

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, October 26, 1870

The position of Poor DeCosmos on the Terminus question is really pitiable. He started the agitation with a view to making political capital out of it.

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From NANSIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, returned from Comox and Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, bringing about forty passengers, amongst whom were Rev W.A. Hinton, Rev S. McGregor, Mr Clarke, Registrar Wood, Messrs Moore, Finlayson, Grant, Robson, Banister, Botwell, and a number of men belonging to the Titus road party.

COMOX.—In a recent article we took occasion to point out the present and prospective importance of Comox, and at the same time sought to impress upon the local Government the duty of extending more frequent communication to that part of the colony.

THE NANAIMO ELECTION.—The nomination for the Nanaimo District will be held simultaneously at Nanaimo and Comox on the 5th Nov. The polling will take place at Comox on the 12th and at Nanaimo on the 14th Nov.

ALHAMBRA HALL.—A most delightful time was passed by the audience at the Alhambra last evening. The songs and choruses were all well selected and rendered.

The Rifle Match.

Following are the scores at the match yesterday:

Table with columns: Name, Yds. 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, Total. Includes names like Corporal Wilson, Corporal Allsup, etc.

MR. BIRCH'S CHALLENGE CUP—Now held by Corporal Allsup.

NANAIMO DISTRICT.—The two candidates for the Nanaimo-Comox District met the electors of Comox at Mr Danes's (Mission) on Thursday.

On Thursday. There was a good attendance and J. Robb, Esq, was appointed to occupy the chair. Mr Robson was called upon to address the meeting first, which he did at considerable length.

PANDORA STREET.—The Corporation propose to gravel this thoroughfare from Douglas street on, if the property-holders will subscribe \$350 towards the cost.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE, Capt Swanson, arrived at 5 1/2 o'clock last evening from New Westminster. She brought Bernard's Cariboo Express, the mails and 25 passengers.

CONFESSED.—Morris Gorrieau, the lad who has been in disgrace here for the last week on a charge of stealing a pair of breeches from a kioochman, yesterday confessed the crime and was remanded by the Court for three days for sentence.

EDUCATIONAL.—A teacher is wanted for the Equival School. Competent persons should apply to the Rev F.B. Gibbell at the Collegiate School, or at his residence.

THE CALIFORNIA.—This steamer arrived at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo with 300 tons of coal, and will sail to-day for Portland.

Cariboo News.

We have the Sentinel of the 15th inst. Snow had fallen on William creek and the usual fall freshet, it was thought, would be dispensed with this season.

NANAIMO.—The miners' strike continues with out the least indication of relaxation. It is rumored that the local managers had received advices from England to stand firm to the proposed reduction.

VIEW OF PORTLAND.—Mr Barker has just painted a fine view of the city of Portland, Oregon. The artist brings out with much truthfulness the wharves, public buildings, warehouses, churches and hotels.

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Letter from Canada.

Toronto, Oct. Sept. 22, 1870.

Through the grand scheme of Confederation which was originally proposed as a panacea for the ills resulting from the old union between Upper and Lower Canada, has not accomplished all that its sanguine promoters desired from it, yet it has already brought many benefits to the Dominion, and these benefits are of such a substantial nature, that there is every prospect before long that all the Provinces of British North America will be consolidated into one great Confederation.

NEW PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.—Not only since the Dominion, but proves the practicability of constructing a Canadian Pacific Railway. It was largely owing to doubts which prevailed as to the possibility of building a railroad from the head of Lake Superior to Fort Garry, that the Red River country remained so long unsettled.

THE UNION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—With the Dominion, and the construction of a Canadian Pacific Railway will hasten the settlement of our prairie lands, and convert British America from a mere fringe of civilization along the Northern border of the United States into a powerful nation.

OUR RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.—Besides the great Intercolonial line from Quebec to Halifax, now in course of construction, new railways are being built in all the provinces with the exception of Manitoba. In Ontario alone there are no less than seven new lines fast approaching completion, and two on which work has lately been commenced.

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By Electric Telegraph.

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Europe.

London, Oct 17.—The correspondent of the Times at Berlin says the bombardment of St Omer is condemned by the semi-official and evening papers as an act of vandalism.

PARIS, Oct 17.—Gen Bourbaki at the head of the army of France except those of Paris and Metz, has declined but accepted command of the army of the North and goes to-day to organize his forces.

ENLARGEMENT OF OUR CANALS.—It is a commercial necessity, but it is plain that the Dominion Government cannot yet afford to undertake two such immense works at once, and as we regard the consummation of Confederation, and a complete union of all British North America in our Dominion as of primary importance, the enlargement of the canal is, for a time, given place to the great Pacific Railway.

FRENCH BUTTER.—Official returns show a great increase of butter imports from France into England. For the year 1869 the value is given at thirteen millions of dollars.

THE WIFE OF PRINCE NAPOLION.—The Princess Clotilde, who was the only respectable member of the Imperial family, kept her word of sticking to the Empress to the last.

A FARMER writes as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine.

THE NEW YORK Herald states that from an accurate estimate made by one of the clerks of the accounting divisions of the Treasury Department it is ascertained that every man, woman and child of the entire population of the United States costs the Government \$350 per annum.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THREE BOXES OF CARTRIDGES. For Snider's Rifle of 52 Bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifle of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, and also of 500 bore for Military Rifles.

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Tours, Oct 17.—Gen Bourbaki, who was recently ordered the command of all the armies of France except those of Paris and Metz, has declined to accept command of the army of the North and goes to-day to organize his forces.

The following has just been received:—Luxembourg, Oct 16.—A heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Metz and Thionville. In a few days Belleville will be reinforced and supplied with provisions.

Berlin, Oct 17.—Soissons capitulated on Sunday morning, and at 3 p.m. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg entered the town at the head of his army. The Prussian losses during the siege was trifling. Forty-five prisoners and one hundred and thirty-two guns were taken.

Bavaria, Oct 17.—The report that General Boyer had left Metz for Versailles to negotiate for the surrender of that fortress is considered untrue here.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Luxembourg to Prussia, it is believed to be well founded. Another interview between Bismarck and Favre to that end will soon be held.

LONDON, Oct 17.—The capture of Soissons will open another railway route to Paris, and the Prussians will put it to use at once. The other line only reaches Tonnay.

The World's special says a sortie under Trochu on Saturday completed the work of driving the Prussians from their positions south and west of Paris. The French advanced under cover of a tremendous cannonade in three columns upon Chevigny, Sevres and Bercy.

The result of the defeat of the Prussians under Von Kirchbach. This compelled the Bavarians to retreat from Bagneux and Châtillon in advance of Trochu's troops, who held Chevigny and Shay most stubbornly. The Germans lost over 4000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

A large quantity of supplies for the Garde Nationale of Calais went to Amiens to-day, where a large force is organizing to attack the Germans coming north from Soissons.

LONDON, Oct 17.—The World's Special states that Soissons capitulated only after a most terrible destruction of life and property. 260 houses were laid in ashes.

The Prussians encountered a desperate resistance from the National Guard. They fought hand to hand and captured one part of the city house by house. They were driven back four times, but being constantly reinforced bore the French down by numbers.

No mercy was shown on either side. The wounded were bayoneted where they fell, the women hurled missiles from the houses on the heads of the invaders. The sacrifice of life was awful.

Advices from Metz say epidemics in and around that city are growing worse.

The Hamburg steamer Fleur Sigis while proceeding from Greenock to Hamburg was pursued by several of the vessels of the French fleet.

Tours, Oct 17.—There are most contradictory reports concerning the Prussian and French armies near Orleans. Both sides are receiving reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct 17.—Francis-Thiers near Epinal on the 12th checked the Prussian advance in that direction in an engagement which lasted three hours.

There is reason to believe that the army that captured Soissons 225,000 strong will attack other strong places in northern France.

There are rumors of fighting near Rouen.

Berlin, Oct 17.—Commissioners of Wurtemberg and Bavaria leave for Versailles this week to interpret negotiations for the completion of German unity.

LONDON, Oct 17.—It is rumored that the Prussians offer proposals for the occupation of the independent neutral states of Luxembourg, Alsace and Lorraine under Prince Henry of Orange, brother of the King of Holland.

Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to be effected by vote of which Prussia guarantees independence.

Bismarck is expected at Brussels, where Bismarck, Sheridan, and Minister Jones were in consultation.

Meetings were held in London and to-day in favor of English intervention between France and Prussia. A great procession is to march on Wednesday to the House of Parliament to denounce the Government. It is expected that 50,000 men will take part in the procession.

LONDON, Oct 18.—This is the anniversary of the battle of Nations, which occurred near Leipzig on Oct 18, 1813.

It has been generally understood in the German camps that the bombardment of Paris from all the batteries simultaneously would be opened on the anniversary day, which is so full of glorious remembrances to the Germans, and which has been regularly celebrated for years. The world is watching for the events of to-day.

LONDON, Oct 18.—Rumors of an armistice are current in banking circles here and stocks are advancing.

