

DAVID W. HIGGINS PUBLISHED DAILY BY...

TERMS: For one year, in advance, \$10.00. For six months, \$6.00. For three months, \$4.00. For one month, \$1.50.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING...

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AGENTS: The Bank of British Columbia, 115 St. James Street, Vancouver. The Commercial Union Bank, 115 St. James Street, Vancouver.

Two men named ... attacked by ...

9-Sailed - Bark Barkentine Am...

At 7-Mooney wrote the directors would...

Forging Bank of ... will be sentenced...

Arrived on Sunday ... to the 12th.

Assembly to-day ... State debt.

at present a lively appearance.

Washington for ap...

ntelligence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ALBANY.

SEASIDE.

AGNES.

REPORTS.

REMARKS.

into the scale as against the advantages of a weekly service to Comox. We know very well that the trade of the settlement will be pointed at as being altogether too small to justify such a service being undertaken now; but that argument can only have weight with shallow-headed, near-sighted persons. The Comox settlement is capable of almost indefinite expansion. In the original settlement there is room for a prodigious population large enough to supply this market; while the recently discovered prairie, stretching away far into the interior, presents tempting homesteads for thousands more. The trade of Comox may be comparatively small now. But why is it so? Just because that important settlement is not in close...

Our Paris Letter. - To-day we publish what will probably be the last epistle we shall receive from the beleaguered city for some time, if ever, unless the balloon line, of whose frequent trips we have heard so much by telegraph, should contrive to carry them through the air beyond the Prussian lines. We have an idea that our correspondent will remove his traps to Tours; but should he remain at Paris, and be able to send his letters, our readers may look for a series of very interesting correspondence from the late capital of France.

THE FLORISSING MATCH. - The ploughing match of the Saanich Agricultural Association will be held on Saturday, the 5th November, in a field belonging to Henry Simpson on the cross-road, South Saanich. There will be five prizes for adults and three for lads under eighteen. The match will commence at 9 a.m. The particulars of the match appear in our advertising columns to-day.

THE NEW ROAD. - The new road, to Saanich Inlet from Eeksten's Hotel is finished, and the wharf landing will soon be completed. It is expected the Sir James Douglas and other steamers will touch at the wharf regularly and carry passengers and freight to and from Victoria.

THE STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON. - Capt Finck, of the steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt Finck arrived from the Sound last evening at 6 1/2 o'clock in 18 hours from Olympia, with fifty passengers and a quantity of stock and other freight. Purser Finch has our thanks for the customary favors.

REPARATIVE BARRER. - The bridge on Saanich road near George Luxon's is out of repair. The timbers are very rotten and a spill into the ravine is feared by the farmers. A gang of men, in two or three days, would repair the injury.

THE G. S. WRIGHT REACHED PLAMPER PASS. - The steamer G. S. Wright reached Plamper Pass by Sunday and sent hands ashore to cut firewood to enable her to steam to Nanaimo. She sailed from the Pass at 5 o'clock p.m. Sunday.

THE MAIL STEAMER ISABEL. - Capt Starr, arrived from the Sound last evening at 7 1/2 with forty passengers, a small freight, and the mails. Capt Starr has our thanks for the customary favors.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA. - A St. Petersburg dispatch of the 5th inst says the Czar has conferred on General Moltke the highest military decoration of the empire. This is only another indication of the existence of a thorough understanding between the two nations.

THE KNIGHT INLET TROUBLES. - His Excellency the Governor will sail in H. M. S. Sparrowhawk on Thursday for Knight Inlet, where he will enquire into the Indian troubles and will then visit Melkaskah and Skeechko. His Excellency will be absent three weeks.

INQUEST. - A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Thomas James Smith, who was found dead in his house on View street on Sunday last, and a verdict returned of death from natural causes.

FOR THE SOUND. - The mail steamer Isabel Capt Starr, will sail for Port Townsend to-day at 12 noon to connect with the Alaska for Olympia and way ports.

THE GRAPPLER WITH 130 tons of coal arrived last night from Nanaimo. The George S. Wright sailed yesterday and was to have sailed last night for Alaska.

ORANGEFLOWER SCHOOL. - Messrs O. B. Brown, R. Porter and Joseph Hillard have been elected School Trustees for Orangeflower school.

COURT OF ASSIZES. - The Chinese abduction case occupied the Court all day yesterday and was adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

H. M. S. SCYLLA was at Port Moody, at the head of Burrard Inlet, on Sunday and was to leave under sail for Victoria yesterday.

'ROYAL CHARLIE'. - This famous race-horse will be sold at auction by Mr. Franklin on Friday next.

WORKINGMAN'S CANDIDATE. - Councillor Carey intends offering himself for the city representation as a Workingman's Candidate.

FOR THE SOUND. - The steamer Eliza Anderson will leave for Olympia and way ports this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CODFISH. - The schooner Alaska arrived at Port Townsend on Saturday from the Okotak Sea with 105,000 codfish.

THE STEAMER CALIFORNIA arrived at Port Townsend on Sunday night and yesterday proceeded up the Sound.

LEON RIVER. - A nugget weighing \$13.25 was picked up the other day at Leach River by a Mr. Scott.

GOODS FOR GERMAN CREEK. - Mr. P. Dunlevy, of Deep Creek Ranch, has forwarded a large stock of goods to German creek.

ICE. - The first ice of the season was seen on Sunday morning. It was of the thickness of a half-dollar.

THANKS. - Col. Evans, of Wells, Fargo & Co, has placed us under obligations for late Oregon papers.

ROAD TAX. - Five cases of delinquents for Road Tax were summarily disposed of yesterday.

PARIS IS NOT A GAME, or a vast barracks. The military costume is the only one visible. Since three days no women or children are to be seen in the streets. How could they, where the streets are so narrow for trotting squadrons and galleoing artillery, with files of men marching to take up position and trains of ammunition carts, lines of omnibuses filled with provisions and medical stores. There are no police; it is a word unmusical to the Parisian ears, and order was never better observed. It is true the dangerous classes of both sexes have been expelled the city and the defence of the prisons transferred elsewhere. It is rumored that should the enemy effect an entrance into the city, he must share the fate of the citizens in the common destruction. Boring all, mortar lead and vitriol will be poured on the invaders from the houses by the women, while the men will fire from the housetops and from behind formidable barricades.

THE REVERIES THAT HAVE STUPEFIED FRANCE have not paralyzed her. The Waterloo of the Second Empire at Sedan has been, as a French writer describes it, the removing of the stone from the mouth of the sepulchre to allow the resurrection of crushed France.

THE MANICURE OF THE POLITY HITHERTO adopted for, but not by, the nation. Loose France and let her go and she will astonish the world by revolutionary ideas that will discount in advance the progress of half a century.

