



The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, September 7, 1870.

The Great Commanders.

Turning from the great Prussian Generals, briefly sketched yesterday, to those now in command of the armies of France, we must begin with Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, as he is unquestionably the most conspicuous for military ability. This eminent soldier, whose name proclaims his descent from a warlike race, is in the 63rd year of his age. He received his military education at Saint Cyr, from which he passed to the Staff Corps. Taking part in the expedition to Algeria, he was subsequently aide-de-camp of General Achard at the siege of Antwerp. In Africa he rose rapidly in his profession, attaining in 1852, the rank of General of Division. In 1855 he commanded an infantry division in Marshal Bugeat's corps in the Crimea, in which capacity he took a personal part in the famous and successful assault on the Malakof, establishing himself in that work, and holding it notwithstanding the repeated and prolonged efforts of the Russians to dislodge him. For this service he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and on the return of peace he was made a senator. In 1857 he returned to Africa, where he was soon raised to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the sea and land forces in Algeria. To the Italian war, however, he owes his chief prominence before the European public. Holding the position of Commander of the Second Army Corps, but really by the side of the Emperor, he rendered at the great, and for some time very dubious, battle of Magenta, services so important that he was named by his Sovereign on the field of battle, Duke of Magenta, and Marshal of France. In 1864 he received the appointment of Governor-General of Algeria, and from which he has recently been called to take an important command in the present war. The Duke of Magenta is represented as combining rapidly of judgment with calmness of temper and firmness of purpose in a remarkable degree. Although never a favorite with the Emperor, his abilities, character, and services have neither been unappreciated nor unrewarded. It may be interesting to recall the fact that he was the officer chosen to represent France at the Coronation of the present King of Prussia, in 1861, a position which he sustained with great pomp and dignity. Marshal Bazaine's military fame is of more recent origin and of a more equivocal character, dating from the Mexican war, of which he has himself written a history. Descended from an old military family, he was born in 1811, and served in Africa and Spain. Returning to Africa, he, in 1850 obtained the command of a regiment of the Foreign Legion, and at the outbreak of the Crimean war was appointed to command a brigade. His name is mentioned several times in the dispatches as that of a skilful and brave officer, and in 1855 he was made General of Division. He subsequently commanded the French expedition against Kiburn. When in 1862, while the civil war in America was at its height, the Emperor of the French, unable to induce Great Britain to join him in recognition of the Southern Confederacy, conceived the idea of placing Maximilian on the throne of Mexico; it was this same General Bazaine who received the command of the first division of infantry in General Forey's expedition. In October of the following year, Forey was recalled, and Bazaine was advanced to the chief command. In July 1863 he led his army into the city of Mexico, and commenced a series of vigorous operations in order to expel President Juarez, whom he drove to the frontier of the Republic, and whom he apparently believed he effectively expelled. This, at least, is the only assumption on which a number of executions of duly commissioned officers of the Republic, who had been taken prisoners in the regular war, can be explained. This return to practices worthy of a semi-savage Hispano-American settlement than of the magnanimous French people, was the more regrettable, inasmuch as it was afterwards made the excuse for the execution of the unhappy Maximilian, whose death was said to be a just reprisal for similar murders committed under the French occupation in his name. Gen. Bazaine did not keep up a good understanding with Maximilian, who at length avoided him, to follow finally a course dictated by a sense of personal honour. The tragical end of the enterprise is known. Bazaine's conduct was severely criticised on his return to France, but the Emperor protected him against public sentiment, rewarding him more than questionable services in Mexico with the rank and emoluments of a Senator and the permanent command of the Third Army Corps, and honorary Command-

er-in-chief of the Imperial Guard. Thus was demerit rewarded. Marshal Canrobert, whose name became familiar to the world in connection with the Crimean war, was born in 1809 of a good Breton family, and, like McMahon, was educated at St. Cyr. He won his successive steps of promotion by hard fighting in Algeria, was wounded in the assault of Constantine, fulfilling the prediction of Colonel Combes, who fell at his side, that there was a future for that young man. In 1853 he had reached the rank of General of Division, and when the Crimean war broke out he was appointed to command the first division of the Army of the East, which, it will be remembered, suffered very severely from cholera. At the famous battle of the Alma he was wounded, but not severely, in the arm. Two days later the chief command was transferred to him, and Canrobert faced the difficulties of his new position with remarkable firmness and patience. A disagreement with Lord Raglan led to Canrobert's resignation of the chief command and a return to his corps. Two months afterwards he left the Crimea and was made a Marshal of France. In the Italian war he commanded the third corps of the Army of the Alps, and distinguished himself at Magenta by his personal valor, and at Solferino by the timeliness with which he counteracted an Austrian movement which threatened to place the army in peril. Until recently he held the important and distinguished position of Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris. Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of the great Generals of France in the present war.

Customs Tariffs.

Our local contemporary appears to have returned like a dog to his well, the quotation is somewhat hackneyed on the tariff question. He invites the public to believe that our Delegates did not do their duty in placing before the electors of British Columbia two choices, and two only, with reference to the tariff and excise. Now the simplest, would-be statesman who contemplates the editorial columns of the Standard is told plainly before ever our Delegates left for Ottawa that there could only be the two choices, as he terms it, and the Ottawa Cabinet quite confirmed that opinion. There could be no intermediate choice, no power to have a special tariff, or to deal with our own tariff, and for sufficiently obvious reasons. There is, however, says our contemporary, one opportunity, and one alone, to modify the provision in the terms of Confederation respecting the tariff, and that is for the electors to return only such men as will insist on the Canadian Government granting to the local Government power to impose a license or harbor dues on foreign produce entering for home consumption. Now if the electors should adopt any such silly suggestion they would merely postpone Confederation and put further away the great and palpable benefits which it offers; for there need be no hesitation in affirming that the Canadian Government will never consent to anything of the kind. And we venture to think that he who would postpone the consummation of union for a single year for the sake of 'protesting' 'gravid and better' would not be a true friend to the colony. The people of British Columbia may rest well assured of this—that the Delegates did not leave a single stone unturned in seeking the greatest possible benefits for their country, and that the result of the negotiations could scarcely have been more satisfactory had the matter been entrusted to the capable counsel of the Standard, who, it must now be evident, would be satisfied with no terms that were not of his own making.

Is it All Over?

The grand army of France has capitulated, and the Emperor Napoleon has personally surrendered to King William of Prussia. At least so says the telegraph; and, with all its recent eccentricities, there would not appear to be much room for doubting the statement. And, after all, it is only the astounding nature of the announcement that staggers one's faith; for have not events pointed towards the possibility of such a contingency almost from the first? Four years ago Prussia humiliated Austria in seven weeks. Seven weeks ago yesterday France, full of confidence and pride, defied the armies of King William on the banks of the Rhine, animating her soldiers with the cry, 'O's to Berlin!' Yesterday she was a prisoner of Prussia on the banks of the Meuse! Is the War over? What will they do with Napoleon and his son? What terms will Prussia exact? Surely France can make peace without further humiliation—that is to say, if Prussia's demands are not unreasonable. If the news can be relied on Napoleon's case may be regarded as irrevocably lost, and the Great Powers will, in all probability, stow away the last representatives of a fallen dynasty in some out-of-the-way nook where they may least endanger the peace of Europe. What may be the nature and extent of Prussia's demands we have not yet the means of knowing. That she will exact full indemnification for the expenses of the war may be taken as undoubted; but what her expectations in regard to territory may be has not yet transpired.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The brig Byzantium, Capt Calhoun, consigned to Mr. J. Robertson Stewart, with a cargo of sugar, molasses, salt, palm and beef, arrived yesterday morning, having sailed from Honolulu on the 6th of August. Capt C. S. Wyde, of the Customs Department, and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and six children came as passengers. We are indebted to Capt Calhoun and Wyde for files of late papers. The steamship City of Melbourne arrived from Auckland on the 26th July with passengers destined for England via San Francisco and on the Overland Railway. Mr. Robert Boyd, an old resident, died on the 16th July and on the 1st of August Hon. A. A. Hopa, a member of the Hawaiian Bar, died of paralysis. The commercial news is unimportant.

The Snow.—Government has consented to carry to and from Victoria actual exhibitors and their articles on the Sir James Douglas free of charge for passage and freight. The concession ought to go a step further by having the steamer arrive here on the Tuesday evening preceding the Show and return on the Friday following. Otherwise the boon extended the East Coast settlers will hardly be felt.

Convicted.—Gabriel Barback, for selling intoxicating liquor to Indians, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, or in default, to suffer imprisonment for six months with hard labor.

Gold Mountain.—A number of persons visited the quartz range yesterday, and returned with specimens containing both gold and silver. It is the opinion of some that the lead contains more silver than gold. An assay to test its value will be made to-morrow at the Bank of British North America.

Tea Douglas arrived from Sooke last evening at 6 o'clock, having on board Mr and Mrs Ker, Mr and Mrs Holmes, Mrs Captain Clarke, Miss Fry and Mrs Miles, who went down on a pleasure excursion. The Douglas towed a boom of logs into Sooke harbor for Muir's mill.

The Lecture promised by Mr Murphy did not come off last evening in consequence of the light attendance. We are sorry to have it to say that in Victoria a lecture of real ability has failed to secure an audience sufficiently large to compensate the lecturer for his trouble.

Flourish Dan W. Barker.—Officer McMillan has, with indefatigable perseverance, succeeded at last in obtaining important evidence which is likely to lead to the conviction of the real murderer.

From Japan.—The North German bark Edouard, 35 days from Yokohama, arrived yesterday morning. She is consigned to Mr J. R. Stewart and will probably load with one of the colonial mills.

Royal Annex.—Has been given to the Ordinance passed last session imposing an additional duty of 50 cents per gallon on spirits, for the maintenance of the telegraph system of the Mainland.

The California.—In consequence of the receipt of a telegram from Portland the California sailed at daylight this morning. She carried 50 passengers and \$12,745, gold, shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co.

Rare were freely offered and taken last evening as to the authenticity of the dispatch announcing the coup de grace inflicted upon the French army by the Prussians.

The Pic Nic and Lovestr.—A half holiday will be observed to-morrow by the shopkeepers. The drawing will take place at 6 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday next at the Hotel.

Mr. Gilmore has leased the handsome store in the Club Building opposite the Coliseum, Oregon.

For the North.—The Hudson Bay Company's steamer Otter, Capt Lewis, will sail for Alaska and other nations to-morrow morning at daylight.

The Idaho.—The sailing of this steamer from San Francisco, advertised for yesterday, has been postponed until to-morrow. She will come direct.

For the Show.—Mr J. G. Norris made a visit to Saanich yesterday and collected about \$50 for the Agricultural and Horticultural Show.

Crocker.—A great credit sale is announced by Mr Franklin for Wednesday next, on the 10th of August.

Recreational.—We are desired to state that the Rev. William Aitkin will preach in the Wesleyan Methodist Church this evening.

The Enterprise will arrive from New Westminster this afternoon about 2 o'clock.

Groceries.—Mr Millard will hold his next sale to-morrow.

His Excellency the Governor is expected to remain at New Westminster a month.

The Great Ocean Race.—So completely has public attention been centred on the banks of the Rhine that the great international ocean yacht race has almost escaped attention. Yet the event itself is one worthy of a different fate. As the reader knows, the Cambria (English) and the Dauntless (American) started together on their ocean race from Dunstons' Rock, outside of Queenstown Harbour, at 12:30 on the 4th of July, arriving at New York on the 27th. The following account of the arrival, which we clip from the New York Tribune, will repay a perusal.

sail and square topsail and gaff-topsails, close on the starboard tack, the north-west-half-north, pointed straight for the light-ship. Within fifteen minutes the Dauntless was also sighted making the best of the breeze, standing for the light-ship, the terminus of the race; every sail set and drawing, and about nine miles to the southward and westward of the Cambria. For a time the race was exciting. Twenty-three days before the two vessels had sailed together from a point 3,000 miles distant. During the voyage they were hundreds of miles apart, and here they arrived within a few moments of each other, almost together. The race itself lay between a point 40 miles from Sandy Hook and the light ship. The two yachts seemed to fly through the water and for three-quarters of an hour so human being could tell which had the advantage. All was excitement. Every eye was turned to leeward, every nerve was drawn to its utmost tension as the two vessels flew on. Either might win. But the wind, which in the morning had veered from eastward to north-west, seemed to haul round again. For a short time it blew lightly; the Cambria caught the last of it, and the British yacht passed the light ship at 46 minutes past three o'clock. The Dauntless had done nobly and as if conscious of it she sailed on proudly, though beaten, and crossed the mark at 4:05.

About Mad Dogs.—From the Chicago Post. About these days everybody is looking out for mad dogs. As any pedestrian upon the streets is now in daily danger of being worried by (or about) these rabid canines, the following directions for proceeding in cases of hydrophobia will be found valuable.

If you see a dog approaching you with his mouth open, it is a sure sign he is mad. You will get out of the way at once, knocking as many baby carts and apple women as possible in your retreat.

If a dog has his mouth closed, it is a sure sign that he is afflicted with rabies. He wants water and the muscles of his mouth have spasmodically closed on that account.

If the infuriated animal passes you, the best means of escape is by leaping through a show window. The projecting points of glass will discourage the dog from following. Precautions should here be taken, lest you be attacked by the proprietor of the shop, who is likely to be mad, also.

The mere bark of a mad dog does not necessarily engender hydrophobia. A dog usually gets mad when a tea-kettle is tied to his tail, especially if the tea-kettle be loaded with tin snips, three sleigh bells, the drum of a tin rattle, four jack-knives, and a string of ignited fire crackers; but fortunately the infuriated animal is usually in too much of a hurry, on such occasions to stop and bite anybody. Though he may be never so hungry, he hasn't even time for a bite.

When one has been bitten by a rabid dog, he should immediately go to work to secure the animal, in order that his symptoms may be watched. On no account should any violence be done to the dog, who is not to blame for being mad.

A French dog may be readily rendered rabid for purposes of experiment by saying 'Bismarck' to him, with a strong accent on the 'e'. For the method with German dogs, consult the respectable manufacturer of Bologna sausage.

If one encounters a rabid dog and must be bitten, the only relief is to prevent one's boot toe, or the fleshy parts of a small boy who can be seized for the occasion, (N.B.—Boys grow almost everywhere, and can be found at all street corners.)

Of course a man bitten by a dog goes mad too; but if your friend refuses water when he comes to the bar, it is by no means positive proof that he is mad.

The best and least dangerous dogs, are those that were killed last summer.

Wagging the tail is not a symptom of hydrophobia; but if the animal endeavors to stand upright on the end of the same, it is conclusive evidence that he or she is not right in the mind.

As the hair of the same dog will cure the bite, it would be an excellent plan to procure a lock of hair from each dog in town. These, when properly arranged and catalogued, can be carried in the pocket or in a valise, and applied promptly after the attack.

Put these directions out and paste them in your hat. On showing them to any intelligent dog, he, seeing you prepared for him, will leave you and select some easier victim.

Napoleon's Promise.

In 1840, when Louis Napoleon made an abortive attempt at revolution, he issued the following proclamation to the French people:

I appear among you as a warm and true Democrat and Republican. I take the shadow of the man of the century as the symbol of the promise which I now solemnly make. I will be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will ever see a brother. The Democratic Republic is the object of my adoration, and I will be her

Minister. Never will I try to clothe myself in Imperial robes. May my heart cease to beat on the day when I forget what I owe to you—what I owe to France. May my lips forever be closed if I say a word against the Republican Sovereignty of French people. May I be cursed if I suffer doctrines to be taught in my name contrary to Democratic principles and the government of the Republic. May I be condemned if I lay a treacherable hand upon the rights of the people, either with their consent or against their will by force. And now trust me, as I trust you, and may this call from me be like a prayer to Heaven. Vive la Republic.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes. 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 5-tined 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.

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

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



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(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

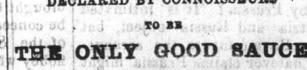
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers 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 to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the origin markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL—TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARLES TURNER, ESQ., M.P., CHAIRMAN. T. H. MOLAREN, MANAGER. LIFE BRANCH—Special advantages. LARGES PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS. Exemption of insured from liability to Partnership Profits divided every five years. Best Medical References paid by the Company. FIRE BRANCH—Prompt and Liberal settlement of Losses. Loss and damage by explosion of gas made good. SPROAT & CO., MANAGERS, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.



# WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST SUPPLEMENT.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1870.

### SCHEDULE A.

GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES, with an addition of One Twentieth in all cases, or Five per Centum of the amount of duty.

