

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 11.

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

NO. 36.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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DAVID W. HIGGINS

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Six Months do 6 00
Three Months do 3 50
One Week do 2 50

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:
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Chest, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS—
Nanaimo, V. I. J. D. Levi
New Westminster G. D. Clark
Yale B. C. G. D. Clark
Lynton do
Vancouver do
Richmond do
Barkerville do
Camerontown do
Clinton do
Olympia, W. T. Crosby & Lewis
Seattle, W. T. Mr Perkins
Portland, Me. David Sims
New York Hudson & McNeil
London 11 Clement's Lane, London E. Algar
30 Cornhill, London G. Street
San Francisco L. P. Fisher

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 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.

It is not surprising that the attitude of Napoleon in precipitating an European war upon such a miserable pretext, 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 Luxembourg guarantee, approached Prussia with a proposition substantially as follows: 'I will incur 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 sell Luxembourg, 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 declare war against France.' That is, of course, Great Britain. This audacious proposal appears to have been contemptuously rejected, all the more contemptuously, doubtless, from the circumstance of its proposing to give Prussia 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 mitrailleurs 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 strategic points, and keenly aware that her hold on Germany depended on unyielding resistance to French designs, once more and definitely she rejected the proposition. War instantly followed. Under these circumstances it is surprising that English sympathy with France should have been forced back into 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 plottor to the Power which, from whatever motive, refused to enter the diabolical compact? Prussia was not the ally of Britain. France was Prussia, made no professions. France

did. Bismarck's fault was ambition, 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 glorious connection between Ireland and France. Those banished soldiers were the founders of the renowned Irish Brigade, and they were not long in making 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 stubborn columns of England at Fontenoy. A ballad, affectionately familiar to Irishmen, tells us how

"On far foreign fields, from Danzig to Belgrade,
Lie the soldiers 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 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 chieftains, 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 that it is these recollections 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.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—Every old Victorian knows Madame Maitre, who for many years has kept a green grocery at the corner of Broad and Douglas streets. Some five or six years ago the Madame came prominently 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 mattresses of her bed. The prosecution failed, and the Madame has since continued unmolested until 12 o'clock on Sunday morning last, when she retired to rest, leaving a coal oil lamp burning, and having first carefully locked the doors leading to the kitchen and the store, between which her bed room 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 morocco satchel, such as ladies carry when out shopping; this satchel she was in the habit of locking 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 suddenly startled by the opening of a door leading 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, 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 Oromorant street. The satchel had been slashed through its contents saved a few receipts and invoices, by which the ownership of the bag was ascertained. The Madame thinks that she recognized the satchel 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 premises 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 Anderson arrived from Olympia and way ports at 12 o'clock last night, bringing 48 passengers and a fair freight, Mr Finch, Purser, has our thanks for customary favors

The Alleged Libel on the Magistrates—End of the Case.

Yesterday morning Hon Mr DeCosmos again appeared at the Police Court to answer the charge preferred against him of libelling the Bench of Magistrates. He was accompanied 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 sittings of the Magistrate. Mr Pemberton took his seat shortly after 11 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to read his decision, which is as follows:

Re DeCosmos.—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 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 thinks such a course proper under the circumstances 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 libellous publications were being continued, seemed to threaten a disturbance of the peace; hence the issue of the warrant. It was issued on Saturday; but it 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, 192.] I have referred to the case which I quoted in support of the power vested in the Bench of Magistrates to take sureties for good behavior upon a charge of libel. [Holroyd vs Sparks.] 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 the liberty of the subject, I shall discharge the defendant, leaving it to the Attorney General to take steps in the matter if he shall think fit so to do.

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

THE GOOSE RACE.—About 150 persons visited the Gorge yesterday for the purpose of seeing Mr Cook perform his great feat of navigation in a tub drawn by four geese. At a few minutes before 5 o'clock Cook entered the tub—having previously harnessed and yoked his geese to a board circular in shape, about four feet in length and 2½ in width,—in fact four holes, each sufficiently large to admit a goose, had been cut in the board and in these holes the geese sat and swam, 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 flood 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 like a duck's back, and engaging it as his captain and crew as gallantly as his did the traditional tub that took to sea the 'three wise men of Gotham.' The remainder of the programme—riding and gymnastic feats—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 establishing a survey for the Branch Road through the Snoqualmie Pass, via Cedar river, proceeded to Squag 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 that stream and through the Pass across the Cascade Mountains. Mount Ranier is reported on fire. Kidder's surveying party had got across Puyallup river and expected to reach Steilacoom on Friday or Saturday of this week. The North Pacific Railroad Company are reported to have purchased the entire interests of the O. S. N. Company in its line of steamers on the Columbia river, as well as its railroads at the portage 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 dissatisfaction, has been restored by Mr Underwood, Postal Agent for the Territory. A man sold some whisky to the Indians at the Swinomish Reservation, whereupon they got drunk, and one of them was killed. The whisky-seller and the man-slayer were both arrested.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The schooner Alert, Capt Christy, arrived from the West Coast of Vancouver Island yesterday. The Indians 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 laded out openly to the unfortunate wretches in quantities to suit. What a ridiculous force 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 ALBA.—The steamer Alida, Capt Stewart, arrived at 11 o'clock last night from Puget Sound ports. She experienced a rough passage from Port Townsend to Victoria and was seven hours in crossing—the wind blowing a gale. Mr E O Norton came as passenger—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 \$350 worth of scale gold 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 as follows:—To New Westminster, 50 cents; to Yale, \$1; to Clinton, \$1 25; to Quesselle-mouth or Soda Creek, \$1 50; to Cariboo, \$2. The line in the hands of the Government will soon become a public boon and accommodation.

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.

THEATRE.—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 for energy and push!

TO OUR NEW WESTMINSTER READERS.—Dr Mills Bowden, Dentist, will visit New Westminster to-day and remain there one week. He may be consulted at the Colonial Hotel. *

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

Doings at Nanaimo.

NANAIMO, August 26th 1870.

The ship Shooting Star was towed out of the Harbor by the steamer Grapple 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. Freeman proposes putting the vessel on the beach at Fort Simpson for the purpose of clearing her bottom. Titus and his men are on the Noonooos 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 appearances, 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 cellar of brick work six feet in depth on which will be erected a substantial frame building for larger than his present place of business. Mr Webb, of the Miner'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 pen for putting up a Billiard Saloon. The new Slope Head with its ponderous machinery is nearly completed. The whole work shows for itself the vast amount of labor and material expended in its construction. Its lofty chimney can be seen for miles. The sportsmen 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 brought a few passengers, most of whom went up on Wednesday. The Coal Bin has been slightly diminished by recent shipments to San Francisco, that taken for the Fleet at Esquimalt and for other vessels.

QUARTZ.—A party has gone to Leech River to hunt for a quartz lead believed to exist there.