THE LAST PRUSSIAN CAN BE ORDAINED. - Beneath the last house and with the last citizen, France will not consider the victory dear bought. After having taken out a passport to live in Paris, it has become necessary for this week to obtain something like another passport to get out of it.

HEALTHY STATE OF OPINION IN PARIS. - The moderate language employed at the clubs, where every man is free to air his own patriotic opinion - occasionally pleasant. One of the Demoiselles proposed that to save France it is necessary to declare a universal Republic - and decrees forth with that Prussia and Austria be Republics.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE REPUBLIC. - The moderate language employed at the clubs, where every man is free to air his own patriotic opinion - occasionally pleasant. One of the Demoiselles proposed that to save France it is necessary to declare a universal Republic - and decrees forth with that Prussia and Austria be Republics.

South America. - LONDON, Oct 14. - The mail steamer Rio Janeiro bridge dates to Sept 22. The new troops of the Argentine Republic defeated the insurgents in two engagements. There had also been an undecided struggle between the Montevideoans and the rebels.

Montana. - HELENA, Oct 13. - Yesterday in this city Major Stienberger, Paymaster in the U. S. Army, was thrown from his horse and died at 2 o'clock this a.m. from the injuries received. His remains will be taken to Fort Shaw.

Saanich Agricultural Association. - PLOUGHING MATCH!

THEY ARE APPOINTED TO TAKE PLACE ON the 15th SATURDAY, 14th November, in a field belonging to Henry Simpson, on the cross-road, south Saanich, under the following conditions:

1st. Each competitor to plough one-half acre of land to be completed within six hours.

2nd. Each competitor to lay off his own land within one hour outside aid.

3rd. The lands will be measured and numbered before the hands are distributed by lot. The competitors will not be allowed to examine the ground till one-half hour before the time of commencement.

PRIZES. 1st Prize, for Adults, \$10.00. 2nd Prize, for Adults, \$5.00. 3rd Prize, for Adults, \$3.00. 4th Prize, for Adults, \$2.00. 5th Prize, for Adults, \$1.00.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, October 19, 1870

The Railway Terminus.

Having pointed out what we conceived to be the true and proper position of the Canadian Pacific Railway route and terminus question, we must deprecate in the strongest terms an effort now being made in this community to apply the incendiary torch of sectional jealousy for mere party-purposes...

Prize Rifle Match.

The Victoria Rifle Volunteers met at the Clover Point Butts yesterday to shoot for the Governor's Cup and for Mrs. Musgrave's Purse...

At the annual meeting of the Fire Brigade Mr. W. Davison was elected Captain, vice Oppenheimer...

Mining Intelligence.

We have files of the Cariboo Sentinel for the 8th inst., from which we compile the following condensed summary:

Curious Runaway.

A pair of powerful horses, attached to a heavy wagon, dashed from Johnston into Government street...

The Rifle Match.

The result of the Victoria Rifle Shoot yesterday, which took place at Clover Point Butts...

ALHAMBRA HALL.

The performance last evening was better than ever, and so was the audience...

The Boat Accident.

The men sent out to the Straits to search for the missing fishermen returned yesterday, having been unsuccessful...

COURT OF ASSIZES.

This Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and judgment was given by Judge Cressie in Braverman's personal case...

Tax Bark Nancy sailed for Burrard Inlet on the 14th inst.

The Elephants.

Elsewhere will be found the writs for the city and district elections. It will be observed that the nomination for the district takes place on the 5th November...

CATALOGUE SALES.

Mr. Franklin will hold two catalogue sales during the coming week—the first on Wednesday, of the furniture of the St. George Hotel...

THE SCHOOLS.

The Requisition will hold a meeting at the schoolhouse at 8 o'clock on Friday evening for the purpose of electing a local Board of Trustees...

THE PROPPELLER CALIFORNIA.

This propeller California, due from Portland, did not arrive yesterday.

POLICE COURT.

There were no cases before this Court yesterday.

PAYILLON POSTMASTER.

Mr. Jas. Maxwell has been gazetted Postmaster at Pavillon.

Lit of Officers Lost in her Majesty's Ship Captain.

- Captain—Hugh I. Bargeuse, V. C., Captain P. Cole, C. B., Commander—Richard Sheepshanks...

NAVIGATING SUB-LIEUTENANT.

Arthur Treagus, M. A., has been appointed Navigating Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy...

FEARFUL BARBARIY.

TWO THOUSAND VILLAGERS BURNED TO DEATH. A correspondent of the London Times writes from Florenville, Sept 4th...

REPLY.

I have to thank you for the numerous and indignant replies which you have presented...

NOTICE.

THE MINERS, BLACKSMITHS, LATHERS and other trades of the Vancouver and Victoria Companies...

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.

THE LET PUBLISHED THIS WILL be known Family Hotel, Agents, Land Agent, sold in Canada by the Government, Victoria...

To the Electors of the Clinton Hillcoat District.

GENTLEMEN—I purpose to stand for our District, and I solicit the honor of representing you in the session of the Legislative Council...

YALE-LYTTON DISTRICT.

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OKLAHA, Oct. 10.—The commander-in-chief of the 15th army corps sends the following report to Gambetta, Minister of War at Tours: About 9 o'clock this morning at Arzenay, where there was a brigade of longline and several companies of chasseurs, we were attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, who succeeded in occupying the place. General Forey went to the assistance of the longline forces with 5 regiments of battalions and a battery of 8 guns. After fighting till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, our troops were repulsed into the forest, which retreat and then "defeat" at any cost. The Prussians, however, were not.

London, Oct. 11.—A correspondent of the Telegraph says the Prussians, on leaving Metz, fired on the people, killing and wounding several. A correspondent of the Telegraph says that Lord Lyons recently suggested to Bismarck the expediency of an armistice. Bismarck replied that "France would prefer to make peace at any time and anywhere, but no proposition looking to peace would be entertained for a moment."

Tours, Oct. 11.—Reynolds and May, who have arrived here, corroborate the reports of the situation in Paris by Gambetta. Gambetta's balloon descended at Grez, and for a long time was close to the earth, that it was fired at. Gambetta was wounded in the hand and another ball went through the balloon. Both balloons were fired upon and one of them was destroyed.

Nothing has been heard from Paris for a day or two. It is reported that Garibaldi will take his forces into Vosges to operate against the Prussians. It is reported to-day that fighting was resumed near Orleans. The people of Tours are expressing indignation at the course of the authorities, not believing that the city could be properly reinforced. The scene of the battle which occurred yesterday near Arzenay is only 3 hours ride by rail from this city, and here are collected several thousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery. The public are painfully impressed because these troops were not immediately forwarded to assist in the fight.

London, Oct. 11.—The French minister of war has been summoned to Tours to give an account of his recent conduct. He is charged with having left the post at Metz. Count Palatine has offered his services to the Republic and now has the honor of being the minister. The minister publishes communications from the districts of different departments of France, showing the details of the Prussian operations and the Prussians in their operations. The Prussians have been "impoverished by former requisitions and total want of material means."