It is reported that Russia tenders her offices for mediation, and that Austria and England are anxious for peace.

The bankers to-day are declining to negotiate Berlin paper.

Hamburg and Bremen are threatened by the French fleet and the excitement in those cities is intense.

The German army in France is maintained by steady reinforcements, and it is estimated that fully 600,000 Prussians are now on French soil.

Nothing has been heard from Lefevre or St. Arbin. At last accounts a battle was imminent at that point.

The Prussians still maintain the occupation of Meaux undisturbed. They have made no demonstrations against Blois or Tours, and it is not believed they contemplate any at present.

VALKENBURG, Oct 18.—Rebels, an attack of the Foreign Office, has just arrived from Paris. He says the people are calm and hopeful. Political parties are united and resolution seems to be common to all.

The Prussians now investing the city screen themselves behind their powerful batteries. So tremendous is the French fire that the plains are absolutely swept by it. The best

gunners in the world are found in the Paris fortifications. They never miss their mark at 6000 metres. The Prussians are threatening the immediate bombardment of Paris, but it is impossible so long as the French forts outside are so well served, for no enemy can approach near enough.

LONDON, Oct 18.—M. Thiers has returned to France.

Berlin, Oct 18.—The people of Strasbourg are generally satisfied with the new order of things. The French sentiment of the army has not showed itself offensively since the capitulation. There have been a few instances of firing on the German soldiers patrolling in the city. The enclaves were immediately arrested and brought to justice with the approval of all classes.

St. Cloud is in total ruins. The pictures and tapestry have been destroyed by the fire from the forts.

LONDON, Oct 18.—Violent popular outbreaks have occurred at Bouffeur and other towns in that vicinity consequent upon the alleged inefficiency in the conduct of the war.

Bourbaki has been appointed commander of the Army of the North and directed to cooperate with Bazaine.

The reinde, pest is spreading with great rapidity and prevails from Poland to the Atlantic. Much alarm prevails among all classes.

The force of the Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at Soissons consists of 8 battalions of Pomeranians, landwehr and the Halberstadt horse.

The investment of Paris has lasted three weeks and the bombardment four days.

LONDON, Oct 18.—The following particulars of the battle at Pansuux are just received: At 9 a.m. the French opened a heavy artillery fire which was vigorously returned by the Prussians. The French then advanced at the double quick, the guard mobile leading. A desperate battle ensued, and the Prussian position was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Germans, to withstand the avalanche hurled against them, resorted to several stratagems, but failed in all and were at length dispersed. The mobiles entered Bagneux, where the Prussians had erected barricades. These were soon carried with but slight loss. At this time heavy masses of Prussians were seen in the plain and as the French were now exposed to a severe fire of artillery from neighboring forts, they fell back completely. The object of the reconnaissance was effected in every particular. Prussians lost in this engagement 300 killed and 150 captured.

Government has abandoned the proposition against Gustav Fiebus, on representations made by Rostk.

Tours, Oct 18.—Both Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans preparatory to a great battle. The Prussians occupy the city of Orleans as well as a camp at Bellair, near Meny.

Advices from Lille are to the effect that large Prussian forces have arrived in the Northern Department and that vigorous measures for defence are to be taken at once.

The Constitutionnel says a detachment of Prussians has been sent in the direction of Vendome and Chambord, one column on the right bank of the Loire and another on the left bank. The Prussians are eventually coming toward Blois and Tours.

Dispatches from Blois and Beaugency announce several skirmishes between the Prussians and franc-tireurs.

A dispatch is just received announcing another successful sortie by the Parisians. German loss 3000.

There is no more talk of removing the capital to Lyons or Marseilles.

The discipline of the armies has improved greatly lately.

Tours 18.—More favorable news from Paris. A bridge has been blown across the Seine by which independent communication is established between Ferts, Clarentin and Turry. The garde mobile continues to make successful sorties. Reports from official and private sources say bands of sharpshooters in all parts of the country opposed by the enemy are becoming more and more effective and cause much annoyance and damage to the German lines of communication. Official information states that Francis Lirreux after a successful engagement occupied Milan. Private dispatches from Chateauroux today report shells thrown into town this p.m. Telegrams from Dijon today announce that Vesoul is occupied by the Germans.

In the absence of any representative of the United States Government in Tours the French Government requests the press to make known to America the extreme desire to make a new postal treaty between the two nations and that it would be pleased to receive a special envoy from Washington, with whom negotiations might be concluded to that end.

LONDON, 18.—The Prussians attacked unfortified town of Mont Didier. Three citizens were killed and 15 were made prisoners.

A requisition for 50,000 francs was levied on Tours. Wurtemberg troops have been placed under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Oct 18.—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Tours under date of 17th as follows:—Have just returned from Blois. No engagement has taken place as yet. The French are daily receiving reinforcements, and a battle was expected on Tuesday on the left bank of the river near Lefevre. Gen Bourbaki arrived yesterday at Blois and took command of the army. The Prussians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Beaugency, their left having crossed the Seine in several places. General Boyer, with a flag of truce from Bazaine, had an interview with Bismarck who reported the conversation to the King of Prussia. The result of the negotiations are not known.

LONDON, Oct 18.—The Queen has been advised by representatives from the Prussian Court to take active part in urging her ministers to make an effort to secure peace.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has addressed a letter to Her Majesty on the subject of a war which moved the Queen to insist on an interview with Earl Greyville and Gladstone on Saturday and upon action being taken.

The Prussian Minister at Brussels sent a dispatch yesterday to Paris to-day with led him to request an interview to-day with the British Foreign Minister. Similar requests were addressed to Earl Greyville by the representatives of France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Holland. In response to these calls

Granville to-day saw all the Foreign Ministers enumerated.

It is understood to-night that the French, Spanish and Dutch Ministers had united in protesting against any change in the existing territorial arrangements of France.

The Holland and Belgium negotiations between Bismarck and others have resulted in a total failure. The Foreign Office was to-night informed of the failure and directed to abandon all hopes of the attempt.

On Sunday a fresh attack was made on the Prussian position, south of Paris, which was not captured on the preceding day. The Bavarians, who still held Bagneux, Chevigny and Shay, were taken by surprise early in the morning by the National and Mobile Guards. The Bavarians fought stubbornly, but they were completely routed. The action lasted 1 p.m. The French are acquiring ground by throwing up earthworks and constructing rifle pits in advance of Ferts Zovy and Charenton.

A series of encounters occurred on Sunday on the lines to Rouen. A Prussian column is moving up the right bank of the Seine. They approached Lappelle and six towns which were occupied by the 24th regiment, who, on the approach of the enemy, crossed the river, blew up the bridge and fell back on Geller.

The Prussians moved up the river to Courmancy where they were again attacked by the franc-tireurs and finally retreated in disorder to Aubervie.

The battle of Bagneux resulted in such a loss to the Prussians that they asked a six hours truce to enable them to bury the dead.

Bismarck's proposals for peace through Bazaine were an indignity of 80 million sterling. Alsace and Lorraine to be neutral for ten years and then to decide their future status by popular vote, and the Prussians to enter Paris and sign peace there. These terms the Parisians indignantly refused.

LONDON, Oct 19.—The report that the Prussian Government had advanced money to English gun manufacturers is pronounced false and an invention of the French to weaken the protest against the arming of the new French levies by pretended neutrals.

New York, Oct 19.—A special from Ostend says the following, from a diplomatic foreign source in Belgium, is an authentic statement of the actual number of the German forces available for war in France:

The entire strength of the German armies now in France, including all reinforcements up to October 18th, is 650,000. Of these there were actually 51 for duty at that date 525,000 men. These are divided into 13 Prussian army corps, including the Silesian corps, 1 Saxon army corps, 2 Bavarian army corps, 1 Wurtemberg and 1 Baden division, and 7 landwehr divisions. There remain in all Germany, under arms and available to replace the losses of the armies in France, do police and guard duty and maintain order in the country, not more than 250,000 men.

A special from Bologna sends official information from Lilla, Rouen, Tours and Lyons that the actual force now in the field to resist invasion consists of 485,000 men within Paris, of 90,000 troops with Bazaine at Metz and Thionville and 178,000 regular troops outside Paris and Metz. Besides these Government has distributed arms to 852,000 men throughout the provinces. Bourbaki who is in full possession of the plans and intentions of Marshal Bazaine and of Trochu has been appointed commander of all forces in the northwest of France not under command of Marshal Bazaine, and he has left for Lille to take command of his troops. He expressed the firmest confidence in the ability of the French armies to assume the offensive on a grand scale within a very few weeks and in the defeat of the Prussian armies in France.

VERSAILLES, Oct 18, via Berlin, Oct 19.—Official advices from Epinal announce that the new French troops which arrived there a few days ago has fled. Some of the troops went to Bellair, but the greater part went to Dijon by rail. The Prussians occupy Vesoul, capital of the department of Haute Saone, 27 miles from Besancon.

Tours, Oct 19.—Melan is occupied by the French Zouaves who defeated the Prussian detachment which occupied the town on the 17th. The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from Ohmes-sur-Moselle, department of the Vosges near Epinal, and three in the towns with destruction in case of refusal.

Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the South of France on their way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire.

The Prussians are still encamped at Bellair, between Meny and Stoye.

LONDON, Oct 19.—A Viennese correspondent of the Standard says it is generally believed that Prussia would not gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. The Prussian government has considered immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter and supplies; and much stress is laid on Bismarck's reputation of the crime of prosecuting the war.

It is now said Thiers never asked the neutral Powers for any intervention further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France.

A correspondent at Versailles says that it is the general impression that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least two weeks, or until every gun is placed in position.

As expected, the battle of Orleans has occurred. After four hours defence of the city by the French led, and left the town to the Prussians, they had no time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, and which they had no further particulars received at Tours.

The forces engaged were about equal. Yesterday 38,000 Prussians encountered 8000 French, mostly mobiles, at Tival, and after a short combat the French were defeated and driven off.

The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans.

Railway communication to the Rhine is fully restored and supplies are coming from Germany.

A dispatch from Chateauroux dated yesterday morning says the Prussians have commenced shelling the town.

Berlin, Oct 18.—The Belgian government has sent Prussia 50,000 Germans who were expelled from France. They will be forwarded to Herbarshat at the expense of the Belgian government.

LONDON, Oct 19.—Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were found in Soissons. The bombardment lasted four days as before reported. Much surprise is expressed that no more vigorous defence was made. It is said that the people of the city insisted on a capitulation. At Lille it is thought the surrender was due to treachery and was brought about by Bonapartist allies in the islands of

Joley and Toulon. The plan of the Bonapartists is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne with the Empress as regent.

On Friday, the 14th, the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions. They were repulsed and a party of French entrenched at Villiegy was driven into the city.

Five hundred French prisoners, mobiles, escaped from the Germans on the 16th near Chateau Thierry, during an attack by franc-tireurs.

Tours, Oct 19.—The Minister of War publishes the following—Vendome, Oct 19.—The Chateau Dur was captured by the Prussians last night after a siege lasting from noon till 10 p.m.

Tours, 19.—It is understood that the Germans have evacuated the left bank of the Loire to concentrate on the right bank of Orleans.

It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating towards Paris seemingly to avoid combat with the French forces gathered on the right bank of the Loire.

Up to this hour no official news has been published from Orleans.

A Papal nuncio is expected to-day.

Reports state that Americans now in Paris at the request of the Minister of War Washington will be allowed to leave the city.

The news from Marseilles is unfavorable. The Garde civique is troublesome. It is expected that the Commissioner will go forward from Tours to suppress disorders.

A dispatch from Bellair announces a successful sortie of the Garrison of New Bercy-french and the withdrawal of the Prussians from positions, which they held after considerable loss in killed and wounded.

The Garrison of Montigny made another sortie in which they surprised the Prussians, taking 400 prisoners and capturing the military chest with 20,000 francs and two wagon loaded with chassepots. The following day they attacked the Prussian artillery and captured numerous cannon.

Advices from Paris to the 14th confirm the report that the Prussians asked an armistice to bury the dead. This shows how effective the last sortie was.

Gen Laferte has resigned the portfolio of the war department to take command of the 13th artillery division at headquarters at Bayonne.

LONDON, Oct 19.—Rumors of a conspiracy of the Bonapartists impede the national defence in France and promote the triumph of the Prussians.

A dispatch from Versailles announces that on the 12th Gen Pilschach attacked and captured Crestat, driving out 3000 mobiles.

Gen Von Werder reports that the enemy, recently in his front, has retreated to Bellair and Dijon.

Berlin, Oct 19.—The last official return of prisoners is—3577 officers and 123,700 men. The number is constantly increasing.

Tours, Oct 18.—The statement that Bourbaki had accepted the command of the army of the Loire is incorrect. It is rumored that he despairs of a reversal of the fortunes of France and favors peace on the best terms obtainable as the only prudent course.

LONDON, Oct 19.—It is said Thiers will urge at Tours an instant conclusion of peace.

A belief prevails at Havre that the United States will interfere to prevent the bombardment of Paris.

Two sides of Paris, not protected by the river, are well defended by forts and the inhabitants are determined to contest every inch of ground.

Preparations have been made by the Germans to sever communication around Tours and the city may be cut off at any time.

Berlin, Oct 18.—The capitulation of Metz is reported.

The ministerial organ declares that negotiations for peace on the part of neutrals will not be received unless France shall herself sue for peace or submit to the terms already stated.

Bazaine's messenger, Gen Beyer, carried to King William the terms on which he would surrender Metz. The place is to be given up to the Germans on behalf of the Empire. The garrison, after being disarmed is to be suffered to remain on parole, and is not to take up arms again during the war. The report has created a great commotion in the stock markets.

The Volksblatt was confiscated to-day for complaining of the illiberality of the Government.

LONDON, Oct 19.—The World's cable dispatch says a squadron of German hussars were surprised while asleep at Otheo, and 100 killed.

Keraty has gone to Spain, where it is rumored a Republic will soon be proclaimed—the Galician government having peremptorily declined to allow any Italian Prince to be compromised in Spanish affairs.

The Prussians have compelled the city of Orleans to pay requisition of two millions francs, and have seized all the funds in the bank and in private hands. Bishop Dupanloup was confined by order of the German commander to his own house and there put under guard.

FLORENCE, October 19.—It is not true that Prussia addressed a remonstrance to Italy on the subject of Garibaldi's escape to the soil of France.

WASHINGTON, Oct 19.—Baron Gerolt has received a dispatch from Bismarck dated at Versailles yesterday, declaring to all friendly Powers that the object of the German military operations in France is not for conquest but only to secure such new boundaries as are considered indispensable to the better protection of Germany against future invasion from France. He added that Germany feels no hostility toward France, and entertains a sincere wish for its future welfare.

A copy of the dispatch has been communicated to the Department of State.

A dispatch received to-night from a reliable source states that in London a report that peace is arranged is much believed, although not yet officially announced.

LONDON, Oct 18.—A report comes from Luxembourg that Bazaine raised the siege on four hours nearly the whole investing force of 35,000 men were captured. On the 15th he returned to Metz with an immense amount of supplies and military stores which had been accumulated in that fortress. Meanwhile the Prussians who had fallen back to Port-au-Mousson after the defeat of the 14th, had swung their line around so that it extended from Port-au-Mousson to Bury and Faing-sur-Meuse. About 5 a.m. on the 17th Bazaine attacked the Prussian centre at Conzeville in over-whelming force and succeeded in throwing the

whole army between two wings. The attack was followed up with vigor and the left wing forced back into Port-au-Mousson, hemmed in by the river by a largely superior force. The Germans fought stubbornly and the slaughter was immense. One division of landwehr attempted to cross the river, and was literally cut to pieces. The fight lasted far into the night and was resumed on the morning of the 18th, and at about 9 o'clock finding resistance useless, the Prussians laid down their arms. 9000 surrendered, all that was left of 32,000. On the morning before the French forces engaged was estimated at over 100,000. Their loss fully equals those of the Germans.

New York, Oct 20.—A dispatch from Berlin at 9 o'clock last evening says, the terms of capitulation of the garrison and fortress of Metz have been agreed on at the Prussian headquarters at Versailles between the French General Beyer and King William. Following are the conditions: Bazaine signs the treaty of peace between France and Prussia as plenipotentiary of the Emperor Napoleon. Bazaine's army is to be disbanded, but is to remain at Metz. Napoleon's son, the Prince Imperial, is to ascend the throne of France and Bazaine is to be nominated Regent on receipt of the terms of the surrender of Metz. The prospective return of peace has produced tremendous excitement in this city and an intensity of feeling is felt throughout all circles, particularly in the Stock Exchange, where an unusually large amount of business was transacted to-day.

LONDON, Oct 20.—Dispatches from Hamburg state that ten French ships of war are anchored outside Heligoland. None were in sight at the mouth of the river. Preparations to meet them have been made.

Berlin, Oct 20.—The Etoile Belge says it is believed that Trochu and other members of the provisional government are anxious for peace, while Gambetta is implacable.

Burnside has found it necessary to deny that he has been commissioned by the American Government to offer peace propositions of any kind.

Ten French frigates are anchored off Dunkirk, with fires banked.

It is rumored that the mission of Favre from the French Government to London is to negotiate a loan.

Official report says that after the battle before Paris on the 12th, the Prussians demanded a truce of five hours to bury their dead.

Paris letters dated 15th state that the citizens and troops are still in the best of spirits and hopeful. Sorties are made daily and much loss is inflicted upon the invaders, who have not been able to erect any batteries.

Eastern States.

Boston, October 19.—Gen Banks has been nominated for Congress. Gen Butler was re-nominated for Congress in the Fifth District, with only one opposing voice.

