

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, July 27, 1870

Canada and the United States.

There has been so much said and written concerning the marvellous progress of the United States and the implied or alleged unprogressiveness of Canada that very great misapprehension exists in the public mind upon the subject. There is no doubt that the progress of the United States has been very remarkable, and we have no desire to minimize the fact. On the contrary, it should be the pride of every Anglo-Saxon. But we do object to the disposition manifested in certain quarters to magnify that country at the expense of its immediate neighbor. While the United States has been making rapid strides Canada has not been standing still. Nay, it has been making still greater progress. Some may scarcely be prepared to believe this; yet it is a fact, nevertheless, and susceptible of easy proof. The last census of the United States was taken on the 30th June 1860; the last of Canada on the 19th January 1861. The census immediately preceding the last in the States was in 1850, that of Canada was in 1852; so that the interval in the States was ten years; in Canada nine. Let us glance at the comparative progress of the two countries as exhibited by the data before us. We are not seldom reminded of the vast stream of population flowing into the United States; and of the contemptible dribble that finds its way into Canada. Nay, more! We are told that the former is depopulating the latter. Here, again, let us endeavor to do justice to the one, without doing injustice to the other. According to the census returns we find that during the decade between 1850 and 1860 the population of Upper Canada increased at a rate of fully one-half more than that of the United States. We may be told that during that period Lower Canada decreased; but such is not the fact. Lower Canada increased during that period 27.88 per cent. Taking Upper and Lower Canada together the increase during that decade was 40.87 per cent. against 35.58 in the United States. If we turn to agricultural progress the balance will be found even more decidedly in favor of Canada, notwithstanding the great advantages possessed by the United States in their prairie lands, of which Canada had none. During the nine years ending 1860 Canada extended her cultivated area 49.77 per cent, while during the ten years ending 1860 the United States extended its cultivated area only 44.30 per cent. Thus Canada made more progress in bringing wild lands into cultivation in nine years than the United States did in ten, notwithstanding that in the case of the former every acre had to be hewn out of unbroken forest, whereas in the case of the latter there were in the West boundless sweeps of open prairie. Even in the cash value of farms Canada was ahead of the United States. Stranger still, for every cultivated acre Canada had more money invested in agricultural implements than the States, and was rapidly overtaking her more pretentious neighbor in the manufacture of such implements—a sort of speciality with the latter. In 1860 the United States had 5.50 bushels of wheat to each inhabitant, while Canada had 11.02 bushels. If Upper Canada be taken separately the difference is still greater, the production of wheat being 17.31 bushels for every man, woman and child in that Province. In Canada the rate of yield per acre increased from 16.24 bushels, in 1851 to 17.76, in 1860, while in the States it was considerably diminished, falling as low in some of the most noted wheat-growing regions of the West as 11 bushels to the acre, and we know it has since fallen as low as 9 bushels. The census returns show that in the eight articles of wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, beans and potatoes, production in the States increased during the decade less than 3 bushels per inhabitant, while the increase in Canada was 17.71 bushels per inhabitant. In 1860 the value of live stock owned in the United States was \$34.64 to each inhabitant. In Upper Canada it was \$38.13; in United Canada \$31.52. There were in the States 20 horses for every 100 inhabitants; in Canada 25. The United States produced 14.62 lbs of butter to each inhabitant; Upper Canada 19.23 pounds; Lower Canada 14.32. The increase in butter in Canada during the nine years alluded to was 66 per cent. In the ten years the increase in the States was only 46 per cent. In 1860 the United States had 71 sheep to every 100 inhabitants, Canada had 74. But we will not fatigue the reader and vex the printer with more figures, suffice it that through every detail much the same condition is visible. It will hardly be necessary to say that if the progress of Canada was relatively so much greater during the decade ending 1860, it will be still more marked during the decade ending now. Everyone who has paid

the slightest attention to the subject must know that within the past three years Canada has made very great strides, and that, with her liberalized land system, improved means of communication, complete system of emigration, and rapidly expanding manufactures, she will tell a very different story in the next census. But if the progress of Canada has been so much greater than that of her neighbors during the decade ending 1860, and if that progress will be still more marked during the decade just ending, what shall be said of her possible progress during the coming decade, when her great Northwest, with its boundless and fertile prairies, shall have been thrown open to the surplus millions of home population? Canada of the past was two young, struggling colonies. Canada of the future will be a nation, arising in its strength to possess and fill up a territory of which even its neighbor is covetous. These remarks are offered in no unfriendly spirit, or with any wish to institute disagreeable comparisons; but as an act of simple justice to a country with which we are likely soon to establish more intimate relations, and in order to dispel misapprehension created by what we may be pardoned for alluding to as the inordinate blowing of our big brother over the border.

THE CONSEQUENCES.—Among the passengers by the steamer California yesterday was a gentleman who is desirous of purchasing an estate of a thousand acres, or so, upon which to establish his relatives, in pursuit of which object he has gone over to Washington Territory. Learning his purpose, a fellow-passenger asked him, 'Why don't you try British Columbia?' The reply was 'I don't believe in paying the British Government \$5 an acre for land when I can get as much as I want on the other side for \$1 25 an acre.' This little circumstance may serve as an illustration of the ruinous consequences of keeping our land laws, mineral laws, and generally, the advantages, resources and attractions of this colony a profound secret, instead of taking the usual steps for advertising them to the world. Had the gentleman in question possessed means of knowing that the land system of British Columbia is in reality more liberal than that of Washington Territory or, for the matter of that, any other Territory of the Union, he would, without doubt, have sought a home for his relatives under the British flag. How many have been lost to British Columbia in the same way? When will our Government learn wisdom?

FROM SITKA, PEACE RIVER, &c.—The U.S.S. Newbern, Capt Freeman, from Sitka on the 12th July, anchored in the outer harbor last night. She called at Wrangell, Tongas, and Nainimo on the way down. A party of four from Wrangell went up to the Yukon country to search for gold. Eight miners at Tongas from Peace River were seen. They report the diggings a failure, only one claim—Vitalle's—paying anything. Chapman & Co had only taken out \$12 for the season. The Military Department of Alaska is expected to be broken up and times are exceedingly dull. Col Dennison was acquitted by the court-martial. The Newbern has been to the seal islands and through the inner channel to the Takon, Chitka and other points since last here. Gen Davis and staff went in her and had talks with the chiefs of the interior tribes, who are all peaceable. The fur 'ake' has been small. Gen Irvine, Lieut Loucks, Messrs J.H. Kincaid and Thos G Murphy, and 150 U.S. soldiers, arrived on the Newbern.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—The Toronto Globe devotes two columns to Lord Milton's book on the San Juan difficulty, and points out very forcibly the important bearing the question must have upon the interests of the Dominion. Other Canadian papers also urge upon the Government the duty of protecting Canadian interests in this connection, and the hope is expressed that the British Government will not, in its compliance to that at Washington, yield a point which, in not much benefiting the United States, would inflict a serious injury upon British Columbia. An Ottawa contemporary says, 'On every ground of law and justice, Britain could claim the eastern channel, but she was willing to waive that claim, and accept the middle channel as a boundary.' We heartily join with our transatlantic contemporaries in urging this important subject upon the consideration of the Imperial and Canadian Governments.

SPRINGS.—Mr Todd spoke for half-an-hour last evening and was answered by Mr Robt Bishop, who produced authority from the Bible to show that those who had to do with familiar spirits should be stoned to death with stones. He quoted from the recent English case of Lyons vs Home to prove that spiritualists are capable of fraud. A humorous passage from Artemus Ward concerning long-haired spiritualists—Mr Todd, by the way, has his hair cropped short—closed the reply. Mr Todd announced that he would make his rejoinder this evening. The bat was then passed round, but the droppings were meagre and the whole affair very tame.

THE CALIFORNIA.—This steamer arrived at the mouth of the harbor yesterday morning and after landing several passengers, the express and mails, sailed for Peget Sound. Neither papers nor passenger-list reached this office from the Purser, and we are dependent upon passengers for the very meagre report we publish to-day. The California did not connect at Astoria with the San Francisco steamer owing to the time of sailing of the latter being postponed till Tuesday. The California will return to Victoria on Saturday night or Sunday morning, discharge freight and then proceed to Nainimo to load coal for Portland.

PICNIC.—The picnic held by St. Andrew's Sabbath School, at Medina's Grove yesterday, was a very pleasant and successful affair. The children ministered in great force at the school-room and walked in procession to the grounds, under charge of their Teachers. At the grounds they were joined by parents and friends, and after partaking of refreshments they passed the afternoon in healthful recreation. The weather was auspicious and everything passed off pleasantly.

ANTI-COOLIE DEMONSTRATION.—On the evening of the 8th a great anti-coolie demonstration took place in San Francisco. An immense concourse of people walked in procession through the principal streets, bearing torches, transparencies, &c. Arriving at Platt's Hall, the meeting was addressed by the hon Phillip A. Roach, hon Chas A. Sumner, Gen Wm and others.

CALIFORNIA WINE.—The demand for California wine which has recently sprung up in the East has caused an advance in price of fifty cents a gallon, equal to about double its former price. This year's vintage will, it is said, be greatly in excess of any previous one. It is estimated that the wine crop of Sonoma county will amount to 1,000,000 gallons, against 334,000 last year. The wine interest of California is expanding at a marvellous rate.

WILL BE DELAYED.—General Tilton, a large stock-owner in the Northern Pacific railway, arrived at Portland with his family a few days ago. Leaving his family at that city, the General will proceed over the projected line with the surveying party. General Tilton expresses his conviction that the undertaking must come to a standstill on account of the war in Europe, as the flow of foreign capital, without which the road cannot be built, will be stopped.

WITHDRAWAL OF PULLMAN CARS.—The San Francisco papers announce with bitter lamentations the withdrawal of the Pullman cars from the Central Pacific Railroad. The reason assigned for this retrogressive step is that these trains have injured the iron of the road to a greater amount than is paid by Pullman for the privilege of running them. The cars weigh over twelve tons each, and one course more injury than any horse lighter cars.

LABOR EXCHANGE.—From the annual report of the San Francisco Labor Exchange it appears that during the year employment had been found for 5,333 persons. The expense of conducting the institution during that period was \$2,181.01; while the receipts were \$8,365.71.

A CONTRACT.—Our mining laws are not liberal, but they are long. We have before us a copy of the White Pine mining law. It occupies one page. Ours occupies twenty-six! The former was framed in the interest of the miner. The latter would appear to have been framed in the interest of the lawyers!

MURDER OR ASSAULT?—Word was brought to the Police Barracks last evening by a hinaman that a Countryman of his had been shot or beaten upon the head by a white man, living, either on the Esquimalt or Burnside road, and that he was in a dying state. The Inspector of Police started out in a wagon and had not returned when we went to press.

NAINIMO.—The steamship Constantine arrived yesterday morning from Sitka; the ship David Hoody was loading for San Francisco; the Beaver coaling for a cruise, and the G S Wright left for Sitka yesterday afternoon.

PROBABLE MATCH.—We understand that a match is being arranged between the Amateur Boat Club, and the Zealous Boat Club. They exchange costs, and the former challenge the latter, for a race, \$30 a side.

FIAR INQUIRY.—An inquiry into the circumstances of the late fire at the corner of Fort and Blanshard streets resulted in a verdict that the conflagration occurred from sparks from Phillips' chimney lighting on rubbish in the rear of Russell's store.

POLYGAMY.—The New York Tribune, in contemplating polygamy, discovers great consolation in the fact that 'a plurality of wives is a luxury in which only an unusually rich man can afford to indulge.'

HEAVY LIABILITY.—According to Commissioner Wells, American obligations outstanding in Europe amount to \$1,500,000,000.

FURNITURE SALE.—The valuable and well-kept furniture of Lieut Beaton will be sold this morning by J P Davies & Co, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Tax Hermon Doctor, a Hamburg bark, lying at Portland, received a telegram from Hamburg on Wednesday directing her captain to discharge his crew and its up. Effect of the war.

The schooner A P Jordan will sail on Sunday morning for Honolulu, S I, with lumber, fish and general merchandise.

The British Colonist Office is the only one in the Colony where J B Printing is executed in a workmanlike manner at low rates.

H. M. S. ZEALOUS arrived at San Francisco on the 21st.

Letter from the Great Overlander.

CANADA HOUSE, CALEDONIA SPRINGS, JUNE 25, 1870.

DEAR MR PRANKS:—Since my last of April 30th I have been busy in Ottawa settling matters for carrying out the overland railroad, and while the bill is being drafted and other matters preparing for the formation of the company, I have seized the opportunity to come here and try the waters, which are said to be grateful for the gout.

I left Ottawa on Monday morning, 20th inst, by the steamboat Queen Victoria. The sultry weather had been cooled down by the storm of the preceding evening and the trip down that noble river, the Ottawa, was delightful though rather monotonous, much of the country being still unexplored. At Original, a small and quiet place of about 500 inhabitants, with quite a long wharf projecting into the river, I landed and took the stage for the Springs, which are nine miles off. And here I am, drinking the water at the rate of twelve to fifteen tumblers a day (one gentleman takes a gallon and a half before breakfast) and perspiring at every pore with the thermometer at 100° in the shade and the air, as it were, kindred. I am told it will do me a great deal of good.

Our Delegates for, if you like, those of our Governor have been on a trip to Montreal and Quebec, where they were invited to assist at the residence of Prince Arthur as Knight of St Patrick. They complained very much of the heat—at least Mr Holmcken and Mr Trutch did, and when I last saw them were in a state almost delirious. They returned, I see, to Ottawa on Tuesday, the day after I left, and will resume their negotiations with the committee appointed for that purpose and which is composed of Sir George Cartier, Sir Francis Hincks and Mr Tilley, three clever, shrewd men. Sir John A Macdonald, though much better, is still unfit for business. I believe the government here will insist on British Columbia having representative institutions like all the other Provinces, for without these its admission in the federation would be a perfect anomaly.

We had some conversation together about the terms of the future railroad which, as I told Mr Trutch, would of course be wherever the future company might find most desirable, though I still believe Bute Inlet to be the point on every account. Speaking of this and the possibility of carrying the road on to Vancouver Island, John A Roebeling, who built the Niagara railroad suspension bridge, 800 feet in length, says in his report that he would not mind adopting the same system to a span of 2000 feet. He died last year, but his son is continuing the suspension bridge at Brooklyn, which is 1600 feet span, and he would, no doubt, undertake those that might be required at Vadeke Island. I have written him on the subject. At this end of the line I have given up the idea of starting from Ottawa on account of the local jealousies which exist, and propose starting it from the junction of the Mattawan, with the Ottawa, 100 miles above Pembroke. The portion of the Canada Central railway from Ottawa to Charlton Place, 25 miles, will be finished this summer, and the remainder from Montreal to Ottawa, 10 miles, will be completed in another month. It will probably be continued to Pembroke, and this line, which will follow the valley of the Ottawa and avoid the acute angle by Prescott, thus saving 70 miles, will in fact form the first link in the overland railroad. By starting from the junction of the Mattawan, or thereabouts, where the Canada Central and other lines from Toronto or elsewhere can be avoided all local opposition; the road becomes, what it is intended to be, an entirely national work, and the total length is shortened some 200 miles.

You will be glad to learn that a company is being formed in London by reliable parties, to be called the North Pacific Steamship Co., for carrying the mails and passengers between British Columbia and San Francisco, in the case of Confederation. I have had some talk with one or two of the Ministers here on the subject and they seem to be favorable.

The last Pacific mail has turned out a miserable failure, as you will have learnt, and there is now every probability that the expedition to the Red River will turn out a peaceable one. If, therefore, the Confederation of British Columbia can be decided upon, as I trust it will, before the end of the year, the passing of the charter for the overland railroad next session may be looked upon as indubitable, and I think I can answer for the rest.