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London on the west side of Paris. The French under Gen. Desrot have made a sortie in force. Prussians were completely defeated and forced to retreat to Verrières, which they are now occupying.

London, Oct. 11.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce, in an address to Count Bismarck, expresses its hope that indemnity is to be paid by France and will be calculated not only on some basis of ships and cargoes but also on losses through the confinement of ships in port in consequence of the blockade.

London, Oct. 11.—The World's cable dispatch, special from London, states that the present attitude of Prussia of the people indicates that they are anxious to see the blockade lifted and the drain of German resources is going to be severely felt.

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The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is not yet confirmed though it is certain the French have fallen back along the left bank of the river.

The Germans have appeared at Mont Didier, where a small detachment was defeated by franc-tireurs.

The French fleet is still off Heligoland. Garibaldi has left Tours with Gen. Tardieu for the seat of war. His exact destination is not divulged, but it is intimated that he will take command at Orleans.

London, Oct. 12.—Prussia is negotiating with the smaller States of Germany for a national unity under Frederick in place of Confederation. The session of the North German Parliament will probably be resumed before the meeting of the Prussian Diet.

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J. O. Brown, blacksmith, was arrested to-day charged with enticing little girls into his room and endeavoring to outrage their person. The details are too disgusting for publication. He occupied a shop near the San Bruno school house.

The Health Officer will proceed immediately to analyze samples of the milk sold in the city with a view of prosecuting all who furnish an adulterated article. It is believed that not one gallon in a thousand sold in this city will stand the required test.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—Synod of Pacific Conference to-day. Parties with plenty of funds are buying and selling bonds for shipment to Europe for a full-busting expedition.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Flour—Millers to-day advanced their rates. Superfine \$4 75 @ 5 25; extra No. 1 \$4 50 @ 5 00. Wheat—Market quiet at \$1 60 @ 1 85.

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Nanaimo-Comox District.

REQUISITION

To the HON. JOHN ROBSON. Sir—The undersigned residents and property-holders of Nanaimo desire that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for the representation of a District in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

REPLY. Sir—In response to the Requisition you have been kind enough to present to me I am glad to be put in nomination for the representation of your District in the Legislative Council; and in doing so, it will hardly be necessary to assure you that, if elected, my best efforts shall be directed towards promoting the interests of your District in particular, and of the Colony in general.

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The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, October 19, 1876

The Delegation and its Results.

Now that the gentlemen who were selected by His Excellency Governor Musgrave to conduct negotiations at Ottawa for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada have all returned, a few words respecting their mission and its results may not be altogether out of place. It has already been asserted in these columns that the terms brought back from Ottawa are in reality more favorable to British Columbia than those which were sent. Such assertion we believe to be in strict accordance with fact. It has been stated that these terms are more favorable than the advocates of Confederation in this Colony had either propounded or hoped for. This also we believe to be true. It has been stated that these terms have met with very general acceptance throughout the Colony. This, too, appears to be strictly correct. In truth, what little opposition to Confederation still lingered in some breasts has been most effectually extinguished by the terms now placed before the Colony for its acceptance. There, these terms have not altogether escaped hostile criticism. Nay, they have even evoked active opposition. Before ever the Delegates reached Ottawa it was predicted that no terms which they could bring back would be acceptable to the Colony, and as if to ensure the fulfillment of that prediction, the terms were denounced as bad and insulting, and an appeal was made to the colonists to rise up and indignantly reject them. But public opinion was found to be too strongly and decidedly settled on the other side to leave room for the slightest hope of successful opposition. Inch by inch the ground has abandoned. Position after position was being capitulated, until now all that is left of that grand army which was to have shaken the Dominion to its centre and made Governor Musgrave tremble in his boots, is one miserable, ill-favored hobby-horse, preserved with the vain hope that it may live long enough to carry the impossible politician into the next Legislative Council. All opposition to the terms has been abandoned as utterly hopeless and the Colonists are now said to be in the best of humor with the terms that have been evoked since the day that they were proposed. The Governor and the Delegates to whom he entrusted the negotiations may well congratulate themselves upon that result. But to the Colony the general result is one of unmitigated, extreme satisfaction, and one cannot well help contrasting in one's mind the existing condition of matters with what might have been the case had a certain compromise been permitted to ride his hobby-horse at Ottawa. We congratulate the gentlemen composing the Delegation upon the complete success of their mission; and we may be permitted to congratulate them also upon the favorable impression they succeeded in making in Canada. Both from the public press and private correspondence, we are led to believe that our Delegates conducted themselves in such a manner as to create a most favorable impression, both with regard to themselves and the country they represented, not only in official circles at Ottawa, but also throughout the Dominion. It is gratifying to know this. The result of the mission to Ottawa has been before the Colony for some time, and the verdict of public opinion has been rendered. That verdict, as we have seen, is highly favorable. The colonists are in favor of accepting union upon the terms offered, because they know them to be good. The result of the mission of the Hon. Mr. Trutch to England is still under Executive seal. Indeed the mission and its results are both to some extent in that position; but it is presumable that the seal will be removed this week, and that in the course of a few days the people will be duly informed of what it concerns them to know. The new constitution having arrived, the writs for the election will doubtless be issued in the course of a very few days, and it is to be presumed that no time will be lost in calling the new Council together. If such delays should occur here as would postpone the admission of this Colony beyond next Dominion Day, we are led to believe that very great dissatisfaction would be created. While, therefore, justly congratulating the Governor, the Delegates, and the colonists upon the highly satisfactory aspect now presented by the great measure around which so many interests cluster, we must at the same time, admonish the Government to make good use of the brief period now remaining. Delays are proverbially dangerous.

The Yale-Lytton District.

Elsewhere will be found a requisition from residents of the Yale-Lytton District to the Hon F J Barnard, and that gentleman's reply to the same. A glance at the requisitionists must convince any one acquainted with that part of the country that there can be no doubt as to who will represent that constituency in the next Council, and a close scrutiny of the names will show that we were warranted in concluding that Mr Robert Smith had no intention of standing in the way of Mr

Barnard's reelection. The short and pithy reply to the requisition does not appear to call for any lengthened remarks. Mr Barnard could afford to be brief in his reply. 'Actions speak louder than words' and his record during the three sessions, he has set for the Yale-Lytton District is one well calculated to inspire confidence in his constituents. The heartiness with which the Terms of Confederation are accepted and endorsed constitutes a fitting and delicate compliment to the Delegates entrusted with the negotiations at Ottawa, while the frank and pronounced way in which the acceptance of the Dominion tariff is disposed of shows that Mr Barnard's sentiments run with the popular...