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 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 mountains and forest. To such an one I would recommend a ride over the Pitt Meadows, the Chilliwack, the Matsqui and the Langley Tracts, and

land to produce grain, butter, meat and bacon for the whole colony west of the Cascades with a tenfold larger population, and it 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 sense 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 mosquitoes are very wicked in the month of July; but then there is no reason why dykes [cheaper than fences] could not be cut and unbankments 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 outset is the labor of disrovering which land is open to pre-emption. Every district, especially those I have mentioned, should be surveyed and maps exhibited at the Magistrate's 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 EMER WITNESS.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

LONDON, Aug 18.—Corrigan, anti-repeal candidate for parliament, leads the Dublin poll by 500 votes, and is undoubtedly elected.

The French victories were celebrated at several points in Ireland where Prussian accounts 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 of Wales at the head.

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

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

It is reported, August 13.—In the market at Antwerp 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 Prussian loan a failure.

PARIS, Aug 18.—La Pays says that two days ago a French war vessel captured in the English Channel a British vessel laden with contraband of war destined for Prussia. When the captain 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 in Germany and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

The Press says the report that the Prussians demanded an armistice is fully confirmed, and praises Bazaine for not according it. 'Peasants,' it says, 'must bury the dead, and the army continue the work of annihilating the enemy.'

The Gaulois says Pierre Bonaparte has gone to Corsica.

The Journals comment bitterly on the attitude of Austria, which is neutral as to the present struggle, when with barely 100,000 troops she could average Sadowa.

New York, Aug 18.—The 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 he 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 Prussians were defeated. Groups of Prussian stragglers are continually coming into Chalons. The combat commenced at 3 a m and the news reached Chalons and Epemay at 3 p m. It is rumored the entire army of Frederick Charles was engaged.

Energy 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 advises to the 21st say the Prussian cavalry cut the railroad at Aunay.

13—The Vasefia stage on the stopped 17 miles from Fargo & Co's treasure box bars—value of contents not passengers were not mo-

18—The City Fathers are the grade of the city and to change in the present working on a ranch near here, dly crushed by a threshing

19, Aug 18—Arrived—Bark Amble, steamer Newbern, Sitka and schooner A S Williams,

20, Aug 18—Flour—There is a bid at the following rates: \$5 15/5 25. Extra \$6 12 1/2

the \$1 60 Choice \$1 72 1/2, choice dull at 95c @ \$1 05 for

25. Choice \$1 45.

26, 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 vicar, mans do not consider the

are on the street eagerly ing of news of some kind ards or the issuing of extras. alifornia arrived from Porto schooner Forest Queen ning from Mijilonas, Pera, rate of soda.

Intelligence.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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The Weekly British Colonist

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.

UNFAIR.—In his leading article of yesterday, our local contemporary, in that personal 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 self-government.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION with the Mainland, interrupted for over a year, was renewed yesterday, the line being announced in working order as far as Yale.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—Lightning flashed and thunder rolled at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and continued with terrifying intensity for nearly an hour.

NETHERLANDS EXPLORING PARTY.—The San Francisco papers note the arrival in that city of the Royal Netherlands Exploring party, who are collecting specimens of California minerals, botany, birds, reptiles, insects, fossils, petrifications, etc.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE.—Messrs 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.

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.

WILSON'S CIRCUS has arrived at Portland, Oregon, and will reach here in about two weeks' time by the next trip of the California. There are 60 men and 60 horses connected with the Troupe.

THE CHINESE JUNK is now employed in bringing cord-wood from Esquimaux to Victoria for Brodriek & Co. It brings 12 cords at a time and sails well.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster. She carried 25 passengers and had an unusually heavy freight.

THE BRIG BYZANTIUM from Honolulu, and the bark OCEAN from Coquimbo, are fully due here.

THE NORWEGIAN BARK ALFA has been chartered at Portland to carry lumber to Callao.

LOADING ON THE 28th July, at London, the ship Lady Lampton and bark Prince of Wales for this port.

ONE WEEK'S LATER PAPERS from London were brought by the California.

H. M. S. CHANTLER reached San Francisco on Thursday.

CITIZEN' and DeCosmos.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I agree with your correspondent to a certain extent. On the question of the inordinate and empty-headed egotism of the hero of the Police Court there can hardly be room for divergence of opinion.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—The lecture which Mr Murphy announced to deliver on Monday evening is postponed. The amusements at the Gorge materially opposing his programme has caused the postponement.

THE NORTH GERMAN CORRESPONDENT, published at Berlin, in its issue of July 31st, says: In a recent number of the Pall 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.

THE RHEINISH PROVINCES.—We are anxious to know whence our contemporary derived this information, for it can hardly expect us to accept an assertion so wounding to the feelings of the Rhinish Prussians without something that looks like proof.

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 Tribune once for all that the talk about Napoleon commanding his armies in person is mere bunkum, or as the French would say, de la blague.

GOING IN SWIMMING.—Several boys want to know if it is best to go in swimming during the summer. It depends upon how and when it is done whether it is harmful or beneficial.

LILLOOET DISTRICT.—To the Electors of Clinton and Lillooet District.—You want a man to represent you in the Legislative Council. A good many of you have urged me to seek the representation of the District. I offer my services.

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 landed on Brodriek's wharf.

A GOOD IN-VEST-MENT.—Robert Middleton was arrested by the Police on a charge of stealing a vest, and selling it to a dealer. A witness who had lost a vest was produced, and although he 'thought' and 'believed' and 'facied,' the garment produced was his, he could not identify it positively; so Robert was liberated and departed from the Court room rejoicing.

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THE GOOSE RACE AND REGATTA.—The Goose Race is fixed for Monday next, through the Gorge and on to the head of the Arm. Mr Cooke will sit in a common wash-tub; but how he is going to get through the choppy chuck at the Gorge, with only goose as the propelling power remains to be shown. It will be an exciting scene.

Assisted Immigration.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that a scheme of Assisted Immigration, on an extended scale, being completed by the Government, applications will be received by the Secretary of the Board, from persons now residing in the Colony who may be desirous of participating in the scheme, upon the following terms and conditions:—

1. The applicant will be required to give security, or actually deposit the sum of Seventy-five Dollars (\$75) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of (\$37) towards the Passage Money of each Child, not exceeding 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.

2. The amount of the above mentioned Outfit is not required, the amount deposited on account of the same will be returned to the applicant so making the deposit.

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 Family.

4. The Outfit of each person will be subject to the approval, 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 above mentioned Outfit is not required, the amount deposited on account 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 the heretofore 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 appointed 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 required 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 her Employer or Friend.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

CHICAGO, Aug 22.—The Chicago Evening Post has a special from New York saying private telegrams state that King William and all his Staff together with Gen Sherman were surprised and captured yesterday by a party of French cavalry specially detailed for that purpose. The authority is this is doubtful.

NEW YORK, Aug 22.—M Gatlardet's dispatch to the Courier des Etats Unis says, with difficulty I can obtain private information of the situation near Metz. Bazaine still insists on the necessity of silence.

IN cable dispatches from Bezaine he declares that he is the victor, and that his strategic movements have been accomplished with success but were attended with some loss.