Mr Seelye is here, and Mr Holbrook, who passed through Ottawa a few weeks ago and stopped there three or four days, read a paper, and laid on British Columbia, very New Westminsterian in its views, but otherwise fair enough. There were about forty people present. He told everybody he could outside that the Bute Inlet terminus was a piece of nonsense, and wrote to the Toronto Leader, so that several persons who had never heard me speak of it came to ask me what it meant, and I was obliged to answer the article.

I remain, dear Sir, Your's very sincerely, ALFRED WADDINGTON.

MARAVILLA COCOA. SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS LONDON.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.



EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT 'WETLEY,' WICK, N.B. COAST OF SCOTLAND, September 7th, 1868.

Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Callnes to try your invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, and that without having to suspend my various duties; and that first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million.

POWELL'S BALSAM 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. The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial effects of its use, and he begs to announce that he is introducing its sale into Victoria, &c., and has appointed Messrs Millard & Beady Wholesale Agents, through Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain a supply.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES. All of Superior Quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, STUPEPS, JAMS IN TINS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTERED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED SALMONS, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND LOBFYNE HERRINGS, FRIED SOLES, FRESH AND FROZEN HADDOCKS, PURE SALT OIL, SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE, FRUITFUL BAGS, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE PORK PATES, GALLETINES, TONGUES, BRAUN, FOLLY, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the superiority of their productions.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain persons to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels stopper, and bottle.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

To the Trade. WE HAVE THIS DAY MATERIALLY REDUCED THE PRICE OF BASS' ALE, No. 3 and India Pale. H. NATHAN, JR., & CO. April 12, 1870.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe. PARIS, July 16.—Russia is said to be in full accord with Prussia. Efforts will be made to localize war between France and Prussia, Germany not being a party to questions at issue. ROME, July 16.—A Liberal uprising is expected here, it is feared that an attack of the city is intended. PARIS, July 16.—It is said that France has opposed to the Prussian rifled cannon revolving cannon, shooting fifty balls per minute. Perhaps it is Hymen's American gun. French forces on the frontier are estimated at 130,000. It is believed that Prussia will attack fortified city of Metz from two directions, viz from Beoville and Kep. It is said the French have bridges on the Rhine near Kept French army is concentrating at Metz. The French Gunboat Floitilla is on the Rhine and on the arrival of Gerometti commanding, the balance of the fleet will immediately bombard the Prussian Forts. The French gunboats are already in Prussian waters. French army and navy will attack simultaneously. The French fleet is watching the Prussian fleet in the British Channel awaiting order to attack. Sweden will remain neutral. Denmark, the key of the Baltic off to join France. Austria remains neutral. Russia it is said leans to France. The Czar has written Napoleon a letter Spain is friendly to France, and Prussia writes to the Emperor. England will be neutral. BERLIN, July 16.—Immediate mobilization of the entire Prussian army is ordered. LONDON, July 17.—Dispatches from Berlin says that the South German States respond to the Prussian notice of declaration of war are enthusiastically in support of Fatherland. Political differences are created by the aggressions of France. Columns of Prussian troops are moving in the direction of the Rhine and the North Coast. PARIS, July 17.—Rumored engagement took place near Forbach, resulting in a loss the Prussians of 3000 killed. French 2000 killed. Report traced to no reliable source. The Moniteur says France desires neutrality of Belgium shall be maintained, but requires Prussia and it be held to an entire responsibility. Last night by order of the Prussian authorities railway and telegraph communication between France and Prussia was destroyed. The Opinion Nationale, Prince Napoleon organ says, 'We learn from good authority Italy has rendered France, at latter's request, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid,' and adds, 'Prussia has offered a Province to Austria, for an alliance.' Journal Official denies that Prussians troops have entered France. Telegram subject are contradictory. Latest reports state that no force of Prussians known to have crossed the Rhine. LONDON, July 17.—British Foreign Office has not yet received official notice of between France and Prussia. Another last night told the French at that Prussian troops had passed frontier of France. Italy and Denmark assure the Great Powers of their intention to preserve a neutral attitude. MUNICH, July 17.—Bavarian Army including Reserve Corps have been ordered to the Rhine. BRESLAU, July 17.—King William to the Chamber of Commerce of this grateful acknowledgments of the patriotic address of that body. PARIS, July 17.—Reported meeting High Court of Justice has been postponed to all cases before that court except that of conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. France has positive assurance of retention of Spain to keep clear of any position in the impending struggle. It is announced that 280,000 German troops are ready to cross into Germany. Zouaves from Africa are disembarked at Marseilles. LONDON, July 17.—Authentic reports have received that large bodies of Prussian troops, 250,000 in all have been concentrating on the frontier. They are divided into two commands, with all the appointments two distinct corps—artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineers—apparently ready sent across the line on the first announcement that Austria takes sides in the present conflict. -If Austria should attempt to take advantage of the movement of Prussia's mobilized armies on the Rhine frontier. PARIS, July 17, Midnight.—Enthusiasm intense. People offer to pay double Police are obliged to protect the rest of Trojans and Favre who opposed war. Prussia proposes to invade France immense forces. A loan of six-months Treasury bill for the amount of five hundred million was taken up in a few hours, the Financier and Bank of France made effort to monopolize it. LONDON, July 17.—The Crown Prince took command of the armies of the South German. PARIS, July 18.—France demands cession from the South German States to-day. Marshal C Roberts commands the first army corps, Duke of Gen Grassard the 3d, Marshal M the 4th, Gen Foley the 5th, and Bazaine will command the Imperial and Reserves. Don Carlos has been driven from France. The French evict Rome is again rumored. French war are watching the departure of Gen the English Government has Lord Lyons to communicate with

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Europe.

Paris, July 16—Russia is said to be in full accord with Prussia.

Rome, July 16—A Liberal uprising is expected here, it is feared that an attack on the city is intended.

Paris, July 16—It is said that France has opposed to the Prussian rifle cannon a revolving cannon, shooting forty balls per minute. Perhaps it is Hymen's American gun.

French forces on the frontier are estimated at 130,000.

It is believed that Prussia will attack the fortified city of Metz from two directions, viz., from Beoville and Kerp.

It is said the French have bridges over the Rhine near Kerp. French army is concentrating at Metz.

The French gunboat Florilla is on the Rhine and on the arrival of Gerometti Commanding, the balance of the fleet will immediately bombard the Prussian Forts.

The French gunboats are already in Prussian waters.

French army and navy will attack simultaneously.

The French fleet is watching the Prussian fleet in the British Channel awaiting orders to attack.

Sweden will remain neutral.

Denmark, the key of the Baltic offers to join France.

Austria remains neutral.

Russia is said to lean to France.

The Czar has written Napoleon a letter.

Spain is friendly to France, and Prim has written to the Emperor.

England will be neutral.

Berlin, July 16—Immediate mobilization of the entire Prussian army is ordered.

London, July 17—Dispatches from Berlin says that the South German States respond to the Prussian notice of declaration of war are enthusiastically in support of the Fatherland. Political differences are obliterated by the aggressions of France.

Columns of Prussian troops are moving in the direction of the Rhine and the North Coast.

Paris, July 17—Rumored engagement took place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3000 killed. French loss 2000 killed. Report traced to no reliable source.

The Monitor says France desires neutrality of Belgium shall be maintained, but will require that Prussia and it be held to an equal responsibility.

Last night by order of the Prussian authorities railway and telegraph communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

The Opinion Nationale, Prince Napoleon's organ says: "We learn from good authority Italy has tendered France, at latter's option, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid," and adds: "Prussia has offered a Province to Austria, for an alliance."

Journal Official denies that Prussian troops have entered France. Telegrams on the subject are contradictory. Latest reports state that no force of Prussians are known to have crossed the Rhine.

London, July 17—British Foreign Office has not yet received official notice of war between France and Prussia.

Routher last night told the French Senate that Prussian troops had passed the frontier of France.

Italy and Denmark assure the Great Powers of their intention to preserve a neutral attitude.

Munich, July 17—Bavarian Army including Reserve Corps has been ordered to take the field.

Hamburg, July 17—King William, sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city grateful acknowledgements of the patriotic address of that body.

Paris, July 17—Reported meeting of High Court of Justice has been postponed. General amnesty will be proclaimed to cover all cases before that court except that of conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

France has positive assurance of the intention of Spain to keep clear of any complication in the impending struggle.

It is announced that 280,000 French troops are ready to cross into Germany.

Zouaves from Africa are disembarking at Marseilles.

London, July 17—Authentic reports have been received that large bodies of Russian troops, 250,000 in all have been concentrating on the frontier. They are divided into two commands, with all the appointments of two distinct corps—artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineers—apparently ready to be sent across the line on the first announcement that Austria takes sides in the present conflict. If Austria should attempt to aid France by sending any considerable number of troops, Russia is evidently making ready to take advantage of the movement by preparing these mobilized armies on the Austrian frontier.

Paris, July 17, Midnight—Enthusiasm is intense. People offer to pay double taxes. Police are obliged to protect the residences of Thiers and Favre who opposed war.

Prussia proposes to invade France with immense forces.

A loan of six months Treasury bonds to the amount of five hundred million francs was taken up in a few hours, the Credit Financier and Bank of France making an effort to monopolize it.

London, July 17—The Crown Prince will take command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

Paris, July 18—France demands a decision from the South German States by noon to-day. Marshal C Roberts (?), commands the first army corps, Duke of Polignac the 4th, Gen Foley the 5th, and Marshal Bazaine will command the Imperial Guard and Reserves. Don Carlos has been expected from France. The French evacuation of Rome is again rumored. French men-of-war are watching the departure of French iron clads from England. Gaulois says the English Government has instructed Lord Lyons to communicate with Gram-

mont on the subject of neutrality of Holland which England wishes stipulated.

Berlin, July 18—The official Press asserts that Benedette, lately French Ambassador in this city, courted insult by repeatedly addressing the King after he had received the Prussian ultimatum and answer, and renewed insolent demands, says he was recalled by the French Government, but had leave of absence granted him in a matter altogether foreign to the question at issue.

London, July 18—The French Government are now enforcing a prohibition against the code relating to cipher words in telegrams.

Srenyoch, July 18—Switzerland will maintain armed neutrality. The Chambers have granted plenary powers to the State Council to raise money and troops.

Copenhagen, July 18—The neutrality of Sweden has just been officially announced, the Government having private communication with France.

Paris, June 18—Le Claqueur, the Republican organ, holds the Emperor answerable for war without a pretext.

At noon to-day the French troops occupied Saarbrück, Neutame and Linden.

Baron Alfonso Rothschild has resigned the Consul-Generalship of Prussia here. The King of Prussia has refused to receive him at Ems.

Cassel, July 18—Troops arriving by way of Baden are camped at Sastua.

Liverpool, July 18—Two o'clock, p.m.—There is a panic in the market and quotations are entirely nominal.

Paris, July 18—Figaro says that France distrusts Belgium's neutrality because Gens Brident and Mayeul have been appointed to the command of Belgium reserves, and are known to be unfriendly to France.

Brest, July 18—The steamer Paris arrived to-day.

London, July 18—The Morning Post has a double-column article which contains the following: "Any violation of Belgium's neutrality ends England's neutrality."

Steamship Leipsoe of North German Lloyd's, will not sail for Baltimore as advertised. She is detained at Southampton until further orders from Germany.

Prussian merchant vessels in English ports will remain. The crews have been disbanded and will return home. There are in our harbor seven German colliers which have also been ordered to remain lest their cargoes should fall into the hands of the French.

The Times says it expects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses owing to the superior preparations and efficiency of the French army. The Prussians want at least another fortnight to get all in readiness.

The Times also says—France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe into a war of which no person living may see the end.

Paris, July 18—The Ministry have submitted to the Corps Legislatif law providing against the publishing of information regarding the movement of troops and military operations. Violations, punishment by fine—five thousand francs and suspension of journal.

The Minister of Finance asked a Corps supplemental budget of forty millions francs for war budget and sixty millions for the navy. There is the best of feeling between French and Spanish authorities along the line.

London, July 18—Special says General Moltke stated in the Prussian Cabinet Council that Prussia was never better prepared for war than at the present time.

According to private information the French army has started five days ahead of the Prussians.

It is rumored that the French troops have commenced bombarding Saar.

Louis, Crown Prince has departed from Munich. His cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, is to command the troops in North Prussia.

Troops are pressing westward. Some have received orders, perhaps on account of apprehensions respecting Austria.

Dispatches from the Continent report that Prussia has received the formal declaration of war from France.

Strasbourg has been placed under martial law.

In the House of Commons, while the Premier was speaking, a despatch from Lord Lyons, was handed to him announcing the formal declaration of war by France. Gladstone then said that all the papers would be published as soon as possible and that measures looking to the preservation of neutrality were being prepared. Particular attention would be paid to the static concerning belligerents' shipping in British waters. Osborne asserted that the Government was unable to put fifty thousand men in the field.

The trial of the Fenian conspirators, concluded by the conviction and sentence of Dowell to 15 years and Wilson 17 years imprisonment with hard labor.

A rumor of Russia participating in the Prussian-French war has caused much agitation in the stock market; it had not recovered at the close of the day. The report has not yet received confirmation.

Liverpool, July 18—A panic prevailed in all the markets here to-day. Many features of cotton dealers are apprehended to-morrow.

Paris, July 19—Advice from the seat of war report no fighting going on.

London, July 19—French iron-clads are cruising in the North Sea to pick up German vessels.

St Petersburg, July 19—The authorities have advised from Tienzin by telegraph, through Siberia, confirming the reports of the massacre of foreigners in China and the outrages committed June 10th. The natives destroyed the French establishments but those of the Germans were untouched. The representatives from foreign Powers at Peking had addressed a joint note to the Chinese Government demanding punishment and indemnity.

Liverpool, July 18—Breadstuffs excited four 2/6s. Wheat, 12 shillings.

London, July 19—The steamship Unicorn of Loyd's line at Bremen will not leave for New York until further orders. The Post is sceptical about news from France and Prussia and ascribes the bulk of dispatches to speculators. It is reported that Earl Granville has demonstrated with Prussia, and Loyds exact from five to ten guineas on German shipping. The Times this morning

abandons all hopes of mediation and says the sword must now decide.

Liverpool, July 19—More failures in the cotton trade to-day.

Plymouth, July 19—The steamship New York of the North German line, from New York, arrived here safely, it is not decided when she will return to Bremen.

Paris, July 19—The morning journals says the Prussians now in Paris will not be expelled if they strictly observe neutrality. No diplomatic or other foreigners will be allowed in the French camp. LaLiberte Thier's party organ, gives the French programme: The army will first occupy Hesse to neutralize the southern states of Germany, then occupy and fortify Frankfurt; from this point they will sweep all Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine, enter Prussia by way of Westphalia and a reconstruction of the Confederacy will follow. The Patrie of this morning says the Prussian ambassador at Vienna was here en route and started last night for Berlin with the official declaration of war.

Paris, July 19—Earl Granville arrived from London yesterday and had an hour's conference with the Emperor. The Journal Official announces that the Emperor has decided not to receive, either at Imperial quarters or quarters of General Officers, any volunteers or foreign officers. The Minister of War has asked the Corps Legislatif for an increase of from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand men.

Hamburg, July 19—The steamship Altonia from New York via Plymouth arrived yesterday, and the Cambria left hence on Saturday at noon for New York.

Berlin, July 19—The bank rate on discount is 8 per cent.

Vienna, July 20—Turkey has called out all reserves and stopped the telegraph in all directions.

Berlin, July 20—The Reichsrath or North German Parliament met yesterday afternoon. Vehement cheering followed Bismarck's announcement of war with France.

Paris, July 20—It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic with his land forces to cooperate with the fleet of the Vice Admiral in occupying the territory of Hanover.

A number of spies have been captured on both sides near the Rhine.

The Bank of France announce an advance in the rate of interest to 3 1/2 per cent.

