men in the assault. This last achievement brought his recall and his employment on scenes of more wide spread honor and less work. At the nomination of Louis Napoleon as Presis dent, Carrobert joined his party. He be-came general in the New Republic, and in the coup d'etat had command of one of the divisions of the Army of Paris, and Assisted in the repression of the popular dismatisfica-tion. Some political functions of considerable importance were next assigned to him, and in 1858 he became general of dis-vision. Canrobert was sent to Turkey in 1854, in command of the first division of the Army of the East. The introductory campaign of the Dobrutscha was unfortu-nate, and this division suffered terribly from cholera. Subsequently, when the centre of military operations was changed to the Crimea, he was at the battle of Alma and was slightly wounded. Two days afterwards, when St Arnault, commander-in-chief of the French, was dying he turned over the command to Canrobert, who moved immediately on Sebastapol, constructed several batteries and opened fire with the intention of carrying We have Canadian exchanges to the 10th. the fortress by direct as sult, but finding this impracticable he forthwith laid down a pian of gigantic investment. At Inkerman he was again wounded. His mode of procedure not being satisfactory to Lord Raglan, the British commander, Canrobert was relieved by Pelissier from the chief comrelieved by Fellseler from the outer com-mand and resumed duty at the head of his own corps. In 1866, he was made Marchall of France. In the French-Austrian war he was at the head of the third corps. He was at Magenta and Solferiac. Since the close of that war be has been engaged in several offices in France of no special interest to the general reader, and even his wate in 1861 against the temporal power of the Pope must

be regarded rather as a matter of military

obedience or policy than of any personal lay succentrate to Chalcas and Rest , coicigo messa with no epperhous waste lement SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

British Columbia Telegraph. d at Oid at Pecial the 8th of

brows sell Yale, Aug. 27th, 1870. EDITOR BEITISH COLONIST. - The line is completed to this place and several messages have been sent and received to-day.

Weather fine. The river steamer Onward sailed Thursday for New Westmineter.

equality the inscrip-The Belgian Minister here is authorized to contradict positively the statement that the passage of wounded Prussians through Belgian territory has been either permitted

or attempted.

A Rheims dispatch of the 23rd says it is supposed that the armies of McMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction and were supported by a quadrilateral composed of the fortresses of Montmedy, Verdan, Thionville and Metz. They will await lack. It

ville and Metz. They will await attack. It is not expected that anything important will occur for two days.

NEW YORK, Aug 25—The Tribune's special from London to-day says Rheims correspondence of Tuesday reports McMahon's command fully two hundred thousand strong. All were moving towards Ardennes to join

The organization is proceeding with immense dispatch of other armies of old troops, which will reach 350 000 strong. They are forming near Uhalous.

Lospos, Aug 25—A dispatch from Chalous to day says the Prussian ship Villaden was captured by a French cruiser and taken into Strice.

into Syria.

BERLIN, Aug 26—One corps of first and second armies still confronts Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussian forces have marched on Paris.

PARIS, Aug 26—The environs of Metz are

The French authorities and Council of Ministers yesterday communicated valuable news from both French armies. It is now certain that no serious fight occurred yesterday. Government has received informalons, and that the Prince Royal has retreat-

Many arrests were made last night. Over 1200 were imprisoned by the order of Gen Trochu. 200 persons were arrested on the Fautourg de Montmartre
Carlsave, Aug 26 - There was a severe

battle at Kehe and Strasburg on Wednesday night, lasting till Thursday morning. A French battery located at Marvien was captured by the Prussians without less, and the French

the Prussians without loss, and the French forces destroyed about twenty houses.

Berlin, Aug 26—The French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun, are false.

Paris, Aug 26—Couriers of the enemy have been seen at Brienne and Unlans are at Langres. The Prince Royal was at St Dizier on Tuesday.

Gen Trochu has demanded the displacement of Petris as Prefect of Paris.

of Petrie as Prefect of Paris.

Lendon: Aug 26—A sharp engagement, in which the Prussians were successful, occurred on Tours ay night. Many of the French were

Strasbourg has been incessantly bombarded by the Pressians since Tuesday, the citdael is very badig shattered and the walls terribly battered. The Pressians have advanced with

a siege train to within 500 yards of the city. Several magazines have also been exploded in the city and at the fort. Fires have also broken out in many places. The Prussian loss is trifling.