WASHINGTON, Oct 19.—There is little if any doubt that Columbus Delane will succeed Gen Cox as Secretary of the Interior.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 19.—Official returns from 77 counties show a Republican majority in the State of a little more than 17,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Oct 20.—This city was visited with a severe shock of an earthquake 11 o'clock this morning. The inhabitants rushed terror-stricken into the streets and the excitement was intense. Much confusion prevailed; it is impossible to ascertain as yet whether any serious damage has been done.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct 20.—A very sensible earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 11 o'clock which lasted 15 or 20 seconds. The National Bank building and other large edifices swayed to and fro causing persons occupying upper stories to flock into the streets. Great consternation prevailed. The shock was plainly felt at Meadville, Penn.

New York, Oct 20.—About 11 1/2 o'clock to-day an earthquake shock was felt in this city, lasting 7 seconds. An undulating motion was distinctly perceptible, accompanied (as some reports state) by a rumbling noise. The occurrence has caused great excitement and reports show it to have been general all through the New England States.

BANGOR, Maine, Oct 20, 2 p.m.—A severe shock of earthquake, has just passed throwing down a portion of one of the chimneys of Adams Hall. Its general direction was NE and SW. Duration from thirty to forty seconds.

New York, Oct 20, 3 p.m.—Dispatches regarding the earthquake are being received from all points in the Northwest, States and Canada. Although the shock created considerable consternation, the damage to property seems to have been light.

California.

SAN DIEGO, Oct 19.—Seven hundred and fifty troops left for Arizona to-day.

VINONIA, Oct 19.—One hundred and eighty-four foreigners were naturalized here yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct 18.—The famous Morgan Blackhawk horse fell in a corral at the Southern yard and was killed. He was 24 years old.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 19.—The weather is very warm this evening and the atmosphere is filled with smoke, which obscures the view on the streets like a fog. People are prophesying an earthquake.

The careful search instituted, has established the fact that the young lady seen in San Mateo is not the missing school teacher Miss Kichie.

The managers of the mercantile lottery lottery announce that they will not sell any more tickets until the 24th inst. Meanwhile brokers have put the price up to \$6, but it is known that these are large numbers in the hands of speculators which will be thrown on the market, and it is doubtful if the advance can be realized.

Senators Cole and Casserly were expected to accompany the anti-slavery through Chinatown to-night, but both senators declining on account of previous engagements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 20.—Flour—City brands super \$5@6 3/4; Extra \$6@6 25.

Wheat—\$1 75@1 95; Market for choice milling firm at \$1 95; good quality \$1 22 1/2.

Oats—Firm at \$1 25@1 50.

Hay—Firm at \$9@14.

Arrived—Shipper Gen Harney, Sika.

Sailed—Ship Martha Ricketts, Fort Blakeley.

Steamer California, Astoria.

Lochivar, Port Townsend.

Lochivar, Port Townsend.

Lochivar, Port Townsend.

Lochivar, Port Townsend.

of people, but the not disputed for a hat eventually it bit of the line will Victoria on the lake Superior, and through the whole her national work red that a Pacific requirements of the St Lawrence, to very long ago— capacity to accom— west, are new purpose, and the boring Union as to call loudly for

AT RACE

the match took sandwich to Hall— self confident that on a match for the race resulted there was but one announcement, and recontest Canada from the Tyne— the wind blows, to illustrate the onal existence.

G. C. H.

Wednesday, October 26 1870

What is it Practicable?

Mr. DeCosmos

the Canadian Pacific Railway

is an extremely impracticable

possible, scheme, one with which

would be unwise to lumber

Confederation, one by no means

practical, beneficial union with

Canada.

Very recently he ridiculed an

and impracticable, the bringing

of this railway to Victoria. Now

he wishes to make the whole scheme

of Confederation turn upon the

terminus of the railway being

fixed here. A few months ago

it was too much to ask the

Dominion Government to build the

railway at all, he would not import

Confederation with such an

unreasonable condition.

Now that the Dominion

Government, contrary to the

expectation of many, has agreed to

build the railway, he advocates

that the colonists should

reject Confederation and the

railway unless the Canadian

Government will first pledge

that the terminus shall be fixed

at Victoria and Esquimalt.

Leaving this wonderful

condition, this Indian politician

to thread the dizzy maze of his

own political convolutions, let us

glance at the real situation.

It has already been stated

that if after a proper survey it

shall be found practicable to

bring the Canadian Pacific

Railway to Esquimalt, to

Esquimalt it is certain to come.

Is it practicable? That, as has

already been stated, is a question

which can only be ingeniously

answered by competent

engineers; and yet there need

be no harm in glancing at the

nature of the route, which alone

can ever be hoped to bring the

railway over the waters which

divide Vancouver Island from

the Mainland, must be at

Johnston Strait. Following down

the margin of Butcher Island

east of Stuart Island, passing

down the coast and crossing

Stewart Narrows, immediately

above Memes Bay, the greatest

span being some 1,800 feet.

From that point it would

swing down Vancouver Island,

either seeking the valleys of the

centre, or what would be greatly

more desirable, keeping near

the East Coast and taking

Comox, Nanaimo and the

various settlements in its

course. Some might fear that

it might be tempted rather to

seek a shorter harbor on

Bacon Bay. We might well occupy

a whole article in expatiating

upon the advantages of tapping

Nanaimo and the whole range of

coast settlements. Not only

would this contribute towards

swelling the traffic of the

railway, but the connection

with the great coal-fields of

Nanaimo would be of the very

greatest importance to the

enterprise itself and to the

Colony. It is needless to say,

indeed, we would only be repeating

ourselves in saying that if it

should be found practicable to

bring the railway by the route

indicated it will be done. It

MELANCHOLY CASE OF LUNACY

Some months ago we recorded the

arrest of two young women, sisters,

of the name of Mills, and their

imprisonment at the Barracks

on a charge of lunacy. They were

tenderly nursed during their

detainment by an older sister, then

a servant in the family of a

prominent official, and after the

lapse of a few weeks partially

recovered, and went to live in a

small house across James Bay.

Here, their hallucinations have

returned. They are impressed

with the one ruling idea that

everybody with whom they came

in contact is trying to poison

them. Contributions of food and

wine from persons pitying their

misfortune are thrown over the

fence; medicines prescribed by

the doctors go the same way,

until one of the sisters from

want of nourishment took to her

bed and is now in a feeble state

of body as well as mind; and

the faithful nurse, who had

watched with a mother's care

over the other two, became

violently insane, and yesterday

Inspector Bowden, alarmed by

her threats, crossed the Bay and

took her into custody. At 11 o'clock

she was brought before Mr

Pemberton when the following

dialogue occurred:—

Magistrate—What is your name?

Prisoner—Catherine Mills.

Magistrate—You are charged

with being insane. How do you

answer?

Prisoner—I do not know.

Magistrate—You are charged

with poisoning your sister. How

do you answer?

Prisoner—You are not satisfied

with my answer, I think. I thought

you were not satisfied, and so

have brought me here. I have

not done anything. I have not

poisoned anybody. I have not

poisoned my sister. I have not

poisoned anybody. I have not

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The Fire Inquest.

The inquest was resumed yesterday

before the Specially Magistrate

John Vaughan, sworn—On the night

of the 9th inst. Mr. Walker's

shop was destroyed by a fire

which broke out at about 9

o'clock. Mr. Walker was sitting

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Where's the Farmer's Champion?

Editor British Colonist—In the

month of April last, when the

Terms were under consideration,

and upon the very day when

Mr. DeCosmos proposed to

make 'Yale the terminus of the

Canadian Pacific Railway, I

was present at the Council

Chamber and heard him say

that he should oppose any

scheme of Confederation that

did not contain a special

clause to protect the farmers

by a customs duty.

At the close of the sitting I

approached and congratulated

him upon his determination.

He repeated in stronger

terms his desire to liberate

retention and I went home

impressed with the belief that

the farmers had at last one

firm friend in the Council.

But, sir, what do I find him

doing now? Uttering not a

syllable in favor of protection;

but opposing Confederation

because a railway which he

has declared over and over

again would never be built,

cannot be brought to every

body's door? In my opinion,

The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday, October 26 1870

The City Representation.

Thus far only one candidate for the city has made his appearance and Mr Carey is the man. The election of Doctor Helmcken, it is everywhere conceded, will be accomplished with scarcely an effort; but the public are still in doubt as to whether the Doctor means to offer at all for the seat. Mr A. R. Robertson has been several times mentioned as a probable candidate for the city; but, somehow or another, no effort has been made to invite him to come forward; and we should not be at all surprised to find our worthy Mayor Trimble in the field before long. Mr DeCosmos is understood to have a "banker's art" a seat for the city; but his chances—which were slight enough before—have been "totally" smashed by his late silly declarations of No Terms, No Confederation. We are sorry to see so little interest manifested in a contest which in its results will really be the most important ever held in British Columbia. In times gone by, when there was nothing to be gained or hoped for, candidates for the empty honor of a seat in the Council were numerous enough; but now, when all ought to feel proud of an opportunity to assist in making a nation, everyone holds back. Either there must be a political awakening in this city very soon, or the enemies of self-government, who now say we are not fit for it, will be able to add that we don't want it.