THE Prince Royal of Prussia continues his march on Paris. He was at Vitry Francois yesterday, and if we may believe reports which reached the Corps Legion yesterday, he appears to be moving to the camp at Chalons and fall upon the capital. The Emperor and McMahon are at Chalons.

LONDON, Aug 22.—The Garde Mobile returning to Paris from the front, doubt because they are unprovided with arms. It is said Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources and Paris. McMahon also believed to be surrounded.

ONE hundred and sixty thousand men passed through Paris to the front since day morning. It is generally thought, however, that the march of the Prussians is not to be arrested before Paris is reached.

IT is said there are now nearly 300 troops at and near Paris. It is believed that one or more decisive battles gives to the Prussians.

FRANCOUS, Aug 22.—Prince Napoleon here. His mission is to demand the mediation of Italy.

LONDON, Aug 22.—Marquis Delav French Minister to England, is instructed to make demands similar to those of Prince Napoleon at Florence.

IT is certain that Ollivier is still in France. Dispatches from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin state that there were engaged in the battle of Gravelotte parts 7th, 9th and 12th of the Prussian Corps, a few divisions of which, including artillery, shared in the fight. The army of France except McMahon's, and the 2nd division of Gen Failley, engaged. They occupied an entrenched position which at nightfall we carried storm. Losses are not correctly ascertained. The contest lasted from noon till midnight.

PARIS, Aug 22.—The Journal Official the Ministry has received no dispatches from the army on the Rhine for two days. The count of the interruption of telegraphic communication. It thinks the plans of Bazaine are not yet decided.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED. TRADE MARK. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S SURGEON GENERAL, WILKIE, V.R. COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, September 7th, 1868.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

Lillooet District. To the Electors of Clinton and Lillooet District.—You want a man to represent you in the Legislative Council. A good many of you have urged me to seek the representation of the District. I offer my services.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THE BOXER CARTRIDGES. FOR Snifter Rifle of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifle of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .450 bore for Military Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAVE'S LANE ROAD, LONDON, Wholesale Agents. NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED WITHDRAWS from the management of the ALBION IRON WORKS from this date. J. KRIMMER, Victoria, July 30th, 1870.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

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The entire army of France except McMahon's corps and the 2nd division of Gen Failley, were engaged. They occupied an entrenched position which at nightfall was carried by storm. Losses are not correctly ascertained. The contest lasted 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.

Berlin, August 22.—A letter from Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugenie relating to mediation, dated 18th, is published. She regrets her inability to interfere and intimates that it is an affair for the Cabinet to take up at the first opportunity.

London, Aug 22.—Special evening telegrams say that dispatches this morning from Switzerland state that the Germans have commenced throwing bridges across the Rhine between Basle and Matzenau, in close proximity to the Swiss frontier, and that 10,000 Germans are collected at that point. The Swiss Government protested against any violation of the neutrality of its territory.

Telegrams from Vienna say the Austrian Germans pronounce in favor of Germany in the war.

The Crown Prince with 150,000 men apparently intends to march on Paris by the Valley of Aube.

McMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier. The French camp at Chalons is broken up and the troops distributed along the line.

Berlin dispatches to-day say Bazaine is disposed under the guns of Metz. McMahon is moving to support Bazaine at the proper moment.

The Prussians have surrounded Verdun, which is imperfectly defended.

Paris is preparing for a desperate defence. Florence, Aug 22.—A war appropriation of forty million livres has passed both Chambers.

Paris, 22.—The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has commenced.

Berlin, Aug 22.—The Prussians have occupied Moustiers.

Frymout, Aug 22, 12 m.—A French corvette has just captured a Prussian bark off this port. Many persons witnessed the affair from the shore.

Paris, Aug 23.—Prussia seems to provoke a war unworthy of 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 Alsace and Lorraine the necessities of the Prussians and the demands of exorbitant commissaries have exasperated the unhappy people who, plundered, abused and harassed, have inaugurated a guerrilla war against the invaders. Moreover, 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.

New York, Aug 23.—Private cable dispatches dated London, 23rd, 12 m., say, Special Paris dispatches say that the armies of King William and Steinmetz are reported as being too severely crippled to assume the offensive, and it is given out on high authority that Bazaine was reinforced from Chalons 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.

A report has reached London of a French victory.

Another special from Paris says Bazaine was at Metz. He has communication entirely open to retreat or to receive reinforcements.

The appalling Prussian losses have sent a chill of horror throughout Germany and re-

cruits are only to be obtained from among the country people and working men, nearly all of whom are raw.

Bazaine 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 Frederick Charles have formed a junction to the westward of Metz.

Antwerp, Aug 23.—The war has paralyzed 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 few days.

Paris, Aug 23.—The journals continue to urge a levy en masse to exterminate the invaders.

French gunboats now operating on the Rhine have been recalled to the Rhine.

The Opinion Nationale, under the caption of 'Keep Cool,' predicts the defeat of the Prussians.

The Emperor's headquarters are now at Rheims. McMahon is at Zernolles.

The Post is authorized to deny authoritatively a letter published yesterday and said to have been written by Queen Victoria to the Emperor.

The prize promised by the Prussian Government for the capture of the first French gun, has been awarded to a sergeant of the fifth rifle.

A letter from Baden says the French peasants are 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 Bertha, 28 guns, has been captured by the French.

Advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are trying to surround Bazaine and prevent reinforcements from reaching him from Paris.

London, Aug 22.—The Daily News copies with approval the Economist's article concerning 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 23.—The Journal Official contradicts the report of the Emperor's illness, and says he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle.

Chicago, Aug 23.—The Evening Chronicle's special 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 got up for purposes of speculation. No confidence is felt in the report by any one.

New York, Aug 22.—A cable special to the Herald dated London, 22d, says a dispatch from France announces that Momi-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 alarming demonstration by the people took place Saturday on the occasion of receipt of a report that Bazaine had been defeated.

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

Paris, Aug 22.—Lieut Lambert reports that Bazaine has succeeded in reaching the railway from Messervies to Montedry and had procured provisions.

London, Aug 22.—A cable special says the Crown Prince is believed to be marching on Paris direct, and it is reported that McMahon and Carobert are moving upon the road taken by him. His army is estimated at 200,000. The French Marshals are supposed to have an equal number of troops, but it is believed that only great good fortune can check his advance much short of Paris.

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. Notwithstanding 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 Traveleto. Communication by the north with Thionville remains open.

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

A special to the Times says Menelbold is 30 miles north of Vitry la Francaise, 25 miles north of Chalons. The three places form a triangle, of which Chalons is the apex. At Menelbold a great battle will probably be fought. It is thought McMahon is now on his way to join Bazaine at this point. The French positions cover all the railroad lines and secure retreat to Paris in case of defeat.