	Per lb.	\$	cts
Acid—Sulphuric.....	gal	10	0 1/2
do—Acetic.....	gal	10	0 1/2
Butter.....	lb	4	0 1/2
Coal and Coke.....	ton	50	0 1/2
Cigars.....	lb	3	0 1/2
Cheese.....	lb	3	0 1/2
Coffee, green.....	lb	4	0 1/2
do—Kiln-dried, Roasted or Ground.....	lb	4	0 1/2
Chicory or other Root or Vegetable used as Coffee, raw or green.....	lb	3	0 1/2
Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground.....	lb	4	0 1/2
Fish, salted or smoked.....	lb	1	0 1/2
Flour, Wheat or Rye.....	bbbl	15	0 1/2
do of any other Grain, including Indian Meal and Oatmeal.....	gal	15	0 1/2
Fruits, preserved in Brandy or other Spirits.....	gal	1 20	0 1/2
Grain, including Peas, Beans, Barley, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Buckwheat and all other grain except Wheat.....	bush	3	0 1/2
do—Wheat.....	bush	4	0 1/2
Hops.....	lb	5	0 1/2
Lard and Tallow.....	lb	1	0 1/2
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked.....	bush	40	0 1/2
Malt.....	gal	15	0 1/2
Oils, viz:—			
Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined.....	gal	15	0 1/2
Naphtha, Benzole and Refined Petroleum.....	gal	15	0 1/2
Products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite, not otherwise specified.....	gal	10	0 1/2
Crude Petroleum.....	gal	6	0 1/2
Rice.....	lb	1	0 1/2
Soap, common.....	lb	2	0 1/2
Starch.....	lb	1	0 1/2
Salt, except Salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British Possessions, or for the use of the Sea and Gulf Fisheries, which shall be free of duty.....	of 56lbs	5	0 1/2
Spirits and Strong Waters, viz:—			
Spirits and strong waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, namely:—			
Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin, including Old Tom, Tafia, Whiskey and unenumerated articles of like kind.....	gal	80	0 1/2
Other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely:—			
Rum Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnapps, Bitters, and articles of like kind.....	mer-	gal	1 20
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits.....	gal	1 20	0 1/2
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, when in bottles or flasks, of such flasks or bottles, not containing more than one gallon, for each flask or bottle.....	gal	4	0 1/2
Unenumerated Spirits and strong waters.....	gal	1 20	0 1/2
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts or any other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed "Spirits or strong waters," and subject to duty as such.			
Vinegar.....	gal	10	0 1/2

### SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Sugar:—All sugar equal to, or above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per lb.  
Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb.  
Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per lb.  
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionery twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per lb.  
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar..... Per 100lbs 75.  
Molasses, if not so used, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

### SCHEDULE B.

GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM:

Cassia ground, Cinnamon ground, Ginger ground, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper ground, Perfumery not otherwise specified, Perfumed and Fancy Soaps, Pimento ground, Playing Cards, Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

GOODS PAYING TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM:

Sole and Upper Leather. Animals of all kinds, except such as shall be imported for the improvement of Stock, which shall be admitted free of duty, under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor in Council.

Green Fruits of all kinds, Hay, Straw, Bran, Seeds not classed as cereals, Vegetables including potatoes and other roots, Trees, Plants and Shrubs.

GOODS PAYING FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM:

Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed—not being foreign reprints of British Copyright Works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music.

Iron—viz:—Bar, Rod, Hoop and Sheet. Canada plates and tinmed plates. Nail and spike Rod, round, square and flat. Rolled Plate and Boiler plate. Type.

GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES:

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of five cents per gallon in casks, and seven cents per gallon in bottles, (6 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)

Tea, black, fifteen per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb.

Tea, green, including Japan, fifteen per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, twelve and one half per cent *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of twenty cents per lb.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, twenty five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of ten cents per gallon, (6 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)

The following packages, that is to say:—Bottles, Jars, Demijohns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors are contained, and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid; and all goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules to this Act as charged with any other duty, and not declared to be free of duty, shall be charged with a duty of Customs of fifteen per centum *ad valorem*.

### SCHEDULE C.

FREE GOODS.

Arts and Science:—

Anatomical preparations, Specimens of Botany, Cabinets of Antiquities, Coins, Gems and Medals, Drawings not in oil, Gems, Medals, Specimens of Mineralogy, Models, Specimens of Natural History, Specimens of Sculpture.

Works of Art, viz:—

Busts—Natural size; not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process.

Casts—As models for the use of schools of design.

Paintings—in oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.

Statues.—Of bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.

Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors not elsewhere specified, viz:

Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar; Alum; Antimony; Argol; Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing; Barilla; Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing; Borax; Bleaching Powders; Brimstone in roll or flour; Bichromate of Potash, Blue Stone, British Gum, Chinese Blue; Lakes, Scarlet and Maroon, in pulp; Paris and Permanent Greens; Satin and fine washed White; Sugar of Lead; Ultra Marine; Umber, raw; Cream of Tartar in crystals; Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing; Indigo; Kelp; Kryolite; Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined; Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing; Oils, coconut, pine and palm in their natural state; Phosphorus; Red Lead, dry; Rooks, Medicinal, in their natural state; Sal Ammoniac; Sal Soda; Saltpetre; Soda ash; Soda caustic; Nitrate of Soda; Silicate of Soda; Sulphur in roll or flour; Vitriol, blue; Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing; White lead, dry; Whiting or Whiteness; Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing; Zinc, white, dry.

Manufactures and Products of Manufactures:

Anchors, Pot pearl and soda Ashes, Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces, Bolting cloth, Bookbinder's tools and implements, Mill boards and Binder's cloth, Brim moulds for gold beaters, Burrstones, Cotton candlewick, Unground Marine and Hydraulic Cement, Church Bells, Donations of Clothing for charitable institutions, Communion Plate, Cocoa Paste from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces, Coin and Bullion except United States silver coin, Cotton Netting for India Rubber shoes, Cotton waste, Cotton wool, Drain tiles, Duck for belting and Hese, Electrotypes Blocks for printing purposes.

Farming Implements and utensils when imported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture, including ploughs, when imported by and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies.

Felt for Hats and Boots, Fire Brick, Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines.

Flax waste, Glass paper and Glass cloth, Gold beaters skin.

Hoop Skirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline thread for covering Crinoline wire, clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered.

Junk, Linnen Machine Thread, Lithographic Stones, Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry, chestnut and pitch pine.

Machine Silk Twist, Composition Nails, Sheathing Nails, Oakum, Oil Cake, Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies.

Printing Ink, Printing Presses except portable hand printing presses, Prunella, Plush for Hatter's use, Rags.

Ship's Binnacle Lamps, Blocks and patent bushes for blocks, Bunting, Cables, iron chain, over one end of an iron, shackled or wire-rope or not, Compasses, Dead eyes, Dead lights, Deck plugs, Iron knees, Iron masts or parts of, Pumps and pump gear, Iron riders, Shackles, Sheaves, Signal lamps, Steering apparatus, Travelling trucks, Wedges, Wire-rigging, And the following articles, when used for ships or vessels only, viz: Cables, hemp and grass, Cordage, Sail cloth or canvas from No. 1 to No. 6, Yarnish, black and bright.

Composition Spikes, Straw plait, Tuscan and grass, fancy, Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes, Treenails, Silk Twists for hats boots and shoes, Veneering of wood or ivory, Weaving or tram silk for making elastic webbing, Weaving or tram cotton for making elastic webbing, Wire cloth of brass and copper, Woolen netting for India rubber shoes.

Metal:

Brass—Bar, rod, sheet, scrap and stripes, Cranks for Steamboats forged in the rough, Cranks for Mills forged in a rough, Cranks for shafts forged in a rough, Copper, in Pig, bars, rods, bolts and sheathing.

Iron of the descriptions following: Scrap, galvanized or pig, Bars, puddled, and Blooms and Billets, puddled or not puddled, Galvanized Bolts and Spikes, wire Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and wedged, Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting rods.

Lead in sheet or pig, Litharge, Railroad bars and frogs, wrought iron or steel Chairs, wrought iron or Steel Fish Plates and Car Axles, Shafts for Mills and Steamboats in the rough, Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pig, Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods, Steel plates cut to any form, but not moulded, Tin in bar, Type Metal in blocks or pigs, Wire of brass or copper, round or flat, Yellow Metal in bolts, bar and for sheathing, Zinc in sheets and blocks and pigs.

Natural Products:

Bristles, Broom Corn, Bulbs, Caoutchouc unmanufactured, Clays, Cocoa bean and shell, Cork wood, Cork wood bark, Diamonds unset, Earths, Eggs, Emery, Fibre Mexican Fibre, Veneering purposes, Firrils, Flax un-

dressed, Fire Clay, Fire Wood, Fresh Fish not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or kegs, Fish bait, Furs undressed, Gravels, Grease and Grease Scrap, Gum Copal, Gutta Percha unmanufactured, Gypsum not ground nor calcined, Hair, Human, Goat, Angora, Ihibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanufactured, Hemp undressed, Hides, of all kinds, India Rubber unmanufactured, Manilla Grass, Manures, a table in blocks unwrought or sawn on two sides only or alaba sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought, Moss for Upholstery purposes, Ores of metals of all kinds, Osiers, Pelts, Pipe Clay, Pitch, Plaster of Paris not ground or calcined, Precious Stones unset, Atan for chair makers, Rosin, Salt when imported from the United Kingdom or any British Possessions or for the use of the Sea and Gulf Fisheries, Sand, Sea Grass, skins undressed, Slate, Stone unwrought, Tails undressed, Tanner's bark, Tampico birk and whits, Tar, Teasels, Tobacco unmanufactured, Tow undressed, Lurpentine other than spirits of, Vegetable Fibres, Whale Oil in casks from on shipboard and in the condition in which it was first landed, Willow for basket makers, Wood of all kinds wholly unmanufactured, Wool.

Special Exemptions from Duty:—

Apparel, wearing, of British Subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada, Articles by and for the use of the Governor General.

for the public uses of the Dominion.

for the use of Foreign Consuls General.

Arms and Navy, for the use of,—Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands Military Stars.

Settler's Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making out that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

Under Regulations and Restrictions to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs: Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troupes nor hawkers.

Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the Dominion, so long as Canadian Locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.

Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of; Travellers baggage.

### SCHEDULE D.

The following goods when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces may be imported free of duty, subject to alteration or regulation, by proclamation of the Governor in Council, viz:—

Animals of all kinds, Fresh, salted and smoked Meats, Green and Dried Fruits, Fish of all kinds, Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in water, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow,

Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part.

Fish Oil, Gypsum ground or unground, Hay, Straw, Bran, Seeds of all kinds, Potatoes (including potatoes and other roots) Plants, trees and shrubs, Coal and Coke, Salt, Hops, Wheat, Peas and Beans, Barley, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Buckwheat, and all other grain,

Flour of wheat and rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain.

### SCHEDULE E.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of Two Hundred Dollars together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same be found, viz:

Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints and Photographs, of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

### SCHEDULE F.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts.....	per Cord of 128 Cubic feet	\$1 00
Slate Bolts.....	" "	1 00
Oak Logs.....	per M. Feet	2 00
Spruce Logs.....	" "	1 00
Pine Logs.....	" "	1 00

Articles unenumerated 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

## By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

### Europe.

ARLON, via Brussels, Aug 29—A special to the Sun says the Prussians are making a flank movement on McMahon just as they did on Bazaine. McMahon already occupies a line from Retpel to Senay, leaving de Meires, Sedan and Montmedy with the Belgium boundary in the rear. The Prussians who were marching on Paris deployed from Senay to Troyes and have changed their direction—instead of going west they are going north. Their troops around Troyes are marching in the direction of Romilly, those around Chalons in the direction of Snippe and those which were between Senay and Varennes in the direction of Retpel, by Grand Pre and Vouziers, while a strong force is at Dinoberry on McMahon's left. At Senay meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Lunville and Joinville to St Dizier where the King's headquarters were yesterday reported to be. It is the manifest intention of the Prussians to destroy McMahon as they destroyed Bazaine and then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will be fought before many days between Retpel and Montmedy. I do not believe in a dispatch from Retpel this morning which states that McMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

MADRID, Aug 27—It is reported that the band of Carlists which appeared in Madrid was defeated and dispersed by the national troops to-day. Another band had appeared in one of the northern Provinces and troops are in hot pursuit.

The Basque Provinces are declared in state of siege.

PARIS, Aug 29—Carlists are swarming the north of Spain. Reports from the frontier anticipate the approach of formidable disturbances in Spain.

A fight occurred at Lisbon between French and German citizens during which many were killed.

LONDON, Aug 29—Advices from the scene war report the Emperor's headquarters to at Vouiers.

It is now thought the Crown Prince is marching north, and that he will encounter McMahon west of Rheims and Cherval.

It is said the French advance repulsed Prussians at Autize, a few miles north-west Vouiers.

McMahon is reported to be in the Ardenn forest and Bazaine between Metz and Etain. Later dispatches say Siemietzki marched W from Metz.

The Prussians are pursuing McMahon prevent him from attacking the Prussian army now investing Metz.

Several German merchant vessels have taken refuge in Plymouth harbor from a French ironclad in the offing.

PARIS, Aug 29—Official dispatches state the Prussian army continues its movement on Retpel and Metz.

The Presse has a story that Col Galleffe a reconnaissance, surprised and captured, Uhlans. It is reported he will be made a general for his brilliant services.

Gen Foilley was deprived of command leaving cannon at Chalons to fall into hands of the Prussians.

LONDON, Aug 29—A dispatch from St M. hood says that 800 of the Garde Mobile and a quantity of booty were captured there by Prussians.

Dispatches from Paris say that upwards 100,000 Prussians are between Cherval and Rheims. The heights near Rheims are occupied by 120,000 Prussians.

Preparations to check the Prussian advance have been made within a circuit of 40 leagues of Paris.

LONDON, Aug 29—A dispatch from the quarters of King William, on Sunday, says yesterday there was an action between the Regiment of Saxon cavalry, supported by a squadron of the 18th Hussars, and six squadrons of French chasseurs, near Soissons. Our troops were victorious, The French commander was wounded and taken prisoner.

PARIS, Aug 29—It is believed here to-day that a tremendous battle has been raging day, as accounts of McMahon's march reached the troops of Prince Frederick Ols to-day.

LONDON, Aug 29—A rumor from Coris from a Prussian source, that Napoleon is up in Metz. In the absence of positive news of the Emperor's whereabouts, the statement is believed by the Germans.

NEW YORK, Aug 30—The World's gives a repetition of the war news already given several times concerning the probability of Russian intervention at a not distant date.

St Petersburg papers of the 23rd form deny that the Czar has in any way recognized the conduct of the Prussian regime which he is the nominal proprietor (?) and that Russia reserves to herself most absolute freedom to act as her position requires regard to the equilibrium of Europe.

The Slavonic journals in Austria denounced the progress of the Prussian regime in Central Europe, and call upon Russia to make the Austrian Government understand its mission.

The approach of hostile armies to the Belgian frontier excites great apprehensions in that country. The Belgian army has put on a war footing, by a strong vote, ordered to the front. The arming of Civil Guard goes on rapidly.

Two special Queen's Messengers reached London with dispatches from the Belgians from Brussels.

Lorvain and Antwerp are fully armed. It is reported that a column of 25 Prussian cavalry and artillery was yesterday marching on Epernay.

The Courier's special are very bright morning. That from Merchy says the Prussians have packed up and are on the departure for Tours.

LONDON, Aug 30—The French district between Rheims, Metziers, and Montmedy will be the scene of the general action.

McMahon's extraordinary movement have delayed the Crown Prince's march on Paris, but it has made that advance any time hereafter easy.

London papers are perfectly befogged to the position of the contending army and the latest war telegrams have only confusion worse confounded.

McMahon has failed to form a junction with Bazaine and now finds himself

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

ARLON, via Brussels, Aug 29.—A special to the Sun says the Prussians are making a flank movement on McMahon just as they did on Bazaine. McMahon already occupies a line from Retpel to Senay, leading on Meires, Sedan and Montmedy with the Belgium boundary in the rear. The Prussians who were marching on Paris deployed from Senay to Troyes and have changed their direction—instead of going west they are going north. Their troops around Troyes are marching in the direction of Romilly, those around Chalons in the direction of Suippes and those which were between Senay and Vatenes in the direction of Retpel, by Grand Pre and Vouziers, while a strong force is at Dinoberry on McMahon's left. At Senay meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Luneville and Joinville to St Dizier where the King's headquarters were yesterday reported to be. It is the manifest intention of the Prussians to destroy McMahon as they destroyed Bazaine and then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will be fought before many days between Retpel and Montmedy. I do not believe in a dispatch from Retpel this morning which states that McMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

MADRID, Aug 27.—It is reported that the band of Carlists which appeared in Madrid was defeated and dispersed by the national troops to-day. Another band had appeared in one of the northern Provinces and troops are in hot pursuit. The Basque Provinces are declared in a state of siege. PASTIS, Aug 29.—Carlists are swarming in the north of Spain. Reports from the frontier anticipate the approach of formidable disturbances in Spain. A fight occurred at Lisbon between French and German citizens during which many were killed.