But, we confess we should have wished to see the question of Responsible Government touched upon. It is quite true that Mr Barnard was amongst its most able, ardent and uncompromising advocates during the great debate of last session; and it may appear to be scarcely necessary that he should declare his views upon that question in replying to the requisition. Yet it must be remembered that the question of Responsible Government is one which is especially to be made an issue at the approaching election; and it is one upon which we think no candidate, not even Mr Barnard, should remain dumb or give forth an uncertain sound. We congratulate the people of the Yale-Lytton District upon the prospect of securing the services of so able and uncompromising a representative for a season during which questions of the most profound importance are to be disposed of.

At 20 minutes past ten last night, two gentlemen passing the store of A H Francis on Fort street near Douglas, discovered a fire burning inside, behind one of the counters. The alarm was given immediately; but so rapid was the spread of the fire that the building was soon wrapped in flames and wholly destroyed. The fire next caught the fruit and confectionery store of Harry Walker on the west, which was also destroyed; but not before the best part of the stock had been removed to a place of safety. The furniture store of T Cartwright, adjoining Walker's, was also on fire several minutes; but escaped serious damage. The loss falls heavily on Mr Francis, who was uninsured; and cannot account for the origin of the fire. Mr Walker took out a policy of insurance two weeks ago, and a policy of insurance was issued on the 11th inst. The buildings were old, one-story affairs. The total loss will reach \$3000. The Tiger and Deing Companies were very effective, and to their exertions is due the safety of adjoining buildings. The Delago threw the first water.

REPORTED MURDER OF PROSPECTORS.—A painful report was in circulation yesterday. It was said that Indians told the master of schooner Alert, at Port San Juan, near the entrance to the Strait, a few days ago, that the two prospectors who were left three weeks ago at the mouth of the Sombro river, seeking for gold, had been murdered by Indians from Nootka, on the American side, and their property seized and divided. The men were named R.H. Ward and D. Davis. They are both old residents of Victoria and well known here. Mr Geo Robertson, skipper of Yatan steam, received a note from Ward on Saturday last, per hand of an Indian, requesting that some supplies be sent him. The Indian said he had left the men two days before in good health. Mr Robertson therefore questions the truth of the report.

KING WILLIAM AT NIGHT.—From a letter received from Prussia by a gentleman in this city we extract the following interesting incident: During the battle of the 17th and 18th the King of Prussia led in person. On the evening of the 18th, after passing thirty consecutive hours without change of clothing, the King sought quarters for the night in a hutt wholly unprovided with furniture, in which his camp bed was prepared. Enquiries for Mohke and Bismarck, he was informed that they were unable to find a room; whereupon he ordered straw to be spread upon the floor of the hutt, saying, 'I am three men together, and my bed may serve for some stout soldier.' And as it turned out, the King slept on the straw along with his General and his Prime Minister, while a poor wounded German occupied the Royal couch.

REOPENING OF ALBEMARLE HALL.—This elegant Temple of the Muses will be reopened this evening with a brilliant array of talent, comprising some of the best performers from San Francisco. Among the names we observe those of Geo H Foster, Johnny Arnold, Johnny Campbell, Miss Susie Lee, Alice, Bessie, and Charley Rhoades. The entertainment will consist of ballads, songs, dances, hits, solos and burlesques. The rehearsal yesterday shows that the troupe possess a merit of a very high order. The curtain will be rung up at 8 precisely. The price of admission has been fixed at 60 cents. A corps of workmen was engaged in beautifying and arranging the room for the entertainment.

For NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas sailed for Nanaimo yesterday morning at 7 o'clock with about 20 passengers and a quantity of freight. Among the passengers were the Rev Mr Owen, Registrar Woods, Miss Kier, and Mr Reynolds.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, Oct 11. Council met at 9 p.m. Present—Councillors: McKeg, Russell, Gage, Gray and Walker. In the absence of the Mayor, Councillor McKeg was called to the Chair.

A communication was received from the secretary of the gas company, giving notice of making an excavation for laying down gas pipes on Fort street. Leave granted. An account from Mr Heisterman for rent (\$15) was read and laid over. The finance committee submitted a statement of moneys paid and not hitherto reported upon, amounting to \$395 50.

Councillor Russell moved that Yates street, from Government to Ward, be gravelled. Carried. Councillor Gage moved that Fort street, between Government and Douglas, be gravelled. Carried.

On motion a drain was ordered to be cut on Blanchard street. Council adjourned.

On Monday we gleaned the following: A valuable discovery of gold and silver-bearing quartz has been discovered on a branch of the Skycloam river, about 12 miles north-east of the Sultan river mine. The samples tested at the Bank of British North America, Victoria, assayed \$35 10 in gold and \$58 01 in silver to the ton. The Sultan river mine continues to yield well. The port of Seattle presents a very busy appearance, there being an unusually large number of ships in it just now.

FROM BURNABY, B.C.—The schooner Grappler returned from Burnaby yesterday morning, having towed the ship Pookstun up to the Hastings Mills. On passing through the Narrows a school of whales were encountered, and a most exciting and amusing scene ensued. In endeavoring to clear the vessels one whale ran on the beach, but got off again before the Indians, camped hard by could succeed in making an impression upon him. The Grappler brings no news of importance.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—In addition to other improvements being effected by the City Council, we are glad to learn that a resolution was passed last night to have the portion of Yates street between Government and Ward streets gravelled and paved in a thorough state of repair. Having become very humpy and disagreeable to travel, it stands greatly in need of repair. This action on the part of the Council will, therefore, be daily appreciated by the public.

On the 4th of July last the colonial steamer Esstapled visited Port San Juan with an excursion party, and Mr Drew, U.S. Deputy Collector of Customs, exacted the payment of 30 cents per ton before allowing her to pass across Port Townsend. The charterers of the boat entered a protest. Mr Drew referred the matter to Washington, and has just received advice from the Treasury Department fully sustaining his action.

SUCCESSFUL SALE.—Mr Franklin's sale of furniture and live stock was well attended and excellent prices were obtained. Some fine animals were disposed of. Mr Franklin's next furniture sale will be the elegant outfit of the St. George Hotel on the 19th inst. Catalogues of which will be delivered with this issue of the paper.

AN EXTENSIVE COURSE, meeting was held yesterday. All the members except Dr. Carroll were present. Matters concerning Confederation and the new constitution were discussed. The result of the deliberations will be made public very soon.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—We understand a complimentary dinner in the British Columbian Delegates to Ottawa was spoken of. Some such formal recognition of the services of these gentlemen is certainly due to them from the people.

A scaffold at Hodge's new building fell last evening, and precipitated Mr Kinsman, Mr Graham and Mr Geo Baker to the ground. The first two escaped with slight bruises but it is feared Mr Baker's right leg is fractured.

The steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with about 20 passengers and a small freight. Among the passengers were Mr Cornwall of Astoria, and Mr Johnston with a Kootenay Express.

Discharged.—Chas Cooper was arraigned before the Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault upon the person of Charles, an Indian, and for want of sufficient evidence was discharged from custody.