Dublin, July 20—A great popular demonstration in favor of France was made in this city last evening. More than 100,000 people with 20 bands of music paraded the streets with the French and Irish flags entwined. The police charged on the procession and captured the flags, but the mob rallied and retook them. Intense excitement prevailed.

Cologne, July 20—French troops passed the frontier near Saubroncken last evening and seized the Canton House.

Berlin, July 20—There is perfect harmony in the Councils of all the North German States on the war question.

During a session of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance told the members that France was anxious for war and should have it as sharply and severely as possible. His remarks were enthusiastically received. The North German Parliament voted 120,000,000 thalers for war expenses.

Paris, July 20—The official journal contains a decree nominating Gen Le Bon as Major General and Count de Jean as Minister of War.

It is understood that all French Consuls in the German Confederacy have received their passports.

No newspaper correspondents, either foreign or French, will be allowed to accompany the French army.

London, July 20—Germany makes the detourment of the Bonapartes the ultimatum.

Liverpool, July 20—Yesterday the markets were utterly prostrated and the commercial depression has never been equalled. Many men worth £100,000 a few days ago are now bankrupt.

Paris, July 19—LaLiberte states that Chagnier will probably be Minister of War and DeBeneuf who takes the field. Large numbers of the constituents of M Thiers demand his retirement from the Corps Legislatif, on the grounds that he outraged the patriotic sentiment of the country by his recent speech against war. It is rumored that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England. Russia has so far shown no signs of swerving from neutrality. It is reported the ambassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and Wirtemberg are ordered to quit Paris. The Corps Legislatif yesterday adopted bills submitted and credits asked for by government.

Earl Granville has not been in the city. Official notice of the declaration of war was sent yesterday to the European Powers. France has notified Prussia that she will not see explosive bullets if Prussia will not.

After the first battle has been fought all the European Powers will make an effort to stop the conflict.

The French journals have received instructions to publish no information concerning military movements.

The Catholics of South Germany are reported to be opposed to Prussia.

Eastern States.

Washington, July 18—The North German steamship lines have ceased running, and our foreign mails are stopped at Baltimore and New York. The Postmaster General is engaged in effecting temporary arrangements with the Onward and Ioman lines to carry our mails. Several American parties have put in proposals to carry the mails in vessels under our flag. This will receive consideration at once, meanwhile it is thought certain that our mails will be carried by English vessels.

The Australian steamship matter and Texas Pacific railroad bill will lie over till next session.

The President has confirmed Chas Delong as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Chicago, July 18—Grain markets continue greatly excited. Wheat opened this morning at \$1 38, an advance of 9/16 over closing prices on Saturday.

The heated term continues. There were several deaths from heat yesterday.

California wheat opened at Liverpool this morning at \$1 20, an advance of 4/16 on Saturday's close.

Washington, July 18—The report that

Admiral Porter recommended putting the Navy on a war footing is false. Also that the President is urged to convene Congress.

The President has no intention of making any change in the Prussian Ambassadorship.

New York, July 18—Thirty-seven cases of sun strokes occurred to-day, seven fatal.

Owing to the Franco-Prussian war there is much activity in French circles in this city. Gen. Dennis Burke publishes a call for a special meeting of the military organizations in this neighborhood.

Atlanta, Ga. July 18—Gov. Bullock announced to the Legislature the passage of the Georgia Bill, but the State would remain under military rule until next Congress.

Chicago, July 18—War excitement continues unabated especially amongst the Germans, several hundred of whom it is reported left to-day for the Fatherland to join their friends in Prussia.

The grain market is extraordinarily excited. Wheat sold at \$1 40, an advance of seventeen cents since morning.

Gen. Sheridan intends to leave for Europe shortly to take observations of the approaching conflict.

New York, July 18—The Germans had a meeting to-night. Intense Prussian sympathy exhibited. Speeches were made proposing prizes for the bravest of Prussian regiments. Committee stated that the working men would offer a prize of two hundred thousand dollars and a flag to the first regiment that distinguished itself in an engagement. Committee appointed to see into the present relation to the protection of German ships.

New York, July 18—Flour is 25 and 30 cents higher, wheat 5 to 7 cents and oats 1 to 3 cents higher.

The excitement on Wall street is greater to-day than at any time since the European question has started.

Rumors are extant of an alliance between Russia and Prussia, and another between Austria and France.

Exchange is quiet but firm. Money is moderately active while Government bonds are dull and lower.

A large number of Germans have waited upon the Prussian Consul here and expressed their willingness to return and take service in the Prussian army. The Consul has telegraphed the fact to Count Bismarck.

Private dispatches from Washington report that Admiral Porter has recommended the enlistment of 8000 seamen and immediate placing of the Navy on a war footing. The President is being advised to convene Congress at an early day to take action upon the recommendations.

New York, July 19—The Tribune's London special says private telegrams from Paris represent the prospect of serious trouble between France and England. The French Government is furious at the tone of English papers and threatens to refuse all applications from English journalists for army passes. Certain members of the House of Commons held a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of holding a large gathering to express sympathy with Prussia. Prominent members have written letters approving of the project. The workingmen propose holding similar meetings. The feeling in London against France is intense. It is universally believed that troops recently called home from English colonies have been concentrated in anticipation of the present war. Great Britain has now home depots of 95,000 men and can muster 300,000; there is also great activity in the navy. It is reported instructions have been given to French officers that troops shall divide all lands they conquer.

New York, July 19, 1 p.m.—Bismarck says private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizure without regard to reciprocity. The French Trans-Atlantic Co's ships will make regular trips.

Washington, July 19—The French Minister called upon the Secretary of State to-day and verbally informed him that France would be governed by the provisions of treaty of Paris.

Chicago, July 19—Produce market continues greatly excited and prices this morning show a decided advance on yesterday's quotations. Wheat opened here at \$1 43, an advance of 3/16 since last Friday morning.

Telegraphic business has been immense. More dispatches have been handed into the W U office to-day than on any day in its previous history.

A company of agricultural journalists, representing twenty papers in various States, left here this morning for San Francisco.

Wall street is commercially calm. Flour is less active—shipping brands 25/16 higher. Wheat quiet and steady.

Gen Porter says all reports from the Indian country are favorable. He does not believe there will be any trouble with Sioux and other northern Indians.

The naval appropriation made by Congress is by no means adequate to the necessities of the service at present and would be easily in arrears for any requisition that might be made should pending difficulties stretch across the Atlantic.

Our navy, consisting of eighty-two vessels is sadly disabled now both by want of men and good ships, nearly all the vessels standing in need of thorough repair.

Washington, July 20—Prevost Parado, the new French Minister, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself with a pistol. He left the following note: "I will kill myself. M Bertheuy come back and stay."

Richmond, July 20—The case of the Municipal officers in this city was decided against the present conservative holders.

New York, July 20—The total number of deaths by sunstroke yesterday was thirty-five. Thirty cases were reported not fatal.

Chicago, July 20—A Washington special says the new Minister to England, ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, was yesterday officially notified of his appointment, which he accepts. His instructions in regard to the Alabama claims will be duplicate of those which Motley failed to carry out. Frelinghuysen will not leave for London for some weeks.

Washington, July 20—The currency balance in the Treasury is \$31,000,000 and coin balance \$114,000,000.

Government has nothing relative to European affairs additional to the Press dispatches.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the release of the remaining 1400 barrels of whiskey seized in California.

Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister

Washburn yesterday requesting the North German Government to ask France to permit American legation to extend to German subjects the same personal protection extended to French subjects in Mexico by American legation.

It is said, in case General Schneck does not get nominated for Congress, the President will appoint him Minister to Prussia, vice Bancroft to be relieved.

Officials are rather reticent, but it is believed some of the European powers are purchasing large amounts of war material through private agents in this country.

A dispatch to-day from a financial house says business is at a stand still, and business men divided in opinion as to whether there will be war or not. Good many persons point to the fact that neither the French Minister at Berlin nor the Prussian Minister at Paris has received his passport, and argue that both have not withdrawn on leave, so it is not certain but trouble may blow over.

Our Government has not received official notification of the existence of war, but the President has had under consideration the question of issuing a neutrality proclamation and will probably put it in shape before leaving the city so that it can be issued if occasion requires; he has already sent neutrality instructions to some of our agents abroad.

Chicago, July 19—Activity in grain market continues although prices are lower.

New York, July 19—The Prussian Government has made proposals for the Stephen's battery.

Steamer Silesia with mail sailed today. Prussian flags are hung out on the streets.

Mexico.

Mexico, July 13—Generals Negrete and Silka have been arrested.

California.

San Francisco, July 19—The Lower California Co, holding the old land grant which covers a considerable portion of Lower California, and also claiming a grant of small parts of Sonora, are now fitting out an expedition to this port for survey and colonization of their Lower California grant. They intend establishing a town at Magdalen. The expedition will be conveyed by the U S steamer Mohican which has been ordered here from Mazatlan by the Navy Department for that purpose. Col Drake-DeCoy, who has been appointed Consul at the projected town, will be in command of the expedition. Stocks bursted worse than ever this a.m.

Peter Weller, one of the largest butchers in San Francisco and Regular Delegate to the State Convention, died to-day.

Dr Hoff was appointed visiting physician to the County Hospital by the Board of Health. The meetings of the Board will in future be open to the public.

Sailed—Bk Gen Cobb, Sebect, steamer Idaho, Astoria, bk Ranier, Pt Gamble.

Arrived—Bk Shooting Star, Nainaimo, bk Chays Mitchell, Pt Madison.

New York wheat quotable yesterday, at \$2 15 for California and \$1 50 @ 1 52 for No 2 spring. In Chicago this morning wheat opened at \$1 43. Regular cable telegrams quote California wheat in Liverpool at 12s, flour firm at yesterday's quotations, superflue \$5 50. Wheat market unsettled, \$1 90 bid and \$2 asked, no price offered by English operators. Barley, oats and potatoes unchanged.

Oroville, July 19—At 11 a.m. to-day a fire broke out in Dogtown, resulting in its entire destruction.

San Francisco, July 19—A meeting of the creditors of Banks & Co, bankers, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets, is announced for to-morrow evening. Banks notifies the creditors that he has made an assignment of a homestead, &c, for their benefit and will make a full explanation of the cause of the failure at the meeting.

It is understood that the first fruit train of the new patent cars built for the purpose will leave for the East on Thursday next.

The dullness and stagnation in manufacturing is inducing mechanics to compromise with employers on nine hours instead of eight. This morning the sack and blind factory of Miller & Hattory, Dupont street, hitherto an eight hour establishment, commenced running on the nine hour time. Only two of the employees of the firm left. Other establishments will probably do the same.

The ship Vandieman, 99 days from Newcastle with coal to Hillman Bros, arrived to-day. The captain reports that on April 24th he encountered a terrific cyclone, which threw the ship on her beam ends and he was compelled to cut away her mizen mast and fore and main topmasts to right her. He then encountered a succession of gales until June 14th, when a cyclone struck and threw the ship on her beam ends, filled the cabin, swept the decks and carried away the foremast, mainmast staysail and foretopsail.

A dispatch from New York says that a dozen or more New York architects will compete for the \$2,500 and \$3,000 premiums offered for the three best plans for the new San Francisco City Hall on the Yerbes Buena Plaza.

The award for the best plan for the State Normal School will be announced at the next meeting of the Trustees.

The North German ship which arrived here a few weeks since with coffee from Central America, has hauled into the straits and discharged her crew, intending to await the result of the war before going to sea.

The German mass-meeting this evening in aid of their brothers-in-arms in Prussia is very large and enthusiastic. The entire German population appear to be united on the subject of the war and are willing to contribute to the extent of their means in aid of the sufferers in the hospital and on the battle field. A large sum will be subscribed to-night and to-morrow.

Oregon.

Portland, July 19—The propeller California is advertised to sail for Victoria and the Sound on Wednesday, the 27th.

The steamer Wright will not sail for Sitka before the middle of August.

The steamer Idaho is advertised to sail for San Francisco on the 27th.

Portland, July 20—There was a mistake in the advertisement of the sailing of the steamer for Victoria. She will sail this evening at 7 o'clock.

Salem, July 19—A man named Stager fell from a scaffolding to-day and was severely injured. Immigrants are arriving daily with the intention of settling in this State.

AM OF ANISED... CURE OF A COUGH... BLACKWELL'S... PERRINS'... GENUINE... TRADE... DAY MATERIALLY... S' ALE... India Pale... ATHAN, JR., & CO.,

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, July 27, 1870

The European Situation.

Six years ago the representatives of the great Houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg joined battle and conquered Schleswig-Holstein. Two years later the two Great German Powers fought over the booty. Count Bismarck, whose motto appears to be 'Help yourself, no matter at whose expense,' after beating about the bush for several months, avowed, under the flimsy veil of diplomatic propositions, the purpose of Prussia to annex Schleswig-Holstein to her dominions, and to pay Austria her expenses in the Danube-German war. Austria, astounded at the barefacedness of the proposal, but unprepared to reject it in a peremptory tone, respectfully asked a territorial equivalent for the surrender of her claims, and intimated that she would be content with a slight adjustment of her frontier bordering on Silesia. This proposition Prussia indignantly refused. Intense diplomatic excitement followed. The Hapsburg family held a Council at Vienna; the Hohenzollern, at Ratisbon. Rumor, of course, outran fact, and a European war appeared imminent. The issue of this 'pretty quarrel' over the proceeds of spoliation in Denmark was decided by the Prussian needle-gun. The military prostration of Austria was the result, and Bismarck gathered up the spoils. Europe looked on with suppressed indignation. Bismarck's policy, triumphant as it seemed, entailed consequences which Prussia might some day rue. Napoleon was, perhaps, the only approving spectator. He good-humoredly acquiesced in Bismarck's policy. The strange attitude of Napoleon was harshly interpreted by suspicious politicians. Napoleon thought, so they argued, that the Prussian Government might be more liberal with the dominions of its neighbors than with its own, and that, when it came to the turn of Bavaria and Wurttemberg to be annexed to the great German kingdom, France might be encouraged to console herself by an extension of her northern boundaries. But Napoleon was outwitted, completely baffled by the more astute, and possibly less scrupulous Bismarck. He got no share of Naboth's vineyard, and was angry, and that anger smouldered, ready to break forth into the blaze of open war whenever a pretext should be presented. That pretext has been presented, and it is now known how eagerly it has been seized. While Austria was no fitting subject for sympathy, and while Prussia was the object of ill-disguised disgust, it will readily be perceived that France could lay no claim to the sympathy of Europe. She hoped to come in for a share of the plunder, and was disappointed, outwitted. Coming down to the present imbroglio, it cannot be matter of surprise that the moral sentiment of the civilized world is against France. To plunge Europe in war for cause shown would, indeed, involve serious responsibility. To do so on the most flimsy pretext, in order to revenge an imaginary wrong, must be a terrible crime in the sight of God and man. And what a seeming trifle will suffice to fan into a flame the smouldering fire of national jealousy and hate. No sooner is a Captain of Infantry in the Prussian service named as a candidate for the Spanish Crown than all Europe is in a blaze. Like the fly on the wheel, this dreadful Captain of Infantry may well wonder at the dust he has raised. It is difficult to say how the nations will range themselves in the approaching struggle. Should friendly intervention fail to bring about peaceful adjustment, it is difficult to understand how the other Great Powers can continue to maintain absolute neutrality. The independence and neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg have been guaranteed by the Great Powers, as at once a pledge of the maintenance of the 'balance of power' and the peace of Europe. Luxemburg, with its fortress which was not only defensive but offensive also, could not well be held either by France or Prussia. It was, therefore, found necessary to demolish its fortress and guarantee its neutrality. But, in a war between these two powers, Belgium and Luxemburg must be the battle-ground. If either pass their troops through these countries for the purpose of making war upon the other then will the guarantee be broken, and the pledge of the balance of power will be broken with it. But there is a very nice and important distinction involved in these international guarantees. In the case of Luxemburg the guarantee is a joint or collective one—that is to say, it is binding only upon all the Powers thereto, in their collective capacity; they have all agreed to maintain the neutrality of Luxemburg, but no one of these Powers is bound to fulfil that obligation alone. This is a most important point; because France and Prussia, being both parties to the guarantee, are the only parties likely to break it. Should they do so, no one of the other

Powers, nor all the other Powers together can be liable to maintain the guarantee. In the case of Belgium, however, the guarantee was different. The Great Powers jointly and severally guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Belgium. It, therefore, follows that should any or all of the other Powers violate the neutrality of Belgium it would become the duty of Great Britain to maintain it. It will have been seen by the telegraphic dispatches that the belligerent powers have agreed to respect the neutrality of Belgium; but it is difficult to believe that a war between France and Prussia can be carried on to any great extent without both Belgium and Luxemburg being involved. France, being the aggressor, will reach Prussia through Belgium and Luxemburg; and Great Britain must forbid, as the telegrams say she has forbidden, the occupation of Belgium by French troops. How far the other Powers would go with Great Britain in enforcing their treaty obligations remains to be seen. In the case of Austria it will be national honor vs revenge and possible self-interest; and one may be pardoned for suspecting that the Hapsburg will be inclined to the latter. Russia must be regarded as the true and faithful ally of Prussia, and there would not appear to be considerations involved in the present quarrel to tempt her to a breach of faith, and a desertion of Prussia, to whom she is bound by many ties. But Great Britain will occupy an exceptional position. Allied to both of the belligerent Powers, and having many interests in common with both, her policy will, without doubt, be strict neutrality, so long as neutrality may be compatible with national honor. Should that point, unfortunately, arrive at which she cannot honorably remain neutral, she will, in all probability, be guided very much by circumstances as to which side she will espouse. But, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Let us still hope that diplomacy may yet adjust matters between France and Prussia. But, if that may not be, let us still cling to the hope that at least our own nation may be enabled to pursue a policy which will at once maintain her honor untarnished and her peace undisturbed.