LOKNOX, Aug 29.—Advices from the scene of war report the Emperor's headquarters to be at Voulers. It is now thought the Crown Prince is moving north, and that he will encounter McMahon west of Rheims and Charnel. It is said the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Attize, a few miles northwest of Voulers. McMahon is reported to be in the Ardennes forest and Bazaine between Metz and Etain. Later dispatches say Stenmetz marched N W from Metz. The Prussians are pursuing McMahon to prevent him from attacking the Prussian army now investing Metz.

Several German merchant vessels have taken refuge in Plymouth harbor from a French ironclad in the offing. PARIS, Aug 29.—Official dispatches state the Prussian army continues its movement on Riep and Mezieres. The Press has a story that Col Galfelle, in a reconnaissance, surprised and captured 150 Uhlans. It is reported he will be made a general for his brilliant services. Gen Foilley was deprived of command for leaving cannon at Chalons to fall into the hands of the Prussians.

LONDON, Aug 29.—A dispatch from St Meheold says that 800 of the Garde Mobile and a quantity of booty were captured there by the Prussians. Dispatches from Paris say that upwards of 100,000 Prussians are between Charnel and Rheims. The heights near Rheims are also occupied by 120,000 Prussians. Preparations to check the Prussian advance have been made within a circuit of 40 leagues at Paris. LONDON, Aug 29.—A dispatch from the headquarters of King William, on Sunday, says: Yesterday there was an action between the 3d regiment of Saxon cavalry, supported by a squadron of the 18th Hussars, and six squadrons of French chasseurs, near Charnel. Our troops were victorious, the French commander was wounded and taken prisoner.

PARIS, Aug 29.—It is believed here tonight that a tremendous battle has been raging all day, as accounts of McMahon's march have reached the troops of Prince Frederick Charles to-day. LONDON, Aug 29.—A rumor from Corlarube from a Prussian source, that Napoleon is shut up in Metz. In the absence of positive knowledge of the Emperor's whereabouts, the statement is believed by the Germans. NEW YORK, Aug 30.—The World's special gives a repetition of the war news already given several times concerning the probability of Russian intervention at a not distant date. St Petersburg papers of the 23d formally deny that the Czar has in any way recognized the conduct of the Prussian regiments of which he is the nominal proprietor (?) and add that Russia reserves to herself most absolute freedom to act as her position requires in regard to the equilibrium of Europe.

The Solvick journals in Austria openly denounce the progress of the Teutonic race in Central Europe, and call upon Russia to make the Austrian Government understand its mission. The approach of hostile armies to the Belgian frontier excites great apprehension in that country. The Belgian army has been put on a war footing, by a strong vote, and ordered to the front. The arming of the Civil Guard goes on rapidly. Two special Queen's Messengers have reached London with dispatches for the Foreign Office from Brussels. Lorivain and Antwerp are fully armed. It is reported that a column of 250,000 Prussian cavalry and artillery was yesterday marching on Epernay. The Courier's special are very brief this morning. That from Merchy says the Ministers have packed up and are on the eve of departure for Tours. LONDON, Aug 30.—The French say the district between Rheims, Mezieres, Sedan and Montmedy will be the scene of the next general action. McMahon's extraordinary movement may have delayed the Crown Prince's movement on Paris, but it has made that advance at any time thereafter easy.

London papers are perfectly befogged as to the position of the contending armies, and the latest war telegrams have only made confusion worse confounded. McMahon has failed to form a junction with Bazaine and now finds himself separated

ed by a wedge of two powerful Prussian armies. A French regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, commanded by the Marquis de Gallie, routed two regiments of Saxon dragoons with great loss near Senay. The Saxons, however, now hold Senay and Montmedy. PARIS, Aug 30.—Nothing has been received from the front but rumors of engagements terminating favorably for the French. Some from the front insist that a great battle was fought on Sunday and resulted in immense advantages to McMahon and Bazaine, who they say expected to meet by this time. The army of the Crown Prince has been strongly reinforced, and there is no doubt that a most important battle will take place at once. McMahon has also received strong reinforcements, the entire 12th and 13th corps, organized here, having been sent to him.

The Tribune's London special says—Our special correspondent telegraphs from Verdun at five o'clock on Monday that no news had been received there of the great battle reported to have been fought. Many Prussians are found at Montson, Dun and Senay and as the sound of cannonading and musketry were heard on Sunday in that direction an engagement is believed to have taken place near Basancy. Five hundred Prussians attacked a railway station at Chauvenay which was guarded by 50 French soldiers. The fight lasted an hour during which time 7 were killed and 5 wounded. The Prussians took 28 prisoners, and burned the station. Advices from all parts of the invaded Provinces show that the sharpshooters are becoming efficient. They capture large numbers of Prussian scouts and stragglers and repel attacks on towns and villages.

Our special correspondent telegraphing from Mezieres on Sunday, says, On my arrival here I found no troops except the garrison, but the Prince Imperial arrived during the day with an escort of Cante Guards. The Emperor stopped at Poixteron on the night before last and started for Lesobon this morning, sending the Prince here. The Prince and escort started for another destination which I am informed is Sedan, thus proving that the Prussians have not as reported cut the railway between Mezieres and Sedan. We start to-morrow for Montmedy. PARIS, Aug 31.—The Monitor says positive information from Mezieres affirms that a battle occurred on Saturday. Our informant saw numbers of stragglers. No official announcement of the affair has been received. A person who arrived from Strasbourg on Friday last says one part of the town suffered much. The garrison is supplied with plenty of provisions and munitions of war, and the citizens are determined to resist to the last. The Prussians are sending street locomotives to aid in placing heavy guns before Strasbourg.

BREUSSEL, Aug 31.—Bazaine is still cooped up. The German army has been ordered to camp as far as possible from the last battle-field on account of the sickening exhalations. BRUSSEL, Aug 30.—The investment of Luxembourg by the Prussians, as reported yesterday, is denied. McMahon's headquarters are at Sedan. It is still believed he will persevere in his attempt to reach Metz and Bazaine. The Prussians entered Vouziers on the heels of the retreating French. King William's route to Paris is by the Upper Maone and Meuse. LONDON, Aug 30, 1.30 p.m.—The following news from the French War Office has just been received: Ninety thousand men are in the triangle formed by the lines running from Rheims, Retpel and Vouziers. Bazaine is not shut up. He has 120,000 men and McMahon has 180,000. They are attacking two marches ahead of Prince Frederick Charles. It is hoped the latter will not come up in time. The Prussian are said to be 500,000 strong. The Times says that on the 27th inst five German detachments were captured by the French cavalry near Bazany, Department of Ardennes. The prisoners belonged to the 4th army corps, which is now overrunning the eastern department in order to prevent communication between McMahon and Bazaine.

CARLSRUHE, Aug 30.—The Gazette of this city, has the following from Strasbourg last night: The Bishop of Strasbourg, actuated by a desire to stop the effusion of blood, undertook to bring about some sort of a truce or mediation. With this view he went to Lingolsheim and had an interview with Major Liensky, Chief of the Prussian Staff. He urged that the bombardment was contrary to the laws of modern warfare, and that the inhabitants had been denied leave to withdraw from the city. The Bishop obtained 24 hours' cessation of the firing in order to give the Governor time to negotiate. The Governor was invited to come out and examine the preparations which had been made by the Prussians for continuing the siege. As Major Liensky escorted the Bishop back to the city his flag of truce was riddled by bullets. The bombardment continues with guns of the largest calibre, and the fall of the city is merely a matter of time. BRUSSEL, Aug 30.—Stenay is recaptured by the Prussians. The Belgian troops left this morning for the French frontier. LONDON, Aug 30.—Dispatches from the Prussian general headquarters, dated Sunday noon, declare that Bazaine's communications are completely cut off and that all the telegrams printed in Paris as coming from him must be manufactured.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that two French ironclads, the Armand and Bochambeau, anchored this morning off Frederik Spaven, Jutland. An attack on the Baltic fortresses is expected immediately. Fighting has taken place between the advanced forces of the two armies on the line of the railway from Montmedy to Sedan. BRUSSEL, Aug 30.—Mingoltsheim reports the first parallel opened yesterday by the South German besieging force at 700 paces from the walls of Strasbourg. At that distance a battery of 42 heavy guns opened on the city. No reply is made by the besieged, either from the walls or citadel. LUXEMBOURG, Aug 20.—Cannonading was heard this morning in the direction of Verdun. LONDON, Aug 30.—A correspondent telegraphs from Luxembourg Tuesday noon that early this morning fighting took place between Armbum and Esch—150 Prussians being surprised by 600 French and driven back with heavy loss on both sides. The frontier line is strictly respected by the combatants.

There has been cannonading for five hours along the frontier. A telegram from Carlsruhe on Tuesday says that the inhabitants who escaped from Strasbourg expect the besieged will endure a dreadful suffering. Most of the people spend the nights in cellars. Potatoes are 30 francs per pound and other things in proportion. Horse flesh is the only meat. Gen Uscik declares he will not surrender until the city is a heap of ashes. One hundred and sixty ponder are placed in position. The cathedral is but little injured. A dispatch from Berlin to the Foreign Office says that six Prussian corps, of 24,000 men each have left from before Metz. The Crown Prince of Saxony is pushing forward with 110,000 men and the Crown Prince of Prussia with 130,000. LONDON, Aug 30.—A special says that Austria is secretly arming, all the officers and soldiers on furlough are being recalled, and other warlike preparations are in progress. The object of this policy is unknown. NEW YORK, Aug 30.—Gallard's dispatch from Paris last night, says that McMahon's effective force is probably 200,000 men, the bulk of which is now in suspension, waiting the issue which soon must be fought in Ardennes or along the Meuse. Paris is fully prepared—its calm and filled with patriotism. All her men and youth are ready to take up arms at once. The Prussians are advancing on Paris by the Valleys of Aube and Marne. The Prince Royal's troops have turned north to meet McMahon. Peasants along the line are seriously annoying the invaders. ATHENS, Aug 29.—Two French war ships yesterday entered this port with a prize loaded with coal. The Greek government immediately demanded that the French vessels should leave Greek waters. The Belgian Government denies having assented to any foreign troops crossing any portion of her soil. There are daily conferences at the Foreign Office between the Under-Secretary and the representatives of Russia and Austria. It is reported that the North German Envoy at St Petersburg has been instructed to ask the Russian Government for an explanation as to the movements of troops on the Polish frontier.

PARIS, Aug 29.—Midnight.—The following is official news just promulgated by the Minister of the Interior: The march of the Prussians on Paris seems to have been arrested. McMahon continues his movements. No serious engagement yet. Uhlans is evacuated entirely by the Prussians. Railway trains go freely now as far as Rheims. The Monitor says it has authority to-day for the story concerning armed ships sailing from America ports to prey on French commerce. An official dispatch states that more than 20,000 carts passed into Paris on Sunday, bringing the furniture and effects of families living in the environs. Headquarters, Department of the Ardennes, Aug 30.—The French position on the heights of Vouziers, which was held by a body of Turcos, was taken yesterday by 2 squadrons of Prussians; the place was very strong. The Uhlans of the Royal Guard, last night brought in 2 staff officers of McMahon's just captured. A Prussian vessel was captured and brought into Dunkerque. LONDON, Aug 31.—The Standard this morning says the Prussians are strong, strong Rheims while immense masses of them have passed northward. It is impossible to say whether the report that the King is moving on Paris with a heavy force is true or not. It is equally doubtful that the French Ministers of War and Interior have removed from the capital.

BRUSSEL, Aug 31.—The King of Prussia has sent the following to the Queen: Versailles, Aug 30.—The Crown Prince has been in action with the 4th, 12th and 13th corps and the 14th Bavarians. McMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse. Twelve guns, some thousand prisoners and a quantity of material of war captured. The following dispatch has no date. It was filed at Brussels: The French defeated the Prussians. Fighting is going on at Attigny. McMahon is or seem to be retreating on the defensive, north. LONDON, Aug 31.—The Prussians, conceiving that McMahon sought to gain the frontier, advanced in three corps. The Crown Prince, south of Nancy, marched via Commercy, Bar-le-Duc, St Dizier and Vitry. The 4th army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, keeping north of Pont-a-Mousson, marched towards Cholsat, at the same time observing Metz, while Steinmetz, reinforced, proceeded through Verdun to Rheims, his right sweeping the Belgian frontier in hope of meeting McMahon. This German advance covers all the country from around Metz to Aube, rendering it impossible for McMahon to reach Metz. Dispatches from Carignan say cannonading was heard south of that place all day yesterday and late into the night. The result is unknown. The Emperor has certainly left Carignan for Sedan. Midnight.—A special correspondent writes from Berlin on the 29th that three reserve armies, consisting chiefly of landwehr but partly of new troops, are forming—one at Cologne, a second at Berlin and a third, under the Duke of Mecklenburg, at Ham-burg in the Palatinat. The Times, striving to disentangle the news from the seat of war, says McMahon seeks to get back again towards Paris. On Saturday morning he was at Senay. On Sunday, according to French reports, he re-entered Vouziers and Retpel. Belgian accounts report him on Tuesday at Sedan with the Prince Imperial and hourly expecting the Emperor. They had hastened forward on leaving the Emperor whose illness prevented him from traveling rapidly. Some Germans say the French were so sure of victory at the opening of the campaign that they made no arrangements to save their baggage in case of retreat and hence they have been compelled to abandon large quantities.

LONDON, Sept 1.—A Vienna telegram denies that Bazaine was ever aged at Metz. Another battle is reported at Attigny on the 30th ult. No particulars. BRUSSEL, Sept 1.—Telegrams from the seat of war, particularly those from Beaumont, giving details of late battles, require verification. LONDON, Sept 1.—3 p.m.—Rumors are rife of McMahon having crossed the Meuse at Senay and pushing for Montmedy. He has

600 guns. A collision between him and Frederick Charles was expected. PARIS, Sept 1.—The Publicist says there was no fighting yesterday—the Government, however, has good news. McMahon and his march have been underestimated. Bazaine has won several small engagements, but for-bids correspondents to give the names of the places where they occurred. The Ministry will take immediate notice. It is said that 200,000 Prussians have been killed and wounded since the war began, and that half a million of names are expended daily. LONDON, Aug 31.—It was reported this a.m. that the Emperor is seriously ill at Sedan. His condition excites great alarm. The Times says McMahon is endeavoring to retreat to Bouillon, having failed in his attempt to relieve Bazaine at Metz.

The Tribune's special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin this evening that the advance guard of the twelfth corps, yesterday successfully engaged, the troops of the fifth French corps at Novalle. Reliable accounts put McMahon in a hopeless position at Sedan, which has brought his left wing on the railroad from Mezieres to Hilpel and extending his left wing towards Longwy. The Herald's cable special says that an engagement took place yesterday between a strong force of Prussians and the advance guard of McMahon's army. A hard fight, the French fell back and the Prussians took possession of Carignan on the railroad from Sedan to Thionville, battering the rails. To-day fighting was renewed on the same line of railroad at Attigny, with leagues from the French frontier. BRUSSEL, Aug 31.—The Herald's cable special says that a fearful battle was fought yesterday and to-day between the Prussians under the Duke of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles and the French under McMahon. Yesterday morning McMahon commenced a general movement towards Montmedy. He was attacked near Beaumont and driven back after an obstinate resistance towards the Belgian frontier. The Prussians to occupy the line of railroad and have captured a large amount of camp stores. They drove the French from their position after fighting all night closed. This morning the battle was resumed and continued all day. During the night a large number of French regulars came up, but they failed to turn the victory. The Prussians were also reinforced in large numbers and, attacked the French in overwhelming force during their retreat to Sedan with the remnant of their army. The loss is fearful, and no correct estimate can be formed as yet.