New York, Aug 26—Private dis s from Loadon this morning say there are rumors of fighting going on. It is feared that McMa-hoa is defeated. Official circles are very reti-cent, more so than at any time before this week. The enemy is marching slowly but surely on Paris.
Paris, Aug 26—The engineers were busy

yesterday in making inspections over the Maine road, which will be destroyed upon the approach of the Prussians. The French Government has taken measures

to cause Beigium to permit the transpertation of musitions of war and wounded soldiers over

London, Aug 26—Heavy fighting began last night at Chenace, ten miles, from Montmedy, in the direction of Kosviziers. The Prussians cut the railway and the wounded were brought into Montmedy. The gates of the city were closed and an assault expected soon. A strong force of Prussian cavalry now occupy Doutanant.

Prussian couriers have encamped at Oiry. A formidable ironelad ram, carrying 2 guns and flying the French flag, passed Dover, going

Psague, Aug 26-One of the journals of this city publishes a letter from Berlin, dated Aug 18th, which says We are persuaded here that efforts are being made to conceal the fact that the Prussians lost severely in the battle of the 15th and 16th. The details furnished here are not credited, and it is openly asserted that the losses were so heavy that the army is disconraged and unable to advance. Yesterday a demonstration was made before the palace. Crowds assembled, demanding to know the news, and when the Queen informed them they replied—'no nore? that is already known. The crowd slowly dispersed, unconvinced and dissatisfied. LOADON, Amg 26-McMahon and Bazaine

are out of communication with Paris. London, Aug 25-The following official dispatch from Berito is just received : - We have received a dispatch dated Barleduc last

evening, to the effect that Chalons has been evacuated be the French and that a Prussian column is west of Chalons, advancing rapidly. Paris. Aug 25-Midnight-It is reported that the Prussians are at Zange to day. The

Prince Royal is reported to be at Nancy. Nothing has been received from Merz or from the armies of McMahon or Bazaine, London, Aug 25-Noon-McMahon's en-tire command left knerms on Monday.

Advices to the 22nd mention nothing of Bazaine's junction with McMahon and the report finds no cred to it is believed in Strasburg that Bazaine is severed from the main French army and his power complete-Chalone is abandoned.

The forces of the Urown Prince will today concentrate on Chalons and Rheims, it meets with no opposition, while Prince

Frederick Charles is marching on Paris di-

It is believed the Crown Prince will join Steinmetz in front of Metz There are strong detachments at Metz and Brienne.

The garrison at Toul made a sortic yesterday. Seven hundred Prassians were killed and wounded to the action that followed. LONDON, Aug 25-2 P M-Paris is utterly without advices from the seat of war.

The entrenchment around Metz is com-

le is believed that a deputation of the Corps Legislatif have gone to the Emperor to demand his abdication.

to demand his abdication.

La Liberte, referring to information received from private sources, says a siege of Parie is altogether impossible now.

La Patrie reports formally that the Prussians were defeated in a battle on Sunday.

Strasburg was again bombarded without result on the 22nd.

result on the 22nd.

It is believed here that the Prussians will

nothurry their attack on Paris, but will first attend to Bazaina, leaving the Orown Prince to watch McMahon.

Paris, Aug 25—The Figuro this evening contains the following: A person who arrived from the vicinity of Epernay this afternoon: says he was informed there that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verden and Chalons. dan and Chalone

London, Aug 25-There is great excitement this afternoon at the Stock Exchange over the rumor that the Crown Prince had been defeated by the French under McMahop. The rumored repulse of the Prussians although creating the wildest excitement, can

ne traced to no credible source.

New York, Aug 25—The German banks o day received telegrams from Hamburg tating that the French fleet was preparing for attack. Stirring news from the North Sea and the Baltic may be received any mo-

Berlin, Aug 26-4 p m-The army under he Crown Prince of Saxony is forming to co-operate with the movement on Paris. Kebl was nearly razed to the ground by

the French shells.

Paris, Aug 25—La Republique says important information was received to-day by the Government concerning the numbers and position of the enemy. Prince Fredrick Charles' corps and portions of the King's army, under Guinne, are marching on Paris, while Stenmetz is left to boid Bazaine. The Prossians may reach Paris in six days,

LONDON, Aug 25—Berlin dispatches says moving with the greater part of his army to relieve William and join the Orown Prince. Paris advices report eight departments in

possession of the enemy, viz: Upper and Lower Rhine, Moselle, Meurthe, the Meuse, Vosges, Marne, and Haute Marne. They contain over three million inhabitants. Great suffering prevails in cons quence of the Prussian requisitions.