The Dominion Tariff.

Assuming Confederation to be both inevitable and imminent, the extension of the Dominion Customs Tariff over this Colony must involve local considerations of considerable moment; for it can no longer be doubted that the application of that tariff to British Columbia will be one of the immediate results of Union. The most important points of difference between the Canadian tariff and our own have so recently been pointed out in these columns that it will scarcely be needful to allude more particularly to them now. Let it suffice for our present purpose to state generally that in some branches the difference is sufficiently marked to make the sudden application of the Canadian Tariff a serious consideration to large holders. If to this be added the further consideration that no sooner shall union have taken place than Canadian manufactures are certain to be rushed into this colony duty free, it is not too much to say that the sudden application of the Federal tariff would be a revolutionary, and to many, a ruinous measure. There will naturally exist a good deal of unrest in commercial circles upon this subject, and it is important that some understanding should be arrived at as soon as possible. It cannot be the desire, as it is not the interest, of either Government to do anything calculated to inflict needless injury upon any interest; and we feel confident that any feasible recommendation having for its object the averting of such an injurious condition of things will receive the serious attention of the negotiating Governments. The most simple and effective means would appear to us to be that the application of the Dominion tariff shall be withheld for, say, twelve months after union shall have been declared, in order to enable the merchants to set their house in order. These remarks are, however, merely suggestive, thrown out with the hope that commercial men may give timely attention to the subject, and adopt whatever measures may to them seem best.

The Government and the Colonist Delegates.

Says the Ottawa Citizen of June 27th.—We mentioned yesterday the departure of two of the delegates from British Columbia, the Hon Messrs Trutch and Carrall. To-day, the third delegate, Dr Helmcken, will leave, as will also Mr Seelye, the special correspondent of the British Colonist of Victoria. Mr Seelye did not come to Ottawa to watch the negotiations for union in an official capacity, but simply in his literary capacity as a newspaper correspondent; yet we have reason to believe that his presence here has been opportune and serviceable to British Columbia, and that it has been appreciated both by the delegates and the Dominion Government.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

The meeting advertised for yesterday was not held owing to the want of a quorum. We are requested to state that an adjourned meeting will be held at the room of the Chamber of Commerce in our building, on Friday next at 2 p. m., when, should a quorum not be in attendance, the society will be dissolved. It is a great pity, that in the face of the splendid success which attended last year's Show, and the beneficial results that flowed therefrom, more interest is not taken this year.

The mission of Hon Mr Trutch to England is in the interest of the Overland Railway scheme as well as in that of Immigration.

The Terms of Union.

Under date Ottawa June 27th the Special Correspondent of the Toronto Globe furnishes that paper with the following conditions, which it is claimed were 'received on authority':—

Canada is to assume the debts and liabilities of British Columbia up to the date of Union. The population limit for the purpose of financial arrangements shall be fixed at 100,000. The British Columbia debt shall be assumed to be \$2,000,000. The colony to receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, on the difference between the assumed debt and the actual debt. The actual debt is \$1,000,000 and the interest receivable yearly by the colony will thus be upon \$1,000,000. The annual grant for the support of British Columbia Local Government and Legislatures to be \$35,000. A guarantee of interest at 6 per cent. on an outlay not exceeding \$500,000 for the construction of a graving dock in the harbor of Esquimaux was asked, and stands over for consideration and negotiations. The expense of all the Federal services as provided by the B.N.A. Act to be assumed by the Dominion Government. Pensions to be granted to all of Her Majesty's servants now in the service of the Crown Colony who may lose their salaries and emoluments in consequence of the colony entering the Union; such pensions being subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government. Regular steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco to be maintained fortnightly by two British steamers. The Dominion Government to guarantee the construction as early as practicable of a railroad across the continent—with its western terminus at a port in British Columbia on the Pacific coast, and connecting in the east with the railroad system of Canada, in Western Canada. This great railroad is estimated to cost, in round figures, \$100,000,000. Offers to build it are made to the Government on the basis of a grant of alternate sections of land on each side of the road—one mile long and twelve deep, and a guarantee of 6 per cent. interest on debentures redeemable in twenty years. British Columbia to be represented in the House of Commons by six representatives, instead of eight, as demanded; and, it is stated, by three Senators instead of four. The Government guarantees that the whole of the public officials appointed for the carrying out of the new Government shall be in every way acceptable to the people. The expressed wishes of the people of British Columbia for responsible representative government (to obtain which Mr Seelye came, with the aid of the Dominion will be extended over the colony and the present British Columbian tariff, which it was sought to retain, will be discontinued. The remaining terms are unimportant. They refer to the extension of the postal service, the erection of an Hospital, a Lunatic Asylum, and a Penitentiary, Protection of the Fisheries, aid to Immigration, the election of Senators, the formal admission of the Colony into the Union, the defence of the colony and aid to the Volunteer force—in all of which requirements the delegates declare themselves to be perfectly well satisfied. The correspondent of the Globe, while admitting that the delegates are not authorized to make public the result of their mission, claims to have received the above 'on authority.' Without waiting to recognize the apparent paradox we may say that, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, the Globe's terms will be found substantially correct.

THE NEWS.—Last night's dispatches will be found both interesting and contradictory. Indeed, it is to be expected that the news from the seat of war will be somewhat mixed until parties have become more clearly defined. There appears to be no doubt that France and Prussia are terribly in earnest, and are making huge preparations for a Hercules' struggle. Beyond that nothing is clear, save and except that all Europe is boiling like a pot. It would, therefore, be idle, at the present stage of matters, to base any theory or even speculation upon the war news, in so far as at least as defining the attitude of the various nations is concerned. That an engagement, such as is alluded to, had actually taken place we greatly doubt. Further and more definite news will now be awaited with an almost painful anxiety.

SPIRITUALISM.—It is indeed a sort of relief to meet with anything spiritual in these times, even if it should happen to present itself in the form of a peripatetic Professor. Last night a respectable audience listened to a lecture on Spiritualism delivered by Professor Todd. Another lecture was announced for this evening, and the right of reply, claimed by Mr Bishop, will be given to-morrow evening.

HON DR ORRALL.—In alluding to the more protracted visit of Dr Orrall, the Woodstock Times suggests that an opportunity should be afforded that gentleman of publicly relating his experiences in British Columbia, which our contemporary refers to as 'that most interesting portion of what we may now consider the Dominion of Canada.'

THE TERMS.—Dr Helmcken yesterday had an audience with the Governor, and laid before His Excellency a copy of the Terms of Union. The original draft was left at Ottawa for signature by the Governor General, who was absent at Toronto, and will probably reach Governor Mungrove in the mail expected by the California on Friday.

RUMORED.—That telegrams have been received by Capt Herbert, of H.M.S. Seylla, from the Admiralty, with respect to the disposition of the British ships of war in the Pacific during the existence of continental troubles; and that a telegram has been also sent from the Admiralty to Admiral Farquhar, directing the return of the Zealous to this station.

A POWER.—At the Collegiate School examination the other day, the smallest boy in the school was asked by one of the visitors

—Do caterpillars come out of eggs, or eggs out of caterpillars? The little fellow looked knowingly at the interrogator for a moment and then replied boldly—'I give it up—ask Dick Omasus.' No further questions were asked that boy.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes at this school will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Chief Justice Begbie will present the prizes.

CANNED SALMON AND CLAMS.—One firm at Chinook, W. T. has put up thus far this season 100,000 cans of salmon and clams. The fish are shipped to Boston, where they are readily sold.

FLAG-THIEF.—Yesterday before the Police Magistrate John Costello was charged with stealing a flag belonging to H.M.S. Seylla, but was discharged, there being no proof.

AN INDIAN, convicted of breaking a door and assaulting a Klotchooman, was yesterday fined \$20, which he paid like a white man.

ALERT.—A fine of \$25 was imposed on a trader yesterday for selling three bottles of Blood's stout to an Indian woman.

ONE John Berks is in custody, charged with enticing H.M. sailors to desert and with being himself a deserter from the Lifeys.

HOPS.—At San Francisco on the 9th July California hops were selling at 8 1/2 @ 12 1/2 c.; Eastern, 25c per lb.

THE Enterprise sailed yesterday for New Westminster, carrying a heavy freight and 20 passengers.

THE Olympia returned to Puget Sound yesterday, with a small freight and 33 passengers.

To the Government.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Captain E.A. Starr of the steamer Alida has got the mail contract for four years from 1st July of this year, carrying the mails twice a week between Olympia and Port Townsend and once a week between Olympia and Victoria. His intention is to remain about 30 hours each trip in this harbor, thus giving his passengers sufficient time to execute their commissions and see the country, instead of the ladies and gentlemen from the Sound being only a few hours in this place to transact their business. I consider that Capt Starr is deserving of the gratitude not only of the residents of Puget Sound, but of every person connected with business in this place, and I think that we should exert ourselves in trying to get from the Government a subsidy in return for his generous conduct in keeping his steamer over an entire day, which is a material benefit in a pecuniary point of view to the residents of Victoria.

VICTORIAN.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE-COUGHES, COLDS, &c.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood stated that Dr J. Collis Browne is undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physician of London stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c. It is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c. It is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c.

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, which states that Dr J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words 'Dr J. Collis Browne's' on the Government stamp. Other misleading medical testimonies accompany each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 23 Queen Street, Strand, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heart-burn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections;

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR COLIC, BILIOUS COLIC, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Biliary System.

As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.

As sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

The wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving a curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure of the body by causing a salubrious fluid with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. Sufferers from these painful and distressing affections find this Ointment will prove invaluable. After friction with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to loosen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expel the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds. His class of diseases may be cured by well rubbed-in Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest, and back of the patient. It will loosen phlegm and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficacy and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scars. This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human system is liable. It is not to be treated with a salve or merely rubbed in, but Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings. Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by night, and causes us to be bedridden, or to lie in bed for weeks. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs are seated. Most distressing cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, false delicacy concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from Piles and similar complaints whom they might cure by taking Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect a permanent cure without the annoyance of 'plaining their ailments to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stomach and Guts. Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if the stomach be well rubbed twice a day, into the small or back, over the regions of the kidneys which it will 'penetrate and expel almost every evil germ latent in the system, but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Cancers, and Scrofula
- Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, and Gravel
- Scalds, Burns, and Bruises
- Wounds, Ulcers, and Sores
- Itching and Swelling of the Face
- Swelling of the Throat
- Swelling of the Neck
- Swelling of the Arms
- Swelling of the Legs
- Swelling of the Feet
- Swelling of the Hands
- Swelling of the Fingers
- Swelling of the Toes
- Swelling of the Nails
- Swelling of the Hair
- Swelling of the Skin
- Swelling of the Flesh
- Swelling of the Bones
- Swelling of the Marrow
- Swelling of the Spine
- Swelling of the Brain
- Swelling of the Lungs
- Swelling of the Liver
- Swelling of the Spleen
- Swelling of the Pancreas
- Swelling of the Gall-bladder
- Swelling of the Stomach
- Swelling of the Intestines
- Swelling of the Rectum
- Swelling of the Uterus
- Swelling of the Vagina
- Swelling of the Testes
- Swelling of the Prostate
- Swelling of the Bladder
- Swelling of the Kidneys
- Swelling of the Heart
- Swelling of the Lungs
- Swelling of the Liver
- Swelling of the Spleen
- Swelling of the Pancreas
- Swelling of the Gall-bladder
- Swelling of the Stomach
- Swelling of the Intestines
- Swelling of the Rectum
- Swelling of the Uterus
- Swelling of the Vagina
- Swelling of the Testes
- Swelling of the Prostate
- Swelling of the Bladder
- Swelling of the Kidneys
- Swelling of the Heart

Sole and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1/2 in 6d. 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each Pot.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietors, 51, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867, June, 1868.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD, AND SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HORNSEY.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

IN Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.

PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL & PANCREATIN in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—Now Sold in Great Britain—Genuine—Prepared from Wood Tar of white T.M. & Son are the only British manufacturers.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purpose.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Spring Plough for General Purpose.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 8-inch Steam Cultivator.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. HOWARD thus received

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and thus rival the most severe and prolonged ever known.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 27, 1870

These Terms.

In his nervous solicitude to discover some point upon which to ground opposition to the great scheme of Confederation, our local contemporary clutches convulsively at every second-hand newspaper rumor, and it would be amusing if it were not painful to watch the varying form of attack as the kaleidoscopic, so-called 'Terms' come in review. In regard to the Terms agreed upon between the Cabinet at Ottawa and the British Columbia Delegates, it is known that they have never been made public, either here or elsewhere, and all that has appeared either in the Canadian or American newspapers concerning them is, therefore, little more than mere surmise—tolerably near the truth, in some instances, yet nothing more than surmise, after all. Such, will readily be admitted, constitute miserable ground upon which to base opposition to the greatest national making enterprise of the age. Yet we found our local contemporary only the other day seizing a paragraph purporting to be a summary of the Terms, published in a California paper, and admonishing his readers to form their judgment upon the sentence of death upon Confederation without giving the Government a hearing, without waiting for the authorized version of the Terms. Again, it stumbles upon another version in the Toronto Globe, which, although somewhat nearer the mark than the foregoing, is, nevertheless, faulty in several vital particulars. But our contemporary imagines he discovers in that out of which he may hope to manufacture an element of discontent with the old blunderbus. Possessing means of information denied to our contemporary, we have been enabled to indicate with, we trust, a sufficient degree of clearness, some of the most important features of the arrangements, and we can only add that, until the same shall have been removed and the authorized version of the Terms made known, it will be well that the public should turn a deaf ear to those old wiles, which are constantly being stirred up by malevolent unrest. But, adding to the force of argument, that the most unfavorable version of these Terms should prove to be correct, the editor of the Standard is about the last man in the colony who should be found carping and opposing them. It is not more than three short years since he pressed himself strongly in favor of unconditional Confederation. 'Let go in first,' said he, 'and seek to go afterward.' And if we compare what he now calls bad terms, but were in reality not the Terms at all, with what he pronounced as good terms at the Yale Convention, will be found occupying a singularly inconsistent position. In his scheme far less money was asked; about half the representation in Federal councils was claimed; a word about a railroad in it; not a word about a graving-dock; not a word about the retention of the naval station; a word about a line of British steamships between this colony and San Francisco. He complains about the inability to have a separate tariff of our own. But what did he do on that point, than two years ago? The following section-12 of his scheme. Read farmers:—

'At the time of Admission, the Revenue of the Dominion of Canada to be applied to British Columbia, and upon the Revenue Laws of British Columbia thereby affected to be null and void, and the Revenue of the Dominion of British Columbia under the Revenue of the Dominion of Canada to be held Canada.'