The Prince Imperial is said to be in Belgium. The Emperor is said to be in Belgium. LONDON, Aug 31.—Public meetings are being held in Prussia to sustain the Government in the prosecution of the war to the end and to discourage all attempts at a premature treaty. LONDON, Sept 1.—This said that McMahon disobeyed the Emperor's orders to detach 30,000 troops to protect the Prince Imperial. The siege of Strasbourg continues, with great slaughter from the bombardment. The garrison made successful sorties on Tuesday night, driving the Prussians back a number of times. A large body of the Garde Mobile passed the Rhine near Bittiger, on the telegraph and repaired. It is reported that an army corps entered France from Baden. Under Bismarck Sept 1.—Severe fighting is reported between Carignan and Donon. The Prussians entered Carignan at a point yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept 1.—The World's London correspondent telegraphs that we hear of serious outbreaks in various parts of Southern France and Brittany, against persons supposed of German sympathy. The peasantry of Comptagne, Lot and Alsace are rising upon the line of Prussian communication. Capt. Von Polowki was captured by a body of sharpshooters near Vitry and has not been heard of since. It is said that Col Dupin, famous as a commander of guerrillas in Mexico, is organizing a corps of French sharpshooters in Lorraine. CHICAGO, Sept 1.—A New York special says a private dispatch from Brussels says fighting has been going on for days between McMahon and Prince Charles, both armies working for position. The conditions have been between detached corps and the fighting is said to have been desperate. The Prussians have captured 3 eagles, 4 mitrailleuses, and several thousand prisoners, while the French have captured 15 pieces of artillery, including the famous Tubingen battery.

There was a fresh engagement this morning six miles from the Belgian frontier between the command of Frolstaid and the Prussians under Von Werder. It is believed here that they will involve both armies in a decisive battle, and that of Sedan. A dispatch from London at midnight says McMahon was utterly routed, after 2 days' battle and is falling back on Paris. LONDON, Sept 1.—The Independent says of Brussels of yesterday: McMahon, on the heights of Beaumont, on Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy, was attacked by Germans and flung back with disastrous carnage. The region of country is now absolutely demoralized. This corresponds with the Prussian accounts of the action near Beaumont as reported last evening. No additional details of the defeat of McMahon have yet been received. Private dispatches from French sources report McMahon by his battle has succeeded in separating his opponents and that he will continue to hold the Meuse and the Moselle. The French army will assist in the defence of their country should it be necessary. There will be a meeting around Paris to elect the members of the National Assembly. The Prussians are in the departments of Seine and Aube, and are organizing the environs of Troyes and Lorraine, cutting telegrams and destroying the railways.

SAO FRANCISCO, Aug 29.—Fruit—Wheat—Dollars—\$1.50 @ 1.70, with 50 as full figure for shipping. Barley—Fair feed \$1.07, quotable at \$1.10 @ 1.15. Sale—Sales at \$1.00 @ 1.10. HAY—\$9 to \$12 per ton. Potatoes—Range from \$1.25 to \$1.50, according to quality of wheat ground. Specials from the East say that the impression prevails strongly that breadstuffs great stocks in New York or Liverpool quotations are higher. Mr Seward, being anxious for rest and receiving an almost unlimited number of invitations, is obliged to decline nearly all. He has declined an invitation from the Chinese merchants to consult with them and accept their hospitality, and also another from the Chinese Committee to go through the Chinese quarter of the city in search of nuisances. He was not able to visit H. M. S. Zoufleur yesterday, which was visiting with General Schofield and Admiral Wainman this afternoon.

The mystery connected with the death of the girl Annie is being endeavored to clear up. She has been traced from her father's house to San Francisco by way of Martinez. She applied for work at an intelligence office before going to the hotel, and it is thought she was insane from inflammation of the brain and died from natural causes. Thus far no note is found to have been in her company during her trip. H. M. S. Chanicle, sailed for Panama to-day. SAO FRANCISCO, Sept 1.—Cleared—Bark Tidal Wave Port Madison. Arrived—Bark Korona, Seattle; bk Powhatan, Bellflower Bay; bk Russian Port Gambier; bk Peace, Seattle; bk Gen Coff, Seabeck; bk Jenny Pitts, Freeport; bk Britons, Oshkosh; Radiant, New York, with 20000 lbs of wool. SAO FRANCISCO, Aug 30.—No arrivals or clearances. Flour—No sales. Wheat—200 lbs good \$1.62 1/2 @ 1.425 also do \$1.55, 180 lbs super \$1.55. Barley—Good new \$1.10. Good old brewing \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.15. Oats—Shelton \$2.20. Hay—No sale. Potatoes—Mission \$1 @ 1.00. Figeok Point \$1.00 @ 1.05. Other sorts \$1 @ 1.05. ARRIVALS, Aug 30.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock this a.m. a fire broke out in a woodshed of the railroad, as caused, as is supposed, by sparks falling from a passing train. The hotel and passenger and freight depots and other buildings were not reached. Loss estimated at \$180,000, a half of which is insured. LOS ANGELES, Aug 30.—Some days since, in the Yuma desert, a party discovered the remains of a full regiment of the 1st California Infantry, which had been in a place where there had been a "salt lake." Portions of the wreck were in good preservation. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 30.—The first spike of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad was driven here at 11 a.m. to-day, with appropriate ceremonies.

ARRIVALS, Aug 29.—The steamer Montezuma arrived here and in mining regions over the new silver mines at Grand Island District, 18 miles NW of Central City and 40 miles from Denver. About eighty miners have been working there, and are already 3000 tons per the ground and more are being in streams. The general impression is that it is the richest silver region yet discovered on the continent. ARRIVALS, Aug 29.—The steamer Arizona arrived here and in mining regions over the new silver mines at Grand Island District, 18 miles NW of Central City and 40 miles from Denver. About eighty miners have been working there, and are already 3000 tons per the ground and more are being in streams. The general impression is that it is the richest silver region yet discovered on the continent. ARRIVALS, Aug 29.—The steamer Arizona arrived here and in mining regions over the new silver mines at Grand Island District, 18 miles NW of Central City and 40 miles from Denver. About eighty miners have been working there, and are already 3000 tons per the ground and more are being in streams. The general impression is that it is the richest silver region yet discovered on the continent.

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The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday September 7, 1870.

The Public Lands. In Tuesday's edition of this journal appeared a communication highly suggestive of useful thought. The first idea is that the most profound ignorance prevails all classes of the community respecting the resources, and more especially the agricultural resources, of the Colony. Repeated allusion has been made in these columns to the fact that even this by no means extensive Island is still for the most part a sort of terra incognita, - that, beyond the mere fringes of it, comparatively nothing is really known. But it is to another phase of this ignorance that we would more particularly advert. Although the immense sweeps of rich prairie and delta lands on the Lower Fraser have been known for a full decade, have been the subject of frequent newspaper articles, and have to some slight extent been taken up by thrifty settlers who are rapidly tending to affluence, yet a prominent and intelligent member of the principal community has, to his evident amazement, just discovered the fact! How many are there in the Colony who know, and who know, believe, that there is between the Mouth of the Fraser and the town of Hope a sufficiency of operable land of the very richest kind, and for the most part ready for the plough, to furnish Homesteads for ten to fifteen thousand families? Yet such is an undeniable fact. In this singular spot the country drained by the Lower Fraser, it must not be inferred that this region possesses a monopoly of such land. It is only selected as a convenient illustration of the general subject. Nor should it be inferred that our correspondent of Tuesday is, as far as relates to the subject in hand, ignorant above all dwellers in the Colony; for quite the contrary is the fact. His case is merely taken to illustrate that of hundreds more. The next, and perhaps, the most practical idea presented to the mind is the utter inadequacy of existing organization, or, perhaps, it would be more consistent with fact to say the total absence of any organization for soundness in the would-be settler to a desirable Homestead. A new corner needs direction, if not encouragement; and we must be permitted to say, what is really nothing new, that there does not appear to exist in the Lands Department the means adequate for that purpose. We fear that we are quite justified in saying that many a valuable settler has been lost to the colony just because there was no means of discovering a suitable Homestead, although there is, in reality, no scarcity of the most desirable and inviting land awaiting settlement. It will still be within the recollection of some of our readers that, during last session of the Legislative Council, an effort was made to obtain a select Committee for the purpose of enquiring into the management of the Lands and Works Department, with a view of making such suggestions as might tend to increase the efficiency thereof. The attempt was defeated by an overwhelming vote, a result which we cannot but think was chiefly owing to misapprehension as to the spirit by which the supporters of the resolution were animated. The head of the Department, while personally not objecting to the enquiry, opposed it upon general principles, claiming that the movement implied something wrong in the Department, and that, as a matter of principle, it would never do to admit a precedent which would read any and every public department liable to become the subject of enquiry, upon a mere resolution of the House. That there was some force in the objection made is admitted, and that the attempt was not made in the wisest possible way we will not deny; yet, feeling, as we do, that the sole desire was to promote the public interest, and to do it with as little unpleasantness as possible, we must ever regret that the majority who voted to throw out the resolution altogether did not assist the minority in so modifying and amending the mode of procedure, so as to enable it to unite in one common effort to render the administration of the most important public department more adapted to the wants of the country. There was no intention, at least on the part of a majority of those whose votes were recorded with the ayes, on the resolution in question, to find fault with persons. It was the system that they desired to improve, and every week's experience only tends to show how much the system needs improvement. An that Department should be exhibited a panoramic view, so to speak, of every district which may be partially settled or inviting settlers, indicating the lots taken up, and those open for preemption or purchase, together with the fullest possible information respecting the character of the

land both occupied and unoccupied, and generally, all such information as would enable the intending settler to come to an intelligent conclusion of a sufficiently definite nature to warrant the trouble and expense of a journey to whatever locality might appear to promise the greatest advantage. And even then it is questionable whether it would not be well that he should be furnished with a guide; for it must never be forgotten that these settlers are worth from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a piece to the colony. Such information, it is greatly to be feared the Department does not now possess, the means of imparting. In truth the circumstances under which the intending settler is sent out are such as to render a hunt for land in British Columbia too much like sending a ship to sea without a rudder or compass, or, to use a still more homely illustration, like a search for a needle in a haystack. This question of adjusting the administration of the public lands to the wants of the colony loses none of its importance in view of Confederation, inasmuch as the right to deal with these lands will not be transferred to Ottawa.

"Fragrant Aspect of Cariboo." Under this heading the Sentinel of the 20th has a sensible and hopeful article. A falling off in the aggregate output is admitted; but it is claimed that the gross yield of the mines is not the true gauge of assured prosperity. The deep diggings of the present, with their steadier yield, and the greater fixity imparted to population must be regarded as more than an equivalent for the fabulous strikes of bygone days, while the disposition to bring the forces of science and capital to bear upon ground and ledge hitherto untouched gives promise of better times in the not distant future. There can be no doubt about the correctness of this view. If those diggings which yielded a fortune in a week had their advantages they had their disadvantages too. While they lured all the forward-minded and energetic to and fro looking for Aladdin dirt, were unwilling to bestow their labor upon ground that would not give fabulous returns. Thus everything was unsettled, and the great masses were, as a matter of course, unemployed. It took time and the stern teaching of adversity to bring a people's dissipated and excited, down to more sane ideas and common earnings; and it is a matter of no surprise that all were not apt scholars. Yet everyone must see that the condition of things existing in what are falsely regarded as the halcyon days of Cariboo, although resulting in individual enrichment, could not contribute to general and permanent well-being. Ten thousand dollars suddenly put into the hands of a lucky individual miner was very apt to be carried off, leaving the Colony so much poorer; but that sum in the hands of ten or, better still, twenty miners must relatively benefit many, with a prospect of their remaining in the country. Those were not, therefore, the best days for the Colony when every California steamer carried away its quota of lucky miners with their ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, and even two hundred thousand dollars a piece. It is now, when the gold miner consumes for the most part the productions of the country, and when the masses are taking out wages and upwards, that the development of our mines really contribute to permanent prosperity. It is questionable whether in earlier times their development did not tend to colonial impoverishment. Every interest is now upon a better basis, and we quite concur in the view put forward by our contemporary that after all the day of small things in this respect may truly be regarded as the day of good things. The advent in Cariboo of the Lane & Kurtz Company, with their Meadows opening and quartz-crushing machinery and capital may justly be regarded as the dawn of a new era.

As it should be. - We understand that arrangements have been made with the Government by which persons coming from foreign parts to compete at the approaching Agricultural Exhibition will not be troubled about Customs duties; and, also, it has been arranged that the Government Messrs. Sir James Douglas will rise upon that occasion to visit those desiring to attend the Exhibition, remaining here long enough to enable them to be present during the two days, and carrying both persons and articles for exhibition down and up free of any charge whatever. This arrangement cannot fail to exert an important influence upon the movement, and, at the same time, affords gratifying evidence of increasing appreciation of the importance of such effort on the part of the Government. Everything would now appear to indicate that the coming Exhibition, undertaken in the first instance with so much fear and trembling, will, in point of magnitude and success, far exceed all previous ones. There is every reason to expect a very much larger attendance from Puget Sound.

His Excellency the Governor is expected to arrive at New Westminster tomorrow evening.

SEATTLE. - Amid the depression, in money and other business operations which has prevailed throughout the ports and towns on Puget Sound this season, the town of Seattle has been an exception from the general pressure. There, whilst other places have been suffering severely from the depression caused by the almost entire prostration of the lumber trade, - prosperity seems to have kept a steady advance, and all its time to its history has presented stronger inducements for permanent investment than at the present. The people of Seattle, although they have a strong belief that either the main or a branch line of the North Pacific Railroad will terminate in the vicinity of their town, base not their hopes on that contingency alone. In favorable geographical position, and fine harbor, with all the surrounding resources of mineral and agricultural wealth which it possesses, give a firm assurance, that Seattle, regardless of the immediate location of the railway terminus, is destined to be a place of wealth and importance. Not relying, as do nearly all other towns on the Sound - on the lumber trade alone, Seattle has but one sawmill, which is a fine steam mill owned by H. L. Geller, Esq., a man of much enterprise. This mill not only supplies all the lumber for local purposes, but occasionally ships to foreign ports. The only brewery on the Sound is here, owned by Messrs. Sobnieg & Brown, men who well understand the business and who turn out sufficient ale to supply the whole territory of a quality equal to any on the Pacific Coast. The town is well supplied with hotel accommodation and of a creditable character. The Occidental, by Collins & Co., is the largest and most commodious for travellers requiring rooms; but the Occidental, by Leary & Wheeler, is becoming the favorite with those who love to enjoy a good meal. In regard to schools Seattle stands at the top of the list. It has also three churches; no theatre or other permanent place of amusement except the Pacific Gardens, recently opened by Mr. P. G. Jensen, who has at great cost created a building and laid out walks and otherwise ornamented beautiful grove on the hill slope at the rear of the city, which promises to be one of the chief attractions of the place. The growing point of interest and activity in the press is the *Tri-weekly and Weekly Intelligencer*, is decidedly the best and most popular paper published in the territory, and under the able and judicious management of Mr. S. L. Maxwell, its proprietor and publisher, its patronage has little to fear from the corrupting influences which are too often successfully brought to bear upon the public press.

FOOTING. - The editor of the *New Westminster* paper devotes an entire leading article to personal abuse of ourselves because we had the impudence to advertise upon the published address of one of the candidates for the representation of that District. We were always under the impression that such addresses were a legitimate subject for newspaper remark; but it would seem we were mistaken. Did it not occur to our contemporary that his readers would have been better satisfied with an attempt to meet our position on the tariff question with argument? We greatly misappreciate the intelligence of the people of New Westminster if they approve of this mode of treating an important question. Viewed in the light of the official Terms of Confederation just published, the passage in the address in question must appear still more ridiculous. Better eliminate it altogether.

THE SPIRITUALISM AT FAULT. - Under this heading, we yesterday stated that the young man reported dead by spiritual telegraph had proved to be alive in California. His friends at the young man correct this statement. They say that he started from San Francisco on an excursion train which left that city in June for Boston, and that he has not since been heard from by them. They have telegraphed to California, but can obtain no tidings respecting him. The spirit states that he died at a place called Oaklands (State not given) of a lung complaint, and that his friends will soon be apprised of the fact by letter. Considerable anxiety is naturally felt by the relatives of the young man; and should the intelligence of his demise so strangely received be confirmed by letter, spiritualism will receive many new converts in this city.

LECTURE. - Mr. Murphy has, by request of several friends, adopted as the subject for his lecture "The Irish in the Service of France." Mr. M. will glance at the earlier battles of the Celt and Frank against the Romans, and detail minutely the wars of Louis the 14th and 18th, in which the historic Irish Brigade was their name. In his lecture he will notice the battles of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, Villeroy, Soufley and Marshal Saxe. The public may expect an interesting and logical lecture. The lecture will take place at Alhambra Hall. Admission 50 cents.

THE DIRECTORS of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society will meet at New Dominion Hall, COLONIAL BUILDING, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the transaction of business. The captains of the Sound steamers have liberally consented to bring stock incidental to exhibition free of charge for freight.

DIRECTOR No. 2. - Mr. Henry Nathan, Jr., we understand, will positively stand for a seat in the Council from this district.