Letters from Rheims, and one received via

Belgium, from the French Camps, reports Bezaine gained great advantage in the battle of the 23rd, having captured many guns and

prisoners.

Pfalebourg still continues in a state of defense. A church and twenty one houses have been destroyed by the enemy's shells, and the garrison has repulsed two assaults, in which the Prassians lost 1500. The town is well supplied with provisions and munitions of war. It has been summoned to capitulate, but the commander replies that he will blow the place up first.

Paris, Aug 26—The Journal Official pub-

lishes the declaration of the blockade of the Baltic coast of Germany. London, Aug 26-10 p m-The Prussian

cavalry is reported at Dammartin, St Remy, Brienne, San Dres and Chateau Thierry. The latter is fifty miles from Paris. The Herald's cable special correspondent

at Bar le Duo says, Bazaine is surrounded in Meiz by the Prossians, and it is expected be will be compelled to capitulate his troops. being short of provisions.

The Tribune's cable special has the best

information about Bazaine, and says that the German official telegrams now prove that he is shut up in Metz. He estimates Bazaine's strength at about 60,000. McMahon's army can't exceed 100,000. The Prussian force left at Metz, or within supporting distance, is computed at 250,000 or 300,000, after 100,-000 which were sent to reintorce the Crown Prince.

There are now 20,000 French prisoners in Germany.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 27-A New York pecial says advices from Berlin say that after four days besitation and delay, caused by the movement of McMahon, the Crown Prince has been ordered to push forward to Paris without delay. It is believed that the city will not be invested. Communications will be cut off and Paris entered by a storming column of 190,000. When Parls is captured, together with the French Government, no matter what French armies are in the field, it is believed in Berlin there would be an end to the war. The French army under Bazaine and McMahon, according to private advices received from Paris, are at Montmedy and Mezeires, whither they have returned, so that the Crown Prince may have actually a field to march so Paris, and when once in the clatches of Trochu, who is perfectly able to take care of the capital, McMahon will sweep dows on his rear and gaind them finer than

powder. Up to Wednesday, says a dispatch from Berlin, the armies of King William and Prince Charles have been reinforced by over 130.000 men, and by next Sunday 200.000 will be at the front. King William telegraphed to the Queen and Van Wert that the war would be over in 20 days. S xty thousand of these reserves, under the Duke of Saxony, will form the reserve of the Crown Prince's army and have already united vith him, making a total force of two hun-

drad thousand. It is reported that a battle began at 11 o'clock this morning ten miles from Montmedy, between the French under Bazaine and the Prussians under Steinmetz. Nothing

known of the result,
According to French reports Luneville is so filled with wounded that 30,000 are left in

the streets unsheltered. PARIS, Aug 26-Midnight-The following

news has been made public at the office of the Minister of the Interior : The Pressians NEW YORK, Aug 25—The Herald's special from London to-day says the Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 4 abandoned, owing to the vigorious resistance.

by the garrison. The Prussians scouts cut the railway at La Moully, between Montmedy and Mezieres. They were repulsed by the French sharpshooters and the railroad repaired. London, Aug 27-The ratification of th

treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium has been interchanged here by repre ecutatives of various European powers.
The junction of Bazaine with McMahon is not yet effected.

It is predicted that the terms of peace between France and Prussis embrace the following points—The Vosges; to be the future boundary, Bar le Duc to remain French territory, Province of Alsace to be portioned between Bayaria and Baden, Wurtemburg being anti-Prussian to get nothing. Paris, Aug 27—It is reported that the

Government are preparing a note to be addressed to representatives abroad, announcing that France will proscoute war to the last extremity. No proposals looking to peace will be entertained as long as the enemy are on French soil.

London, Aug 27-Austria has concurred in the delaration of nentrality, as is pro posed by England and already accepted by

BERLIN, Aug. 26-The Prussian Generals headquarters are temporally at St Dizier.

At 8 o'clock this morning Metz was completely invested. Bazaine, who is in command there makes no effort for a passage.

London, Aug 27-A letter from a corres ondent at Rheime, dated Aug 24, says it s reported that Bazaine with a portion of his army, is between Montmedy and Longvy on the Belgian frontier, where he is awaiting the arrival of McMahon. The report is considered doubtful.