Less than two years ago he went on this way to stipulate that 'the said Tariff shall apply to this colony the time of admission.' Now he pleads the people to oppose Confederation, because that tariff has been presumed to apply! But in reality its application may be withheld for a certain period, it will be found, on a comparison, that the least favorable of the 'bogus' terms has been 'in review' and against which he now to venge upon popular opinion are incomparably more favorable than those incubated and propounded himself less than two years ago. There is one point, and only one, in respect of which his Yale promised an advantage over the present terms. The former contained a provision for the establishment of a free port. The latter do not. This is a point on which our contemporary has for some time been fast and loose. Now, looking at the political history of the editor of the Standard, bearing in mind his earnestness in the advocacy of free trade in former times, his willingness to go into the Dominion on a

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, July 27, 1870

The Customs Tariff.

By many persons in this colony the question of tariff has been regarded as that which, of all others, presents the most serious difficulties in the way of Confederation. Hence the varied attempts, in dealing with the scheme of Confederation during last session, to hit upon some plan by which the supposed ill effects of the application of the Dominion tariff to this colony might possibly be averted. With this purpose in view one party went the length of asking the Dominion to concede to British Columbia the absolute right to have a separate and distinct tariff of its own, and to deal with that tariff as a constitutional right. A second party approached the subject with, perhaps, a little more moderation, yet with scarcely more reason, and asked Canada to concede the right to levy and collect any tax or taxes on the sales of foreign produce and manufactures entering for home consumption, equal in amount to the duties of Customs now levied and collected on the same, -vide Mr DeCosmos' resolution, 22nd March. A third party approached the subject in a way which we think was less open to objection on constitutional grounds, and simply proposed that the Dominion Government be asked to withhold the extension of the Canadian tariff to this colony for a specified period after union—say, until the completion of overland railway communication, -vide Mr. Robson's resolution of 22nd March. Upon these various grounds the whole question of tariff was very fully discussed in the Legislative Council. The position taken up by those who espoused the third and last mentioned proposition was that, while the Customs tariff of the Dominion was essentially and pre-eminently a Federal measure, to deal with which no Provincial Government could hope to acquire a constitutional right, yet the Canadian Government might consent to the postponement of the extension of that tariff to British Columbia during such reasonable period as should enable the colony to become a fitting subject for its operations. This was the position taken by the present writer, both in this journal and in the House; and it is some gratification to find that the sequel has tended to demonstrate its correctness. Turning to the Act constituting the new Province of Manitoba, we find the following provision: 'The Customs duties now by law chargeable in Rupert's Land shall be continued with increase for the period of three years from and after the passing of this Act, and the proceeds of such duties shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.' In reference to the words 'with increase,' it may be necessary to explain that the Customs duties of Rupert's Land are now levied at the rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem, and it is intended that they shall be gradually approximated to the Dominion tariff. Here we find the principle which we advocated in regard to British Columbia distinctly recognized. Referring to what more nearly concerns this colony, we are in a position to state that, although the resolution moved by Mr. Robson was voted down in the Legislative Council, yet the principle enunciated therein has received practical recognition at the hands of the Ottawa Cabinet, as being the only concession in regard to the Customs tariff that could consistently be made. It has been agreed between the Dominion Cabinet and the Government of British Columbia that it shall be left to the Legislative Council of the latter, about to be convened under the new constitution, to choose between the retention of the existing British Columbia tariff for a certain specified period and the immediate application of the Dominion tariff, and in the event of the local legislature deciding in favor of the former proposition, the Canadian Government agrees to postpone for a specified period after union the application of the Federal tariff to this colony. To our mind it by no means follows that the colony will avail itself of this provision in order to evade for a time the operations of the Dominion tariff. It is enough for our present purpose that the choice is to be presented. It will now become a question of very great importance to compare the two tariffs thus about to be submitted to the free choice of the colony and arrive at an intelligent conclusion as to which of them promises the greatest benefit, or, if the reader prefer it, the least injury to British Columbia. In doing this it must be borne in mind that a retention of the existing tariff will not necessarily carry with it the right to alter that tariff. That is a right which we fear Canada cannot be expected to concede to any province, and for very obvious reasons. The choice will, therefore, lie between the retention of the British Columbia tariff, as existing at present, during a certain period, and the acceptance of the Dominion tariff subject to Federal

legislation. It will be important to keep these points in view in order to arrive at an intelligent conclusion; for, if the choice were between the Canadian tariff and our present one, with power to make whatever alterations and modifications in the latter we might think proper the case would be greatly different. We have already hinted that it is a matter of doubt whether the colony will prefer its present tariff to the Canadian one. The present writer has been accused of a great many things in connection with the tariff question of which he is perfectly innocent. Only the other day a journal published on the Mainland accused him of having been a consistent opponent of the farmers; of having advocated free port at Victoria till the force of public opinion compelled him to relinquish the subject, and of rejoicing at the probable extension of the Canadian tariff to this colony, which would be equally mischievous. It would scarcely appear to be necessary to utter a word in refutation of charges so utterly groundless and wanton. The whole journalistic and Legislative career of the accused is a standing contradiction of the first. The circumstance of a second paper recently started in this city being compelled 'by the force of public opinion' to adopt the free port theory precisely as advocated in this journal, will constitute a sufficiently conclusive answer to the second; while a reply to the third will be found in the fact that both in the Legislative Council and in these columns the accused strenuously advocated what has proved to be the only true remedy. This much we will admit, that we have never regarded the application of the Canadian tariff as being so fraught with evil as some persons appear to think it. Endeavoring to look at the question in the light of the entire colony, in all its varied interests, we have been enabled to discover in the Canadian tariff very important compensating advantages, forming in the aggregate no mean set-off to its unquestionably objectionable features. Remembering that under it, with Confederation and the free entry of all the productions and manufactures of the Dominion, the consumer would be relieved of fully one moiety of the taxation now paid in the form of duties, and bearing in mind that all revenue derived from the Customs duties would go into the Federal Treasury, we have been led to believe that, like most questions, this one has two sides, to both of which the colonists would do well to give due consideration. While we have ever regarded the agricultural interests as being of the very first importance, and, therefore, entitled to paramount consideration, we could not permit ourselves wholly to forget that there are other interests; and that assured prosperity and well-doing will be best attained when all the interests of the colony receive their due share of recognition, and go on hand in hand. It is true that if the agricultural interests were swept away all the others would be of little account. But it is also true that if all the other interests were blotted out agriculture would scarcely flourish. In dealing with a subject like the present, it is especially important that a stand-point should be sought sufficiently elevated to take in a view of the whole colony, with all its varied interests; for if the matter be regarded from a mere class or district point of view we shall be wrangling all our lives, -and finally have to refer to Ottawa what we could never settle ourselves. In this very reflection will be found one of the strongest arguments in favor of making the Customs tariff a Federal question.

No Joke.—Joseph Dewsnap, the Pound-keeper, picked up five cows in the streets the other day and was engaged in driving them towards the Pound for incarceration, when Daniel Freeman owner of one of the animals, boys in sight and rescued all five from the hands of the Philistine. Complaint was made against Freeman, who was yesterday committed for trial before the Assize Court, where he will probably find that, however strenuously certain parties may counsel disregard of the law and its will, he will be left to suffer the consequences of their advice.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Yesterday Mr Franklin's rooms were crowded with buyers; the bidding was lively and prices obtained show an upward tendency. Lot 621 on Herald street, improved, sold to Mr Bossi for \$210; vacant lot on Yates street \$210; vacant lot on View street, near Douglas, \$320; to Mr Jessop; one-third of lot 3, View street with 2-story house, \$810; to Mr McNiffe; house and lot adjoining above \$660; to Mr T H Long, section 43, Esquimaux, \$80; to Mr L Lowenberg; three sections of land in Esquimaux District, 80 cents per acre.

CENTRAL SCHOOLHOUSE.—This building will be removed next week from its present location on Fort street to a vacant lot on the north side of View street, east of Douglas, which was purchased yesterday by Mr John Jessop at Mr Franklin's sale for \$320. The lot is 60x120 feet, and will afford ample room for a playground, &c. The schoolhouse is under lease to the local Board of Education and its prospective site is superior to the one on which it now stands.

KENTUCKY WHISKY.—The manufacture of this celebrated article has fallen off fifty per cent since last year.

Prize List.

- Following is the Prize List of St Ann's Convent School: Miss J Huston and Miss M Doane, 1st class—1st prizes for politeness and good conduct. Miss L Fleming, 2nd class—1st prize for assiduity. Miss L Tisset, 3rd class—1st prize for assiduity. Miss V Campbell, 4th class—1st prize for assiduity. 1st CLASS, 1st DIVISION. Miss E Henderson—1st prize cosmography, 1st botany, 2nd rhetoric, 2nd instrumental music, 2nd vocal music, 1st drawing. Miss J Huston—1st prize religious instruction, 1st botany, 3rd cosmography, 3rd French, 1st instrumental music, 1st fancy work. Miss O Huston—1st prize religious instruction, 1st composition, 1st mythology, 1st arithmetic, 2nd rhetoric, 3rd instrumental music, 1st hair work. 1st CLASS, 2nd DIVISION. Miss M Delatre—1st prize composition, 2nd botany, 2nd history, 1st French, 1st music, 1st vocal music, 1st fancy work, 2nd fancy work. Miss M Doane—1st prize arithmetic, 1st history, 2nd instrumental music, 2nd drawing, 1st French, 2nd fancy work. Miss P Laumeister—1st prize religious instruction, 1st grammar, 2nd history, 1st mythology, 1st arithmetic, 2nd fancy work, 2nd French. Miss O McLean—1st prize excellence, 1st geography, 2nd grammar, 1st history, 2nd mythology. 2nd CLASS, 1st DIVISION. Miss M J Neilly—1st prize composition, 1st arithmetic, 1st geography, 1st modern history, 2nd vocal music, 1st plain sewing. Miss J Newberger—1st grammar, 2nd geography, 1st arithmetic, 3rd French, 4th instrumental music. Miss C Laumeister—1st religious instruction, 3rd grammar, 1st arithmetic, 3rd singing. Miss S Cameron—1st prize composition, 1st grammar, 1st modern history, 3rd arithmetic. Miss E Riddley—1st geography, 2nd grammar, 3rd fancy work. Miss A McLean—1st prize modern history, 2nd plain sewing, 2nd order. Miss M J Murray—1st grammar, 2nd modern history, 1st reading. 2nd DIVISION. Miss L Fleming—2nd prize geography, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd French, 3rd drawing. Miss E Sackman—1st prize writing, 2nd composition, 3rd arithmetic, 1st fancy work, 1st order. Miss V Medana—1st prize arithmetic, 1st reading, 3rd grammar. Miss H Walsh—3rd prize modern history, 3rd arithmetic. Miss J Jangerman—1st prize writing. Miss S Sackley—3rd prize plain sewing. Miss M E Coyne—2d prize vocal music. 3rd CLASS. Miss M L Tisset—1st prize geography, 1st writing, 4th instrumental music. Miss J Promis—1st prize composition, 1st grammar, 1st geography, 2nd history. Miss J Hamburg—1st prize composition, 1st grammar, 1st history. Miss M Wallace—1st prize reading, 2nd history, 1st instrumental music. Miss O Riddley—1st prize geography, 1st history, 3rd vocal music. Miss A O'Dwyer—2nd prize grammar, 4th geography. Miss E Webster—5th prize grammar, 2nd reading. Miss E Phillips—2nd prize arithmetic. Miss L Wall—1st prize religious instruction. 4th CLASS. Miss J Campbell—1st prize arithmetic, 1st writing, 2nd grammar. Miss M Story—1st prize grammar, 2nd geography, 2nd arithmetic. Miss J Dickson—1st prize grammar, 1st geography. Miss K Greenwood—1st prize geography, 3rd grammar, 1st reading. Miss M Medana—1st prize arithmetic, 3rd grammar. Miss K Mahony—2nd prize geography, 4th grammar. Miss G Dugal—1st prize reading, 3rd writing. Miss A Murray—3rd prize geography. Miss M Riddley—4th prize geography. Miss P Phillips—3rd prize arithmetic. 5th CLASS. Miss C Spiritana—1st prize reading, 4th singing. Miss M J Crossen—1st prize reading. Miss J Doll—1st prize reading. FROM STIKA.—The schooner Rose, Capt Kiffin, arrived yesterday afternoon, nine days from Stika with a cargo of furs, &c. From her captain we learn that a party of twelve miners from Skeena river are at Tonga waiting to come down on the steamer Constantine. The steamer Newbern, with about 300 discharged soldiers on board, was coaling at Nanaimo and will be due here to-day. The Newbern towed the Rose down to Nanaimo. THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.—Now that this steamer has resumed her trips to Nanaimo and coast settlements we may be permitted to renew our suggestion that the rates of freight and passage should be reduced to figures that will render her a still greater boon and ultimately 'bring more grit to the mill.' PUBLIC JOURNALISM AND PRIVATE AFFAIRS.—The Portland press, or a portion of it, appears to be actuated by a singular desire to pry into some people's private matters. The Herald has lately gone the length of calling upon Ben Holladay to 'make a public exhibit of the condition of his affairs, and show his assets and liabilities.' SALMON.—The run of salmon is unusually good in the Fraser this season, and the catch is very abundant. The difficulty experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of barrels threatens to limit the amount likely to be

Licensing Court.

Yesterday Peter Calvert was granted a license for a first-class country hotel on the Metchoin road. The application of Stevens, on the Saanich road, was postponed for one month; meantime temporary permission to sell is granted. Application of L Bokstein, Saanich road, postponed till next Court.

Spiritualism.

Mr Todd lectured last evening to a very large audience, and handled modern Theology without gloves. One religious sect, in particular, he treated unmercifully, and, we think, somewhat unjustly; but his remarks tickled the audience and the 'sinner' was well filled, which were the main points. This evening Mr Bishop will break an intellectual lance with Mr Todd.

The News.

Last night's war news sheds little additional light upon the position of parties. The fighting in Northern Germany is, as we suspected, decidedly with Prussia, and Napoleon is not likely to meet with much sympathy in that direction. The 'sick man' will doubtless side with Napoleon, and that won't help him much.

History of Oregon.

The Oregonian is just now publishing documents relating to matters of early Oregon history, from the original manuscript, in the handwriting of Dr McLaughlin. These papers will doubtless possess much interest, especially to the pioneers of that State.

Appointment.

We learn that Mr Henry Hill McBride, for a long time jailor in this city, has received the appointment of Warden of the goal at New Westminster, rendered vacant by the death of Capt Frichard. Mr McBride has approved himself a faithful and efficient officer, and his promotion was well deserved.

Foreign Capital.

The San Francisco press alludes to the flow of foreign capital into that city, reducing rates of interest to nine per cent. This change is very properly regarded in a favorable light, as tending to greater industrial development.

Celestial Shoemakers.

The introduction of Chinese shoemakers into the State of Massachusetts has given rise to a good deal of discussion. The Springfield Republican claims that 'odious trades unions' rendered the step necessary.

The Thristle.