Chicago, Aug 23.—The Times has the following from New York: Private dispatches received from Paris say McMahon's with the French army lately at Chalons, has completely turned the tables on the Crown Prince. The Prussian army would then be crushed. The French change of front from the line of the Moselle to that of Metz and Verdun was a serious blow to the Prussian programme. To carry it out and get on Bazaine's flank the Crown Prince is now compelled to make a long and perilous detour, while his own communications with the King were laid open. This is a key to continued assaults by Bazaine. McMahon has with him 120,000 veterans. He has thrown himself between the army of the Crown Prince

and that of the King and effected a junction at Verdun with Bazaine's left wing. The Prussian 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 walls.

London, August 23.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that Bazaine has succeeded in cutting the enemy's lines and is retreating upon Montmedy, by way of Etain and Longry.

It is reported the Crown 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 by McMahon.

New York, Aug 22.—A special from London says that private advices assert that the Chalon army has gone in the direction of Thionville in a desperate effort to effect a junction with Bazaine. Escaping the Crown Prince 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 communications were at one time cut off, but asserts that they are now secure.

A decree officially promulgated declares the cities of Metz and Ocan in a state of siege. The Constitutionnel, by official authority, contradicts in positive terms the London Times' report that the Empress Eugenie has sued for mediation.

Details of the battle of the 18th are still wanting, even at Berlin. The German dispatches 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 Steinmetz, composed of the 1st, 8th and 9th Prussian army corps, amounting to 100,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry; the second army, under Prince Charles, composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th and 12th corps, the Prussian Royal Guard, Saxony corps and divisions of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This is the strongest of their armies. It contains 48 regiments in battalions, 4 regiments of artillery and 34 regiments cavalry, aggregating 220,000 men and 2000 guns. The third army, commanded by the Crown Prince, is formed of two Bavarian army corps, under Gens. Tann and Herman, one mixed corps of Baden and Wurtemberg troops, commanded by Von Warden; also, the 6th and 11th army corps. The grand total of the German forces in France is 520,000, divided into 16 army corps.

Berlin, Aug 23.—Up to this time 300,000 landwehr have entered Alsace and Lorraine to forest and occupy places in the rear and relieve the regular soldiers from these duties so they may join their own regiments in front. Orders have been issued to disband the veteran reserves called out at the commencement of the war.

London, Aug 23.—It is certain that a project 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 to defend the city.

The Bavarian government has forbidden the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility in that country.

Paris, August 23.—Midnight.—La Presse in an editorial makes the following statement:—We are now at liberty to state the fact that McMahon has joined Bazaine with a great number of troops. Bazaine has not 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 Presse says that full information of the good news from the army was received to-day.

New York, Aug 23.—The World's cable dispatch says all news from Paris to-day confirms the statement that Bazaine has succeeded 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 Steinmetz and Fredrick Charles at Metz. Credible authority assures me that Steinmetz 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 undiminished horror and depression; war threatens to last and already the flower of North Germany is demoralized, railways are taken up with the wounded as to delay the movements of reinforcements, boat service is organized 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 conflicting, 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 despair is wholly without foundation. The situation so far as it can be learned or conjectured appears more favorable 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 Saarbrucken affair. There is no truth in the report that a mob in Paris demanded the abdication 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 city is no longer enthusiastic. There is a report to-night, said to have come to a French importing firm, that King William had sent word to the Corps Legislatif regarding only that body as legitimate, that he will grant

armistice, if needed, for four weeks. Bismarck is stated to have urged 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 Russia, 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 belligerents.

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

Chicago, Aug 24.—The Times' special says private dispatches state that there is great mourning in Berlin at the terrible losses of the Prussian army corps of Steinmetz 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 week.

A Prussian 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 Prussians will be made within the next 48 hours; that the Prussians are only anxious 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 his Prussian centre and right.

Paris telegrams state that the Prussians have cut off communication between Thionville, Montmedy and Metz. McMahon and Bazaine are daily communicating.

No mediation is likely to succeed, except Napoleon takes the initiative.

A special to the Courier des Etats Unis, dated Paris, 23d, says Bazaine telegrams that he tried to get away from Metz and could not, and that the Prussians tried to cut off his communications and failed. He calls it a drawn game.

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

London, Aug 24.—Private advices from Paris on the 23rd, say Chalons correspondents assert that the Crown Prince is near St. Dizier, going towards Paris with 150,000 men. It is uncertain whether he can go farther without fighting.

Later advices from Paris contain the very latest from the seat of war. Metz is entirely isolated if the Prussians are in strong force to the west of that town. Gen Failley, who was chief in command at Chalons, is still there, but is superseded. McMahon is strongly posted on the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Menes-hoid, Verdun and Rheims; 175,000 men, well supplied, are under his command.

Bazaine, 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 Aime and the road from Metz to Etain. McMahon left Chalons, after burning the camp, for Rheims. There he left the Emperor and part of his troops and went in a northeast direction. We cannot ascertain if it is a movement or reconnoissance. Gen Liebrun assumes command of the 6th corps, vice Toebe.

It is expected that the strength of Germany has been overestimated. We hear of 30,000 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 Lorraine to Germany make a large class of Englishmen favor France. The absence of the Queen, too, 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 on parallel lines and manœuvring for position, and that Bazaine is in communication with him in any attack on the Crown Prince.

A dispatch from Rome announces the general movement of the Italian troops to the pontifical 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.

STOCKTON, Aug 23.—The S. O. R. 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 Lottery, which was drawn on the day first announced. A postponement for 30 days will probably be advertised 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 evasion.

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

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

The French are celebrating their rumored victories with great enthusiasm; they are out on the streets with music, &c. The Germans regard the news as not discouraging, and are as confident as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 22.—Flour—Market quiet. City brands of superfine \$4 75 to \$5 13. Extra \$5 87@6.

Wheat—New grades \$1 85. Milling \$1 60. Good to choice \$1 55 to \$1 72—all for milling.

Barley—Good \$1 05. Light to good \$1 12 to \$1 25. Potatoes—Bovina at \$1@1 15.

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

Eggs—About 100 dozen Oregon quoted by the last steamer on Saturday. Arrived at 35@37 1/2 per doz—full at that.

No change in Eastern or European quotations.

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

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

There is general dissatisfaction 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 shot 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 reported at 309 Montgomery street to-day. Parties desiring laborers are requested to send descriptions by what route they can go cheapest and cost of the same.

The steamship Idaho arrived this evening from Equiamit.

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

Iron street lamp letter-boxes will be set by the Postoffice Department in this city in a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 23.—Arrived—Big Tanager, Seabeck.

Flour—Superfine \$4 75, \$5@5 12, Extra \$5 87@6.

Wheat—From \$1 62 to \$1 70. Barley—Coast \$1 05, choice old brewing \$1 27.

Oats—Range from \$1 10 to \$1 45. Hay—Clover \$11 50, common \$9 50, finer \$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 87 1/2; for superfine \$5 87 1/2, @6 12 1/2; for extra Cal brands \$4 62 1/2@4 87 1/2; for superfine \$5 75@5 87 1/2.

Wheat—Four full cargoes shipped during the week and twelve vessels now loading, engaged to load and exporters offer only \$1 65@1 67 for good and prime. Sales 200,000 six choice shipping \$1 70 and 1100 six good at 1 62 1/2.