The Paris correspondent of the Tetegrapi

writes that the Emperor is actually sus ended. His Cabinet remains in power only because its chief was thought to posses administrative ability. The new government of Paris-Trochu and the committee of defence-now rules France absolutely. Paris, Aug 27-Yesterday detachments of Uhlans attacked the raitroad at Epernay,

Some of them entered the town and were re A strong force of Prussian artillery has entered Chalons.

The Strasburg garrison made a successful sortie yesterday.

Detachments of Prussians are reported to day at Rheims, Varrennes, Verdon, Bar-le-Duc and Stenay and on the railroad between

Spissons and Rheims PARIS, Aug 27-Midnight-The following official intelligence was made public on the 25th intt at 9 a.m. Verdu was attacked by the Prussians 100 000 strong, commanded schooner Ocean Pearl for Vicby the Crown Prince of Saxony. After three Hawley for Port Townsend. hours' fighting, during which 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians were repulsed with considerable loss. Movement of been arrested, they are falling back on Si Dizier. Large bodies of infantry are passing

through Luneville.

Parts, Aug 28-McMahon's main army is at St Ens. The Emperor is at Resonville and the Prince Imperial is at Rethel. The Prossians are pushing their scouts as far as

London, Aug 28-Private telegrams from Baden say the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of the railroad ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce sither German army in case of defeat. No tidings of Bazaine at Metz. There will be heavy fight-

LONDON, Aug 28-The following official of Treadwell & Co., was discharged last night dispatch is dated Bar-le-Duc, Saturday night: The garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured 16 guns, 17 French officers and 850 soldiers. Two battations of the French goard mobile were ansihilated by Prussian

A special to the World says it is reported hut a battle occurred yesterday near Rheims. Hravy cannonading was heard, but nothing has been received. The engagement was probably between McMahon's army and that of Prince Frederick Charles.

The army of the Crown Prince at Bar-le Due has been joined by part of King William's army The united army is moving rapidly and will probably be before Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday.

A revolution at Munich is threatened.

BRUSSELS, Ang 17—A special to the New York Sun says the Prussians summoned Longvy to surrender, but the commanding officer refused.

Pants, via Brussels, Aug 28-The sieges of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress.

The capitulation of Bazaine for want of

upplies is expected.

Brussels, Aug 28 — Prussian scouting parties are at Meaux, one hour from Paris.

Paris, Aug 28—The Herald's special says there are flying rumors of a battle, but they

are not confirmed. LONDON Aug 29-The Russian and French Ambassadors at neutral Courts have asked the interposition of the Great Powers to guarantee the French dynasty.

A French frigate is cruising in St George's Gen Trechu has issued a proclamation ordering all strangers and natives of countries now at war with France, who are not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the Department of the Seine within three days.

Paris, Aug 29-The Moniteur of the 27th says the attack by McMahon and Bazaine on the Prussians near Metz may be delayed for a day or two. Mean while the road to Paris is open and the arrival here of the Prussians must be looked for, according to daily marches, in about six days. Perhaps they may arrive sooner. It would serve no purpose to conceal this.

Paris, Aug 29-The following is official: The Prussians under Prince Reyal have been seen going toward Snippes (?) The German ferces in the department of the Aube, having abandoned their encampment, are marching on Semmessy. Twenty-five thousand Prussians have recently passed Jernville, going in the direction of Nancy and Montierender. Twentyfive thousand Prussian cavalry have passed brough Chalons, going toward Epernay.

London, Aug 29—Prussian Landwher are H M S Zealous to morrow and in the even-investing Thonville, the Prussiane hold all ing dines at the Lick House with the naval outhern Alsac.

11 s.m.—It is reported that McMahon was defeated in a great battle with the Crown Prince which began on the evening of Sunday. The latest dispatches report the con-fliet as not yet decided and the fighting is now going on between Charlesville and Ardenne. A republican conspiracy has been discovered in south Germany. A coup de etat at Madrid is looked for. It was B'smarck who ordered the immediate advance on Paris. The King acquiesced though his generals strongly opposed it until McMahon had been disposed of.