Tax Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday at 2 o'clock p.m., bringing the following passengers: Capt. Cooper, Capt. Good and family, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Allard, Miss Manroe, Mrs. Moore, Messrs. Franklin, Inaley, Heming, Delger and Buckingham. No mail or news from the Upper Country.

FIRST FALL TRADE SALE. - Messrs. R. F. Pickett & Co. will hold their first fall sale of carthware and groceries to-day, at their store-room, 102 Yates street, adjoining the Bank of British North America. Mr. R. F. Pickett will make his debut as a Knight of the Hammer.

THE TOMBOLE. - Among the many other articles presented for the Tombole on Monday next is a case of Robinson's Magic Soap - Island manufacture.

THE EQUALIZERS saw a strange sight yesterday. For the first time since 1859, there was not a single ship of war in the harbor; and the only craft - barring the whitehall boats and plungers - at anchor was Williams & Arthur's water-boat. Eleven years have passed since a period of such dullness was experienced at Esquimalt.

STIRRING AND DROWSIVE NEWS may be looked for at any moment from the Belgian frontier. A great battle most shortly be fought in the vicinity of Montney, and should McMahon be used up, the Prussians will next be heard of in front of Paris. Should, however, the victory be with the French, the Prussians will find it difficult to maintain a footing on French soil.

CHICKEN SOUP. - A spring has been discovered in the vicinity of Klebo the waters of which have the flavor of chicken soup. Frank Laumier has secured the property and is now running a soup establishment from which he anticipates large results.

AN EARLY START. - The Enterprise will sail for New Westminster at daylight. She will run up to Sumas and receive on board 100 head of beef cattle from the Hudson Bay Co's farm at Similkameen, returning here on Saturday night or early Sunday morning.

PUBLIC LANDS. - Regarding Confederation as imminent the British Columbia Government has lately declined to sell Crown Lands in large sections. An offer to purchase 8000 acres by a company of gentlemen was declined a few days ago.

NAVAL. - H. M. S. Sparrowhawk sailed yesterday morning for San Juan Island with supplies for the garrison and H. M. S. Scylla which is lying at the English Camp. The Scylla will go to Nanaimo and Esquimalt.

DISCHARGED. - Wm. Middleton was brought up on remand before the Police Court yesterday on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond, and upon examination was discharged.

LOW WATER. - The Fraser is at a very low stage and is falling rapidly. The onward experience added difficulty in reaching Yale last trip and the *Guardian* advises our country merchants to forward their fall supplies without delay.

A BIG UR. - A skate was caught in the harbor, off Hospital Point, last evening, weighing 84 lbs and measuring 5 feet 8 inches in length by 4 feet 4 inches in breadth. His skate lay at the Phoenix Saloon, where it attracted much attention.

BURNED ROAD. - We are glad to learn that all the bad portions of that road have been macadamized, and that it is now in excellent order. - Thanks to Mr. Nicholson's careful superintendence.

THE STEAMER ALIDA and Eliza Anderson sailed for the Sound yesterday at 2 a.m. The competition between the rival boats is very keen and rates of freight and passage are merely nominal.

MR. A. PELL, late of this city, has become a fixture at New Westminster, where he has established himself in a flourishing drug business. We wish our late conferee a prosperous career.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will reopen to-day with the same staff of teachers who have successfully managed the institution in the past.

TOWED OUT. - The Princess Royal was towed out of the harbor yesterday afternoon by the Enterprise. She will proceed to San Francisco and take a cargo of wheat to Europe.

SUPPLIES WHEAT. - Gabriel Sorabarb was yesterday convicted by the Police Magistrate for selling whisky to Indians and was remanded one week for sentence.

VICTORIA CITY. - Hon. Dr. Helmcken and His Worship Mayor Trimble are spoken of as probable candidates for the City Representation in the next Council. And has succeeded.

THE MONARCH OF THE SEAS. - Talk about your King Williams and your Dunderbergs and Blunderbergs, Bah! The turn-of-ship Captain, commanded by Captain W. P. Bargey, went to sea for the first time a month or two ago. In company with the Monarch and Volage she completed her course to the Bay of Biscay, and throughout her cruise from the 16th of May to the 6th of June, experienced all kinds of weather. The Captain is the first vessel of this kind built under the direct supervision of Captain Cowper-Coles, in the famous ship-building yard of Messrs. Laird, Birkenhead. The problem which Captain Coles wished to solve was, how to build a three-masted ship with low free-board, which should be able to keep the ocean at all seasons, and also to fight her guns in the heaviest weather. Apparently the solution has been found in the Captain. The Monarch, which brought over the remains of Mr. Peabody to America, is well known as among the most magnificent specimens of naval architecture ever produced; and in the late cruise was magnificently handled by a picked crew, familiar with and proud of their favorite ship, while it was just the reverse with the Captain. Yet both in sailing and fighting qualities the latter was generally thought superior. An "eye witness" says: -

"Upon the boldest morning of May 20th Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas M. G. Symonds, Commander of the Channel Squadron, showed his determination to put the fighting power of the Captain to a severe but practical test. At 9 a.m. signal was made from his flagship, the *Minotaur*, for the Captain to full sail and fire her 25-ton guns, with battle line charges and shot. The Admiral kept close to her in the *Minotaur*, placing himself on her bow-quarter, so as to be able to see her watch her behavior and firing. The ship was placed broadside on to the sea, and the guns were fired to windward, and then whirled round in every position with regard to the

sea, the turret being trained by steam in all directions. Nothing could exceed the ease and precision with which the guns and turret were worked, nor was there any inconvenience experienced in the turret from the influx of water. On a prior occasion - the 25th of May - the Admiral ordered the Captain to get up steam and follow him. She was then ordered to fire at a mark, while the *Minotaur* lay close at hand to watch the movement of the Captain's guns and turret, and the direction of the shot. At this moment it was blowing hard, with a heavy sea, but not a whole gale. A target was dropped over board, and when 1,000 yards to windward of the Captain she commenced firing. The third 600-pounder shot demolished the target; upon which the Admiral made the signal, "Well done, Captain." Later in the day Sir Thomas Symonds placed the Captain in every conceivable position as regards the sea, training her turrets in every direction, firing repeatedly with blank cartridges, and scrutinizing her attitudes and behaviour with watchful vigilance. At the conclusion of the day he made signal, "Well done, Captain. I am much pleased."

The Captain and *Minotaur* are not mere hulks to creep about the mouths of harbors, &c., but real sea-going cruisers, and are universally acknowledged to be the two most formidable ships of war afloat.

The first trip of a vessel never does it full justice. Deficiencies will be found coming to light only upon actual trial, and this was the case with the Captain. In spite, however, of all this, the trial was acknowledged by all to have been most satisfactory. A vessel that can fire a six hundred pound bullet and smash with it a target at a distance of a thousand yards, and that in a game of short the Captain won high laurels for herself, in the estimation of her officers and crew, as a first rate sea boat, furnished with good and comfortable accommodation, perfectly ventilated, and, finally, as the most formidable fighting machine that, in their opinion, was ever yet sent to sea.

The Weekly British Colonist  
Wednesday, September 7, 1870.

The Official Terms.

So completely does the terrible war now devastating the fairest part of Europe overshadow every other subject that there is very little relief for the more commonplace and less exciting themes of everyday existence. And yet the subject indicated by the caption under which we write involves considerations sufficiently important to every British Columbian to demand instant and earnest attention. In another column will be found the official Terms of Confederation agreed upon at Ottawa, and very soon to be submitted to the acceptance or rejection of the people whom they most nearly concern. And now that these Terms are longer surrounded by the mist of diplomatic reticence, the consideration them can be approached with more precision and less guesswork. It will seem at a glance that, upon one or two points of considerable importance, were a little astray; yet our forbiddings were for the most part tolerably correct, while the assertion that Terms were returned to our Government in a form really more favorable to the colony than that in which they left hands will find ample justification in the text. To particularise, inasmuch as money generally constitutes the interesting, if not the most important element in all such matters, let us first of all glance at the financial part of the Terms, which falls somewhat below our reckoning. We were induced to believe it fixed at one hundred thousand, but put down at sixty thousand. This just one-half of what the Government scheme ventured to claim, and far less than what we were led to expect. The difference is chiefly important as influencing financial results. It is now how far it will affect these, will give us \$48,000 a year less, the per capita grant, and \$33,300 a year less from the interest estimated on difference of public debt. And here influence on the finances stop - \$81,000 less a year. But a set-off, and considerably more, will be found in the eleventh section, wherein it is provided that the Dominion Government, in consideration of certain land grants for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway, pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually to British Columbia. Section four also states an advantage which was scarcely reckoned upon under the original scheme, and which, for present purposes, is expressed in figures at \$25,000 a year. Thus we shall receive from Dominion: Annual subsidy, \$35,000; interest on difference of debt, \$33,300; per capita grant, \$48,000; payment consideration of land grants, \$10,000; making a total of \$216,000 which shall receive half-yearly in advance from the Federal treasury with which pay our Provincial way. We shall now dwell upon the less direct advantages, or attempt to strike a balance between the Colonies and the Dominion, but shall take a glance at one or two of the new more noticeable features in the Terms before us. The provision for a weekly mail service between Victoria and Olympia, to be performed by adapted for the conveyance of mail and passengers, is a new and important feature. Indeed, it will influence upon the trade of the colony, scarcely less felt than the fortnightly communication with Francisco. Looking to the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, even more important than the Francisco connection. It will serve that section five, sub-section provides for the maintenance of a telegraphic system by the Dominion Government, thus relieving the colony of about \$10,000 a year. It is seen that we were substantially correct in regard to the provision made in the Customs tariffs. Probably the important section of all the four that which relate to the Canadian Pacific railway. And here we find language employed as definite terms are satisfactory. May it be permitted us to congratulate the lists upon the final and complete of all that doubt with which parties in this colony so assiduously bordered to surround this the great to us, most important enterprise day? After all the sneers we heard of asserting the feasibility scheme and the certainty of its undertaken by the Dominion Government it is peculiarly gratifying to find this item in the Terms, our language at once so decided an equivocal. The assurance of an Indian policy as that hitherto men by the British Columbia men's sounds very like a piece irony. We were not aware

MARBLE WORKS



GEO. ROBERTSON,  
Sculptor and Modeler,  
DEALER IN  
Italian & American Marble,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,  
MANTLEPIECES, TABLETOPS,  
COUNTER TOPS, FLUMBERS' GLASS  
ALL KINDS OF  
Plain and Ornamental Work.  
ALL KINDS OF EMBLEMES FOR MONUMENTAL WORK  
Photographs inserted in Monuments.  
Repairing done in Marble, Portland, Terra Cotta,  
Alabaster, &c., &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 Street,  
VICTORIA, B. C.  
151 1/2 BROADWAY

Fare Reduced!!

BARNARD'S EXPRESS LINE STAGES  
THE FARE FROM YALE TO SODA  
Creek is reduced to \$45 00  
From YALE to BARKERVILLE, 60 00  
Through to Soda Creek in 4 Days  
"Quesselle 6 1/2"  
"Barkerville 6 1/2"  
Extra Stages laid on when required.  
Passengers by Regular Stage must leave Victoria  
RIDAYS "ENTERPRISE"  
F. J. BARNARD.

Victoria Brewery,

GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR DISCOVERY  
LAGER BEER IN CASES, KEGS AND  
BOTTLES.  
Families supplied at Shortest Notice  
All orders left at Wilson & Rickman's, Fort street,  
Bank Exchange, Yates street; and at Toulson's Hall,  
Government street, or at the Brewery, will be promptly  
filled.  
JOSEPH LOEWEN,  
LOUIS ERB,  
and 151 1/2 BROADWAY Proprietors.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

SEATTLE, W. T.  
Leary & Wheeler - Proprietors.

Puget Sound Steamer:

PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS CAN  
rely upon the U. S. Mail Steamer  
ALIDA.  
CAPTAIN - E. A. STARR.  
Arriving here upon schedule time every MONDAY evening  
and leaving every TUESDAY night.  
The above steamer is new and staunch, and all her  
appointments first class.  
FARE AND FREIGHT AS CHEAP AS ANY OTHER LINE.  
aust 3m

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
BEST PENS.  
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, September 7, 1870.

The Official Terms.

So completely does the terrible war now devastating the fairest part of Europe overshadow every other subject that there is very little relief for the more commonplace and less exciting themes of everyday existence.

BLE WORKS

ROBERTSON, and Modeler, DEALER IN American Marble, MANUFACTURER OF HEADSTONES, PIECES, TABLE TOPS, TOPS, FLUMBERGLASS ALL KINDS OF and Ornamental Work.

re Reduced!! EXPRESS LINE STAGES

FROM YALE TO SODA reduced to... \$45 00

toria Brewery, BATTLE, W. T. Wheeler - Proprietors.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the U. S. Mail Steamer ALIDA.

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Government had an Indian policy! The fourteenth section would be far from satisfactory were it not for a knowledge of the fact that it will be left to the representative members of the very first session of the Legislature about to be constituted to decide whether the people desire Responsible Government at once, or whether they will prefer to seek it through the less direct medium of the Organic Act.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30th, 1870.

Council met at 8 o'clock, P. M. Present, His Worship the Mayor, Councilors McKay, Russel, Allison, Gerow, Carey and Walker.

Communication from Messrs. Sprout & Co. relating to the Moss, was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The Pound Keeper submitted a report showing the amount of revenue and expenditure for the month ending August 1st.

From Arthur Strong for Sanitary labor, \$20 From W. A. Sayward for lumber, to build a Drain on Humbolt Street, \$12.50.

From Mr. McGreigh for legal services \$60. From J. W. Green for surveying grades, \$15. All of which was submitted and referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

The sum of \$30 paid for labor on streets by the Street Committee was confirmed.

Permission was given to E. McDonald to build a cistern on the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets.

SOMBRERO CREEK.—This creek—lately visited by Mr. Stephens and other prospectors—is a small stream eight miles west of Jordan river.

It takes its rise in the Island Coast range, rushes with great impetuosity down the side of a steep mountain and throws itself into the Straits of Fucus.

The width of the stream is about 70 feet. Numerous falls exist—some of them 30 feet in height—in fact, the river is supposed to be one great fall from source to mouth.

The sides are thickly clothed with timber and salal bushes. The latter attain a height of 15 feet! From a crevice the prospectors got \$750 in gold of a beautiful orange color, some of the pieces of a watermelon size.

Most of the crevices are filled with a cement as hard as rock and more difficult to displace. Near the mouth they found a bar composed of rock and debris, washings from a false bedrock of cement. On this bar they got 5 and 6 cents to the pan in the gravel and they think about 100 feet of the gravel will pay well.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY.—At the request of the managing committee of the Agricultural Exhibition, Mr. Norris, who has been so very successful in this community, will shortly proceed to canvass the country districts, less, however, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions than with a view to enlightening the sympathy and active cooperation of the farmers by explaining to them the object and advantages of the movement.

While there is not a settler in the length and breadth of the land who should not be a subscribing member of the society, there is scarcely a settler who should hesitate to exercise sufficient interest in the matter to become an exhibitor.

SPIRITUALISM AT FAULT.—We are informed that, a few weeks ago, at a spiritual seance held in this city a communication was received from the other world that a young man, then absent, had just died in California. The name of the town and that of the hotel, in which he was said to have died were stated with emphasis and circumstantially and the statement was repeated over and over again. The young man's friends immediately put themselves in communication with friends in California and yesterday received word that he is alive and well and quite indignant at the liberty the spirits have taken with his name.

THAT LOAN.—Not long ago the telegraph alluded to a certain Canadian Loan Bill in its progress through the British Parliament. Some persons jumped at the conclusion that the loan could be none other than that for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and amongst those who rushed to see sawn timber and a conclusion was our contemporary, who, a few weeks earlier ridiculed the whole railway scheme. It turns out that the loan was one of \$5,500,000 for fortifications in the Dominion.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The result of the late elections, has been to return, as is stated, an equal number of Confederates and Antis, and it is presumed that the present Administration, which is anti-Confederate, will not be able to command a majority. Doubtless the little island is tired of remaining out in the cold.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt Anderson, sails to-day for London, via San Francisco, she has made a regular yearly trip between London and this port for the past fourteen years, and is one of the best and fastest ships afloat. At San Francisco she will load with wheat.

THE SS California arrived from Portland via the Sound yesterday afternoon at 3 1/2 o'clock. The freight and passenger list has already appeared. She will sail for Nainaimo to-day and sail hence for Portland about Saturday.

NEW CISTERN.—Work was commenced by the contractor yesterday on the cistern to be located at the corner of Blanchard and Fort streets.