Barley—6000 six new feed \$1 10. Oats remain dull at \$1 25.

Arrived—Ship Feather with Newcastle coal, brig Kena from Cons bay.

Cleared—Barkentine Webfoot, Astoria; Sohr, Mary A Reed, Victoria.

Ono HILL, Aug 23.—O Olson, continued in jail for killing Logan, was lynchd by a mob of about 50 men last night. They surrounded the Court House, overpowered the jailer 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 pitiful cries were heard by many citizens residing near—from the Court House to a derelict at the depot and there hanged him. The appearance of the body shows that he must have been dead before being hung. In the morning all was quiet. The body has been cut down and is at the office of J Dick, waiting inquest.

SAN DOMINGO, Aug 24.—Gold dust is being brought daily from the Lower California placer mines. The district extends over a long strip of the mesa land and all the foothills adjoining San Rafael. About \$2000 in gold dust reached here last week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 24.—The twenty Chinese named taken from here as a blind, as is alleged, by the pirate Forward, came back by the Constitution from Manila. They wished to remain in Mexico and work, but the plan was decided against by the natives, who earn 25 cents a day and are afraid of cheap labor.

Capt Jones, of the Forward, having been released by the Mexican authorities, has also arrived here.

The German citizens of Elko held a jubilee last night.

The Managers of the Mercantile Library Association will to-morrow postpone the concert until Oct 31st. All tickets unpaid on Oct 29th will be destroyed and only those sold up to that date will be drawn. The full amount of the price is in bank and nearly enough additional to pay the managers' fees and clear the Association from debt.

Arrived—Ship David Crockett, 300 days 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 stationary washbasin, the chair on which he stood slipped and his leg was driven through to the knee, breaking a tumbler in his fall, and driving the fragments into the leg.

Upon extricating the leg he found that two arteries were severed. He succeeded in ringing for assistance and then fainted from loss of blood and fell to the floor.

Eastern States.

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 is taken with a view of sending prices up. Heavy exports to Europe is an assistance, as is a demand from the West for currency to meet the crops.

Price closed at 16 1/2—market inactive.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.

ESLER 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 left for the American garrison.

Immigration.

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

That a scheme of assisted immigration, being completed by the 1st of this month, will be received by the Government.

Persons who are settled in the colonies participating in the scheme and conditions—

are required to give security, or a Seven-year Dollars (\$75) to each Adm., and the sum of Money of each Child, not exceeding, and not being a Child in Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) to Adult, or one-half that amount during Twelve Years of age, not

to contribute the sum of Fifty Passage Money of each Adult, towards the passage under Twelve Years of age, in arms.

of getting out whole Families, or for a sum proportionate to each Adult or Child in such person will be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioner or other the Agent or Agents of British Columbia.

above-mentioned Outfit is not to be positioned on account of the same applicant so making the deposit, grant will be required to report the Port of Embarcation in English.

obtaining Farm or Domestic Servants, will be required to produce such Servants, which characters approval of Her Majesty's Commissioner or other the Agent or Agents appear in his behalf.

Domestic Servants will be required to give term of years, at a stated yearly

of the Emigrants in this Colony and

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Free Homesteads.

The subject of Free Homesteads is not new in these columns. Yet it is not perhaps generally known and remembered, as it ought to be, that a tolerably liberal Homestead Law exists in this colony...

under which the farmers are now invited to make application for agricultural laborers; and we would earnestly urge the immediate consideration of these views and suggestions upon the attention of the Executive.

A FLEETFUL CAUSE.—On Douglas street, from Courtenay to Broughton, there is a vacant lot in which flourish a crop of thistles, in every stage of growth...

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The Corporation workmen are busily engaged in raising the grade of Humboldt street and widening Douglas street from Fort to Humboldt.

DR SIMMS lectured for the last time last evening to a delighted audience. His subject was—Love, Courtship and Marriage.

GOLDSTREAM QUARTZ.—Ewing & Co commenced on Monday morning to drive their tunnel into the hill below the Farmer quartz ledge with the view of striking the lead about 100 feet below the surface.

NEW AUCTION FIRM.—Messrs Millard & Beedy, having embarked in the auction business, publish their card to-day.

STRENGTH DEPARTURES.—The Enterprise for New Westminster, the Douglas and Grappler for Nanaimo, the Emma for Burrard Inlet, the Eliza Anderson and Alida for Puget Sound, sailed yesterday.

FORWARDED.—A large freight for the upper country was forwarded yesterday per Enterprise. Buyers for the mines, generally, manifest more confidence than in former years and have laid in heavy stocks for winter consumption.

RENOVATION.—Christ Church, of rather the edifice in which the congregation of Christ Church worship—is being newly plastered and otherwise improved.

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, but that he may be permitted to continue his interesting account of the progress of the great struggle.

WELL-BEING.—There is on view at the Adelphi Saloon 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.

FIXED.—Charles Saleck, who pleaded guilty to selling liquor to an Indian, was yesterday condemned to pay \$100 or go to prison for three months.

ORISON CONVENTION.—The Methodist Conference of Oregon will be held in a few days, and Rev. A. Russ, of this city, left yesterday to attend the meeting.

PETER of the Adelphi has built a drain to lead the stagnant water from the corner into the boxdrain on Yates street, and has repaired the cross-walks—all at his own expense and with his own hands. Industry must thrive.

NAVAL.—Commander W. H. Anselmy, formerly of the Camelion, has been appointed to the Ganges, vice Wilson, whose term of service has expired.

H.M.S. SOYALL, Capt Herbert, left her mooring at Esquimaux yesterday for a cruise and last evening anchored at the mouth of this harbor.

JORDAN RIVER.—Two parties of prospectors 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 p.m.

THE CORSAIR is momentarily expected to arrive from Coquimbó.

AT QUARTERS.—H.M.S. Soyle's boat quarters last night at 9 1/2 o'clock, which occasioned the broadside of heavy guns heard at that hour.

THE Idaho reached San Francisco last evening.

Letter from Paris.

REGULAR 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'.

We have reached the God of Battles stage. As Mr. Puff, in the Tragedy Rehearsed says, 'in great emergencies, there is nothing like a prayer; so both combatants 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.

On the other hand, as was said in King William's address to the Reichstag, the Emperor's confidence in Napoleon is not a very serious matter to flatter terms to sixty millions of armed people, who may, as the drama develops itself, attract the ten millions of Austrian Germans, nor that Germany in its desire for unity looks upon Prussia as the model nucleus; but it is profoundly animated with the necessity for union, and since one cannot have what one likes, it is essential to love what one has.

If it is useless guessing the plan of the campaign, this matter may be left for the present to the Chamber of Deputies. Opinion, however, is nearly agreed, that owing to the unpopularity of Prussia, France will certainly reap fresh laurels. The Rhine—were men greenly dwell—and which in the course of ages has received in its blue basin more bodies of warriors than there are now inhabitable on its banks, is destined to witness new ranks of slaughter.