LUXEMBOURG, Aug 28, Eve—There has been fighting all day at the villages of Dunbewen, Sterway and Verdun. The firing was steady from morning till night. No particulars re-

BRUSSELS, Aug 29—Bazaine continues une der the walls of Metz. The Prussians report typhus fever to be raging dreadfully among the troops at Metz, rendering a long resistance

London, Aug 29-A French war steamer has anchored here. Her officers have been re-quested to act on an official notice to leave. The Emperor is at Best Theunville, about McMahon is near Stenay.

The Uhlans occupy Montmedy.
It was reported that General Stienmetz had been displaced, and that in consequence of the great losses incurred, his force has been in-corporated with those of the Crown Prince, It

now seems the report is false.

The Prussians have appeared at Dieppe, 14 miles north of Chalins. They are also in the valley of Aube and are concentrating at Fornmey. Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join McMehon.

Americans are raidily leaving Paris. Eastern States.

Washington, Aug 29-The national deb was reduced in August \$10,000,000.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, Aug 25-A grand review of the military of the territory is to be held here shortly.

A number of cases of smallpox are report-

in this locality. The citizens are taking precautions to prevent it from spreading.

Austin, Aug 25-H Van Winkle, Prussian Consul at this place, has been arrested on a charge of attempted arson and admitted to

California.

San Francisco, Aug. 26—Arrived—Schooner Porpoise from Choumagin Islands with 56.000 bbls codfish, schooner Dreadnaught from Nanaime, schooner Abraham Lincoln from Coos Bay, schooner Cera from the same place ship Baltic 132 days from Liverpeel. Sailed—Bark Niek Biddle for Port Blakely,

schooner Ocean Pearl for Victoria, ship David

Another heart sickening outrage was perpe trated here yesterday on a girl 13 years old, a daughter of an excellent family in Brooklyn, Almeda County, who was taken from her home, as is supposed, by a railroad contracter, who brought her to this city, drugged and violated her. She found her way to the Cosmopolitan Hotel in an almost insensible condition. She was taken home by her father who was in search of her, where she died last night. Our officers are working up the case. The excitement in Almeda Co. in regard to the beastly outrage is intense, and if the wretch who committed the act is caught he will run no little risk of being lynched. Some who have examined the case think she took

poison voluntarially to hide her shame after the outrage had been perpetrated upon her. The Jury in the Brotherton Forgery case, as was anticipated; they stood 9 for and against conviction.

Business is generally very dull. The war news surprises even the warmest German patriots and entirely confounds the French, who can give no satisfactory explanation of the uninterrupted advance of the Prus-

sians on Paris. Mr. Seward having expressed a desire t avoid all public demonstrations as far as possible, no formal reception will be given him in San Francisco. To-morrow his party will visit the Cliff Mouse in the Morning and returning go to Belmont to spend Sunday with Ralston. On Monday he will visit the British

Frigate Zealous.
It is rumored that the Grand Jury will be called upon to inquire into the management of the Brotherton case, bribery being suspected.
San Francisco, Aug 25—Cleared—Bark Salled—Steamer California and bark H W

Almy, Astoria. Flour-Rates unchanged.

Wheat-Market quiet at \$1 50@1 70. Barley-Choice old brewing \$1 15. Bay feed \$1 05@1 10. Oats-Onoice old \$1 30. Good new feet

\$1 20. Sucker Flat, Aug 25-The blast of 1200 kegs of powder was exploded to-day. It

was very successful. STECKTON, Aug 25-Great efforts are being made to secure the location of the Odd Fellows College and Home at this place. The owners of a tract of 95 acres of land outside the southern limits of the city offer to donate it to the College.

SANTA CLARA, Aug 25-An election was held in this county to-day on the proposition of granting a subsidy of \$150,000 to the Santa Clara Valley Railroad. Vote was very close and the number cast quite small. The subsidy will probably be defeated.

Hon Mr Seward arrived here by a special rain from Sacramento at 4 p m to-day, and avoiding any demonstrations went direct to the residence of Judge Hastings. Arrived-H M S Chanticleer, nine days rom Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 28-On Friday night the dry goods store of White, on Third street, was opened by burglars and robbed of \$2000 worth of goods. No arrests have as yet been made.

The physician who made the postmortem examination at Brooklyn, at the works of the Almada Company, on the body of Annie Mooney, states positively that no outrage was committed. The impression prevails that Woods, who was arrested on suspicion, will be released from custody to-day.