MR ROBERT LEARY of Seattle, paid the city a flying visit yesterday. Mr. Leary represents that excellent and progressive paper—the Seattle Intelligencer—and is also a "wise host" of the Cosmopolitan Hotel of Seattle.

Later from Peace and Skeena Rivers.

A canoe with five men—among whom was Mr. John Mitchell—arrived here yesterday from Skeena river. Four of the men are from Vitale creek, having left there 34 days ago.

They report that Madden and partner were met by them in a half starved condition on the trail 30 miles from Tatalah Landing. They had had nothing to eat save one dried fish for several days and were bound for Peace river, having discovered no diggings on the Skeena or its tributaries, neither had they experienced any difficulty with Indians.

Our informants left about 150 men on Vitale creek and vicinity. Only one claim, Vitale's, was paying. Four companies were engaged in sinking holes at the head of the creek, but they had got no prospect. Prospecting was also proceeding on Quartz creek. A company of eleven men, were making \$5 and \$6 per day to the hand. Fifty Chinamen were at work near by and were making \$3 and \$4 to the hand. There had been no sickness or deaths at the mines. The weather was pleasant, with occasional falls of rain. On Silver creek, twenty miles from Vitale, a company of 16 men were turning the stream and expected to do well. Two parties of prospectors are missing. One party, headed by Black Jack, the mountaineer, started two months ago to prospect National river, and had not since been heard from. Another party, composed of one white and two colored men, started to reach Peace river about ten weeks ago. A few days afterwards the dog returned to camp in a half starved condition, and it is feared some accident has befallen the men. The country has been quite thoroughly prospected all the year, but the results obtained are not flattering. The gentleman with whom we conversed yesterday left Tatalah Landing 34 days ago and traveled leisurely down, stopping at Indian rancheries to recruit occasionally. At the forks of the Skeena the party met Mitchell and came down with him. There are now no white men on the Skeena, save at Woodcock's Store at the mouth of the river. On the way down the coast the party saw large schools of whales. They are very tame and come close in shore. Mr. Mitchell has spent some months in prospecting on the Skeena, but made nothing—the diggings being generally shallow and poor.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The exports of the island during last year were \$6,096,707, and its imports during the same year, \$5,254,152, leaving a balance in favor of the Province of \$842,047.

DISCHARGED.—Joseph McDowell, charged with assaulting Mrs. Timothy Roberts, was yesterday discharged from custody after an apology.

DR. TUPPER.—One of the most talented of Canada's Statesmen, has been returned to the Confederation Parliament without opposition.

GABRIEL SOBARRÉ [what's in a name?] has pleaded guilty to a charge of selling spirits to an Indian.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.—The French Government has been purchasing large quantities of coal in Nova Scotia.

AN INVOICE of Chinese beauties went forward for the mines yesterday per Enterprise, consigned to their husbands at Cariboo.

DIRECT STEAMER.—The next steamer will sail from San Francisco for Victoria on Saturday. Probably the Pelican.

THE INQUIRY into the Plummer Pass murder continues and officer McMillan was dispatched yesterday on the Enterprise to make a further search for articles belonging to the deceased.

MR DAVID HIGGINS, attorney-at-law of Seattle, Washington Territory, visited Victoria yesterday and favored us with a call.

FOR THE RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise yesterday carried forwa 60 tons of freight and 34 passengers.

THE SIR James Douglas, for the East Coast carried a full freight yesterday morning.

THE FIRST CATCH.—Dawson & Co have just taken two large whales.

A CANADIAN GIANTNESS.—A girl named Tico, aged nine years, in the township of Gainsboro, County Lincoln, Canada, weighs 200 pounds.

The Terms of Confederation.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 30th August, 1870.

The Governor publishes for general information, the following dispatch which has been received from the Governor-General of Canada, with a Report of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada, embodying the terms to which the Government of the Dominion is willing to assent on the Union of this Colony with the Dominion.

By Command, PHILIP J. HANKIN.

CANADA.

A. MURGRAVE, JUNR, NIAGARA, July 7th, 1870.

SIR.—It gives me much pleasure to be able to announce to you the satisfactory termination of the negotiations between the Delegates whom you dispatched from British Columbia and the Ministers of the Dominion.

The terms of agreement have been embodied in a Memorandum, of which I enclose a Copy. I have been requested by my responsible advisers to add the assurance that

such provision shall be made for the retiring pensions of Public Officers in British Columbia as you may approve of.

3. The Hon. Mr. Trutch goes to England by the Mail Steamer of the 9th instant, and the other two members of the Delegation return at once to British Columbia, and will, no doubt, give you full details and information on such points as may require discussion.

4. I announced the result of the negotiations, and sent a copy of the memorandum to Lord Granville, on the 4th instant.

I have &c, &c, JOHN YOUNG, To His Excellency the Governor in Council, &c, &c, &c.

COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Dispatch, dated the 7th of May, 1870, from the Governor of British Columbia, together with certain Resolutions submitted by the Government of that Colony to the Legislative Council thereof, both herewith annexed, on the subject of the proposed Union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada; and after several interviews between them and the Honourable Messrs. Trutch, Helmcken and Carrall, the Delegates from British Columbia, and full discussion with them of the various questions connected with that important subject, the Committee now respectfully submit to your Excellency's approval the following Terms and Conditions, to form the basis of the Political Union between British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

1. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the Union.

2. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion shall be entitled to receive, by half yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the Union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (\$27 7/8) the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit: an Annual Subsidy of \$35,000 and an Annual Grant equal to 30 cents per head of the said population of 60,000, both half-yearly in advance, such Grant of 30 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000; at which rate such Grant shall thereafter remain; it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1881.

4. The Dominion will provide an efficient Mail Service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia; the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services: A. Salary of the Lieutenant Governor; B. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Courts and of the County or District Courts; C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs; D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services; E. Protection and Encouragement of Fisheries; F. Provision for the Militia; G. Lighthouses, Boats and Beacons, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria; H. The Geological Survey; I. The Penitentiary.

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act of 1867 appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable Pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's Servants in the colony whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

7. It is agreed that the existing Customs Tariff and Excise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the Railway from the Pacific Coast and the system of Railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of British Columbia should sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise Duties are, at the time of the union of British Columbia with Canada, leviable on any Goods, Wares or Merchandise in British Columbia or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those Goods, Wares and Merchandise may, from and after the union, be imported into British Columbia from the Provinces now composing the Dominion, or from either of those Provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise Duties leviable thereon in terms or in substance of any of the Customs or Excise Duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of Importation. This arrangement to have no force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise Duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by three Members, and by six Members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

9. The indices of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867 shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be especially applicable to and only affect, one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this minute) be applicable to British Columbia, in the

same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertakes to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a Railway from the Pacific, towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected, East of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific, to connect the Seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and further, to secure the completion of such Railway within ten years from the date of the Union.

And the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said Railway, a similar extent of Public Lands along the line of the Railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia, not to exceed however Twenty (20) Miles on each side of said line, as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the Public Lands in the Northwest Territories and the Province of Manitoba. Provided that the quantity of land which may be held under Pre-emption right or by Crown Grant, within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government, shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous Public Lands; and provided further, that until the commencement within Two Years as aforesaid from the date of the Union, of the construction of the said Railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the Public Lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of Pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the Pre-emptor on the land claimed by him.

12. The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for Ten Years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of Five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the Lands Reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government, shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians in application of the Dominion Government said in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of Land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

14. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, continue as existing at the time of the Union, altered under the Authority of the said Act, it being at the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily assent to the introduction of Responsible Government when desired by the Inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to amend the existing Constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its Members shall be elective.

The Union shall take effect according to the foregoing terms and conditions on such day as Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, may appoint (on addresses from the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia, and of the House of Parliament of Canada, in the terms of the Section of the British North America Act, 1867, and the British Columbia may, in its address, specify the Electoral Districts for which the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Dominion of Canada, this 27th day of August, 1870.

Wm. H. LEBLANC, Clerk-Privy Council, Canada.

APPEAL.—In another column will be found a card from a committee of gentlemen, French residents of this city, inviting offerings to ward the relief of the families of French soldiers who may be killed or wounded in the war. This is an appeal which comes home to all, wholly unmix'd with any question as to the rights and the wrongs of the war. Let us all give our mite. It will be twice blessed—blessing him who gives and him who takes.

WILD RABBITS.—Three years ago Mr M Rowland, of Burnside, raised 18 pairs of rabbits in the bush near the place. The rabbits soon became wild and their progeny have strictly obeyed the injunction to increase and multiply. Except the descendants of the lot set loose by Mr Rowland, no wild rabbits exist on the Island.

NEWS CLUBS have been formed at the towns along the Fraser, to whom telegraphic news is supplied at a low rate.

No Obit for the robber of Madame Maitre has been obtained. It is a pity that so audacious a villain should go unwhipped of justice.

It is rumored that the election will not be held until the latter part of October.

Advertisement for Joseph Gillott's Steel Pens, featuring an illustration of a pen and text describing the quality and availability of the pens.

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, September 7, 1870.

The Land Grant Provision.

There may possibly be those who will feel disposed to regard the land to be granted in aid of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the light of a valuable consideration—a full equivalent for the one hundred thousand dollars a year to be paid by the Dominion Government, and that, therefore, in reckoning up the direct money advantages offered by the Terms this sum ought not to be included. We altogether differ from this view. Holding, as we do, that the public lands of the Colony are not a legitimate object of sale or of direct revenue, that, in short, the true policy of the Government is to adopt the most sure and speedy means of placing them in the possession of those who will turn them to their only proper and legitimate use, we should not discover any element of sacrifice in the proposed grants, even if that arrangement did not contemplate the payment of a single dollar to the local treasury. It will just amount to this: We shall make the Railway Company an effective Emigration or Colonization Agency. It will become the paramount interest of that Company to bring these lands into practical use as quickly as possible, not only with a view to realizing thereon, but, as well, with the view of creating way traffic for the road. It may be said, in reply, that these lands will not be given free to the settlers. Quite true, doubtless, it is not yet known in what way the road will be built, and, consequently, it is impossible to say in what particular way these lands will be dealt with. It is not improbable that the principle laid down in the Landlaw scheme may be adopted in respect of the Pacific section, as it is likely to be on the other side. But, whatever principle may be adopted, it is safe to assume that such conditions will surround the settlement of these lands as will be equivalent to a free grant system—that is to say, the value of the lands will be so increased by the construction of the railway and by other circumstances, or such aid and inducements will be extended to emigrants as will constitute an equivalent and probably far more than an equivalent for any price that might be affixed to the soil. To illustrate: Suppose we presume that the Company will be enabled to realize an average price of, say, five dollars an acre for these lands, it is perfectly clear that the Company must be more or less directly instrumental in superintending a condition of things which will make their lands worth five dollars an acre; and it is equally obvious that such a condition necessarily implies relatively beneficial results to the country generally. What the Colony wants is settlers; and it matters little to it whether these settlers are obtained by the attractive influences of a free grant system or through the, perhaps, more effective instrumentality of a Railway Company. There is, indeed, this advantage in the latter mode, that the Colony will, to that extent, be spared the trouble and expense incident to every Emigration movement and the expense of regulating and surveying the claims of settlers, items which would, themselves, more than constitute an equivalent for any price the Colony might be presumed to obtain for its public lands. It appears to us, therefore, that we should be making a specially good bargain in transforming a reasonable extent of our public lands to a powerful company whose true policy and supreme interest it would be to place substantial settlers upon them at the earliest possible moment, even if we were not to receive a single dollar from the Dominion Government or from any other source as a direct consideration for such land grants. The one hundred thousand dollars we must, therefore, regard in the light of a free and unencumbered money advantage offered by the Terms which our delegates were so fortunate as to bring back from Ottawa. It may be proper to guard the public against certain errors into which "opponents" would lead them. It is a mistake to run away with the idea that this colony will be called upon to convey to the Dominion Government a belt of land forty miles wide and, as long as the railway on this side of the Rocky Mountains, such lands to be reconveyed to the Railway Company. It will be observed by reference to the text that this colony is only called upon to convey to the Dominion Government from the public lands in the Northwest Territories and the Province of Manitoba. It

will be observed that forty miles is the extreme limit; but there are not wanting considerations pointing to the conclusion that the alternate block system invariably carried out on this continent will be adopted in our case. In any event there is this assurance that British Columbia will not be called upon to convey away more land for this purpose than the Dominion Government is willing, and finds it necessary similarly to convey from its own public domain. Observe, we shall be called upon to convey such lands in trust to the Supreme Government of a country of which we shall then form a part, and in which we shall have a potent voice; and thus the trust will be surrounded with circumstances making our interest identical with that of the Dominion. And what right have we to expect that we shall be called upon to give any less land than is to be given on the other side? Our end of the railway will not cost any less; nor is our land any better. How, then, can it be said that Canada is getting the best of the bargain in the matter of this land grant? Canada is, in reality, getting nothing at all. She only requires us to do as the Territories on the other side of the great watershed do. Then, again, with regard to minerals in lands so conveyed, these minerals will continue to be subject to the same laws and regulations as those in lands retained under the full control of the colony, so that there need be no uneasiness on this point.

THE ELECTION.—As the presumable period for the general election draws near intending candidates begin to buckle on their armour of steel and others of brass and prepare for fight. The new candidate for Victoria District is quietly laying his wires and deploying his forces, while the old member sits astride the lance between City and District. For the City Dr Helmsken's reelection may be accepted as perfectly certain, especially now that he has decided to accept the Canadian Tariff as the immediate spoken of for the City are Drs Trimble and Powell. In the New Westminster District we hear that Mr Nelson is meeting with great encouragement and is likely to be the successful candidate. In so far as the other Mainland districts are concerned we are still without any certain information. Doubtless Mr Bernard will be unopposed in the Yale-Lytton District. For Keeney we hear a new candidate, spoken of, and it is stated that Mr Dewdney does not intend to seek reelection. Dr Carrall means to go in for his old constituency, and if Mr Walkem is determined to run there will be a political battle on the banks of William Creek.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, came in from Nanaimo yesterday, bringing the usual quantum of produce and about a dozen passengers, amongst whom were the Rev William Aitken, B. W. Pease, Esq, and Mr Samuel Beddall. There is not much important news. At Nanaimo the steamer Columbia was about to take in coal. At the Newcastle quarry the brig T. W. Lucas was taking in a load of stone. Work on the bridge and roads was progressing. At the various settlements crops were being harvested in good condition.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?—Our morning contemporary, who on Wednesday, accepted the official Terms of Confederation as satisfactory, discovers on Thursday very grave objections. Everyone, he asserts, is disappointed. The proposed land grant system he conceives to be most objectionable and fraught with danger, and, in the same breath he admits that "the dangers anticipated in the States from granting land subsidies to railroads have seldom if ever been realized. The good they have done has been counterbalanced by the evil." What can he mean?

THE RESULTS.—Let us hope that the results of the quartz fever which broke out so suddenly in this community, and almost depopulated our streets in a couple of hours, will not end with a scorching march up Cedar Hill and down again. Let it inspire a spirit of search, search which need not be confined to that locality. There is gold-bearing quartz there, although it may possibly not prove to be in any very great quantity. But gold-bearing quartz is not confined to that particular spot. It lies in every direction, and only requires looking up.

A RESIDENT JUDGE.—The people of New Westminster, through the Grand Jury, complain that both of the Supreme Court Judges reside at Victoria, claiming that one of them, in common fairness and as a matter of public convenience, should reside on the Mainland. We quite concur in that opinion.

NOMINERS.—At a meeting of the Deluge Fire Company, held at their hall last night, Mr Duck was unanimously nominated for Chief Engineer and Mr Frank G. Richards for First Assistant Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.—The Canadian Tariff, 1870, was issued from THE COLONIST office yesterday. The Tariff, as a whole, is much lighter than the one now in force here. Dry goods, boots and shoes, and other articles that fall under the unenumerated list, pay a duty of 15 per cent, ad valorem.

MAIDEN SALE.—Mr Pickett held his first sale yesterday. His rooms were crowded and very good prices were obtained.

THE SOYLA has gone on to Nanaimo sailing yesterday from the English camp.

DUX.—The brig Byzantium is fully due from Honolulu, S. I.

Important Discovery—Is Mount Douglas a Mountain of Gold?