Whether there is a weak point in the Municipal Thistle Extermination By-Law or not we cannot say; but certain it is that the enemy still proudly and defiantly lifts its undiminished head both in public and secret places, and if not speedily laid low it will very shortly send forth its myriads of seeds on the wings of the wind.

The Harvest.

The news from the agricultural districts is encouraging. Some crops will be light, especially on the high lands, in consequence of the dryness of the earlier part of the season, but there will, upon the whole, it is thought, be more than an average yield of grain, which will, of course, come in for 'war prices.'

Ice Monopolies in New York.

Ice is bought at \$5 a ton and sold as high as \$40. Hotel-keepers have organized for the purpose of self-protection against these impositions, by importing ice direct from Maine and other northern points.

Heavy Tax.

The United States Government is to receive \$2 for every seal killed in Alaska, and the annual catch is limited to 100,000. It is feared by some that the limit will be disregarded and that the early extermination of these valuable fur-bearing animals will be the result.

The Mosquito.

which has for several years been sorely felt at New Westminster, is represented as being very bad this season. In some of the settlements above the city they are especially troublesome. This circumstance is probably attributable to the high stage of water.

Clean Dapt.

McGillivray, a sort of town bummer, afraid to steal and too lazy to work, has gone clean dapt. His idiosyncrasy consists in wandering about the streets, picking up old bones and chips, and piling them in big heaps.

The Upward Tendency.

of real estate consequent upon the practical and favorable form recently assumed by the question of Confederation is clearly perceptible in recent transactions.

From the Mountains.

Quite a number of mountain sheep and goat skins of very superior size and quality were brought into this city yesterday, where they found a ready market.

A Gay Deceiver.

John Berks was yesterday convicted before Mr Pemberton of a charge of enticing H M seamen to desert, and fined £20, in default, three months' imprisonment.

Short Career.

The new French Minister to Washington has truly had a short and eventful diplomatic career. His reception by the American press was a most flattering one. What of his exit?

The Furniture of Lieut A O Beadon.

will be on exhibition at Messrs Davies & Co's schoolroom at 12 o'clock to-day and will be sold to-morrow.

The Fine Case of Stuffed Birds.

exhibited at the Ladies' Bazaar some weeks ago, will be raffled at the Brown Jug to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Barbard's Express for Cariboo.

Omineca and way places, will close at 9:30 the morning.

Cowichan School District.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your last week's paper appeared a letter signed Halo Humburg, in which your correspondent complains of the dissatisfaction expressed that non residents were exempt from school tax. He says he is aware of only six good lots held by speculators. Now, sir, I take it that land acquired under the pre-emption law and held by non-residents is just as much a speculation as that which paid one pound per acre. The dissatisfaction expressed at the meeting applied to the one as much as the other, and the fact of their paying the road tax is no argument in favor of not paying school tax. Again, Halo Humburg says the 'hard working settler should not covet his neighbor's property, as \$960 has been voted Cowichan for school purposes, while Victoria only gets \$480. How much Cowichan deserves double I will endeavor to show.' I, too, think I can make out a case wherein it will appear that Cowichan needs the money if she does not deserve it. In the first place, the area included in the two school districts of Cowichan is too wide for any less than two schools to be of any practical benefit. In the next place, after the settlers had agreed to tax themselves to the full extent allowed by law, it would be entirely out of the question to expect the parents of half-a-dozen children to pay tuition fees sufficiently high to support two schools with only one grant of \$480. I think this is pretty clear if we take Halo Humburg's statement—that only \$100 would be collected by poll tax and tuition fees—to be correct, and I think his estimate is quite high enough. I don't see why Halo Humburg should charge the settlers with endeavoring to wheedle the Government, as they, at a public meeting which was duly advertised by notices posted through the settlement, agreed to tax themselves at the legal limit, which I think is as much as any other district in the colony has done, and all the money that could be raised by those means was found to be so hopelessly insufficient that the only alternative was to apply to the Government, and I look upon it that it is now, after having done all we can to help ourselves and finding we cannot accomplish our object, that we need Government aid more than we should if we were more numerous. W. M. DRINKWATER, Somerses, July 11, 1870.

Dominion Mail Summary.

A very large and influential meeting was held in St Patrick's Hall, Montreal, on 25th June. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Workman, and upon the platform were Sir A T Galt, Hon T Ryan, Hon H Sars, Hugh Allan and many other influential gentlemen. The object of the meeting was to acknowledge the bravery and efficiency exhibited by the volunteers on the frontier during the recent invasion, and to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the duty of seeking indemnity for the past and a better understanding in the future with regard to the relations existing between Canada and the United States, and pointing out the desirability of coming to a more clear understanding with the Imperial Government as to the nature, terms and extent of the support the Dominion will receive in future in upholding the honor of the flag, resisting the invasion of British territory by the enemies of the Empire, and in demanding indemnity from the Government of the United States for repeated outrages permitted from their territory. It was further resolved that while doing this, the executive should declare the continued willingness which undoubtedly exists among the people of Canada to fulfil every obligation, pecuniary and otherwise, involved by their connection with the mother country, which they earnestly desire may be long maintained, at the same time urging their right to expect that aggressions upon the soil of the Dominion will be as warmly resented as if they were made upon the soil of Great Britain itself. This last sentiment was too much for Mr Young, the leader of a so-called independence party, who was present with all the following at his command. He accordingly mounted the rostrum and amid a perfect babel of confusion, introduced a series of counter resolutions in harmony with his peculiar views. This was the signal for a scene of confusion which appears to have continued to the close, although, somehow, the original resolutions were carried by a very large majority of those present. Many felt scandalized at the turn given to the meeting by Mr Young and his band of followers. The opening of the Hamilton Car Shops was made the occasion of a rather imposing demonstration on the 28th June. The Premier of Ontario and a large number of notables were present. The machine shop is 240ft long, by 40ft wide; the new car shop is 300ft long, by 40ft wide; the smiths' shop is 120ft by 50ft; the foundry is 100ft by 80ft. These buildings are described as very complete and imposing. The ceremony of opening this immense establishment was concluded by a magnificent banquet provided in the main building by the enterprising proprietors, Hamilton & Son, the Mayor presiding. The weather had been intensely hot. At Ottawa, on the 27th, it was 100 degs. in the shade. Mr Cotton, proprietor of the Ottawa Times, had purchased the plant of the Evening Mail of that city. The street railway in the Capital was opened on Dominion Day. Sir John A Macdonald has so far recovered as to be able to travel, and it was proposed that he should go to the seaside in a few days. Lady Macdonald had preceded him to Carleton. The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Leader, under date July 29th, says: 'Mr H E Seelye, special correspondent of the British Colonist, leaves Ottawa to-day. He dined with Sir George Cartier yesterday. During his sojourn here he has made many friends.'

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Helpless and Hopeless.—No sufferer from external malodors has sunk beneath the chance of recovery till they have tried Holloway's renowned remedies, which exhibit the most unusual facility in eradication all taints from the body, and the most wonderful power in setting up reparative, in place of destructive, action. Skin diseases, scrofulous complaints, and unsightly or retarding maladies yield to a course of Holloway's treatment, which cleanses the corrupt humors of the fondest cases, and steadily continues the work of reorganization and reconstruction until thorough soundness results. These Pills create a strong and evenly balanced appetite for food, and so improve the digestion and assimilation, that with the purifying process they simultaneously confer augmented strength and vigor.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 27, 1870

The Situation.

The war news has scarcely assumed a tangible, certainly not intelligible, form. This circumstance is, without doubt, in great part attributable to the very natural desire of the belligerents to shroud preliminary movements in mystery. It is not improbable that we shall have to abide the issue of the first and we hope the last, great battle, before any very clear light will be shed upon either the plans of the belligerent or the attitude of the other Power. Nor is it probable that we shall have very long to wait. With such armistices trudging to the front on both sides, it is to be expected that the first battle will very shortly be fought. Until this diplomacy and friendly intervention ceases of no possible avail. Such armistices as those now glaring in mortal hate each other on the banks of the Rhine must fight. Matters have gone too far to leave any hope for the possible avoidance of that. The first great battle, over, both may be in a temper more favorable to listen to reason. The French army has, it is asserted, taken up its position at Strasburg, with right at Belfort, a fortified town in France, Strasburg, as our readers are aware, is a strongly fortified city in the east of France, and within half a mile of the Rhine. Its vicinity has been more than once the scene of military operations during the present age. Metz, as previously announced, is headquarters of the French army. It is a fortified town of France, 170 miles from Paris. Mayence or Mentz is a city of Germany, in the great-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the flux of the Moselle. It is the strongest fortress in Germany and is considered impregnable. Beside its ramparts, it is defended by extensive outworks, comprising a citadel, forts, and a fortified island on the river. The statements about the position of Great Britain, Austria, Turkey, Pope, &c., it will be as well to regard for the present as mere rumor. Nothing would appear to be tolerably certain, Great Britain will be slow to participate in the war in any other capacity than a peace-maker, and should she be compelled to take sides against a faithful ally, France, it will be on flimsy or sentimental grounds. It is extremely improbable, therefore, that she would send troops forward now to maintain Belgium's independence; as so would be implied disbelief of the Emperor's assurance that the treaty will be respected. It might, in fact, be regarded as a virtual declaration of hostilities against the French nation and for Great Britain, or any of the other Great Powers, to take sides now would, in all probability, be the signal for a general participation. The only hope of avoiding a general European war is by the observance of strict neutrality on the part of all Great Powers. It is said that popular feeling in Great Britain runs counter to France; but it must be remembered that reflection will tend to greatly to down this feeling, which is the first natural outburst consequent upon France having gone to war on such a flimsy pretext. In the United States of America a similar sentiment prevails. Doubtless the large German element, not if not quite 10 per cent. of the population, will have its share of influence upon that nation.

New School District.

In pursuance of provisions of the 'Common School Ordinance, 1869' the Craigflower School District has been created and defined. The following is the official description of its boundaries: Commencing at the extremity of the western boundary line of Section 5, Viceroy District, thence along said line to the Saanich Road, thence along said Road to the place where it intersects the southern boundary of Lake District, thence westerly along said boundary line and the north boundary line of Esquimaux District to the north-western extremity of said line, thence in a straight line to the south-east corner of Section 7 and the Salt Lagoon, thence northerly along the water line of Esquimaux Harbour and southerly to the south-western corner of Section 26, thence in a straight line to the south-western extremity of Section 10, thence along the southern boundary line of said section to the Portage Inlet, thence north along the water line and southerly to place of commencement.'

Poor Thing!

The Standard appears to be utterly incapable of discerning the difference between British Columbia having a right to deal with its own Customs tariff, to have a distinct tariff of its own, and the temporary postponement of the application of the Canadian tariff. Robson saw the difference when he made his resolution in the Legislative Council. This journal recognized the difference along, and has never been in the slightest degree inconsistent with itself on the subject. The Cabinet at Ottawa saw the difference and recognized it both in the case of the British Columbia and Manitoba. Because the Standard cannot see the difference it is into a rage and indulges in vituperation and misrepresentation of those who can. Poor thing!

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Mail Summary.

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From the East Coast.

The steamer Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon with about 20 passengers amongst whom were 4 miners from Peace River. Her new boiler is quite a success, as she made the trips, up and down, in 9 hours each, a rate of speed she has never attained before. We have the following from a correspondent: Business at Nanaimo has been very lively during the last few days owing to a number of transient passengers of the steamer Geo. S. Wright and U.S.S. Newbern being let loose. The saloon-keepers have had the best of it, if one may judge from the state of those who were seen coming out of their houses. The butchers and market gardeners have also disposed of their entire stock in trade. The Newbern alone must have had some 300 passengers, most of whom were discharged U.S. soldiers with lots of cash, and if it were not for the disturbance they make when intoxicated they would be very welcome visitors. Now that the Newbern has left the Coast, the inhabitants of Sitka. The Wright left two hours after the Newbern, bound north. The ship David Hoadly, 21 days from San Francisco for a cargo of coal, has arrived and is discharging ballast preparatory to loading. She will take between 1600 and 1700 tons. The Beaver is under the same and will leave about Saturday. The Sir James Douglas got in on Thursday at 4 o'clock, an hour or more sooner than she usually arrives, and it can be judged from her trial trip of the improvement the new boiler is, we shall expect when everything is in thorough working order to see her round 'Jack Point' by 3 p.m. at latest. The Nanaimites are sorry the Excelsior did not see fit to make the necessary alteration in the cabin—feeling the necessity of it, they made sure it would be done. To see the whole town or nearly so rush down to welcome our old mail boat and her captain and crew was quite amusing, and then came the enquiries for The Colonist to read the war news, &c. when, lo and behold! the 'devil' who must have been drunk overnight, failed to connect with the Douglas which left at 7 A.M., and not a single paper of either Wednesday or Thursday—20th and 21st—was to be found. The maledictions were terrible, and all at the wrong person—the proprietor instead of the 'devil.' The Vancouver Coal Company's new engine for hoisting coal is nearly completed and will shortly be in full blast. There is now enough coal on hand to keep the two direct steamers (which we are to get through Confederation) running for several years, and with the new machinery, which will shortly be in operation, be prepared to supply the whole of our Dominion. A substantial wharf is ready at Newcastle Island for the accommodation of vessels taking coal from that mine. The people here are going to advocate that the drydock be made at Nanaimo, which is considered by an experienced man to be the best place for it. We are sure Victoria cannot glow at this, for she has all the Lanthic Aviators, Hospitals and Infirmarys, and should, therefore, be contented to let some of the public money be spent to the best advantage. Titus, my boy, Titus—wherefore art thou Titus? You're boss has got our money and now we want the roads fixed. I suppose we are not to see you until the rainy season gets in, when a great deal of your labor will be in vain—as it was last year.

Cariboo News.

We have a private letter from Barkerville of date of June 18th, which states that the strike on Lowhee creek in the Black Bull claim is bona fide. On the 15th the White Pine Co on Conklin gulch struck a prospect of \$3 to \$15 to the pan. A man named James Keating was caught in a cave in the Cornish claim, on 16th inst., and fractured his leg. He was taken to the hospital. The Lightning claim on Lightning creek is paying richer than ever. The hydraulic claims above Richfield are cleaning up after two weeks' run, and expect to have a good yield. The McLaren Co has 90 oz for the week's work. The weather still continues cold and wet. The Lillooet and Foster Campbell Co's have both got a little pay during the week. The Sentinel says work is advancing rapidly throughout the district and many of the hydraulic claims are preparing to clean up. On Williams creek the Six Toed Pte. washed up 373 oz for four days of the week ending July 16th. The claims below are all in full operation—the Cariboo Co took out 40 oz, and the St. George and Forest Rose Co's 51 oz, for the week as above. On Stout gulch the Taffley, washed up 39 oz for three days of the same week. On Conklin gulch, the Felix Co took out 14 oz, and the Lone Star Co 18 oz. The Renfrow Co have struck pay and expect to take it out rich. On Lowhee creek the Bull Co have struck big pay and celebrated the occasion with champagne. The Kelly Co have commenced cleaning up and took 27 oz for one day's washing. On Antler creek cleaning up generally commenced and pay was being taken. The Hilton Co struck a prospect of \$150 to the pan. On Keithley the Monte Christo company struck pay, 10 oz to the set of timbers. On Lightning creek, the Lightning Co came on rich pay again, and for week ending 16th inst., took out 255 oz, 123 of which were taken out the last two days. The Ross Co took out 46 oz, and the Dunbar Co rich pay but amount not given. On Last Chance creek, the Clarke Co had struck rich pay and considered their piles secure. A rich quartz lead had been discovered on Lowhee creek; the quantity tested gave \$1000 to the ton. A nugget weighing 10 oz was found in Dominick Co's claim. The Omicron intelligence records the abandonment of claims and a stampede for Cariboo; there are, however, 70 or 80 miners who intend to remain and give the ground a fair trial. The country will be thoroughly explored before it is finally given up. Some Chinamen are doing well on a creek near Tatalah Lake.

From Omicron.