The Land Ordinance, 1870.

The facility with which pre-emptions of Crown Lands may be made under the new Land Ordinance, will undoubtedly induce many to engage in agricultural pursuits; while the Free Grant clause will not fail to attract the attention of the Immigration Societies that are now striving to relieve Great Britain of her redundant population by shipping them to colonies where high wages are paid and great facilities are held out to immigrants. Under the new Ordinance every facility will be held out by the Land Office, and many of the preliminaries and formalities which prevailed under the old system, and hampered the Land Office as well as pre-emptors, are swept away. We look for very great benefit to result from the passage of the Ordinance, and, as we stated when the measure was before the Legislative Council, it is a step—a long stride, indeed—towards supplying our greatest want—population.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By semi-weekly mail we have ten days later news from Honolulu than that brought by the Robert Cowan. Her Majesty Queen Kalama, relic of his late Majesty Kamehameha III, died after a long and painful illness on the 20th September. She was aged 53 years. The Court has gone into mourning in consequence. The American schooner A. P. Jordan sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco on the 21st ult, with a full cargo of American produce.

CANNED SALMON.

A few days ago 500 cases of canned salmon were shipped from San Francisco in a vessel bound for England. Shippers have also been made to Australia, and met with ready sale at remunerative prices; and there is no doubt, but a profitable market can be had for the large quantities being put up on the coast this season, with the prospect of a larger trade in the future.

REPORTED OUTSIDE.

The barkentine O. L. Taylor, Capt. Lane, was reported in the outer harbor yesterday afternoon, but owing to the high wind she was unable to enter. She sailed from San Francisco on the 10th inst, is consigned to Millard & Beedy, and brings a cargo of assorted merchandise.

CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.

The following advertisement appears in a San Francisco paper:—Notice—Canadians to the Front. The undersigned is in receipt of a few Barrels of Old Rye Whisky, by overland from the celebrated Distillery of Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, Call and taste. —Chas't. Dixie, Ale Vanle, Sander st.

DOWN.

The telegraph wire was down on Lopes Island yesterday, and owing to the high wind the repairers were unable to cross from San Juan Island to put it in order. Mr Carmichael, of the Victoria office, proceeded to James Island on Thursday, and, owing to the gale, was prevented from overhauling the line.

COMPLETING THE CIRCUIT.

It is said the Western Union Telegraph Company have arranged to transmit all dispatches hereafter from San Francisco to Chicago direct, and without re-writing. This makes a working circuit of two thousand seven hundred miles, the longest in the world. The transmission of business will be greatly facilitated by this arrangement.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Henry S Mason, Esq. was yesterday admitted to practice in the Courts of this colony as an attorney and solicitor, the Attorney General having made application before the Chief Justice and the certificates of examination having been produced.

THE CROCKERY SALE, yesterday, by Mr Franklin, was very successful, and must have realized the owner a handsome profit. Mr Franklin's next sale will take place on Tuesday next, and will comprise furniture, sewing machines, safes, cigars, tobacco, etc.

IN TOWN.—Francis Turner, Esq., an English tourist, came over by the Isabel on Thursday evening and is staying at the Colonial Hotel. Mr Turner has traveled extensively upon this continent and Europe and intends going home by way of China and India.

THUR.—Sam, an Indian employed by Joe Spelde to dig a grave on Thursday, ran off with the grave-digger's tools, for which he was arrested and brought before the Police Court yesterday, and remanded one day. Spelde not being able to attend the Court, having to dig the grave which the Indian undertook to do the day before.

EQUIMALT SCHOOL.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Equimalt School District held on Friday, 21st inst, the following were chosen to act as a Local School Board for the ensuing year, viz: Rev F Gribbell, Charles E Pooley, Esq, and W P Wakeman, Esq.

THE MAINLAND TELEGRAPH LINE, on the 17th inst, had reached a point 176 miles above Yale. The line will be completed to Soda creek and, possibly, to Queenstown before the close of the working season.

The following vessels are on the way to this port: Ships Nancy and J. Christie for the Hastings Mills; ship Alaska and bark Dillier and Harrison for Moody's Mills; and schooner C. L. Taylor with merchandise for Millard & Co.

The pump and machinery of the Lane & Kurtz Mining Company, and destined for the Meadows, Cariboo, is on board the barkentine O. L. Taylor, which was reported outside yesterday.

THE GOLDSTREAM HOUSE is again open. Mady & Peterson are the proprietors. A special conveyance will leave Mady's tomorrow morning for Goldstream, carrying invited guests.

RETURNED.—Judson Young, Esq. of the Colonial Secretary's Office, returned on Thursday evening from England, having been absent six months on leave.

RE-OPENING.—Evans & Williams are about to reopen their Cariboo Pork Store, on Government street, and advertise for 500 hogs.

SCHOOL AND ROAD TAX.—Ten delinquents were summoned before Mr Pemberton yesterday, eight of whom were ordered to pay \$2. The other two cases were postponed.

REMANDED.—Moses Goussan, under arrest for stealing two silver bracelets from a kloochman, was again remanded yesterday for one day.

NEW SIDEWALKS.—Capt Doane has laid new sidewalks in front of his property on Broad, Johnson, Douglas and Yates streets.

THE ship Baymer, for Moody's Mills, took a pilot off the harbor yesterday morning and proceeded on to her destination.

THE Isabel, for Puget Sound, sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

EARL MAYO, Viscount of Mayo, is reported to have died about the 1st of October.

THE ENTERPRISE, for New Westminster, sailed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Terminus of the Railroad.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—It has been the misfortune of the Editor of the Standard to have precipitated upon this city in times past certain issues or measures of Government which, when carried out, have invariably resulted in the injury of the community. I need only mention the destruction of the free port, and the unconstitutional union of the two Colonies. In looking back at the effect of these measures, it is now evident to every thinking person that their operation has tended to the great injury of the city, and that although other cities may have aided, her decline commenced with the inauguration of the first of these measures. In keeping with his past course he now projects a measure, which, if carried and successful will result in the ruin of the city for all time to come. Let us suppose for the sake of argument, that notwithstanding the engineering difficulties in the way, the railroad is brought by Bute Inlet, across Dangerous Straits and Seymour Narrows to this Island, and that this city becomes the terminus of the road. How long would it be before the road would be tapped by a railroad from Barclay Sound. From the mouth of the Qualicum River where the road would have to pass to Alberni Inlet or Canal, is not even 25 miles, and across a country which presents few or no engineering difficulties. Now let us see, what the independence would be to tap the road with a line from Barclay Sound. Taking the mouth of the Qualicum River as the point of intersection for the roads, the route by Barclay Sound to Asia, Australia, or San Francisco would be 220 miles shorter than by this city. Examine a map of the Island and this will be apparent at a glance. From the Qualicum river to Nanaimo around the head of Nonosee Bay is at least 35 miles. From Nanaimo, rounding Cowichan Bay and Saanich Arm, is 90 miles, and from Victoria to Barclay Sound, the extreme South Western part of

the Island, is 120 miles, altogether 245 miles. Deduct the distance from the point of intersection of the two roads to Barclay Sound, 25 miles, and the difference in favour of that route is 220 miles.

Now Sir, add to this the frequent detention of sailing vessels in the straits, in consequence of no wind, or adverse winds and tides, and the expense of transport over 100 miles of extra railroad, and the advantage that Barclay Sound will have over Victoria and Esquimalt will make it practically the terminus of the road and this must be apparent even to the Editor of the Standard.

Then again, Sir, Barclay Sound would only be 40 miles from the centre of the Coeur coal field—the most extensive on the Island—and 60 miles from Nanaimo, and 200 miles nearer San Francisco than either point by way of Victoria. In the event then of the road being built to Victoria will not every ton of coal be shipped by way of Barclay Sound?

But suppose on the other hand that the road will terminate at Burrard Inlet, or some point on the Lower Fraser. Must not Victoria necessarily become the entrepot for all merchandise intended for the railroad? The difficulty of navigating sailing vessels through the narrow channels, among the Islands, and the cost of pilotage, or tonnage, and extra insurance—saying nothing of loss of time—would induce sea going vessels to discharge their cargoes at Victoria.

But Sir, it appears to me the height of absurdity to make this question an issue at this time. Suppose our Legislative Council can be induced to declare that Confederation will only be accepted upon condition that Victoria is made the terminus of the road, and the Dominion Government refuses to accede to the condition, what will be the result? Or suppose the Dominion Government can be induced to agree to the condition and that afterwards the survey for the road shall show the impossibility of bringing the road here, or if possible, that it can only be done at such an extra outlay as would make it far cheaper to purchase Victoria lock, stock and barrel than incur the extra cash, how ridiculous both Governments would appear.

Let proper surveys first determine the best place for the terminus or the relative advantages of several places, and then make the selection and not seek to embarrass the Government by the introduction of the question at this time when it may delay it not defeat the whole prospect of Confederation, railroad and all.