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 rehearsal of adieux. '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 nation tore the flowers from their coats and bonnets, and presented them to the soldiers for good luck.

The Emperor's departure, on reaching his quarters he must push matters lively, as his presence will be the signal for something speedily coming off. His proclamation to the people is anxiously looked forward to, to see if he repudiates all annexations. The country has fully made up its mind to have Rhenish Prussia, at least, and as set off the Germanic, resolved to keep it, and add thereto Alsace, Luxembourg and Lorraine.

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wealth feel it an honor to set for the nonce as Cantiniers. After a night's rest the soldiers 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 camp the soldiers wait 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 buy it.

The telegraph and balloons will play an important role 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 battle. In one respect the combatants are fairly matched—a perfect knowledge of each other's peculiar method of fighting and of the weapons employed.

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.

The volunteer movement goes bravely on. It is the great safety valve for effervescent enthusiasm. Paris, according to the latest statistics, has furnished 15,000, and the Province 55,000 men of all ages, ranks and professions. Baron Hansmann's nephew collates in a private list the husbands and the two sons of the late Minister of Public Instruction join the infantry.

The patriotic subscriptions pour in rapidly. These are destined to aid the wives and families of husbands or brothers drafted for the Garde Mobile. The government only voted four millions of francs for this purpose. To allocate but one franc a day would cost the nation about 54 millions a year.

The measures for securing the wounded are admirable. The humane, as well as the patriotic, contribute wine, tobacco, bandages, brandy, cigars, books, liquors, and jollies. It is sad to witness the hospital accommodations in advance—the now tentless, small, clean, snow-white beds, so soon to be occupied by agony.

The Corps Legislatif having voted all the sections of the budget—au galop, and a la minute—has ended its labors; it is closed, but not prorogued. The 'Whitebat' manifestation consisted in the Deputies waiting on the Emperor at St Cloud, to express sympathy with his declaration of war.

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accused of conspiring to kill the Emperor and overthrow the Government. The war has shown the trial of all its horrors, 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 curtain.

The excitement of the French for a foreign war is quite a different thing from that of a revolution. In the latter political passions are divided, there is fratricidal hate and pitiless revenge. In the former, as in the case now, the whole nation rises as one man, to shake the great affliction—real or imagined—off. All voices are for war, and though wisdom may cry out as loud as the pleasures in their dreams the French see only visions of the shocks of arms.

Incapable to restrain a jealousy most sensitive the French since 1866 have chafed at the sight of Prussian aggrandizement. They have with unconcealed rage seen Bismarck 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 Klopstockian potentates.

With this lesson brought home to men's business and bosoms, a state of chronic unrest was fully produced, and reflected in a general instability of trade and commerce. It was the shadow of Prussia that caused all. Hence only a spark was required to fire the train—a word to slip the nation from its leash.

In so secretly conveying the offer of the Crown of Spain to Leopold Hohenzollern, both Prussia and Bismarck intended to cast a slight on France. It was so viewed and resented. The Prince, to save the Continent a bloody struggle, resigned the ban. Here again, Prussia did not go out of her way to complicate matters. It was Leopold's papa that informed Prussia and the French Prime Minister of his son's disinterestedness, and the Ministry overjoyed, broke through all diplomatic etiquette, by hawking the telegram about and boasting the honor of France was saved and peace secured.

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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 alternatives (alternatives?) before them: Representative Institutions and Responsible Government which is popular freedom, or Irresponsible Government which is serfdom.'

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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.

THE 'SENTINEL' AND THE TERMS.—Our Caribbean contemporary, reviewing the so-called 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 concerned.

CHARLES DICKENS' will has been published. He had accumulated, it would seem, about £20,000, besides Gadshill and other property, and bequeathed the interest of £8000 to his wife, £4000 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 truest friend ever man had.'

A NEVEL RACE.—Everybody has heard of a horse race, a donkey race, and the human race; but whoever heard of a goose race? Just fancy swimming in a convenient sheet of water four geese harnessed to a tub—in which shall be seated Cooke, the jolier, walkist and roper—driving them to a given point within a given time!

THE KNIGHT INLET TROUBLE.—Messrs McGrath and Mulloy, of Knight Inlet, will have an interview with the Governor to-day. It is to be hoped that adequate protection will be extended the copper company, who have suffered from the depression of the averages, so that the work may be prosecuted with vigor and profit.

PUGET SOUND STATISTICS.—From returns published 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 MITRALLHOUSE.—The Mitrallhouse, 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 horizontally.

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

MAINLAND SCHOOLS.—HOR E G ALSTON, Inspector-General of Schools, returned from the Mainland yesterday. 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.

LECTURE.—Mr J Mortimer Murphy, of the Circus Company, will lecture 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 understands his subject fully.

PRIVATE DISPATCH.—A telegram received by a French gentleman from this city from a reliable countryman at San Francisco has been handed as 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 de combat.'

AUGUST SALE.—Messrs Millard & Beedy will hold their initial sale to-day. The 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 sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock a.m. Mr O T Millard will act as auctioneer.

THE HARVEST is proceeding rapidly in the districts adjacent to Victoria. As we intimated 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 very gratifying to both town and country, the interests of which are so interwoven that the fortune of one immediately reacts upon the other.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL has discharged her entire cargo in good order at the H B Co's wharf. The discharging was performed in 5 1/2 hours working time—expedition which, when one remembers that the cargo comprised 900 tons of miscellaneous goods, has never been exceeded at this port. In a few days the Princess Royal will sail for home.

EXCURSION.—A steamboat will be chartered to take excursionists to view the geysers on Saturday. A band of music will accompany the steamboat and the Nelson Brothers will perform 'acrobatic feats' during the afternoon.

SURVEY.—Messrs. Mobus & Farwell have lately surveyed large tracts of land in the Sumas, Chilliwack, Harrison River, Matquai and Langley sections and a road from Sumas Landing to Quinhala and Kipp's Landing.

FAT CATTLE COMING.—The Hudson Bay Company have 100 head of fat cattle, fed on the rich bunch grass of the prairie of Semilkamen and Okanagan, on the way down via Hope for this market, under the charge of Mr Tail.

THE CIRCUS TROUPE.—The tent, ropes, 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 troupe of the Troupe has been most disastrous.

FURS.—The Hudson Bay Company's Brigade Train from the Forts on the Upper Fraser has arrived at Yale. It brings many packs of valuable furs which will be brought to this place on Saturday.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA BILL.—In the British House of Lords, on the 18th July, the British Columbia Bill was brought up for a second reading. The Earl of Kimberley stated the object of the bill was to empower her Majesty, by order in Council, to confer a constitution on this colony, with a view of enabling its inhabitants to take a larger share in the transaction of their affairs than they had hitherto been able to do.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.—We have more than once drawn attention to the great Allan Steamship Company. Referring to the same company's Montreal contemporary says—'Canadian will hear with both surprise and pleasure that the Allans are now the largest shipping house in the world, having this year more tonnage afloat than the Cunards or any other house; while no passenger vessels now meet with more favor than theirs.'