On Wednesday afternoon Mr Peter Cargottish and Mr A. W. Piper of this city went grouse shooting. Victoria district was chosen as the theatre of their sport, and in pursuit of the toothsome game they ascended the steep side of Mount Douglas or Cedar Hill—that huge brown mass of rocks that rears its ugly head 2500 feet above sea-level, at a point four miles distant from Victoria in a northerly direction. From this altitude they enjoyed a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery, and while resting themselves, Mr Cargottish observed a vein of grey quartz cropping out of the hard trap-rock on the very summit of the hill. With a piece of detached rock, he knocked off several specimens from the ledge and upon examination discovered that they were flecked with gold! The discoverers returned to town the same night, kept the matter a profound secret until yesterday morning, when they admitted several friends to their confidence, procured a few tools and conveyances and returned to the spot yesterday noon: With the aid of wedges and sledges they removed a few pounds of the rock and brought it to town. Some of the specimens show the gold plainly. One large lump—taken from a ledge 200 feet distant from the one first discovered—is very rich! The course of the ledge is N. E. and S. W. During the afternoon about forty persons visited the locality and discoveries of several new lodes were made. The quartz is of the kind known to miners as the grey rock, and the ledge runs in width from one to two feet. A good road exists to the base of the Mount, and a horse may be ridden to the very summit; but Shank's mare furnished the means of conveyance to the top yesterday. Should the lodes just discovered prove to be worth working, no doubt the same mineral wealth will be found in neighboring hills and the day-dream of hundreds among us, who have long implicitly believed that great quartz mines would some day be discovered in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, will be fulfilled. Many claims were staked off yesterday and prospecting will be continued to-day.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—Mr Sellock, of the Steamboat Exchange Equimall, yesterday surrendered his license, which was subsequently granted to Mr Kennon. Edward Neod gave notice to apply for a license to sell liquor at the corner of Pandora and Douglas streets.

QUITS AN EXCITEMENT was created on Government street last evening by a Chinaman who pursued a sailor, screaming as he ran that the tar had smashed his windows and cut his tail off! The sailor escaped with the tail.

IN HIS last lecture at San Francisco Geo Francis Train advised the Fenians to capture the Zealous, run her back to Victoria and take the Colony. What a grim joker George has become.

CRICKET.—The Boxer and Victoria Junior Eleven will play their return match tomorrow, on Beacon Hill; wickets will be pitched at 1 o'clock, p. m. The Boxers will also play a match with the Sparrowhawk Eleven on Thursday next, at Colwood.

THE MAYORALTY.—Councillor Russell's name has been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty. Mr Russell is Chairman of the Street Committee and is in attendance late and early upon the duties of his office.

THE LECTURE.—In the course of his lecture to-morrow evening Mr Murphy will point out and explain the statistical movements of the French in the present campaign.

THE DIRECTORS of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society met yesterday and transacted some routine business. A general meeting will be held in a few days.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr Lumley Franklin announces his next heavy sale of real estate for Thursday next, when some valuable parcels will be offered.

EQUIMALL was relieved somewhat of its dullness yesterday by the return of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk from San Juan Island.

WHALING.—The Howe Sound Whaling Company have caught two whales lately and are reducing the blubber to oil.

A NEW COURT HOUSE WANTED.—New Westminster Grand Jury direct attention, in their report, to the inadequate character of the Court House. This is a long standing, and it is scarcely ditto to the Government that it has no ceiling attention long ago.

Private Letter from Austin, Nevada.

AUSTIN, Nevada, 4th August, 1870. MY DEAR FRIEND.—I thought I would drop you a few lines, although I have nothing of particular interest to write about. Victoria was and is a perfect whirlpool of excitement compared to Austin. They have one mill in operation here, a few chlorides at work supplying ore for the same, and sundry stores, besides some ranches in the valley which produce a limited supply of butter, eggs, grain, etc. Nothing in the shape of a Show ever comes within a hundred miles of us. There is a tradition current, referred to by the natives with much pride, that Parepa Rosa came here once; it is a perfect moral that she will not repeat the experiment. However, every dog has his day, and in 1864 times were flourishing here and Eastern capitalists invested largely in mining and milling operations. The hills are honeycombed with shafts and tunnels and any number of fine stone and brick buildings are scattered round covering quartz mills and hoisting machinery that must have cost the owners some millions of dollars. All are abandoned now and haunted, for all I know, by the restless spirits of deceased stockholders. The railroad split the final blow to this town. Before that Austin was the depot and centre of opera-

tions for all the other silver mining camps in Eastern Nevada, but now the outside districts have direct communication with the Central Pacific Railroad and Austin is left entirely to her own resources which are limited, as far as I can see, to a few silver bearing ledges. The rock is rich and averages well, but the ledges are not continuous and have a nasty way of breaking off suddenly, when it costs much money to find them again.

White Pine has not answered the expectations formed when it was first discovered. Times are dull and money remarkably scarce there this summer. The famous Eberhardt mine was nothing after all but a rich surface deposit, and after working it till they began to lose money they have sold their levings to an English company for \$160,000 sterling, throwing in the North Aurora mine, a claim of some pretensions. These infatuated Britons will have a good time getting their money back on this speculation.

It has been very hot here for a month past; yesterday it was 95° in the shade. Anything like exercise is out of the question and it does not cool off at nights as at Victoria.

Yours, always, J. B.

A Poppug Report.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In to-day's Standard I observed a paragraph stating "that means would be adopted for the removal of A. F. Pemberton, Esq. from the Bench." Does the editor of the Standard imagine that our worthy Governor would even think for one moment of doing such an act of injustice to a man who for upwards of twenty years has given such universal satisfaction in his public capacity of Stipendiary Magistrate? And for what? Is it because he committed an error of judgment that he is to be dismissed, and the people of Victoria are to be deprived of his valuable and impartial services? No, Mr Editor, he must commit a greater offence than that of wounding the sensitive feelings of the infallible editor of the Standard before he is put out of office. FAIR PLAY. Victoria, Sept 1st.

The Secret Treaty between France and Prussia.

The Times of July 26th publishes the following as the text of the Treaty between France and Prussia, which was, it is said, proposed by the former Power.— His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, deeming it useful to draw closer the bonds of friendship which unite them, and to consolidate the relations of good fellowship (bon voisinage) happily existing between the two countries, and being convinced, on the other hand, that to attain this result, which is calculated, besides, to assure the maintenance of the general peace, it behoves them to an understanding on questions which concern their future relations, have resolved to conclude a treaty to this effect, and named in consequence as their plenipotentiaries the following:—These having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, are agreed on the following articles.—Art. I. His Majesty the Emperor of the French admits and recognizes the acquisitions which Prussia has made as the result of the last war which she sustained against Austria and her allies. Art. II. His Majesty the King of Prussia promises to facilitate the acquisition of Luxembourg by France: to that effect his aforesaid Majesty will enter into negotiations with His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to induce him to cede to the Emperor of the French his sovereign rights over this duchy, in return for such compensation as shall be deemed sufficient, or otherwise. On his part, the Emperor of the French engages to bear the pecuniary charges which this transaction may occasion. Art. III. His Majesty the Emperor of the French will not oppose a federal union of the Confederation of the North with the Southern States of Germany, with the exception of Austria, which union may be based on a common Parliament, provided the sovereignty of the said States is duly respected. Art. IV. On his part, His Majesty the King of Prussia, in case His Majesty the Emperor of the French should be obliged by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer her, will accord the support of his arms to France, and will sustain her with all his forces of land and sea against every Power which, in that eventuality, shall declare war upon her. Art. V. To ensure the complete execution of the above arrangements His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French contract, by the present Treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which they solemnly engage to maintain. Their Majesties undertake beyond this, and especially to observe it in every case where their respective States, of which they mutually guarantee the integrity, shall be menaced by aggression, holding themselves bound in such conjuncture to make without delay, and not to decline on any pretext, the military arrangements which may be demanded by their common interest, conformably to the clauses and provisions above set forth.

M. Benedetti's Insult to King William.—The Causus Belli.

The London Times, from its correspondent at Berlin, gives the following account of the way in which war was brought about between France and Prussia: Berlin, July 14. Seldom has the general aspect of the Continent undergone a more sudden change than occurred yesterday afternoon. Till 12 at noon peace was regarded as certain. The King of Prussia had caused Prince Hohenzollern to make the requisite concession. The Prince had withdrawn, the stone of offence was removed and there was an end of the matter—at least, apparently so, and in the eyes of all just and equitable persons. But the world was out in its calculations. The peace-loving nations of Europe were destined to experience a disappointment that which none more bitter has ever complicated affairs of State. Reverting to the indefinite hints dropped by her representatives in the preceding stages of the negotiation, France declared herself to be not con-

tent with the mere retirement of Prince Hohenzollern. She now insisted upon a public sanction of her retreat by the King of Prussia. More than that, she asked the King of Prussia to engage at no future time to allow any member of his family to become a candidate for the throne of Spain. Extravagant in itself, the way in which this demand was preferred rendered it still more offensive. To acquit himself of the ungracious message he had been instructed to deliver, the French Ambassador thought it decent to stop His Majesty as he walked in the public gardens at Ems. There, in an alley filled with the pleasure seekers of a German spa, with fashionable ladies and gentlemen gossiping at a few paces, and the eyes of the whole elegant and curious crowd fixed upon them, the representative of France accosted the King of Prussia. Was he instructed to dispense with the ordinary forms of diplomatic intercourse? Or was the disregard of ceremony so painfully remarkable in his behaviour a blunder inadvertently committed by Count Benedetti, an insult designedly planned and ordered by his Government? On an occasion of such vital importance it is difficult to believe that proper respect is waived except by design: However that may be, the King, finding an exorbitant demand put to him to his most becoming manner, had to deal with the fact of the offence, not to examine into its cause. He acquitted himself of the duty of the moment in the dignified and gentlemanly style of which he is noted. Quietly turning round to his Adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel Count Lehendorff who had retired a few steps when he saw the Ambassador approach, the King said:—"Be kind enough to inform Count Benedetti that there is no reply, and that I cannot receive him again." While Count Lehendorff was doing his bidding the King walked off. The gay crowd stood agape. They had seen nothing happen; yet they were not prepared for the stunning reports that soon began to fly about. The King immediately caused the affair to be telegraphed to Count Bismark, who lost no time in publishing it.

Assisted Immigration.

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

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

- 1. The applicant will be required to give security, or actually deposit the sum of Seventy-five Dollars (\$75) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of (\$37) towards the Passage Money of each Child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, and not being a Child in arms, and a further sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) towards the Outfit of each Adult, or one-half that amount for each Child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, not being a child in arms.
2. Government will contribute the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) towards the Passage Money of each Child under Twelve Years of age, exempting only children in arms.
3. Applicants desirous of getting out whole Families, will deposit or find security for a sum proportionate to the above amounts for each Adult or Child in such Family.
4. The Outfit of each person will be subject to the approval, as to quantity and quality, of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor of British Columbia.
5. In cases where the above mentioned Outfit is not required, the amount deposited on account of the same will be returned to the applicant so making the deposit.
6. The intending Emigrant will be required to report himself or herself at some Port of Embarkation in England to be hereafter notified.
7. Settlers desirous of obtaining Farm or Domestic Servants under this scheme, will be required to produce written characters of such Servants, which characters will be sent to the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor in this behalf.
8. Such Farm or Domestic Servants will be required to sign an agreement, binding them to serve their Employers in the Colony for a term of years, at a stated yearly Salary.
9. Upon the arrival of the Emigrants in this Colony the Employer or Friends of the Emigrant will be required to take charge of them immediately, and notice beforehand will be given of the time the vessel is due.
10. Any Emigrant not so immediately taken away will be lodged and boarded at the expense of his or her Employer or Friend.
11. Applicants will be required to fill up Forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Magistrate of the District, or from the Secretary of the Board in Victoria, from whom respectively any further information may be obtained. By Order of the Board, R. W. PEARSE, Deputy Chairman, The Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia, Chairman, S. W. PEARSE, Assistant Surveyor General, Deputy Chairman, Hon. John Robson, William John McDonald, Esq., Henry S. Mason, Esq., Secretary. a14 2nd & w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Vogel, Loers & Hildebrand, of the Victoria Brewery, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jacob Loers will receive all outstanding debts and discharge all liabilities of the late firm. JACOB LOERS, Victoria, the 23rd of July, 1870. a14 7rd & w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS OR DEMANDS ON THE ESTATE OF JOHN HEATHER BREWERY, of Richmond, British Columbia, deceased, are requested to furnish the same forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to or having any property of the said deceased are desired forthwith to pay or deliver the same to THOS. ALLISON, Government Solicitor, Victoria, V.I. Attorney in fact and Agent for Capt. W. A. HORTON. Dated Victoria, V.I. 19th July, 1870. a14 7rd & w

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE carried on under the name of S. P. MOODY & Co will be carried on from and after this date, under the name and style of Moody, Diets & Nelson. S. P. MOODY, GEO. DIETS, HUGH NELSON, Barrister at Law, British Columbia, July 1, 1870. a14

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN DONALD HOLDS MY Power of Attorney during my absence from the Colony. EDWIN DONALD, THOMAS TRONCONE, Victoria, V.I. August 13, 1870. a14

Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, September 7, 1870.

The Great Commanders.

An eminent English contemporary, writing the tangled and unintelligible web of conflicting and contradictory patches from the seat of war, exclaims in despair: "The most unformed of the most skilful writers find themselves on a level as regards knowledge of present events and future issues, and only refuge from falling into error is to reserve all commentary until the issue is decided." Coinciding with this view, it is our intention to attempt a separate history between the glut of strangely engorged fact and fiction almost daily presented to the reader. It will not, however, to suggest itself to the reader's mind that more recent dates, if worth anything at all, indicate a decided Prussian success. Never in war like this war. Whether regarded in the light of its utter wantonness or the magnitude of its immediate results, it has no parallel in history. To most of our readers it is known only surrounded by the glamour of fiction and the glare of story. Were it not for the pity of things there would be a sort of grim irony in the utter disproportion between the enormous magnitude of the act and the extreme insignificance of the cause. And, thus looking, we would say that this war seems to us a disgrace, though in an unequal degree, to France and to Germany, a scandal on the boasted civilization of the age, an outrage upon the creed of Christendom. It may not be uninteresting to take a hasty glance at the great commanders in a war distinguished for the manner in which it has set off defiance the precisions of the most profound strategists and the calculations of the most experienced writers. Although the supreme command of the Russian army nominally rests with King William, it is no secret that General Count Von Moltke is practically the great power at whose disposition that mighty army moves. This general Moltke is regarded as the first strategist of the age. By birth a Mecklenburger, he was born in 1800, so that his term of three score years and ten has been completed. In the first instance, in the service of Denmark, he, at an early age, transferred himself to that of Prussia, and devoted himself with unwearied energy to a scientific study of the conditions of success in war. Rising rapidly in his profession, he was, in 1856, appointed aide-de-camp to the present King, at that time the Crown Prince, and two years later he was appointed Chief of the General Staff. In this capacity he is believed to have drawn up the plan of an expedition intended to arrest the progress of the French arms in Italy, in 1859. Such at least was the suspicion of the French Emperor, which was supposed at the time to be the real cause of the sudden and surprising conclusion of the peace of Villafranca. In 1864 he accompanied Prince Frederick Charles as Chief of his Staff in the expedition which that prince led against Denmark. His high reputation, however, rests on his most skilful direction of the war against Austria in 1866, the plan of which he had previously prepared. Moltke's name was scarcely ever heard during that war, while those of his subordinates were trumpeted abroad. No man ever produced greater effects with less ostentation and noise. Only once, and then at Koniggratz, did he appear in front of the armies. Seated at his desk in the rear he received through the field telegraph a continuous stream of intelligence from all the corps, following their movements on the map, transmitting his orders to the Generals in command by the same medium, and performing all this with such skill and foresight that not a movement failed and every combination was made at the right moment. When Peace with Austria was concluded he received the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration which the King of Prussia has to confer. And as in 1866, so now, Moltke's name scarcely ever appears in the telegrams; yet his hand is to be seen in every movement, and King and Princes are but the messengers to do his pleasure. Prince Frederick Charles, who commanded the First Army in 1866, and who may be regarded as occupying a like position now, is the eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the King. Born in 1828, he may be regarded as a type of the modern, progressive Prussian officer. Even in early youth he devoted himself to the military profession, and his career was a brilliant one, holding important commands and gaining signal victories both in 1864 and 1866. In a series of well executed movements he drove the Austrians to Badowitz, and won the great battle of Koniggratz, aided by the Crown Prince, who came up at the



By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

[BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.]

New Westminster, Sept 3.—Yesterday morning Governor and Mrs. Magrawe arrived on the Enterprise and were landed at the Camp. The day was very decked with flags. The Governor's salute was fired by his Excellency acknowledged by raising his hat to the salute and a merry peal and all the flags in town were unfurled.