Charity induces the belief that the gentleman errs in forcing this question through obtuseness of intellect, but I am sure he would scorn that any should entertain such an opinion, and would suggest this question regardless of consequences as a means simply of securing his own election to the next Legislative Council.

AMOR DE PATRIA.

Dominion Mail Summary.

Papers are to the 5th October. Sir John A and Lady Macdonald have left Ottawa for Kingston. They were received by the people of the places through which they passed with manifestations of satisfaction. Mr Tilley has gone West on a tour of inspection. The Provincial Exhibition opens at Fredericton, N. B., on the 10th of October. Great exertions had been made to ensure success. The whole of the musical talent of the Province will be assembled under the leadership of Mr Evans, and a concert will be given in the exhibition building every day. A splendid harvest prevails throughout New Brunswick, and all the crops are being gathered in excellent condition. Poole's are entirely free from disease. Cols. Chamberlain, Osborne Smith, McEachern and Fletcher have been appointed Company and Staff of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the Dominion, with a view to forming a Dominion Board of Trade for the development of the country. It is numerously attended. A new impetus is given to the "Canadian" Emigration scheme. Liverpool authorities have encouraged Miss Fry with the prospect of a large expedition in a week or two. Many fatherless children will be sent to the New World. William Mercer, the lad who murdered Joel Dean, at Godrich, was tried at the Assizes there and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th December. The news from Manitoba from American sources is rather unsatisfactory. Dr Schultz is publishing a small paper at Port Garry, Isadore Goulet, a French half-breed, but claiming to be an American citizen, was recognized on the 20th September as the man who tied the handkerchief around "Seb's" eyes. He was insulted and struck and fled to escape by swimming the river, but was drowned. His body was recovered and borne to a Canadian vigilance committee has been formed by the Schultz party, whose object is to annoy the Americans living in the settlement; that Schultz and the Hudson Bay Company and it is thought that trouble may arise between them, as political complication is deepening every day. It is reported that a prominent Hudson Bay officer at Port Garry has caused a considerable portion of his correspondence to be burned. Schultz has taken possession of his old premises, which he found, totally damaged. His stock of goods was nearly gone, and he will sell out what remains by auction. A letter to the Pioneer dated Red River 12th says Gov Archibald has appointed T. Boyd Secretary of State. Numerous deputations of half-breeds have called on the Governor to assure him of their support. Complaints are frequently made by the Government against the parties who committed the outrageous last winter, but no action is yet taken to punish them. Another quiet resignation at Manitoba. It is generally believed that the election for the Local Legislature will take place in a fortnight. The Sheriff, Coloner and Postmaster appointed by Riel have vacated their offices.

Favre's Interviews with Bismarck—Official Report.

Tours, September 27.—Jules Favre to day made an official report to the Government here of his mission to the Prussian headquarters in behalf of peace. He said a great many different solutions of the difficulties had been proposed and rejected, and he determined at last to make a direct move; therefore on the tenth of September he demanded of Count Bismarck a categorical reply as to whether he would enter upon negotiations for peace Bismarck's first answer was unfavorable, though he subsequently asked what guarantee France would offer.

The Foreign Minister, who was acting as intermediary, advised Favre to see Bismarck and make his demands in person.

Accordingly, Favre saw Bismarck, expressed to him his love of France and liberty, and his determination to accept no conditions which would render peace only a truce.

Bismarck replied, that if he thought peace were possible he would sign it, but the actual Government was too precarious, and too likely to be overthrown. France would not be any more apt to forget Sedan than she was to forget Waterloo and Sadova, and she would attack Germany.

Being pressed for conditions, Favre was explicit; but Bismarck asserted that the security of his country, and the retention of part of the country the Germans then occupied, and mentioned in that connection, Departments of the Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine and the Moselle with Metz, Chateau, Salines, and Soissons. To Favre's objection that France would not agree to that, and that he would not act without their sanction, Bismarck replied that he felt confident of that before, but as another war was certain he wished to make it with all the advantages possible.

Favre then intimated that Europe might find the pretensions of Prussia exorbitant. He was certain that France would never accept them; she might as a nation, but she would be dishonoured. The country alone could decide upon the question of territorial cession, and Favre could not doubt what that decision would be.

Bismarck would not listen to any proposition for an armistice.

THE INTERVIEW AT FERRIERES.—The second interview occurred at Ferrieres on the 13th.

On this occasion Bismarck seemed to accept the idea of an armistice.

Favre asked for fifteen days.

Next day Bismarck handed Favre his conditions, adding that the Germans must have the forts commanding Paris, more specially Fort Mont Valerien, on the West bank.

Favre replied it would be more simple to demand Paris at once.

Bismarck said that if these terms were not satisfactory, the French must seek other arrangements.

Favre proposed a meeting of the Constituent Assembly at Tours.

Bismarck would make the condition that the garrison of Strasbourg should surrender as prisoners of war.

Upon Favre refusing, Bismarck assaulted the King who insisted on the surrender of Strasbourg.

Wearied by the useless scene, Favre retired, expressing his conviction that France would fight to the last.

Favre concluded from the manner in which all efforts for peace have been met, that the Prussians are determined upon conquest. He says the interviews were not altogether useless, as they have shown notwithstanding that Prussia declares she warred only against Napoleon and his army, she is really fighting the nation, and which must rise en masse, either to disavow the Provisional Government or to resist the enemy to the last.

Women's Rights.

The women in the Western States are said to be growing insufferable. In Wyoming Territory they go to the polls. Twelve muscular-minded viragos sat on a jury the other day in Indiana; a brazen-throated female runs the town clock and acts as town crier of Jefferson City, Miss, and a strapping Amazon has just been executed for horse-stealing in Arizona. As they stray further and further and further from the position for which they were intended by nature, their conduct, to their husbands grows more and more disgusting. For example—An Ohio lady sought a divorce recently at the Cleveland court on the ground of a want of tenderness on the husband's part. He hammered her with an axe-helve for over three-quarters of an hour, and then triumphantly inquired of her—'How is that for high?' The court granted her request, but expressed a wish that women who insisted so particularly on their rights would remove further south, and the woman removed as wished. She died the same night by her own hand, after branding her husband with the identical axe-helve that first caused the unpleasantness.

FISHING WITH GIANT POWDER.—Some time since the An Okoa published a short article in regard to fishing with giant powder, and the success it had met with in other parts of the world. Some of our Hawaiian fishermen (who are among our most enterprising people) instantly took the hint, prepared the powder, and quietly learned how to use it. The success of the new mode of fishing realized their most sanguine expectations, every explosion bringing to the surface large numbers of such fish as will float when killed while a dive to the bottom reveals numbers of those which are too heavy to float. This mode of fishing has been adopted by a company of fishermen between town and Waikiki, and we have seen fish in the market to-day which had been taken in this way.

There is a shark story, wherein the shark came in grief, occasioned with this subject of fishing with giant powder which will amuse our readers, and we presume the public verdict will be that it served him right. It seems that the fisherman had expelled a charge of powder in a fish hole about eight or ten fathoms deep, and after picking up the dead fish from the surface, one of the men dove down into the hole to pick up those on the bottom. As he approached the bottom he discovered an enormous shark going into the place which made him feel that he wanted to see his companions in the canoe, and he proceeded immediately to the surface. After getting into the canoe and narrating the experience to his companions, a consultation was held and it was decided to blow up Mr. Shark. Accordingly a good sized fish was attached to a can of powder, and the line is lighted. The bait was carefully lowered to the proper place and as fortune would have it, the hungry shark immediately took it, the treacherous bait. That was his last swallow—the explosion literally tore him to shreds, his head going one way and his body and tail another, leaving the way clear for the lucky fishermen to secure their dead game at the bottom.—Honolulu Gazette.

A fashionable young lady of rather attenuated figure while in the hands of a haberdashery, became alarmed at the spaciousness of her bodice, and declared that she would never wear it, and as the silk had been wrongly cut, the madame Mademoiselle, replied the madame diste, 'the design is quite correct, but the fitting is exactly as it should be. I do not have made your dress; now I must bring you up to it.'—FARMER'S DIAL.

DEATH OF A FAN OF FAMES.—AT recent dispatch from Brussels gives particulars of the death of Paul de Cassagnac, a noted French debater. His death resulted from a wound received at Sedan, where he refused to surrender to a dozen Prussian soldiers. He bore the reputation of a man of the most desperate courage, and had fought more than twenty duels.

IT'S NOT YOUR MISTAKE.—A good story is told of an English judge visiting a penal institution, and being practically disposed of the learned judge philanthropically trusted himself to the treadmill, desiring the warden to set it in motion. The machine was accordingly adjusted, and his torpid body began to revolve. In a few minutes, however, the warden had quite enough of it, and called to the released, but this was not so easy. 'Please my lord,' said the man, 'you can't get off. I must be twenty minutes, that's the shortest time we can make it go.' So the judge was in disgrace until his term expired.