Mr Seward went to Belmont last evening and has not yet returned. He goes on board

and military officers stationed here

San Francisco, Aug 20—Arrived—Ship Dauntless, 133 days from New York; brig Perpetual, Port Ludlow; bark Dublin, Sea. peck; steamer Oriflamme, Portland; North German ship Caroline, 199 days from Newcastle, England. e, England. Cleared — Ship Elizabeth Kimball, Port

Gamble; H M steamer Chanticleer, Panama.

Oregon.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug 29—A railroad company has filed articles of incorporation here under the name of Humboldt & Oregon Branch Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$5.000.000 fifty thousand shares of \$100 each, They intend to build a railroad from the North Bend of Humboldt river, in Nevada, to connect with the O and C Railroad at some point in this county.

PORTLAND, August 25-Sailed-Steamer Orflame for San Francisco.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. Aug 23—Stmr E Anderson, Finch, Pert Townsen, Stmr Alida, Starr, Port Townsend
Aug 24—Schr Industry, Feffer, Nanaimo
Schr Blact Diamond, Rudim, Mansimo Aug 25—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westm'r Slp Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan Aug 26—Brig T W Lucas, Tuttle, San Francisco Slp Taprnton, Brown, West Coast Aug 27—Schr Favorite, McKay, Q C Island och A Chri tianson, West Coast Slp Ringleader Dake, San Juan Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Aug 23—Slp Ringleader, Dake, San Juan
Stor E Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Stor Alida. Starr, Port Townsend
Slp Ocean Queen, Dirk, San Juan
Aug 24—Schr Matilda, Wharton, Burrard Inlet
Aug 25—Storr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westm'r
Schr Black Diamond, Rudlin, Nanalmo
Aug 26—Schr Industry, Huffer, Nanalmo
Aug 26—Schr Industry, Huffer, Nanalmo
Aug 27—Schr Nanalmo Packet, Stephens, West Coast Aug 29—Sip Yellow Lane, Spencer, San Juan
Simr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan

PASSENGERS

PASSENGERS

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—
Jodge Davison-wife, 2 children and servant, Capt J S
Lawson, S R Thookeman, Laird, Van Trump, Misses E and
M. Boewer, Conklin, Hamison, Mrs Copiter, O'Uoulter,
Mrs and Mis Kruily, Fox, Francis and wife, Harding, J
Canty, Frenchy, Francis | Mrs and 2 Misses Irving, Miss
Fanny Palmer, Mills, O'Dwyer and 2 children, Miss Mary
Shelton, Mrs Shemeig, Kennedy, Higgins and wife, A
Phinney, J McGrade, J Leary, A Delong, J Kum, WShea,
Pluny, McKsy, P Dennis, P Rosa, and 4 others.

Per steamer ALIDA, from Puget Sound—S Brown, Mrs
Guis, J L Davis, H & Seelye, Pope and sister, Ackerson
and wife, Miss Jenny Ackerson, E Whiche, Figulus, Hickling, Roach, Davis, Jamieson, Mansfield, Karr, S W
Hovey, wife and child, Charlton, L W Nickerson, D Felrie, W Bonghuer and 13 others.

Per steamer California im Portland—J Kenzle, J Jones,
Miss Pinderfield, G Watkins, G Munro, J Boyle, J Keeler
and 2 others.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig T W LUCAS, im San Francisco.—JC, RC, OR, JR, Millard & Beedy, HB, J P Davies, AF, TWK, D&S, P McQuade, L, AF, S&G, M&Q, JWE, R F Pickett, OB, ET, RT&CO, EP, AES, RS&CO, Casamayou & Co, P Corbeniers, FM, H&B, E Grancini, Adams & Co, G&F, J Cunningham JES, Y&D, WVLE, G T Seymour, J W Keyser, E B Mar-

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound96 bxs frdit, 270 sheep, 3 horses, 1 wagon, 4 bbis flour.
Per brig TW LUOAS, im San Francisco—1 wagon and
wrench, 20cs boots & shoes, 2cs honey, 17cs chesse, 1ss
bureaus, 28sks wheat, 50sks maise, 3cs agric'l impl'ts, 64
pkgs mdse, 1pkg doilf and knives, 2 wheelbarrows, 1pkg
shirts &c, 6 grindstones, 5 bxs eatmeal, 8 pkgs baskets,
130doz brooms, 80pkgs wagon material, 3cks clieret, 16
pkgs woodenware, 5 pkgs must_rd, 10bls sait, 200cs outmeal 200cs coal oil, 2 bbis cider, 10cs oilve oil, 2cs preserves, 43cs crockery, 4bls cornmeal, 12bbls vinegar, 10
bxs farins, 50 ½-bbis sugar, 1bbl syrup, 120bxs soap, 1
cs no_ions, 1 cs hats, 50bskt champagne, 20cs bitters, 21
stoves, 250sks barley, 41pkgs oaslings, 43cs white wines,
1pkg copper, 12bxs chocolate, 1pkg brocks, 12 nats tubs,
2bis hops, 1cs hoop skirts, 6doz pails, 76 pkgs meal and groceries
3bxs ship chandlery, 12 cars