WEST COAST WHALES.—The captain of the schooner Alert reports that the Barclay Sound party have not taken any fish, but the schools of whales are approaching the shore and a big 'take' is expected.

THE U.S. REVENUE STEAMER Lincoln, Capt Seamon, arrived in the harbor yesterday. Mr Leighton, special U.S. Agent, and Mr Drew, Deputy U.S. Collector of Customs came by her.

PRINTER SUBSCRIPTIONS have been started in England to procure funds for the rebuilding of Christ Church Cathedral. One young lady, refusing to accept more than a penny from any one person, collected \$2.

REMARKS.—Three Indians, Jam, Frank and Charlie, who are under a charge of assaulting Capt Jefferson, an Indian tyhee, were again remanded yesterday for one day.

OUR VISIT.—The U.S. steamer Newbern arrived from Sitka last night with about two hundred and fifty discharged American soldiers on board.

TARRANT S. VANESSA detectives arrived on the Police to investigate certain frauds on the revenue.

THE PRINCE WILL sail this morning at 10 o'clock for San Francisco direct.

The stage opposition between Olympia and Monticello has ended and fare is now \$8.

The steamers yesterday departed full of passengers.

Our Canadian files are to the 28th ultimo, from which we compile the following brief summary: Col. Welsely had returned from Manitoba, and was received with public demonstrations in several of the larger Canadian cities. Rare wild demonstrations were also being tendered to General Lindsay on the occasion of his departure.

Mr McCarthy, M.P. for Richelieu, died at Strel on the 23d. Mr Caldwell, M.P. for Beaugouais, was believed to be dying.

Sir John A. Macdonald returned to Ottawa on the 22d. His reception was of the most enthusiastic and demonstrative kind—a perfect ovation, in fact. The street, leading from the railway station was lined with people. The Mayor and Council met him at the landing and presented an address comprising: 'Welcome, Sir John! Welcome in the name of the people of Canada, welcome!' and concluding: 'Believe us that the heart of the people rejoices that you are this day spared in health and strength to set your part in Canada's history; so Canada's soul.' Sir John made a feeble reply. Several other addresses were presented, to which suitable replies were returned. The mental and physical vigor of Sir John was said to be in no way diminished.

The Dominion Cabinet were having frequent and lengthy sittings and it was understood that questions of great importance were being considered. Lumbering operations on the Ottawa and its tributaries, during the approaching season are expected to be unusually extensive.

The Provincial Legislature of Quebec is called to meet for dispatch of business on the 3d November. A Halifax dispatch of the 24th announces more dissensions at the Legislature of Nova Scotia than Senators Ritchie and MacDunn, would be raised to the Senate of that province.

On behalf of the crew I challenge the Type crew to a six-mile race, at Springfield, N.S., at about the 13th of October. The challenge is open to all who are fit to be rowed on or about the 13th of October.

On the 24th of August for England on the 24th for another instalment of 100 children. The scheme appears to be working admirably. The death of Mrs Panshop, wife of the talented preacher is announced.

The St John Boat Crew arrived at St John on the 20th and their reception could not well have been more enthusiastic had they been winners instead of losers. The whole city was decorated with flags; the Volunteer Band played 'Rule Britannia' as the boat touched the wharf and then headed a long procession through the principal streets, the artillery firing a salute. Each of the men was to be presented with a purse of money. The feeling was general that the men did their best, and that defeat was no disgrace in their case.

Napoleon's Surrender.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER AT FONTENAY-BLAUNCE, WELL, SI-.

Listen, for what I can now give you a page of history. Napoleon III having written to the King of Prussia the letter which you are acquainted with, William replied, 'Let him come himself; otherwise he will be treated like a private soldier, although he is actually a King.' Napoleon then betook himself in the manner related to the farm at which the King had established his headquarters. The calesche, having arrived at the door of the house, the ex-Emperor alighted, extinguished his cigarette and entered the low chamber, where the King, in a General's uniform, with his helmet on, was walking up and down in a terror. His hands crossed behind his back. The King and the great emperor formed a group in one of the corners of the apartment. The ex-Emperor took off his hat, and saluted the King, using the German language. William did not reply either by word or gesture, but after a few moments came and placed himself, erect, firm and terrible, in front of Napoleon, who remained bareheaded with his body slightly inclined.

'Sir,' he said, still in German, 'I come to repeat to your Majesty what you know; I had the honor of writing to you yesterday evening.' 'It is well,' said Napoleon, 'I know that your color was considerably heightened when your voice had a whistling sound when you decided that I should be imprisoned in you for prison—I mean, residence; you will have to wait my further orders.'

'I have spoken, Sir,' said Napoleon, 'I have struck his saber on the distance of the room.' 'Au revoir donc, Monsieur Mon frere,' said the Emperor, 'the time in Prussia is fifteen minutes in the most courteous manner the different personages, and then the room came as if he had been presiding at a sitting of the Chambers.

When outside he took a cigar and lit it by the light of a cigar in a urinal in white uniform, and was preparing to get into his carriage when a general officer came from the King to beg him to go to a neighboring court, where William would send for him. Napoleon did not go, but, escorted by two cuirassiers, passed into a court where there was a small wooden bench at the edge of a little pool of water. On this he quietly took his seat, continuing to smoke; and only stopping at an interval to look at the pool and at the staff officer, who, standing up, was watching all his movements.

After waiting a quarter of an hour the ex-Emperor, in French, begged the officer to order him a glass of water. 'One of the cuirassiers brought it. He moistened his lips with it, and then looking at the contents of the glass, smiled, and said to the officer, 'Nero, whom conquered, passed his last hour near a pond, from which he drank, I am more fortunate than he.'

Then, having swallowed all the water and given back the glass, he added, 'It is true that my reign never resembled his.' Saying this he resumed his smoking. After a good half-hour a general officer came from the Prussian monarch to beg him to enter a room where the King was alone. They remained together for nearly an hour and a half, speaking in a very low tone. At the end of the interview the ex-Emperor got into a post-chaise with the Prussian arms on it, and took the route by Luxembourg to Cassel, whence he will proceed to Sprudau. This last is a fortress which protects Berlin on the southeast side. It contains a State prison, of a very gloomy aspect.

Those who form the suite of the King pretend that it is the intention of his Majesty to leave Napoleon there to the end of his days. A perpetual imprisonment, which is only reported to have said, would be the only chastisement of so great an offender. An officer of the Prussian staff, who is going to Namur and Brussels on a special mission, affirms that without the intervention of the Prince Royal and that of Count Bismarck, the King was determined to have the Emperor shot, so great was his exasperation towards him for having caused the death of so many brave soldiers.

The equipages, carriages and the Imperial servants were seized at Arlon by the Belgian authorities, and the various persons belonging to him were detained on parole; but with the recommendation to get rid of their liveries, which they very readily did. You can have no idea of the exasperation that prevails against the Emperor and his friends among the French here through here from the field of battle.