COL. JOHN HINDER KING, commandant at Aldershot, and a distinguished officer, died on the 10th July at Aldershot. 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 Onward 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 Cressie presiding, and Mr McCreight representing the Crown.

THE schooner Black Diamond, Radlin master, came in from Nanaimo yesterday with 100 tons of coal for the use of the Sound-mail steamer Alida.

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

Letter from George Pauncefort.

PORT COLVILLE, W.T. Aug 6th. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—You may be hold me now by drawing on your imaginative organs, at a U.S. Fort enjoying the hospitality of its commander, Major Egan, after a long indulgence of Ishmaelish proclivities among the mountains, rocks and glens, Indian trails and streams, that abound within 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 Queen Victoria and her most loyal subjects, with my horse, dog and camp equipage, by way of Hudson Bay Fort on the Columbia, up Kettle river via Lake Okanagan up to the Cariboo 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.

A most delightful portion of country have I been travelling over, catching immensities of trout and shooting plenty of game; in fact, were it not for a slight glimpse of a human countenance now and then and the companionship of a few books, which are the friends of solitude, I should find myself fast assuming the role of Orson in ya old romance of Valentine and Orson of that ilk.

I least but lately of the decease of Charles Dickens. It is indeed a national calamity, 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 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 ask you to transmit my best regards to 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 Queen's speech delivered by Royal Com, mission 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 country, my best exertions have been used to avert this great calamity. I shall now direct constant and anxious attention to a strict observance of the duties and rights of neutrality.

I have cheerfully assented to the measure, matured by your wisdom to enlarge the powers of the executive, not only for the discharge of international duties but for the prevention of acts injurious to the interests of this country. I shall make every fitting endeavor to check the operation of the causes leading to the enlargement of the area of conflict, and shall contribute, if the opportunity offers, to the restoration of an honest and honorable peace. I have tendered to the belligerent powers 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 Bernstorff for the North German Confederation, and the French Emperor 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 shocking murders 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: I 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 attending circumstances on the Continent. The revenue gives promise to meet the new changes thus created without deranging the proper balance of revenue and expenditure. The Act for the repression of agrarian crime and to maintain order in Ireland, has answered its purpose thus far. From the Act regarding the occupation of the land in Antislavia, the restoration of peaceful relations between the landlords and tenants, and of confidence and benevolence. The legislative duty of protecting life and property I hope you are easy, and I rely on the loyalty of my Irish subjects. I have pleasure to concur in the bill regarding national education in England—a new guarantee for the moral and social well-being of the nation, its prosperity and power. Also the Nationalization Act and that for the extradition of criminals, and to strengthen our friendly relations with other Powers. The Act regulating assistance for short-term I hope will increase the efficiency of the force, promote the welfare 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 season, with the earnest prayer that when you are again assembled, I may rejoice with you on the reestablishment of peace in Europe.

English Mail Summary.

[Dated 30 July 23rd.] Mr Childers has entirely recovered his health. The Rochester election resulted in the return of Mr Julian Goldsmid, the Liberal candidate, by a large majority. At Brecon, Mr Holford, the Conservative candidate, was successful, but a petition is threatened. Mr Cardwell, Minister of War, has prohibited officers in the army and navy from acting as newspaper correspondents during the present war. Large purchases of horses are being made in England by French and German agents, and upwards of 1000 animals have been sent abroad during the last few days. The harvest has begun in the southern counties. Wheat is a good crop, but the corn in many places is injured by maggot. Demonstrations in favor of France continue to be made in Dublin, but since the riotous assembly on the 22nd there has been no disorder. Several persons have been fined and imprisoned for assaulting the police. The laborers of Limerick have struck for higher wages, and several trades in Cork are suspended from the same cause. The man Gleeson, charged with the murder of a bailiff, Kirwan, has been again tried. The jury returned a verdict of 'manslaughter,' and the judge sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life. The cohort at Norwich resulted in the return of Mr Tillet by a majority of less than 400. A petition against his return is threatened on the ground of disqualification. Lord Justice Gifford is dead. The warlike news from Europe has greatly checked business in India. A popular agitation against the Income Tax is spreading.

The New York Sun, a lively and clever New York daily, has engaged Dr. Russell, formerly of the London Times, as its correspondent at the seat of war in Europe. How a big stroke of business may be done in a few words is evident from the cable telegrams that passed between them: DANA TO RUSSELL. NEW YORK, July 15. 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. RUSSELL TO DANA. LONDON, July 20. I will do my best for you. If I go to the army headquarters do you need telegraphic dispatches or letters as well? I would rather you proposed terms. DANA'S REPLY. Send telegraphic dispatches daily by cable. No letters. Go on your own terms. We should think that Russell would scarcely care to simmer down into a telegraphic reporter, but then, I go on your own terms, would probably move anybody.

FILL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

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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 often 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 be 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" is, in truth, but little realized. The millions already stretching their hands hither from Orient and from Occident are still unseen to those who will not look beyond 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-making ends not here. From the Southern Continent is now heard the Macedonian cry "Come over and help us." The 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 of their desire to be the next. Hitherto, in Australasia as in other individual endeavors 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 assume that practical discussion will speedily evolve itself into practical action. With the recent defeat of the Maipherson 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 great 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 pronounced passage: "The Federation of the Australasian Colonies is a subject of growing importance, and the Government will heartily co-operate with any or all of the other Colonies in order to secure the advantages of a union on many points of common interest." There is in all the Australasian Colonies a disposition manifested to labor for the one common end; and, with the initiative thus taken by the strong Government of the influential Colony of Victoria, we may expect to see the scheme very soon assume a practical shape. And who will question the wisdom of such a movement? Australasia, no less than British America, will find strength in such a union,—strength alike for internal development and external resistance or defense. We have just seen Canada animated with all the martial spirit of a nation, and the vigor of the chastisement inflicted upon the Fenian filitsters may be accepted as the first fruits of Confederation; and although the Colonies of Australasia are less likely to be menaced from without, yet circumstances are conceivable in which the safety of the British settlements in the Southern Seas could be effectually secured only by the coalesced forces and confederate spirit of all others, they being now independent of any tie, except the almost nominal and sentimental one which connects them with the British Crown. The precise scope of Australasian Confederation may admit of question; but we are disposed to think and hope that the scheme may