The Enterprise left here for Sumas at 9 o'clock to bring down a large band of cattle which came from Saskatchewan and will pass here on the way to Victoria tomorrow morning. The Enterprise took up the Cariboo mail and Barrow's express which will proceed to Yale from Sumas by canoe.

At the regular meeting of Union Lodge No 899, F & A M, held on the evening of the 1st inst, a Past Master's jewel was presented to Bro J. S. Clute, P. M. for 1869. A jewel was received by the Lodge for the late P. M. H. W. Smith, which, owing to the decease of that Brother, was presented by a committee from the Lodge to his widow.

News from Cariboo by yesterday's express is rather encouraging. A company have commenced sinking a shaft on a flat at the junction of William and Valley Creeks, with great hopes of success arising from the fact of gold being found on a hillside opposite where the diggings are paying over an ounce a day to the hand. Most of the companies on the different creeks seem to be doing well.

The value of gold assayed at the Government assay office during the year has been established in Barkerville is estimated at about \$450,000. This is but a portion of the gold yield at Cariboo for the year, as it does not all find its way to the assay office.

Wright & Co. are testing their quartz by assays on Mosquito Creek. The result shows an average of \$20 per ton. Work is about to be commenced on a quartz vein on Brown's Claim, Lowhee. Thaddeus James killed a bear on Bald Mountain, which, with entrails taken out, weighed 412 pounds. The people of Barkerville are going to open a public school. Mr. B. Deffis has his cabin and most of its contents including some valuable papers by fire. Copious showers of rain fell on the 25th and 26th. Only a number of Chinamen came down by the steamer Onward yesterday. The weather at present is clear and pleasant.

Europe.

LONDON, Sept 1.—The World's special private telegrams from Paris this morning show that Paris does not believe in the complete rout of McMahon.

The Monitor declares positively that the battle of Ouzelle was a decided victory for Bazaine.

BERLIN, Sept 1.—The North German Gazette professes to be assured from the best sources that the English opinion is reconciled to the line of the Vosges, even if the Meuse is chosen as the future boundary of Germany and France, together with a thousand million francs as indemnity for war expenses.

LONDON, Sept 1.—A special to the Standard, dated Thionville, Tuesday morning, says the French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan road.

The Prussians have ordered Carignan. There was furious fighting all day between Athigny and Dozy.

VANNES, via BERLIN, Sept 1.—McMahon's efforts to rescue Metz have entirely failed in consequence of the defeat sustained on Tuesday, when he lost 20 guns. The loss of the French is immense as compared with the Prussians.

The Uhlans and dismounted Hussars have taken two strong positions near Sedan, in spite of the determined resistance of the French.

BRUSSELS, Sept 1.—Violation of the Belgian territory from one or both of the hostile armies in France being imminent, reinforcements have been despatched to Count of Flanders at Philippville.

LONDON, Sept 1.—On Wednesday, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was in van of his army, and the Crown Prince of Saxony has passed through Völs with 100,000 men.

The army under Gen. Van Falkenberg is at Chocquesville, on the railroad between Reims and Thionville.

The French Army, reported to be 109,000 strong, is hourly expelled at Epernay, and the Prussians are withdrawing from the neighborhood of Rheims. The French are repairing the railroads.

PARIS, Sept 1.—It is reported officially that McMahon, in carrying out his movements, had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which he has been successful. He effected the crossing of the Meuse safely at Bongrain, without a shot being fired.

The Prussians were defeated after a desperate struggle and took refuge in the territory of Luxembourg, where they are said to be disarmed and obliged to remain. This information comes from the French representatives at Luxembourg. It is plain from the situation of Longwy, Thionville and Metz, that the plans of McMahon have so far been successfully effected.

The La Liberté reports that McMahon totally destroyed the left wing and centre of the Prussians, and that their losses were enormous. The right wing was only able to retreat in good order.

Count Palluk confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the forest of Mainz and escape is impossible.

Princess Frederick Charles recently barely escaped capture by the division of Vinoy near Rheims.

PARIS, Sept 1.—Evening.—The journals state that on the 26th Bazaine gained a substantial victory over Prince Frederick Charles' cavalry, and that on the 28th the Prussians obtained a position over Faller's corps, but yesterday McMahon gained an important victory.

BOUILLOU, Aug 31.—Fighting commenced at 9 this morning at Bazille. The French are said to have captured thirty guns. No positive news received.

BRUSSELS, Aug 2.—It is reported here that a fresh battle commenced to-day in the direction of Sedan. McMahon occupies a strong position.

New York, Sept 1.—Reports have been received of a tremendous battle to-day be-

ing fought at Metz.

McMahon moved to Monson on the morning of Wednesday.

The battles of Wednesday covered so wide a region that the particulars are confused and hardly known. It is certain, however, that the Prussians captured 20 guns, 11 miles and 7000 prisoners.

BRUSSELS, Sept 2.—Last night the Frontier Guard captured and disarmed 290 French on German territory near Sedan.

ST. BAZAIS, Sept 1.—Since yesterday Prussian Bazaine has fought the first French corps. The battle in favor of the Prussians.

PARIS, Sept 2.—Positive news has been received here of the communication between Bazaine and McMahon.

The death of the Emperor is rumored this P. M. Particulars are conflicting.

New York, Sept 3.—Berlin telegrams announce the capitulation and surrender of the entire French army at Sedan.

King William announces that the Emperor Napoleon surrendered himself yesterday.

McMahon is wounded.

Dispatches just received at this office says King William announces to Queen Augusta the surrender of the whole of the French army at Sedan, including the Emperor himself.

BERLIN, Sept 3.—The following has just been made public before Sedan, France.

Friday, Sept 24, 122 P. M.

From King to Queen:

An capitulation whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war has just been concluded with General Wimpfen, commanding instead of McMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no command, and has left everything to his Regent at Paris.

His residence shall appoint after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken.

PARIS, Sept 2.—The journals all publish letters from correspondents today corroborating news previously published of the success of our arms. Both sides have received heavy reinforcements. Calais and St. Pierre are to be put in a complete state of defence.

Paris journals demand the dismissal of General Faidherbe, whose management of his corps betrayed great incapacity in a recent battle.

LONDON, Sept 2.—The French Emperor attended by an eminent surgeon is now with McMahon.

PARIS, Sept 2.—Count Paliso in the Corps Legislatif to-day declared he had received no official news from McMahon or Bazaine.

BRUSSELS, Sept 2.—Rumors of French reverses continue. About seven hundred Prussians and two thousand French were forced into Belgian territory laid down their arms and will pass through this evening.

LONDON, Sept 2.—The Tribune's special dispatch from Brussels at 3 o'clock this p. m. says McMahon is completely beaten and shot up in Sedan. A correspondent an hour later says the Prussians are between the frontier and north of the fortresses, and McMahon has probably been cut off from the last road left him in Paris.

Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles. The Prussian corps engaged in Thursday's battle was the 4th, 5th, 11th and 18th, with guards and Bavarians. Total, 173,000 infantry, 1700 cavalry and 480 guns, nearly half of which belonged to the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

McMahon's whole force engaged was probably 150,000 all told; their reinforcements from Paris could not have reached him.

LONDON, Sept 2.—A dispatch from Theobald, Belgium, and Luxembourg, says on Wednesday the French after fighting seven hours fell back on Sedan, the Prussians holding ground of action but with fearful losses. Yesterday was spent in burying the dead. But this morning the French unexpectedly resumed the offensive in force at daybreak, and have been driving the Prussians all day. The Prussians are retreating towards Corignan.

A battle is raging most furiously at Dansey. The assaulting is tremendous and the fighting fiercer than it was on Wednesday.

It is reported that the French have driven a considerable force of the Prussians in disorder across the Belgian frontier where they were immediately disarmed.

Accounts to night are utterly contradictory. Possibly the French were winners of the victory, at one point and the Prussians at another. The Germans at Brussels are of opinion that a Prussian victory was the result.

Three days fighting but there is no news from Berlin.

PARIS, Sept 2.—This evening's special to the N. Y. Times says: An Carignan McMahon defeated the left wing and center of the enemy's forces, and forcing Uhl's wing to retreat. The Bishop of Verdun was killed on the 28th ult. while carrying a white flag.

There is a terrible vindictive feeling against the Prussians for their outrage on Catholic Churches. The war is degenerating into one of religion.

The King of Prussia is reported insane.

PARIS, Sept 2.—The Journals report that the insanity of the King of Prussia is confirmed.

LONDON, Sept 2.—Special cable dispatch to the Herald from Germany says, official accounts of the Battle of Metz appears that Bazaine was evidently acting in concert with McMahon. The battle lasted a day and a night. Bazaine was driven back after displaying great valor. Loss of life was terrible on both sides.

LONDON, Sept 3.—The Germans are urging King William to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

New York, Sept 3.—A special to the New York Tribune says the special dated Sept 3d furnish us with reliable information, confirming the purport of the telegram from King William to the Queen of Prussia, dated at Sedan, 2d inst.

Specials from the seat of war report a most brilliant Prussian success. Twenty thousand Prussian and ten thousand French soldiers he killed or wounded upon the battle-field.

BRUSSELS, Sept 2.—The Prussians who entered Belgium and surrendered at the request of the Belgian authorities, have been sent to Brussels. The French captured at the same time have been lodged in the citadel of the same city. The greater part of the officers of both forces have been set at liberty on parole and have placed themselves on the Sanitary Commission.

PARIS, Sept 4.—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation to the French people:—A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days' heroic

struggles sustained by Marshal McMahon's army against 300,000 Prussians, the army at Sedan have been made prisoners.

Gen Wimpfen, who took command of the army in the place of McMahon, who is badly wounded, signed the capitulation. This reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be reorganized in a few days; a new army will be under the walls of Paris, and another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made prisoner. The government, in accord with the public power, will take all the measures now required by the gravity of the events.—Signed, etc.

In the Corps Legislatif a statement of the situation was made, similar to that in the Senate. Jules Favre declared that they were unanimous for defence until death; and he concluded by attacking the Imperial powers and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of Gen Trochu and Count de Palikao, to which, however, the Chamber protested.

WASHINGTON, Sept 4.—Minister Jones telegraphs from Brussels a full confirmation of the news of yesterday.

New York, Aug 5.—Amsterdam dispatches say the Prince Imperial was captured with the Emperor and 120,000 men.

Direct Paris telegrams say there is great popular excitement over the announcement of the capitulation and capture of the Emperor. It was reported that a dictatorship would be pronounced by the Corps Legislatif at a recent meeting. Crowds of people were collected, anxiously awaiting news. No violence occurred.

At midnight the Boulevards were densely thronged, but the people were orderly.

Later—12:20 P. M.—A despatch from Washington says Minister Washburn's telegram to the Department states that the excitement in Paris is intense.

A telegram dated Paris Aug 5 says, The Empress has consented to join her husband and son, having received assurance that she will not be regarded as a Prussian prisoner. Trochu will be made dictator and Paris will be defended to the last.

LONDON, Aug 5.—Brussels dispatches say twenty thousand French troops have crossed the frontier and surrendered.

A demand upon the Montmeyre garrison to surrender was refused.

PARIS, Aug 5.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif owing to the immense crowds surrounding the building. It is reported that the vote of republic (?) was carried by 185 yeas—says, none.

The people are wild with excitement, rushing through the streets and displaying placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif thereon. Shouts of Vive la Republique are heard on all sides. Regiments passing into the city are received by the people with shouts of Vive la Ligue Vitale Republicaine. The National Guard reformed arms when the regular troops passed as a sign of union—the troops singing Mourir pour la Patrie. The scene was one of indescribable excitement.

Later—Crowds are beginning to tear the Imperial arms from the fronts of shops and there are fears that this may lead to serious trouble as the National Guard are not inclined to permit any disorder.

1:30 P. M.—The city now presents one of the most imposing popular displays ever witnessed. 100,000 armed citizens are marching towards the Corps Legislatif and surrounding the building. Countless numbers through every avenue leading to the Hall, yet no symptoms of disorder exist. A strong military force is posted around the Tuilleries to guard against any possible display of popular indignation. The people evince little desire to create trouble, being apparently overjoyed at the vote of the Chamber.

Later—4:30 p. m.—At the departure of the deputies from the Corps Legislatif a most imposing scene took place around the building. The National Guards fraternize with the troops and people. Thousands of guards rushed into the hall but were persuaded to retire by M Gambetta, who seems to have great influence over the people. There were crowds outside singing the Marseillaise and vivats to Republic. There were no dangerous elements visible till the crowd reached Rue Castiglione where they began tearing down Imperial arms and tearing from the flags of the National Guards the golden eagles of France and from walls and signs medals bearing Imperial effigies. The soldiers have also joined in the demonstration. The National Guards have been to arms to repress the disorder if it takes a more serious turn. More quiet citizens are becoming impressed with the idea that there may be trouble as the mob is becoming more and more excited.

PARIS, Sept 3.—There is much confusion in the city and there are immense crowds about the Corps Legislatif that it is impossible at present to get an account of the business transacted by the Deputies.

It is now reported on good authority that after vote of Chancis the majority retired. The members of Gauche and Centre were retained consulting and organizing Provisional Government, naming the following persons: Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Simon, Keratry, Picard, Pluessa and Jules Ferris.

LONDON, Sept 3.—Verdan and Montmedy hold out against the Prussians. The bombardment of Strasbourg continues vigorously. Much damage has been inflicted. The tower was partially burned, and the wonderful clock and chime of bells in the tower were badly injured. There were high freshets in the rivers in the vicinity of Strasbourg.

PARIS, Sept 5.—The occupation of Rome by Italian troops is expected immediately.

An interview has taken place between Napoleon and the King of Prussia for the purpose of deciding upon the residence of the Emperor in one of the German fortresses—probably Mayence.

LONDON, Sept 5.—An Amsterdam telegram reports that the first announcement that the Prince Imperial had escaped into Belgium was erroneous. He also surrendered at Sedan. The total number of prisoners at this moment is 120,000.

Another dispatch dated at Carlsruhe, Sept 2d, states that on the 1st the cellars at Strasbourg were inundated by the Rhine, causing great loss and suffering.

A dispatch from Brussels of the 3d says that 12,000 French troops with artillery, eagles and 12,000 horses, had crossed the Belgian frontier and laid down their arms.

PARIS, Sept 5.—5 p. m.—McMahon is reported to be dead.

The members of the Provisional Government who were cited to appear and deliberate, are now assembled at the Hotel de Ville. Roche-

fort is now at liberty and assisting at this meeting.

Heraeth is appointed Prefect of Police vice Petre, and Etienne Mayor of Paris.

The people surrounding the Hotel de Ville are greatly excited and from time to time are addressed by Gambetta, who exhorts them to preserve order. It is observed that soldiers of all regiments mix unarmed with the people shouting Vive la Republique. At 4 p m the flag was lowered on the Tuilleries. Placards are posted in various parts of the city inscribed—Death to Theists. The mob continue to break down signs bearing the Imperial arms and medals.

BRUSSELS, Sept 5.—It is now positively stated that the Emperor arrived at Bouillon escorted by a detachment of Prussians. Seyerburg is mentioned as the place of detention.

WASHINGTON, Sept 5.—The following dispatch has just been received at the Legation of the North German Union: The Emperor Napoleon having declared that his captivity prevents his negotiating a peace, and the French Government being at Paris, war will be continued.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 4.—Sailed—Bark Rival, Port Discovery.

Arrived—Bark Shooting Star, Nanaimo; Bark Cumma Augusta, Port Townsend, Star California, Portland; Ship Oraculo, 121 days from London; Ship Carwhit, Sitka. Several other vessels are outside.

Immense preparations are being made for the excursion of the Pioneers on Friday.

The two brigades N G O will parade on Wednesday to receive General Sherman.

Crowds have been gathering for hours around the telegraph and newspaper offices, waiting to hear European news. The French generally admit the surrender of Napoleon, but their sympathisers scout the idea as totally absurd.

At a German meeting upwards of \$700 was collected for the sanitary fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 5.—Steamer Idaho left San Francisco for Portland and Victoria this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 5.—Flour—Superfine \$4 75 @ \$5 12 1/2. Extra \$5 87 @ 6.

Wheat—Shipping—\$1 60 @ 1 65.

COAL EXPORTS

TO JULY, 1870.

To San Francisco.....2173 1/2

To Portland.....140

To Victoria.....432 4/10

To Yacoltu.....222 2/10

Total.....3068 0/10

COAL IMPORTS

TO AUGUST, 1870.

Angl. Ship Industry, Hull, 1870 0/10

Ship David Hoodley, Boston, 1870 0/10

Star Sir Jas Douglas, Clarke, 6 10 0/10

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VOL. 11.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: One Year (in advance) 50s. Six Months do 30s. Three Months do 18s. One Week do 3s.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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