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per Stmp CALIFORNIA fm Portland-2505 sks flour, 106 ks middlings, 6 gs cornneal, 2 cs and 2 kegs lard, 1 sack ried apples, 51 bxs apples, 1 sk hams, 14 bxs plums, 810 ran, 1 bx pears, 2 bls blankets, 40 sks Graham four, 1 oll belting, 3 bales tow. Value, \$4492

On the 27th inst, at Beacon Hill Cottage, James Bay, the rife of Staff Commander Daniel Pender, R. N., of a daugh

In this city, August 24th, Harriet Victoris, aged 21 norths, daughter of Abraham and Mary Foster.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD. Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Genera

The Firs Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The Fir Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The Firs Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating

Appara.us for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-timed Steam Cultivator. The First an Only Prize for the Rest Steam Harro The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler. J& F. Howard thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES. ONE SECOND PRIZE

AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying of almost every Prize for which they comp and this ther trial the most severe an prolonge

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT DODGE Mower and Reaper, Combined,

The most approved machine in use ; andifor Pitts' Threshing Machines, to 12 horse power, I can furnish them at PRIORS O IN A SAN PRANCISCO PRICES:

VOL 11.

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 One Week
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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,

TERMS:

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langle, teets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

The New Map.

For long have the Napoleons claimed to be regarded as par excellence the map makers of Europe—a pretension which although, perhaps, not altogether without foundation, is little likely to survive the present war. The last attempt of a Napoleon at map-making has proved such a wretched failure-bas inflicted such a blotch upon the bright escutcheon of France that it is likely to prove the end of arrogant assumption. But that there will be a reconstruction of centra Europe as the immediate result of the present war-may we not venture t say the late war?-can scarcely b ed. Napoleon sought this war for

tent he contemplated territorial agran-disement the world is uninformed; but

it is questionable whether, in the even

of that brilliant success upon which he

appears to have reckoned, he would have been content with making the Rhine the eastern boundary of France Indeed, it is no secret that not long before the war he spoke very significantly about the French-speaking Cantons Switzerland, and declared that in Piedmont it was impossible to decide where French ended and Italian began! B Napoleon's views in map-making los much of their importance with the ter mination of his power to carry then into effect. It now concerns the world more to know Biemarck's views. Read ing his intentions in the dim and uncertain light of electricity, his territoria ambition would appear to be bounded by the Vosges. Will the Great Power consent to the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine by Prussia? It is intimated that Austria and Russia object, but that Great Britain favors the arrange ment. Whatever claims Prussia migh be presumed to possess, we should re gret if such were to be the territoria result of the present war. It should be the earnest aim, as it is the undoubted right, of the Great Powers to make suc territorial adjustments as will seeur the peace and make this the last, as i has been the most wanton and blood European war. How is this to be at tained? Not by giving Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia. It is in the interest and for the peace of Prussia hersel that these provinces should not be added to her territory, for they would form an element of weakness and in-terest. These provinces—more French than German in language and feelingwould never become Prussian in heart In 1864 Prussian earth-hunger led he too far North. Holstein was not altogether undesirable. Valuable in itse and as a means of rounding off her territor ial symetery, its people were, perhaps more German than Danish in heart and tongue. But in Schleswig every on of these conditions was more or le wanting; and the consequence is tha Schleswig forms an element of weak ness and discontent in the north. An so it would be with Alsace and Lor Paine. Regarding the subject from th broader and more important stand point, still stronger reasons will be dis covered why the Great Powers should Object to the absorption of these pro visions by Prassia. Such an arrange

ment, so far from promoting the peace of Europe and preserving the "balance

of power," would greatly tend to e danger both. Prussia has enough

territory-rather more, as has been

seen, than is good for her, and rathe

more than she had just claim to. St