By the Sir James Douglas last evening arrived Messrs Peter, Stevens, Joseph Devlin, John Wolf and G. Rogers, who have been to Vitale creek and back via the Coast Route, having left here on April 20th. The party were 10 1/2 days from the Mouth to the Forks of Skeena River; 6 days from the Forks to Babine; remained at Babine 8 1/2 days trying to get Indians to pack provisions across the Divide to Lake Tatalah. Failing in this they took canoes and went to Fort Babine, 35 miles. There they got Indians, by giving a sack of flour to each, and found that the distance from Babine to Lake Tatalah is 24 miles of land travel, and 8 miles lake navigation. At Lake Tatalah they dug out, with a shovel and an axe, a canoe, and went up to Tatalah Landing in 1 1/2 days. At the Landing they heard that Mr. Fitzgerald, Gold Commissioner, would give \$300 to have a road made from the Landing to Vitale creek. Twelve miners, including our informants, volunteered and cut out a road, and built a bridge of 57 feet span over Fall river. By this road and bridge connecting with a road 8 miles long from Vitale creek out by men on the creek, trains were enabled to reach Vitale. Chapman & Co, who made in their claim last year, \$50 a day, were found to have made \$11 for the season. The only claim that was paying was Vitale's, yielding 42 oz to the land. The gold was coarse and mixed with lumps of silver from the size of a pin head to a 1/2 of an ounce. The Discovery Co. had commenced work and made small wages. About 400 men went into the country this year and only 100 remained. Fred Black made \$250 on Silver Creek, and sold his claim for \$1. Smith, Black Jack and several others had prospected the country for forty-five miles, but could find nothing. Shalts had been sunk to bedrock and no pay obtained. McMartin & McMullen had sunk two shafts adjoining the Discovery and Vitale and got the color only. The ground on the upper part of the creek from bank to bank has been groundleaved, the color was gone on the surface but on the bed-rock nothing was found. The country is comprised of rivers, creeks, lakes and mountains, with numerous beaver dams. The streams all empty into the Arico. The Omicron Indians only number twenty-five, all told. Peter Toy, whose name has frequently appeared in these columns in connection with Peace River, is working, 200 miles from Vitale creek on Findlay Branch of Peace River. He has good dirt and would do well if he had water. The party in returning took ten days from Vitale creek to the mouth of Skeena river and the trip could be made in one week. At Tongas the Constantine took on board our informants and four others for Nanaimo.

The Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society has been appointed to take place on Tuesday next. We may be permitted to state that several unsuccessful attempts to get up a meeting of the Society, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting important business in connection with this year's Exhibition have already been made; and should this one fail also it is the intention of the present officers to throw up their commissions and abandon the whole thing in disgust. Should such be the result, not only will the arrangements for the Exhibition now in progress be broken up, but the Society itself will be virtually disorganized. Need we say that such a result would not only involve a sacrifice of all that has been attained in the past, but it would, at the same time, render reorganization extremely difficult and probably very remote. We can quite understand and largely share the feelings which have induced the gentlemen now in office to come to the decision they have announced. Under the most favorable circumstances it is a thankless as well as an onerous position to occupy; but in their case it has been especially so. This community has seen only yesterday a cowardly and most wanton attack made upon these gentlemen through a local print. Yet, it should be borne in mind that, although there are always dissatisfied and uncharitable persons in connection with all such movements, all are not so. The great bulk of the people appreciate the services of those to whose zealous efforts the success of last year's Exhibition was owing, and that ought to suffice. To expect to please everybody would be simply to expect what has never been done, and what, in all probability will never be done. It is our intention to enlarge upon the importance of the abstract question of such organizations and exhibitions; but we do earnestly hope that an effort will be made on Tuesday next, with a view to averting such a calamitous result as complete disorganization would be. It is to be expected, that such of the farmers as reside sufficiently near to attend the meeting will make it a matter of duty of being present, more especially as the seeming indifference of that class has been subject of remark.

ALASKA ITEMS.

The Times comes to us printed on daintily tinted paper, the stock of white material having 'gin' out. The Fat Boys have had a race. The day was hot, and they slipped over the ground without difficulty. All claimed the victory. Miners from the Takou country have brought in a little fine gold. Quicksilver will be required in saving the precious material. The new Government wharf is finished and the big steamers lie alongside of it.

THE LAST PRIZE OF THE SEASON.

The Mechanics' Literary Institute Pic Nic will be held at Medana's Grove on August 6th, when an entertainment of an unique and startling character will be presented. There will be dancing and lanching and merry-go-rounds and lots of fun for the young, together with enjoyments of a more substantial character for children of a larger growth. Ladies will be admitted, free, children over 8 will pay 50 cents each, and gentlemen \$1. Tickets may be had of the committee or at any of the stores.

FROM THE MAINLAND.

The steamer California, Capt Hayes, arrived yesterday noon in 62 hours from Portland, including an hour's stay at the mouth of the harbor and detention at Port Townsend, and Seattle to load freight. The trip is the quickest by several hours ever made by any steamer between these ports and Victoria. She goes to Nanaimo to-day and will sail for Portland at daylight on Thursday.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been gazetted: Henry Wootton, Esq., to act as Harbor Master for the port of Victoria. F. J. Roscoe, Esq., to be a Commissioner of Savings Bank for R. Barnaby, Esq., resigned. The Hon. A. T. Bushby to be returning Officer under, and to carry out the provisions of the 'New Westminster Municipal Council Act, 1860.'

A PREDICTION.

Mr. G. E. Feasey, Queen's Printer, New Brunswick, who has edited a very interesting work entitled 'Political Notes,' made the following prediction in 1847: 'In the year of our Lord 1870, the Throne of England will be occupied by Edward VII. Mark our words, and see if we do not turn out to be a good prophet.' The first part of our prophecy will be fulfilled as soon as we learn that the Prince has been baptised Edward—the latter will be fulfilled in due season.

AUCTION SALES.

After the groceries, wines and liquors have been cleared off at Mr. Franklin's sale on Tuesday, a number of choice engravings of biblical and classical scenes will be put up. These engravings are exquisitely cut and lifelike, and altogether constitute the finest lot yet imported to the colony.

SPIRITUALISM.

Last evening Mr. Todd replied to Mr. Bishop and Mr. McMillan replied to Mr. Todd. In the midst of Mr. McMillan's remarks Mr. Todd seized the coin in the 'senser' and stated that he should leave the platform and the hall. The audience did likewise.

SHELLS OF OCEAN.

The raffle for the case of native shells, will come off on Monday evening at the Brown Jug at 8 o'clock. The shells are on exhibition at the Jug.

NOTICE.

The war-dispatches received at this office to-day will be posted at 11 1/2 A.M. and 7 1/2 P.M. on Campbell's Bulletin Board, corner of Yates and Government streets.

SCHOOL RATES.

We understand that a case will be tried in Mr. Pemberton's Court to-morrow to test the validity of the school tax. Mr. McCreight will appear for Victoria School District.

ERRATUM.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the late fire was that its origin was unknown, and not that it resulted from sparks from Phillips' chimney.

THE ENTERPRISE WILL BE LAID UP FOR REPAIRS FOR SOME WEEKS.

Her place will be supplied by the Otter, which will make one trip per week, leaving this on Tuesday and returning on Saturday.

RETAIL FAMILY MARKET REPORT.

We shall hereafter publish every Saturday a carefully compiled market report for the information of housekeepers.

WHALE FISHERY.

The schooner Kate, Douglas master, sailed out of Saanich Inlet on Friday, bound for the whale fisheries in the Gulf of Georgia.

TO SAIL.

The firm of Millard & Beedy have placed the brig T. W. Lucas on the berth at San Francisco for this port, to sail on Thursday next.

THE MAINLAND GUARDIAN REPORTS A MURDER AT COMOX.

Our contemporary's informant puts Comox in place of Plumper Pass.

THE NEWBERN SAILED AT NOON YESTERDAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Wells, Fargo & Co sent an express by her.

THE SCHOONER BLACK DIAMOND, CAPT EDLIN, ARRIVED YESTERDAY MORNING FROM NANAIMO WITH 107 TONS OF COAL FOR BRODRICK & CO.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

Dates are to June 18. In the House of Commons on the 16th inst. Mr. Fowler wanted to know if the Gambia settlement was to be sold to France, and Mr. Monnell admitted that negotiations were going on, but though it might be interesting to members to know that the number of Europeans in Gambia was forty-seven. That is to say Mr. Monnell has doubts about selling Europeans, but has no objection to sell her Majesty's coloured subjects. Mr. Gladstone, we are happy to see, declared that no transfer should be made without the consent of Parliament; but he probably knows nothing of the transaction by which Amari Bey was sold a year or two ago to the Dutch, in spite of heart-breaking remonstrances from the natives, who have ever since continued in open insurrection. The Spectator says the old theory was that the British flag was a benefit to all whom it covered, but this seems to have been abandoned, and we take it away as if it were a mere piece of silk. It is stated demiofficially that the great conflict between the War Office and the Horse Guards which has lasted so many years has ended at last, the Queen having signed an Order in Council which makes the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief a subordinate of the Secretary at War. The Duke of Cambridge will still be responsible, but must when necessary accept orders, instead of receiving requests, from the responsible Minister whose equal he has hitherto been. The immediate effect of the Order will not be great, but the concession ends a dangerous dispute. A horrible case of baby-farming was brought before the Lambeth Magistrate, Mr. Oliver, of Grove Place, Brixton, had advertised for children to adopt, charge £5, and a suspicious policeman followed up one case of adoption, and with the grandfather of the child demanded to see it. He found it dreadfully emaciated,

ed, and apparently dying.

Continuing his inquiries he found ten children in the house kept by Mrs. Oliver, wife, Waters, five of them in the front kitchen utterly neglected, dirty, and half-starved, and two of them dying. The women admitted that she has in four years 'adopted' forty children, all illegitimate, but could not explain where they were. The police records however, show an extraordinary number of dead children found about in the district; in fact, the suspicion would seem to be that children are adopted by the 'farmers' in heaps, starved to death, and flung away, — a state of affairs which almost makes one long for Foundling Hospitals, had as their moral effect always is. The extreme drought, which has been prevailing in most parts of England, has caused much inconvenience. In some places cattle have been turned into the cornfields, there being no other food for them. Last night thunderstorms, with several heavy showers of rain, passed over London, and this morning there are appearances of more rainfall. The remainder of the Greek brigands have not yet been captured. It is believed that they have effected their escape into Asia Minor, but the Turkish troops are searching for the fugitives. The Grand Prix was run for in Paris on Sunday. A French mare, Sorbette, was the winner, and the English horses who ran were unplaced. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is gazetted a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron O'Hagan, of Tullahogue, in the county of Tyrone. The reported return of the Marquis of Bute to the Anglican communion has been explicitly contradicted by Monsignor Capel.

An East Indian Merchant Becomes Insane in Niblo's Theater, New York.

The Theaters have another mania to answer for—an East Indian one this time. Last night, Bomangee Brumgee Oolah, an East Indian merchant stopping at the Hoffman House, went to Niblo's to witness the performance of the sensation drama, 'Not Guilty.' He was dressed in the highest style of gentlemanly costume, with nothing oute in his appearance to denote insanity, and from the examination of a doctor, made since the occurrence, it is believed that he was not insane when he entered the theater. In the drama a scene representing a battle between the Indian Sepoy Mutineers and the English forces, in which the Indians are of course worsted, Mr. Oolah, during this scene, suddenly grew so excited and wild in his demeanor, that the attendants at the theatre removed him by force, and handed him into the custody of an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, who took him to Station House. A card found on the person of M. Oolah at the Station House showed he was a Parsee merchant. On being locked up he endeavored to beat out his brains against the wall, and a stratagem was put on him. He then endeavored to break his head against the floor, and after trying to make him lie on a mattress, Captain Walsh sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

MARBLE WORKS

GEO. ROBERTSON, Sculptor and Modeler, DEALER IN Italian & American Marble, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTEL PIECES, TABLE TOPS, COUNTER TOPS, FLUSHERS SLABS, ALL KINDS OF Plain and Ornamental Work. ALL KINDS OF REMEDIES FOR MONUMENTAL WORK. Photographs inserted in Monuments. Repairing done in Marble, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, &c. All kinds of Ornamental Work done with Neatness and Dispatch. BUSTS OF THE LIVING OR DEAD TAKEN UPON SHORT NOTICE. Corner of Yates and Commercial Streets, VICTORIA, B.C.

FRAUD

On the 27th Jan, 1866, MOTHERWELL, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Ottawa, of counterfeiting the 50 cent postage stamps. He was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Phelan. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Phelan. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Phelan.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Seaforth, to two years rigorous imprisonment.

CAUTION

Anyone selling spurious GILKINS STORES, under Grosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GRADING manufacture of Messrs Grosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY DEALER at Vancouver Island.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

BERLIN, July 19.—The king made a speech to the people last evening saying he was not responsible for the war.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—France has notified the Great Powers that she has entered on reciprocity engagements with Belgium and Holland and ensures their neutrality. France is also negotiating with Russia with the same object.

FLORENCE, July 19.—The Italian Government has called out two classes of militia as a preliminary measure.

LONDON, July 19.—Surveillance in Paris over the telegraph prevents the forwarding of any news unfavorable to the Government.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the New York Times yesterday says it is positively asserted in London, on what is regarded as the very highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia.

LONDON, July 20, noon.—No news of any engagement by land or sea has been received here.

There are rumors of alliances, but only rumors—no authentic information of the combats has been made public.

BRUSSELS, July 20.—Upon the opening of the Reichstag yesterday the King said Prussia had no interest in the selection of Prince Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for war unknown to diplomacy. He had indulged in language to Germany which could only have been prompted by miscalculation of her strength. Germany was powerful enough to repel such insults.

PARIS, July 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to day the Duke de Gramont announced that war had been declared with Prussia and her allies.

PARIS, July 20.—A meeting of citizens of the United States was held to take measures for organizing a Sanitary Commission, which it is proposed shall cooperate with the International and French Societies in aid of the wounded.

Minister Washburne was in Bohemia when he heard the news of the breaking out of war. He returned immediately to Paris and yesterday was in consultation with several of his diplomatic colleagues.

La Liberté asserts that M Viragut has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy. The same paper says that Denmark joins France in the war, and that the Prince of Orleans will serve in the Danish army.

BASLE, SWITZERLAND, July 20.—A general of the Swiss army and several officers high in rank have arrived in Germany.

It is believed that Prussia purposely regards the answer to Switzerland's declaration of neutrality.

LONDON, July 20.—The Standard this morning says the recent trouble in stocks is altogether due to croakers. The money market is easier and money is freely offered at 2 1/2 per cent.

PARIS, July 20.—The Bourse is weak and rates continue to decline—are now quoted at 65.

There has been no fighting on sea or land reported up to 3:30 this evening. A few slight skirmishes have taken place between Custom House officers and patrols, but there has been no bloodshed.

Prussians on the border say that Bismarck is much troubled at the slowness of the Landwehr in coming forward.

The Spanish papers unanimously condemn Napoleon for declaring war.

LONDON, July 20.—5 p.m.—It is rumored that a collision occurred this morning near Forbach, between the French and Prussian advance guards. Nothing further is known and there are doubts about the report, as Paris advices say there has been no fighting reported.

PARIS, July 20.—The vote of the North German Parliament yesterday on the extraordinary credit of 120,000,000 thalers was unanimous at first and second reading.

LONDON, July 20.—The bark Berkshire ran into and sunk, on the east coast of England, an American vessel whose name could not be ascertained. All on board were lost.

PARIS, July 22.—The Journal Officiel publishes a circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated 21st inst. and addressed to the Diplomatic Legations of France at foreign capitals.

The evening journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the advance guards along the frontier—no details. It is very difficult to obtain intelligence from the seat of war. Correspondents are strictly forbidden to approach the line of the army.