MR MASTER IN A HURRY.—The late Chinaman may want wives, the Massachusetts spinners may want husbands, but not every woman that would have John for a husband, and it isn't every woman John would have for a wife—but human nature is human nature, even in spite of antipodal diversities. John is clay, and yellow clay at that. He will yield, he will forget the Central Flower Kingdom, he will forget Confucius, he will cut off his pigtail, he will drop his slippers and put on North Adams boots, he will lay aside his blue cotton shoes and put on a bottled oak, he will wear eyeglasses, and he will get married to a kindhearted Sunday school teacher and he will bring over 45,000 other Johns like himself to restore the social equilibrium in Massachusetts. Boston may become a city of pagodas and joss-houses and Plymouth Rock the site of a porcelain tower. Massachusetts may escape being Hibernian only by becoming Chinese.—St Louis Republican.

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

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Tours, Oct 20—Advices from Paris state that a number of Americans who had obtained passes from the Prussian authorities to go outside the city, found it impossible to leave. The Prussians explained that owing to certain strategic reasons the Americans could not be permitted to leave by any of the usual routes, and they advised them to leave by boats going down the Seine, promising their protection.

Minister Washburn has informed Jules Favre that he will remain in Paris as long as the government authorities remain. It is announced that the supply of flour in Paris is sufficient for five months.

A large French force has assembled at Besancon. The movements of the enemy south of the Loire are much commented on in the journals and some fear that a rapid movement is in progress to surprise Tours.

Some Americans have offered 50,000 francs to leave Paris.

New York, Oct 21—The Herald's cable special says the treaty negotiators are making progress with Basine for peace. A report says that after peace is concluded, Bazaine's army and the prisoners made at Sedan, who will be released, will march on Paris to enforce the terms of the treaty.

London, Oct 21—A crowd of 20,000 persons marched to Palace Yard this evening and organized an immense meeting to express sympathy with the Republic of France. Gladstone was reproached for his policy of obstruction.

London, Oct 21—Bismarck has requested the foreign Ministers at Paris to communicate with their Governments only by open dispatches.

Later dates from Paris say breech-loaders are being made in the city.

The Prussians have evacuated Sedan and Beaumont.

The people were subscribing freely for the defence of the capital. The enthusiasm had not abated.

Bairnsdale, Sheridan and Forsyth have received orders from the Washington Government to repair to London at once.

The Papal Nuncio and Colombian Minister are unable to leave owing to the refusal of the Prussians to permit any passengers to pass through their lines.

No war news whatever has been received to-day.

Brussels, Oct 22—The Belgian Minister officially denies that the Government has received any note from Prussia complaining of the tone of the Belgian press; that there is any lack of cordiality between the two Governments.

The people of Chateaufort had refused to answer the repeated requisitions of the Prussian detachments. It is understood that the Prussian commander sustains the action of the people.

The Arc de Triomphe at Paris is now to all intents and purposes an engaging work on the structure having been completed a day or two ago.

London, Oct 22—A dispatch from Amiens to-day says the Prussians are only three kilometers distant. Every preparation has been made to defend the town. A special train laden with munitions of war was sent from Amiens to-day on the way to Reims.

Bombardier is expected to leave Lille to-day for Bouen. He has 40,000 men under his command.

A correspondent of the Standard says the American ambulance corps has been given to understand by the Prussians that its aid is not wanted.

A dispatch from Tours on the 20th says the Papal Nuncio has arrived in that city. Ketrzy has also arrived from Madrid. His mission there was to ask material aid, but on the advice of friends he retained and only asked leave to import arms from Spain and her colonies. This however was refused.

The troops in camp at Tours are to be relieved once a week. Reinforcements are consequently arriving.

The Prussians now occupy Gisors, near Orleans.

Altho the whole Department of Haute Saone is under the control of the Prussians.

Brexit, Oct 21—The States-Annergen, advertises an issue of 5,000,000 thalers at 3 per cent, payable in six months.

Only 250 citizens were killed in the bombardment of Strasburg.

At Verdun and Paris the besieged are expediting their ammunition in random firing. Strasburg has again been opened to railway traffic. Trains now arrive and depart regularly.

Florence, Oct 21—Maxini has been ordered to remain at Leghorn.

Signor Lansea has gone to visit Victor Emmanuel.

Chartres has been surrounded by 20,000 Prussians with 400 cannon. The Prefect and Mayor have arranged with the Prussian commander that the rights of citizens should be respected.

The Germans have blown up the bridge at Orlery and returned to their camp at Beaumont.

The Constitutional to-day announces that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has made an important communication to the Government here. He wishes to be aided by Austria, and Italy to effect an armistice in order that the election for members of the Constituent Assembly may proceed. He states that Russia would act in the right direction, but had not yet returned a formal reply.

Tours, Oct 22—The Prussians are marching on Amiens in two columns. They have attacked the town of Vernon by an artillery fire from the opposite bank of the river.

Correspondence from Paris announces the French have strongly fortified the gap between Mont Valerin and St Denis by earthworks and expect to make a strong offensive movement soon.

A Nantes paper publishes a letter from Brest stating that the American volunteers were treated negligently by the authorities upon their arrival. It is understood to be the strict order of the Government that all volunteers upon arrival are to be treated with the utmost care.

It is rumored that Tilius has gone to Paris to consult with G. vermont relative to an armistice and the question of peace.

A meeting of the Council to-day it is reported that the subject of the election of members to the Constituent Assembly was discussed. It is said the Council was informed by Lord Lyons that he had received orders from his Government to announce its desire to mediate in conjunction with Austria and Italy.

London, Oct 22—London papers publish reports made by deserters from Metz that Bazaine was dead and that Canrobert was in command, and also that Ougro and pestilence prevailed in the city. These stories are not believed in Berlin, and the capitulation of Bazaine is hourly expected.

It appears too that the overtures he made looking to a surrender referred to by the troops who had taken refuge at Metz, not to the German or city.

It is reported that the North German soldiers have been evoked at Versailles to declare King William Emperor of Germany.

A telegram from the Manchester Guardian dated Tours, 22d, says an armistice for one month has been agreed upon in order that the election may proceed.

London, Oct 22—Dispatches from Lille to-day confirm the occupation of St Quentin by the Prussians after a short cannonade.

Versailles, Oct 21—At noon to-day the French made a sortie from Fort Valerien, supported by 40 field pieces, but were vigorously repulsed by the Prussians, who took 20 prisoners and 20 guns. The German loss was small.

The official report of the captives made at Soissons just made public says that 99 officers, 4938 men, 12 guns, 70,000 bombs, 100 tons powder and 92,000 francs fall into the hands of the Germans.

London, Oct 22—A Berlin telegram to the Times says Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice on the principle that a cessation of territory will be conceded. The mere dismantling of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine being made a European guarantee, is insufficient.

Lille, Oct 22—The Germans entered St Quentin yesterday morning and made a requisition for 2,000,000 francs.

Communication with Amiens by railway is interrupted, as a force of 10,000 Germans is at Beaumont.

Nantes is threatened by the Prussians.

Madrid, Oct 22—The vomito is disappearing from Asiante.

Eastern States.

Washington, Oct 20—The following dispatch was received last night by Secretary Fish dated London, yesterday: A report that peace is arranged is much believed, but not yet officially stated here.

Portland, Me., Oct 20—Three hundred feet of the bed of the Ogden River across Otter Creek on Standish, sixteen miles from here, settled ten feet to-day at the time of the earthquake.

New York, Oct 20—The earthquake this morning passed harmlessly through here. Several school buildings and tenement houses were suddenly vacated and high towers and spires in the lower part of the city made to vibrate perceptibly.

Cincinnati, Oct 20—Information indicates the shock of earthquake was greater in some parts of the city than at first reports.

Detroit, Oct 20—The earthquake was very forcibly felt in this city at about 11 o'clock this morning. Reports from various parts of the State indicate that shocks were very generally felt.

Washington, Oct 22—It is stated that assistant secretary Richardson will go to Europe to negotiate funding bonds soon to be issued. His resignation as assistant secretary has not yet been accepted.

The total loss of the steamship Cambria is fully confirmed by later dispatches. There is little to give hope that the passengers who had taken to the boats have escaped. The coast is very dangerous and it is evident from the upsetting of the boat from which a single survivor of the wreck was picked up, that the sea was very rough at the time of the disaster. Nevertheless those who have friends on board need not be in haste to imagine the worst. The coast is admirably guarded by expert and adventurous men and it is not impossible that if the boats were driven ashore some passengers were saved.

Other less fatal but still serious losses are reported this morning, some of them on our own coast. The late gales were everywhere dangerous and we may expect to hear of several serious wrecks along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The President had an interview this morning with Boutwell and commissioner Delano, the result of which is that Delano will be appointed Secretary of the Interior. With regard to Delano's successor it is stated on good authority that the President has not yet decided.

Washington, Oct 21—A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, says the Repub-

licans have carried that State by 80,000 majority.

Senator Cameron was stricken with paralysis this morning in Baltimore. It is said that his right arm and side are affected.