The Cologne Gazette of Sept 27th has the following: The Emperor Napoleon, according to the King's telegram, would only surrender his sword as a private individual, and not as chief of the government, although that pretension might be questioned as a matter of right. He was unwilling, perhaps, to see himself constrained to a peace like the one which Francis I. concluded with Charles V. at Madrid in January, 1526. The fact, which is remembered that the French monarch had previously declared in the presence of witnesses that he would not be bound by the treaty, and he had broken by the article at Cognac. Prussia will take care that the one which will shortly be signed shall not be treated in a similar manner.

The Great Health Pills. Many thousands of sick people have been restored to perfect health by Dr. Scott's Health Pills, and more instances of cured sufferers of grateful thank have been received in their favor than was probably ever written for all other medicines combined. Success is what ever your ailment is, give these two remedies a trial; no matter how often you may have been disappointed, they will benefit you, and they will cure you.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, October 19, 1870

Diverse Opinions from Divers Stand-points.

It would be amusing if it were not painful to observe the tone generally assumed by the Press of the United States towards Great Britain and her present attitude of neutrality. 'She is of no account whatever in the European affairs,' says one. 'The Great Powers take no note of her.' 'She is willing to barter away her national honor and sacrifice her influence in order that her shopkeepers may sell guns, shot and shell, to the French. If Prussia complains, why then she stands ready to sell her, in turn, all the arms and munitions of war she wants; for she is not particular who her customer is. She is prepared to manufacture and sell to all nationalities impartially guns and gunpowder to enable their people to kill each other off. How hath the mighty fallen! What a mean, mercenary, spiritless position for a nation to occupy which claims to be great. The first thought when the war broke out was to its effect upon British commerce and industry, and the shopkeepers forthwith began to count their chances of gain. What a contemptible, disgusting spectacle Great Britain thus presents. The foregoing may be taken as the gist of an article before us. We turn to another article, also from an United States newspaper. But it is Brother Jonathan's turn now. The Prussian Government has complained because the United States are supplying arms and munitions of war to the French and the American Ministers is said, has been called upon to apologize. The writer of the article, which it may be remarked is from a highly respectable paper, proceeds to say: 'The Government of the United States is not much given to apologizing, even if it were clearly in the wrong. But it is not in any manner violating its neutrality obligations by allowing all parties on terms of perfect equality to purchase arms and munitions of war. It will be observed that, this time, it is the lawyer's bull that makes all the difference. A neutrality that is mean, mercenary, cowardly, contemptible in Great Britain, is the respectable and correct thing in the United States. It will be remembered how, when the present war broke out, the American Press assiduously hinted at the harvest to be reaped thereon by the Republic, and it was even malignantly suggested that Great Britain might be dragged into the struggle, and then would be America's opportunity for plunder and revenge. And here, one cannot help remarking that disappointment at these truly noble and eminently christian expectations not having been realized may possibly have its share in the feeling of disgust with which the neutrality of Great Britain is regarded. We will not say by the United States, but by some persons in the United States. Something British neutrality never seems to suit the Americans. But if they will only impartially consider the matter they will see that the position occupied by that nation since the present war is just as consistent, proper, and dignified as that occupied by their own nation, and possibly the least bit more so; for it is questionable whether there was not undue and undignified precipitancy displayed by the latter in the matter of recognizing the French Republic before it could well lay claim to a constitutional existence. It is to be regretted that our powerful neighbor cannot acquire the habit of applying the same rule to others what it would have its own actions measured by. It is deplorable to see such distinctions existing between parent and child.

Another Tempest Brewing.

We have news from Fort Gary to the 15th ult, and it describes a condition of affairs in the new Province of Manitoba in painful contrast with the news of a few days earlier. It would really seem as though the blood of poor Soth is crying to Heaven for vengeance upon his murderers, who are permitted, by a too truckling and conciliatory policy, to go unwhipped of justice. Every body, says the correspondent, asks why the new Government takes no steps to secure the murderers who are walking about; and some, disgusted at the Governor's inertness and the rule of mob law talk of leaving the territory. On the 14th a half-breed was pointed out by the man who bound Scott's eyes, before he was shot. An attack was made upon him and he ran to the river, hotly pursued by the avengers of blood, and, jumping in, was seen no more. Two or three days before that a loyal half-breed was set upon and nearly murdered by one of his followers. The assassin was, however, captured. It is said the Indians are becoming greatly dissatisfied

The New Constitution.

An Extraordinary Government Gazette, issued at 11 o'clock last night, contains an Order in Council granting the colony a New Constitution, and the Governor's Proclamation prescribing the Electoral Districts and the manner in which elections are to be held. It will be observed that the franchise is of a most liberal character—no qualification other than those of being British subjects and able to read, being required. The Gazette first, contains a despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies, dated August 22d, 1870. Governor Musgrave, Earl Kimberley refers to a despatch from His Excellency regarding a scheme for placing the colonists in possession of Representative Institutions. 'Her Majesty's Council, while approving of the scheme, have thought it advisable to vest the power to alter the Constitution in a Representative Legislature, rather than to remit the question, perhaps for protracted discussion, to the present somewhat anomalous Council.'

Following the Secretary's despatch is the Order in Council. The new Constitution is to consist of 16 members, 9 elective and 6 appointed. The appointed members to be such persons or officers as shall from time to time be designated by the Governor, and shall hold their appointment during Her Majesty's pleasure. Qualification for electors shall be as follows:—Every male of the full age of 21 years, being entitled within the colony to the privileges of a natural-born British subject, and being able to read English, and shall have resided in the district in which he votes for three months previous to the day of election. Qualifications to be elected a member the same as the above, and that he shall not have been convicted of any treason, felony, or other infamous offence, and shall not have received a free or conditional pardon for such offence, or have undergone the sentence passed upon him for such offence.

The Governor may appoint substitutes for non-elective members. The Governor may issue writs to fill vacant seats. The first business of the Council upon meeting to elect one of its members to be Speaker. Six members, to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Council may make any bye-laws, and may regulate the mode of holding the Council. The boundaries of the Electoral Districts shall be as follows:—City of Victoria, District of Nanaimo, District of New Westminster, District of Yale, District of Kamloops, District of Lillooet, and District of Osoyoos. Two members will be returned for Victoria City and one for each of the other Districts. The boundaries of the Electoral Districts shall be as follows:—City of Victoria, District of Nanaimo, District of New Westminster, District of Yale, District of Kamloops, District of Lillooet, and District of Osoyoos. Two members will be returned for Victoria City and one for each of the other Districts.