LATER.—8 p.m.—It was reported that the Prussian army had fallen back and taken up a defensive position between Coblenz and Mayence, but the report is now contradicted. Gen LeFebvre has left Paris for the frontier. A proclamation from the Emperor to the French people is expected on Sunday.

The Manifesto is out and will be introduced into Germany by way of Italy. Volunteers enlisted for the war now number 90,000, and many ladies are engaged for hospital assistants.

Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland since the declaration of war for the protection of French fishermen.

The Journal Officiel reports from La France a serious accusation against Count De Bray, Bavarian Minister, who is charged with misleading the Bavarian Chambers by announcing the approach of the French army, and succeeded in forcing the Chambers to vote the required subsidies.

The Municipal elections in France will be held in August.

A special says Prussia proposes the neutrality of the Baltic, but France declines the proposition.

Russia is reported to favor France. The Prussian forces are concentrated at Coblenz.

It is believed that South Germany will abandon Prussia at the first opportunity.

MADRID, July 22.—Parties here have endeavored to excite the popular feeling against France, but without effect—Spain is still neutral.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor came to Paris to-day and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries.

It is reported that Gen Prim has had an interview with Prince Leopold on the French and Spanish frontier.

McMahon will command, is composed of the 1st, 5th, and 7th corps, with their headquarters respectively at Strasburg, Biezes and Belant. The corps under General de Faillevy, posted around Bitzoh, will unite the two armies. The reserves, who occupy a camp at Spatchalon Sur Main, under Marshal Canrobert, will be composed of troops of the line, reinforced from reserves of all kinds.

Turkey offers France 200,000 soldiers for pay.

The French Government has been notified that the Kingdoms of Wartemburg and Bavaria will join Prussia.

MADRID, July 21.—Madrid journals advise the neutrality of Spain.

LONDON, July 21.—The statement made yesterday that the British Government intends to dispatch a body of troops to protect Belgium in general discredited. The Daily News of this morning pronounces the rumor false.

The battle yesterday reported to have occurred near Forbach was merely an exchange of shots by sentinels.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—The mouth of the river Werzer is closed with sunken hulks to prevent the entrance of the French navy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—The Levant Herald to-day announces that the first class reserves have been called under arms; this with the regular force will make the Turkish army 200,000 strong.

The policy of Turkey is absolute neutrality.

BERLIN, July 21.—Bismarck informed the Parliament yesterday that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France proving that surprise was intended. It is still believed here that Austria will remain passive and neutral without arming.

PARIS, July 21.—La Liberté says the Government has decided to dissolve the Corps Legislatif, should the members oppose the closing of the session. It is so stated that Government has asked the Berlin Cabinet if they intended using the explosive bullets, and received in reply that Prussia never intended to resort to such a mode of warfare.

PARIS, July 21.—Evening.—Rumors of Russia's intention of joining Prussia gain credence hourly.

Couriers left to-day, with dispatches for the Cabinets of Austria and Italy. It is believed the Emperor demands the fulfillment by those Powers of agreements already made to stand by France.

Government denies that the French troops have invaded Bavaria.

Le France says that Italy will maintain a friendly attitude toward France. Denmark and Spain are also friendly, while Russia inclines toward Prussia.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—Two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier on Tuesday on a reconnaissance; they were made prisoners after a skirmish. None killed, few wounded.

Warlike preparations are actively going on, the entire army being mobilized and artillery is going to the frontier.

Journal Officiel says the demand of France leaves Prussia no alternative but to refuse. France demanded a pledge from the Prussian Government that no German should ever ascend the Spanish throne, and that one of the Hohenzollern Princes should reside in Paris as a hostage or that a heavy amount of money be deposited in France, to be forfeited if the pledge should be broken, or for the Spanish Provinces be given over to French keeping, to be held until the death of the last Prince of Hohenzollern.

It is estimated that the decrease in the number of German immigrants to America this year will be 20,000, on account of the war.

Upon the arrival of the steamship Cambria, last Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New York, 500 Germans who had paid their passage to America, hearing the declaration of war, left the ship and returned to Prussia and enlisted in the army.

LONDON, July 21.—The offices of the Bank of England have just announced an advance discount of half of one per cent. The minimum rate is now 3 per cent.

BERLIN, July 21.—The vote of the North German Parliament yesterday on the extraordinary credit of 120,000,000 thalers was unanimous at first and second reading.

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It is reported that Gen Prim has had an interview with Prince Leopold on the French and Spanish frontier.

LONDON, July 22.—It is said that Prussia will adopt a defensive line from Coblenz and along the Rhine frontier.

Bismarck and Molke are reported to be confident of success.

It is said that Count Palikas will command an expedition to enter Prussia through Denmark.

The Garde Mobile has been called into active service. The first account of the massacre of foreigners at Pekin did not exaggerate the horrors of the affair. Neither age nor sex were spared, and some of the victims were burned to death in the buildings which were destroyed.

Switzerland asks of France that Chables and Franig may be declared neutral ground—which is refused.

ANTWERP, July 22.—The English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Scheldt, where the Prussians await them.

LONDON, July 23.—The army movements on both sides show that Prussia was actually taken by surprise by the declaration of war, hence her concentration of forces was less rapid than that of France.

Infantry corps are arriving at Berlin and Tuesday and regiments were expected to march on Friday. Enthusiasm and confidence is increasing daily, still the financial and commercial distress is great.

It is perfectly well understood that if the German army is victorious it will march to Paris.

Railroad freight and passenger traffic will cease on the 26th. Gottingen University is closed and all others will do the same soon. The students are still enlisting.

At Strasburg additional defensive works are in progress and the garrison now numbers 6000 men, besides 2000 in camp.

The correspondents arrested at Metz yesterday are now reported to be at Brussels, journeying toward Prussia.

The French expeditionary force is expected to sail from Cherbourg on Saturday.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Prince Royal, Frederick William, commands the left of the Prussian Army, Prince Frederick Charles the centre, Her von Bittenfeld the right. The defence of the coast is entrusted to Gen Von Falkenstein. The Staff officers will be the same as during the war of 1866. General Dier will take the advance over the Rhine, and Saarbrucken will be the centre of operations. More than 100,000 volunteers are enrolled in Germany.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria is now agreed upon. The neutrality of Spain is certain.

A great many shipwrecks have occurred on the German coast consequent upon the removal of beacons.

It is generally admitted that in position the French army has the advantage of the Prussian, the French having two points of attack.

LONDON, July 23.—The Bank of England yesterday announced a still further advance in the rate of interest. The minimum rate is now 4 per cent.

PARIS, July 23.—The Emperor's Proclamation to the people of France was published to-day.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Government has issued circulars to all North German Consuls on foreign stations requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military service, paying their passage to fatherland and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary. They are also empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany.

Sailors of German ships now in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the navy.

English dockyards are emptied to a man. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomerania and Eastern Prussia. Part of Hamburg is still open and traffic is undisturbed.

The river Rhine is still open to public travel.

The Prussian head-quarters are now at Krengsach, 8 miles south of Bingen, on the river Yasse.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—At the inquest on the body of the late French Minister Paradol a verdict was returned that he died by his own hand while laboring under mental aberration. M Berthey has returned from New York and fills the position until further orders from Paris.

ATLANTA, July 20.—In the House a resolution was offered which had been agreed upon in the Republican caucus, that no election will be held in the State until the admission of its representatives to Congress, and that all election laws not suitable to the present condition of the State be repealed.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A mass meeting of Germans was held to-night at which addresses were delivered by Chas Chubb and others. Resolutions were adopted condemning France and supporting Prussia.

The weather is cooler to-day—only 16 fatal cases of anæsthesia.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Official information from Constantinople says that Turkey will preserve a strict neutrality.

Official dispatches from Minister Washburne, at Paris state that France will not except German ships from seizure unless they are ignorant of war having been declared, although they may carry U S mails.

Col Kellou has been ordered to the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific vice Major General Brek, ordered to duty at Headquarters of the Department of California, relieving Major Shea, assigned to Headquarters of the Department of Columbia.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, July 20.—Wells, Fargo & Co shipped to-night two bars of bullion valued at \$20,876.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, July 23.—The Wintap Reservation was attacked by a body of Indians from White river on Monday and several buildings burned. A man named Asp is missing. This reserve is 160 miles south of here.

Geo O Roman, resident merchant of this place, was found dead in his room this morning—cause unknown.

Washington Territory.

OLYMPIA, July 22.—A party of surveyors, headed by assistant engineer J D Fife of the N P R R, drove their first stake this morning.

California.

GRASS VALLEY, July 20.—The Eureka mine gives \$30 200, the result of eleven days' run.

LOS ANGELES, July 20.—Extensive preparations are making for the Fall races at Los Angeles.

Parties coming through with cattle by the 35th parallel route report large droves of Texas cattle and immigrants en route.

The telegraph extension of the W W Telegraph Company is being rapidly and substantially built and will be finished in about three weeks.

WAZONVILLE, July 20.—There is great rejoicing and illumination, etc here this evening over the decision of the Supreme Court declaring null and void the Comstock title.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The boy Lynde, who was shot through the lungs by a ball from a Spencer rifle three weeks ago, is setting up and will recover.

Lusk & Co shipped to Boston today the first lot of Barlett's in the market, averaging over 1 lb each.

Robert Robertson sues Peter Donahue for \$20,000 damages for a broken leg, received on the steamer California, as he alleges through the carelessness of defendant's crew.

Johns Nyland, the pugilist, was convicted of robbery to-day, committed on John Roke in February last. After the verdict was rendered some of Nyland's friends threatened the arresting officer with death if the defendant was convicted, and he arrested one of them on the spot.

STOCKTON, July 20.—It is estimated that over forty thousand sheep have been sent from the San Joaquin Valley to Nevada this season.

MARTEVILLE, July 20.—A robbery was committed at the house of Dr Hamilton, of West Bates, Sutter co, last Sunday. The house was forcibly entered and a quantity of valuables carried off.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Maj Gen Whim has issued his proclamation to the Heathens intimating very plainly to them that if they continue coming here the power of the United States will not be sufficient to protect them from the valiant army under his command. He says when legal measures are too slow the people will not wait, and have often visited justice upon wrongdoers. They have taken life without law, and often inflict punishment before Government can prevent it. He counsels moderation, but our voice for peace will scarcely be heard amid the shouts of an excited population. The Chinese have not yet commenced leaving.

J Ross Browne published a lengthy note complaining of the injustice done him by Congress in not passing the bill for his relief in the matter of his expedition in the Chinese mission. His entire property at Oakland was heavily mortgaged to raise funds expended in China, and is now offered for sale in a body.

The following is a correct list of the permanent officers elected to collect a German patriotic loan: President J Hoeding. Vice Presidents Dr F Liehr and Dr J Regenburger. Corresponding Secretary Wm Loewry. Recording Secretary Geo Letts. Financial Secretary Richard Dora. Treasurer the German Savings Bank.

There are only 1475 whisky shops and larger beer saloons in San Francisco at present; 15 or 20 have failed and 1 has closed within a few weeks. Three restaurants and two 2nd class hotels have closed within a few days.

SHASTA, July 21.—W G Hutchinson, engineer of the California and Oregon railroad, was drowned this afternoon while endeavoring to run a line across the Sacramento river near the mouth of Pitt river. A canoe, in which were Geo Bulger and deceased, capsize. Hutchinson clung to the bottom of the canoe while it was carried rapidly a distance of half a mile over riffles. He then relaxed his hold and sank, probably from injuries by coming in contact with boulders.

CORNING, July 21.—Mr Serman, a German staying in this city, has forwarded to the Prussian Minister at Washington a draft for \$400—\$300 to go into the general subscription fund and \$100 to the soldier capturing the first French flag.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The Germans continued their meeting until nearly midnight. Committees were appointed, \$163,380 in coin collected, subscriptions to the extent of \$15,000 per mth during the war received and arrangements made for a thorough canvass of the city. They expect to receive \$200,000 within a week.

Arrived.—Steamer Moses Taylor, Portland. H B M frigate Zaluson, outside heads, bound in.

Wm Sutton, an effeminate-looking man whose appearance has often caused him to be mistaken and even arrested for a woman in disguise, was brought before the Police Court to-day as a vagrant, but acquitted on proof that he had been working within two weeks as a chamber-maid!

James Fitzpatrick, for firing a pistol on Sacramento street in order to create a momentary excitement, was ordered to pay \$100 or to jail for 50 days.

San Francisco markets are at a standstill. Flour—Sales are made principally to the retail trade. 200 bbls Genesee brand extra 56 50.

Wheat—Six tall cargoes cleared for England since the 1st inst and six more ships are under charter. Sales, new \$2 00 to millers, but shippers only offer \$1 85@1 90.

Barley—No export demand, held at \$1 17 1/2@1 25.

Oats—Quiet, \$1 60@1 80.

Potatoes—95c@1 12 1/2.

Onions—Best descriptions, 80@90c.

Bacon and Hams—15 1/2@16 1/2. Choice St. Louis sugar-cured 25@26c.

Cal smoked beef—12 1/2@14c.

Cal lard—15 1/2@16c.

The premium on gold has upset prices and dealers are at a loss to fix them.

On account of the stoppage of Eastern oil factories and the moderate stocks here and in the East, our Hardware Board yesterday advanced the price of nails to 86 per keg.

Young Burlingame, son of the late ambassador from China, started East to-day. He will go direct to Paris where his family now are and return with them.

No sales of real estate were effected at the regular auction of Maurice Dora & Co. to-day. There is evidently a disposition to fit out a filibustering expedition here against Tabiti and New Caledonia by a party, but no such attempt will be allowed to be made.

Flags on French consulates and French merchant houses half mast to-day in

respect to the memory of Provost-Paradol. Officers of the British frigate Zaluson, which arrived to-day, had heard nothing of the crisis in Europe, and were much astonished on hearing that war had been declared and that the belligerents were over the frontier.

Six full cargoes of wheat have been dispatched to England this month and six more chartered, and loading or ready.

Stocks this afternoon rallied a trifle. Board of fire commissioners after a prolonged discussion to day elected O. H. Anderson, Engineer, and S. W. Corbett, Second Assistant Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Sailed, Barkentine Emma Augusta for Port Discovery, Flour, unchanged. Cal. wheat in New York is quoted at \$2 currency.

In San Francisco, wheat \$2 50 old; 2400 kds good middling \$2. The market is a little mixed and a shade weaker on time.

Barley—Sales \$1 17 1/2@1 25.

Potatoes—Market weak and unsettled, \$1 15 for red.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The parties alluded to some time since as planning a raid on Tabiti and New Caledonia are still negotiating for the fast steamer Copati, carrying a considerable armament, with some chances of success. If they succeed, the steamer will not be fitted with armament here but will be delivered beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. The parties evidently have money with which to operate.

Stocks rallied considerably to-day and held their own.

Some of the Government detectives discovered a suspicious craft this week at South Beach and instituted a vigorous surveillance over her, supposing her to be a privateer. She turned out to be an old coal barge, painted red and rigged with masts and cabin, &c, preparatory to being sent to Yokohama by the P M S S Co. She will doubtless create a sensation from her nondescript and suspicious appearance when she is sighted by French or German craft at sea.

The Grand Jury and Municipal Court has work enough before it to keep it busy till the end of August.

The wheat market is decidedly weaker this evening. Sales were made this morning at \$2 but could not be made over \$1 90 for shipping, though millers might pay a little more for choice articles.

James Donahue, charged with swindling Thomas Mooney by selling property twice, has been sent up to answer.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, July 25.—The steamer Idaho from San Francisco arrived on Sunday at 7 P M, with 263 passengers, among whom we noticed the following for Victoria: Capt Raynor, H E Seelye of The Colonist, and J Fraser of the Bank of British Columbia. Gen Tilton and a party of surveyors of the N P railroad also arrived.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

July 21.—Sip Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan Sch Favorite, McKay, West Coast.

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