Washington, Oct 22—Balance in the U S Treasury to-day is coin, \$195,070,000, including \$125,859,84 gold-bearing certificates and \$21,688,984 currency.

California.

San Francisco, Oct 20—It is currently reported that Stanford & Co have purchased all the property of the California Steam Navigation Company, acting in behalf of the Central Pacific Railway Co, which would give the control of all inland water routes to the latter company.

By a special arrangement holders of Mercantile Lottery tickets residing outside of San Francisco can be notified by forwarding immediately to the Treasurer of the California State Lottery Co, at San Francisco, their names and number of their tickets and \$1 in currency for the first four tickets enumerated, and 20 cents currency for each additional ticket enumerated. Prepared telegrams announcing the winning numbers and the amount drawn will be sent to holders of winning tickets at the moment of drawing.

San Diego, Oct 20—The Lower California Colonization Company have issued circulars offering to settlers a hundred and sixty acres of government farming land each, said land to be selected from a portion of the company's territories extending from the 24th to the 31st parallel of latitude. Settlers are to be under the protection of the company and exempt from the military service of the country; to enjoy immunity from taxation and have the right to import goods free of duty.

San Francisco, Oct 22—Flour—Unchanged.

Wheat—\$1 85@2

Barley—Oats \$1 07@1 10. Choice Bay \$1 15. Old brewing \$1 15@1 20.

Oats—Firm. Very few lots are selling over \$1 45 though some are held at \$1 60.

Potatoes, hay and feed unchanged.

Arrived—Bark Gem of the Ocean, Port Madison.

Sailed—Bark Mary Glover, Port Discovery.

The Italian Republicans are out in strong force with flags, &c, and are having a grand banquet in honor of the occupation of Rome.

Marshal Morris reports the population of the State to be in round numbers 550,000; that of San Francisco 150,000.

The north-west gale continues with signs of rain.

Arrived—Schooner Wild Gazelle from Ochocks Sea with 85,000 oddish. This is the last of the fleet. Schooner A P Jordan, Honolulu.

The ship Ericson from New York with a general cargo is outside.

San Francisco, Oct 23—The jury in the Lloyd murder case came in last night after being out 28 hours with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The Golden State Hotel at San Francisco was burned on Friday night. The fire started in a mysterious manner. It was insured for \$5,000, and the policies would have expired on the 28th inst.

The programme of the second Mercantile Library Lottery is announced. It will come off at the California Theatre Nov 8th. The only prize will be a grand piano.

The North wind abated entirely last night and to-day has been one of the pleasantest of the season, though a little chilly.

The Italian Republicans having celebrated the occupation of Rome very spiritedly last night, the Garibaldi Guard, who represent the monarchial sentiment, also celebrated. The procession of the latter was not large but was quite brilliant. The Italian Consul rode in an open barouche, following a car surmounted by the Temple of Liberty, and another bearing the Ship of State in the shape of a full rigged galley. Following was a very fine car with a large Temple of Liberty in which rode three young ladies; this temple was surmounted by a finely carved group, life-size and gilded, representing the traditional wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. Many Italian flags were displayed in various parts of the city during the day.

The U S steamer Ossipee, from the West of the Continent, arrived this morning. She brings no later news than was received by the Colorado.

Arrived—Ship Comet, Yokohama.

Oregon.

Salem, Oct 22—In the Senate to-day a bill was passed to encourage immigration and to appropriate \$50,000 for that purpose. Also a bill authorizing the city of Portland to grant a subsidy to Holladay's West Side R R of \$300,000. A heavy fight will be made against it in the House.

British Columbia.

New Westminster, Oct 24—Shooting for the Governor's Cup and Mr Birch's Cup came off on Saturday. Ten men fired for the Seymour-Cup, averaging 40 points; the highest score, 47, being made by Geo Odin. For Mr Birch's Cup ten men also fired, averaging 20 points; the highest score, 29, being also by Geo Odin.

Many Voices from California.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Oct 15—Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend

Oct 18—Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend

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Lillooet District.

To the Electors of Clinton and Lillooet District.

GEORGE A. KELLY

THE VALLEY, Clinton, Aug 18, 1870.

CLINTON-LILLOOET DISTRICT.

REQUESTION.

To EDWIN TYNAN, Esq., Merchant, Lillooet.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in requesting that you will allow yourself to be nominated at the ensuing election as a candidate for the People's Representative in the Legislative Council, and do please give our votes and interest.

Yours, dear Sir,

F W Foster, E Bell, A Ferguson, A W M Sutherland, McLean, H Major, J A Newland, G W Graves, Thos Poole, F P Reed, Jas Hamilton, Jas Reed, J M Smith, J Davidson, J McNeil, James Martin, A Arnold, H Hain, W Reynolds, P Peterson, S Tingley, W S Stoddard, J Jones, P Gilder, R Dougherty, G Wilson, John Smith, Alex Stewart, Henry Howard, Jas M Rogers, A Frayer, Alexander Andrew Gordon, W H Gordon, J J Gordon, R Curlew, W H Kay, J N Squires, R Hamilton, M O'Connell, J M Ritchie, Allan Graham, Isaac Saul, L Lyndell, W H Morrison, J C Thomson, W H Thomson, J Thomson, M T. M. G. Hammond, J R Williams, Thos Hughes, C W Hammond, Geo Hyde, J O Smith, J G Halliday, P Pratt, S J McAllister, F Gannon, F McAllister, Timothy O'Leary, C O'Hemphill, S McArthur, M H Ains, Samuel Adams, Augustus Schubert, Robert Madson, Henry Horsford, John Anderson.

REPLY.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition, so numerously signed during the short time it was being circulated.

This flattering testimonial of your esteem should not be overlooked; therefore I gratefully accept the honor of being your candidate for the Representation of the Lillooet-Clinton District in the Legislative Council.

Having engaged to attend the District, if I advance your terms I must my own. This fact, I regret to inform you, I cannot give up. I shall, however, do my utmost to do so, and will do so to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of our own District.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

EDWIN TYNAN.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, ACQUICHOLES, COLIC, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORO-DYNE.

CAUTION—This Chlorodyne is the only one that has been analyzed and found to be pure.

Dr J Collis Brown's Chlorodyne.

The INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions, and restores healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of the morbid results attending the use of opium, &c.

It is the only one that has been analyzed and found to be pure.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of eminent medical practitioners.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr J Collis Brown" on the Government Stamp.

BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS.

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, &c.

CAUTION.

Betts's Capsule Patents.

Are being introduced by Importation of Capsules made in conformity of their rights, which necessarily are numerous, &c.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: 6s 6d per Annum in Advance

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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AGENTS.

The Railway Terminus Embroglio.

The repeated disclaimers of some of its adherents and the emphatic expression of popular sentiment to the contrary notwithstanding, it would still appear to be the covert determination of a certain party in this community to open up the terms of Confederation and insist upon inserting a fresh condition which the Canadian Government will not and cannot agree to.

It will be admitted on all hands that the resolutions adopted by the meeting on Saturday night can be of no more value or effect than the paper on which they were written, unless they take the form of an absolute condition. Can they be made such with any reasonable hope of obtaining the sanction of the Dominion Government? That a negative reply to this very important and eminently practical question must be given has, we trust, been made sufficiently clear in former articles. In the first place we have the question of time to look at. To open up the terms already negotiated and insert any new conditions whatever would be to render fresh negotiations necessary. The next Council would be called upon to make provision for another set of Delegates to go to Ottawa, and the minimum of delay would be one year. And for what? Is it quite certain that the new Council would vote for Esquimaux being the terminus? Even now we hear the cry from the Mainland that every member must go pledged to making Burrard-Inlet the terminus. How would the six appointed members vote? But assuming, for the sake of argument, that the terminus condition would be the only new one, and that the Delegates should go to Ottawa next summer for the purpose of negotiating new terms, the whole question must be gone into de novo. Suppose the committee of the Dominion Cabinet should meet our Delegates in this way: "We last year agreed to terms the most favorable to your colony we could hope to carry through Parliament—terms with which the Delegates, one of them an anti-Confederationist, expressed themselves well satisfied. When these terms were made public the press of the colony pronounced them to be highly favorable, even more so than the most sanguine hoped for; and yet you come asking for what you conceive to be better terms. We are not in a just case and with the hope of success, give better terms; but least of all can we grant what you ask. The railway can only be regarded as a great national undertaking, one which must find the best route across the continent and the most advantageous terminus on the other side of it. You now ask us to decide a question which must be submitted to the best engineering skill the Dominion can command, and for which your Legislature did not consider three years an unreasonable time. We agreed to have the survey completed and the route and terminus defined in two years. You now ask us to decide both route and terminus before a survey has been made. The demand is an unreasonable one, and we cannot agree to it." Such may be presumed to be, in substance, what our delegates would have to listen to. And then? Some people will say, "Oh, but Canada can't do without British Columbia, and would come to our terms." It has been shown in a previous article that it might suit Canada very well to concentrate her energies upon opening up the Northwest, leaving this last link to be added in due time. It must be tolerably clear that the Canadian Government can afford to