be wide enough to embrace all the British possessions in the Southern Seas. Tasmania, we learn, has proposed a conference, with the object of extending the benefits of the Intercolonial Customs Union. And the Treasurer of New Zealand has been engaged in negotiations with the Governments of Queensland and New South Wales for a like object. The circumstance of New Zealand being separated by more than a thousand miles of rough sea from the Australian coast, may be regarded as a difficulty in the way of any more intimate union than that of a mere Zollverein; but even that difficulty must not be regarded as insuperable. One of the very first duties of an Australasian Empire would be the organization of an effective force for home defense, and a small but well-equipped fleet, which may undertake the charge of keeping the peace in Southern waters. It is quite possible that in Australasia, as on this continent, Confederation may not, in the first instance, take its widest range. But, in the four peopled Colonies of the Continent by themselves—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Southern Australia,—or adding to them as a natural adjunct the island of Tasmania, there would be presented all the requisites of a great empire—ample material for the construction of a nation, with no contemptible measure of present strength and with unbounded promise of future power. The resources of the various Australasian Colonies supplement one another to a degree perhaps not equalled by our own wide-spreading Dominion. The subtropical wealth of Queensland consists in its future sugar, cotton, and spice cultivation, superadded to the limitless pastoral lands of the Darling Downs. New South Wales, in part also a pastoral country, possesses, besides, a chance of immense development in the coalfields that stretch down to her commodious harbours. Victoria has already chosen her destiny—the busy prosperity of a commercial, mining, and manufacturing community. South Australia, with her broad wheat-fields and her sunny vineyards, equals in resources, though not in extent the great valley of our own magnificent North-West; and the Western Colony can send timber to Melbourne and Sydney, while Tasmania, the Ireland of the South, rich in agricultural and mineral resources and blessed with a genial climate, and New Zealand, with her more distant, but not less productive acres, will complete the picture. If Sir James McCulloch and his colleagues prove themselves equal to the glorious work upon which they appear to have entered with so much promise, the present generation will see another great British Empire lifting its proud head high above the waves of the Southern Seas, joining hands with the Empire of the North, and both uniting with the Mother of Nations in grasping the commerce of the seas, and in pushing onward the highest civilization and liberty which have become synonyms of British Institutions.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—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 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 in the act of grasping a substantial reward he lost his balance, and is now a sort of wandering star in the political horizon which his talents once helped to illumine. The Hon. William Macdougall, O. B. has taken the stamp; and the pen against his late colleagues, and we must confess he would have stood better before the public had he done so earlier. It is certainly neither fair nor dignified for one who, from whatever mischance, suddenly finds himself left out in the cold to develop himself by 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 a recalcitrant ex-Minister; and it is equally clear 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 clear to our thinking that his subsequent conduct leaves little room for sympathy.

NEW WESTMINSTER 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 attempt 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 prosecution. 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 McCreight prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr Robertson appeared for the defence. The Indian, Dion Greer, of Oshillwaok, was next tried. The evidence showed that Mrs Greer went out to pick berries, leaving the child asleep on the bed and William, an Indian, in charge of the house. During the night William went 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 Greer returned and found the baby dead, and on examination by the coroner, Dr Black, it was found that a sharp instrument like a dagger needle had been thrust into his heart. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mr McCreight appeared for Crown and Mr Robertson for the defence. Ah Wong, a Chinaman, confined in goal for larceny, hanged himself in the cell on his head appendage to the bar of the cell door, twisting it round his neck and then turning his body round until he was strangled.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived last evening from Comox, Nanaimo and way ports. She brought down 21 passengers, a considerable amount of produce and some live stock. Among the passengers were Rev E. White, Rev Thomas Crosby and A. E. B. Davis, Esq. B. W. Pease, Esq. Assistant Surveyor-General, who went up to Nanaimo, where he stopped on Tuesday night. The Government working party are now engaged upon the roads in the neighborhood of Nanaimo, but will proceed to Comox by the steamer on her next regular trip, and will continue working 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. The 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 arrangements carried out with life all save 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, rotten 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 (\$50,000) 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 Majesty'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 despatches from Secretary Earl Kimberley, Lord Grenville, and others, relating to various matters connected with the hostilities which have unhappily broken out between these two nations.

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 from an experimental wash, Downie co 30 oz, Cornish co 37 oz, Cariboo co 231 oz, St George co 40 oz, Forest Rose co 55 oz, Caledonia co 20 oz. On Stout gulch the Tuff, Vale 25 oz. On Valley Mountain the "Discover" or 23 oz. The Valley Mountain co, for Thursday, \$100. On Lightning creek the Lightning co 84 oz, Ross co 23 oz. Jack claim looking well and paying wages. Great Western and Fall-me-never are both on their claims. On Anderson creek the Warren co washed up 63 oz, and same for the previous week. On Grouse creek, Salt Spring co 15 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 oz, Forest Rose co 40 and the Caledonia co 17 ounces.

AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The weather had been intensely hot, on the 16th the thermometer ranging as high as 124 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 Lowes creek have offered to subscribe part of the money necessary to construct a new trail to the 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. The starting trail between the mountain and the starting point and the country is very difficult to travel over.

FROM Q. O. ISLAND.—The schooner *Ex-vortio*, Capt McKay, arrived from the West Coast on Friday night, bringing N Morrison as passenger and a freight of furs and oil. The schooner touched only at Grunbach where a trading post has been established. The Indians have been quite obstreperous of late, but have refrained from any overt acts. Threats, however, they freely indulge in. The *Favorite* was becalmed four days, during which time she was surrounded by whales, large schools of which are sporting in the Gulf.

ISLAND SCHOOLS.—Inspector-General Allison will visit next week Cowichan, Nanaimo and Comox with the object of inspecting the schools there, and, if necessary, re-organizing them.

THE CALIFORNIA.—The steamer *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 coal.

The 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.

APPOINTMENTS.—Saturday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. J. McKenzie as postmaster at Kamloops, in lieu of Mr. W. Charles, resigned.

ECCLIASTICAL.—The Rev. Dr. Lindsay, of Portland, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, this morning, and he will preach in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the evening.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—In the Mail Summary which we publish this morning will be found a very important statement made by a Canadian Minister touching the 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 28th to return via Portland. 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 Portland. Melville has just had a big benefit and Bates is about to have another.

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 done until 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 explosion within the 'Homes,' 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 massacres. There have been serious inundations in Eastern Bengal. The Amerc of Cabul has obtained from the native chiefs a pledge to guard the Khyber Pass. The Captain, iron-plated turret ship on Capt Cole's principle 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 merchant vessels. The Hon F Charteris, eldest son of Lord Elcho, had died from the effects of a wound inflicted some days before by himself. The Arches Court has pronounced judgment in the prosecution against the Rev J. E. Bennett of Frore, deciding that there are no legal grounds for condemnation. Notice of appeal was at once given. A handsome 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 sympathizes with France, plainly indicating its opinion that Great Britain will have an opportunity of exacting her own independence. The feeling in favor of a separate Irish Legislature is still noticeable among a portion of the moderate and Protestant population.

Dominion Mail Summary.

We have Canadian exchanges to the 10th. Lieut-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, therefore, will be the formation of a Cabinet and holding a general election; and one of the chief difficulties Ministers will have to encounter in the first election, will be prejudicial of race and creed. The Lieutenant-Governor has been for the present entrusted with the management of the public funds belonging to the Dominion situated in Manitoba as well as in the still unorganized territory of

Advertisement for Marble Works, Robertson and Modeler, American Marble, Soap, and other goods. Includes text like 'We by no means put it forward as an original remark...' and 'SOAP DOES AWAY WITH SOAP WASH DAYS.'

Advertisement for Victoria Brewery, featuring 'Big Bend Express' and 'Business Heretofore'.