His Excellency's Proclamation accompanies the Order in Council. The colony is divided into eight districts: City of Victoria, District of Nanaimo, District of New Westminster, District of Yale, District of Kamloops, District of Lillooet, District of Osoyoos, and District of Kootenay. The boundaries of the Electoral Districts shall be as follows:—City of Victoria, District of Nanaimo, District of New Westminster, District of Yale, District of Kamloops, District of Lillooet, and District of Osoyoos. Two members will be returned for Victoria City and one for each of the other Districts.

The French residents of British Columbia are preparing to forward to 'ours a sum of money for the relief of the wounded and sick French soldiers and their families. \$1,500 are in hand. The North German bark Joachim Christian arrived in Royal Roads from San Francisco yesterday morning. She goes to the Hastings Mills for a cargo of lumber. A Whopper.—The Hon David Cameron, in his vegetable garden at Belmont, yesterday dug a turnip that weighed 48 lbs. How is that for high. High Wind.—The steamer Pelican was detained two hours yesterday by the high wind.

Cowichan Harvest Home.

The fifth anniversary of the Harvest Home was held at Cowichan on Wednesday and quite surpassed all previous occasions in its success. People gathered to the service at half-past ten A.M., and soon the church was unable to accommodate the numbers who flocked to return thanks for the blessings of a prosperous season. The day turned out bright and sunny, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the evening before, and the bright sun helped no little to make the decorations inside the little church quite an enchanting picture. There certainly must have been some fair hands engaged in arranging all those bright flowers which heightened so much the pleasing effect of the evergreens and grain so appropriate to such an occasion. Several texts also ornamented the walls and were executed in a style which showed that a masterly hand had been there. The chants and hymns were heartily joined in by the congregation, and the music, if not of a superb nature, was certainly very pleasing to the ear. 'And gave one an idea of what church music ought to be. The sermon was evidently appreciated by those present, as their pastor endeavored to point out the principal reasons for celebrating a Harvest Home each year and how much one had to be thankful for, and also calling upon all to keep up a spirit of unity in all their prayers and more especially in joining in prayer to Almighty God. Service over, at the call of the Archdeacon all seats vacated on the commodious barn floor and due justice to a repast, which showed how much care, as well as skill and forethought, had been expended in securing the comfort of the guests—the call being to all from far and near who wished to join in so interesting and praiseworthy a festival.

Italk about British Columbia being a hard country, etc. Why, no one could ever make such a statement after sitting down to the tables at the Cowichan Harvest Home. When three rounds of people had sat down to the dinner (the number present amounted to 140) they gathered around their clergyman, who assured them how much pleased he was to see the hearty way in which they had responded to his call, and said he trusted a blessing would rest on them in their various occupations. Cowichan will well feel proud of her past year's feelings are ever with his flock. I wonder, not that Archdeacon Reece feels the privileges, as well as the responsibilities, of his position. At the conclusion of the address, heavy cheers were given as an illustration of the warm feelings of those present towards the Archdeacon and Mrs Reece. Mr Menley, J.P., then returned thanks on behalf of the residents in a neat and appropriate speech, touching on the well filled church and the way in which all joined with such eagerness, before separating, tea and cake were provided with ungrudging hands by Mr Reece to all who felt like it, and as the day drew to a close the roads were again alive with people on their return home. It was pleasant to notice several Victoria residents, both ladies and gentlemen, present. They seemed more like constant friends than strangers, and appeared to enjoy the day as much as any.

NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with about 100 passengers, among whom were Mr and Mrs Passchewick, Mrs Reynolds, Mrs Englehart, Mrs Dy Davie, Mrs A. Davis. The freight consisted of 3 loads of cattle and a quantity of farm and dairy produce. H. M. S. Seylla arrived on Wednesday night and is now coaling at Stand-still, and from all appearances is likely to remain so for some time. The Newber's people, as usual, left some of their spare cash in return for which some got dry goods, and other things dry drunk. The Newber's took 200 tons of coal. It is estimated that the stock of coal on hand will last a year if the market does not improve.

ALHAMBRA HALL.—Another performance by the minstrels was given last evening. The gifted Susie Lee assumed several other characters in a most charming manner. Mr Roster and Mr Campbell's sparkling wit kept the audience in a roar of laughter, and Mr Rhodes in the banjo solo was superb; and Arnold's ballads were highly appreciated. The 'Fables of a Wigmaker' is a laughable little sketch, and the dexter Mansegrade Ball, is brimful of humor. This evening there will be an entire change of programme.

DEATH OF GEN. R. E. LEE.—Gen Lee, who commanded the armies of the Southern Confederacy during the rebellion, died yesterday. He was an officer of extraordinary ability and with the exception of Stonewall Jackson, the most able General the South had during the war. The mail steamer Isabel, Capt. Starr, arrived from the Sound last evening at 8-30, bringing 30 passengers and a quantity of fruit and other freight.

The Tax Assessor will sell for Port Townsend at 11 o'clock to day, connecting with the 'Alida' for Olympia. BACK AGAIN.—Dr T. J. Mills Bowen returned last evening from a successful professional visit to Puget Sound. Furs have greatly declined in value in Europe since the war began. Silks and gloves have risen. Kootenay will not be disfranchised.

Clinton-Lillooet District.

REQUISITION.—I hereby request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as candidate for the People's Representative in the Legislative Council, and to pledge you your voice and interest. We are, dear Sir, your truly, Edw. J. Knox.

REPLY.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant. Edw. J. Knox.

CONTRACTS.—FOR GREEN HEAT AND VEGETABLES, 'ESQUIT' & 'SOFT SHEEP' PROVISIONS, 'SOAP', 'WATER', 'COALS', 'FIRWOOD', & 'FRESH MEAT & VEGETABLES' for the Royal Marine Detachment at San Juan, do hereby tender my services, and my qualifications for the job, as follows:—H. M. NAVAL & VICTUALING ESTABLISHMENT, 140 WATERLOO STREET, ENGLAND, 1st October, 1870.

SEPARATE TENDERS TO BE MADE FOR Fresh Meat and Vegetables; Biscuits and Soft Bread; Soap; Provisions; Water; Coals; Firwood; and Fresh Meat and Vegetables for San Juan. Lists of the Articles required, and the Terms of the Contract, can be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 10 and 11 A.M.

All Tenders are to be made in Sterling. The Tenders are to be in Sealed Envelopes, marked in the left-hand corner with the Article tendered for, and the name of the tenderer. No Tender will be received after noon on the 21st of October, 1870.

The Paymaster in Charge on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, reserves to himself the right of selecting the tender which he may think most advantageous.

Paymaster in Charge.

Thanks.—Capt. Starr.

Thanks.—Capt. Starr, has our thanks for late files of sound papers. The reported capture of Metz is not confirmed. The Court of Assize and General Court Delivery will sit at 10 o'clock this morning.

Where is Amor Now?—Edw. Knox. Being that I'm no great hand with the pen, I waited till this morning expecting you would resent the insult offered to Canada in Wednesday's Standard. But as you have not done so I beg a little space to say a word or two.

I do not propose to dwell upon the anarchy, indirectly with which the article opens, as few people will care whether or not the editor of a very unimportant and little read paper thinks the Bible scheme a Utopia, to be finally swept by the Devil. But when I find one who has in times gone by been a sort of self-constituted champion of colonialism and of Confederation offering wantonly to a very large class of the population, in order to pander to the exigencies of a very small class, I claim the right to have a word with the Standard that he should allude to the Dominion in its proposed national aspect, he says: 'I proposed a ship-board militia—never made distinguished than in a post-prandial oration—or by indulging in dreams of driving away the Fenians that were suppressed by the United States authorities—the military talent of the Dominion has been latent.' Now this, indeed, fine language for Mr DeCotton to hold towards Canada, especially at a time when the praises of the Canadian militia are sung by British Generals and British Statesmen. Such language would almost disgrace the Canada-baiting New York Herald; for even that paper did the Canadian volunteers greater justice.

And, then, lower down in the article he talks about 'Provincials being levelled to the standard of Englishmen.' This from the fellow who in bygone years took up the gauntlet in defence of Colonialism against any English prejudice which I am happy to think has well nigh died out. Oh, the miserable recant! The trucking demagogue!

I am afraid, Mr Editor, that I am doing wrong in writing while the 'mad' is on me; but the truth is I could no longer suppress indignation any longer. The bottle would not hold any more. I have a good deal to say on this subject, and I will say it. I am not in this country, we Colonials may well be supposed to feel hurt, and looking at him as reprehensibly as Cæsar might have looked at Brutus when he signed forth 'Et tu Brute!' let fall these withering words, 'Way, Billy, this is betraying the good old cause.' CANADIAN.

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DEATH OF GEN. R. E. LEE.—Gen Lee, who commanded the armies of the Southern Confederacy during the rebellion, died yesterday. He was an officer of extraordinary ability and with the exception of Stonewall Jackson, the most able General the South had during the war. The mail steamer Isabel, Capt. Starr, arrived from the Sound last evening at 8-30, bringing 30 passengers and a quantity of fruit and other freight.

The Tax Assessor will sell for Port Townsend at 11 o'clock to day, connecting with the 'Alida' for Olympia. BACK AGAIN.—Dr T. J. Mills Bowen returned last evening from a successful professional visit to Puget Sound. Furs have greatly declined in value in Europe since the war began. Silks and gloves have risen. Kootenay will not be disfranchised.

CONTRACTS.—FOR GREEN HEAT AND VEGETABLES, 'ESQUIT' & 'SOFT SHEEP' PROVISIONS, 'SOAP', 'WATER', 'COALS', 'FIRWOOD', & 'FRESH MEAT & VEGETABLES' for the Royal Marine Detachment at San Juan, do hereby tender my services, and my qualifications for the job, as follows:—H. M. NAVAL & VICTUALING ESTABLISHMENT, 140 WATERLOO STREET, ENGLAND, 1st October, 1870.

The Great Highway.

Wednesday, October 19 1870

The Canadian Pacific Railway is no longer the Utopia of the past. Men now very generally think of it as something not only real, but near. On both sides of the continent it has come to be regarded as a necessity. It is the backbone of Confederation. Without an enduring abortion. The railway may, therefore, be regarded as a certain and immediate result of the extension of Confederation to the Pacific. Entertaining this view, the Dominion Government did not hesitate to make the construction of the railway within a reasonable period of time a fundamental condition of the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation. The early construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway may, therefore, safely be accepted as an abstract fact. There need be no doubt about it. It is at least as certain as Confederation itself. The precise point at which the railway shall tap the Pacific, on the one hand, and the present railway system of Canada, on the other, as well as the particular line of route which shall be followed between these extreme points, will very properly form a question to be hereafter decided by competent authority. The railway is to touch the Pacific somewhere; and it is really all that can be said about it at present. But the circumstance of the Terms being very properly silent upon the question of route and terminus does not necessarily impose silence upon individual; and it is scarcely surprising, therefore, that both the line of route and the Pacific terminus should have become thus early the subject of discussion in British Columbia. There may be considered to be two distinct issues raised in the discussion which has now taken place. One is a preliminary question, which is the route of the railway to Vancouver Island, making Victoria and Esquimaux the terminus. The other party, pronouncing the crossing of the waters which separate the Island from the continent practically impossible, would make the terminus at New Westminister and Burrard Inlet. Now, here is the real issue: Can the Canadian Pacific Railway be carried across the Gulf of Georgia? Or, rather, can it be done within practical financial bounds?—for it would scarcely be prudent to set a limit to engineering and scientific achievement now—a-days. Whatever hesitation one might experience about deciding a question that might be presumed to crack the brain of the most skilled engineers, there need be no hesitation in affirming that if it should be decided by competent authority that the railway can be carried across those intervening waters at an expenditure of capital at all within the bounds of reason, the thing will assuredly be accomplished. A work of such magnitude must find the best route and the most advantageous terminus. The railway will not be a mere local enterprise or provincial speculation. In order to be at all, it must be a national, an international highway. It stops at the Pacific; but its consequences and influence must be projected across the Pacific. Looking across both oceans, it beckons the commerce of the two hemispheres. This being the case, it is of the most vital importance that the railway should seek a terminus as near to Asia, on the one hand, and as near to Europe, on the other hand, as the physical configuration of the system of land washed by the two great oceans will admit of. It would, therefore, be indeed a serious blunder—one which we apprehend those who must furnish the capital for this huge undertaking are in little danger of committing—to stop the railway at Burrard Inlet, if the practicability of bringing it to Esquimaux should be established by competent authority—such authority as would command the confidence of capitalists and statesmen. For, however men's judgment may sometimes be warped by local prejudice, no intelligent person can look at the map of the world, even though the mist exhales by self-interest, and deny that it would be an advantage to have the railway tap the great ocean track of commerce at Esquimaux rather than necessitate an intermediate link of what may be practically regarded as inland navigation. Such an advantage is altogether too obvious to be any danger of being overlooked by those who must furnish the cash to build the railway and incur the responsibility of dividends. The whole question, therefore, as to whether the Western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway is to be on the continent or on this Island must necessarily hang upon the problem of the practicability of crossing the Gulf of Georgia, a problem which the best engineering skill of the nation will doubtless solve.

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SEPARATE TENDERS TO BE MADE FOR Fresh Meat and Vegetables; Biscuits and Soft Bread; Soap; Provisions; Water; Coals; Firwood; and Fresh Meat and Vegetables for San Juan. Lists of the Articles required, and the Terms of the Contract, can be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 10 and 11 A.M.

All Tenders are to be made in Sterling. The Tenders are to be in Sealed Envelopes, marked in the left-hand corner with the Article tendered for, and the name of the tenderer. No Tender will be received after noon on the 21st of October, 1870.

