

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, December 21, 1870

Responsible Government.

The editor of a local print has devoted a column to denunciation of this journal for having thrown the cause of Responsible Government overboard...

Bankrupt Peers.

The subject indicated by the caption under which we write is exciting a good deal of attention in England just now. It was not till the Act of 1861 that those distinguished personages called Peers were made amenable to the process of Bankruptcy...

Cariboo Mail Summary.

Barnard's Express brought us files of the Cariboo Sentinel to the 31st inst., from which we condense the following summary:—

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—On William Creek the Forest Rose Co. were taking out 130 oz a week...

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The Fire Brigade have resolved on a grand ball to be held on the 28th inst. The weather continued fine and snow held off...

THE TWO SECTIONS.—A paper published on the banks of the Fraser, calling itself the Mainland Guardian, is urging the people everywhere on the Mainland to send petitions to the Governor...

THE PILLEY SISTERS.—The last performance of the Pilley Sisters was well attended, and the entertainment was of a very pleasing character.

PICKETT'S HOLIDAY SALE.—A large amount of goods was disposed of yesterday by R. F. Pickett & Co., whose rooms were well filled with buyers.

VICTORIA CEMETERY.—In pursuance of the Cemetery Ordinance, 1870, the Board have drawn up a code of rules and regulations...

THE GREAT HUGGET from Germanen creek was brought down by M. Gaichon of Quanael-mouth, on Friday night...

BIG BEND.—A correspondent residing on French creek has been kind enough to send us an account of the public meeting held there some time ago to hear Mr Jessop upon the political situation.

REAR AND COX.—The steamer Sir Jas Douglas arrived from Nanaimo and Comox yesterday at 4 p.m. with 12 passengers...

FROM THE INLET.—The straggle arrived from Burrard Inlet yesterday morning with a cargo of lumber for Mr Saywood.

WHO STOLE THE GESE?—Stealing is a mean business under almost any circumstances, but the person who stole a whole flock of geese from Mr Gilligan's family...

Thanksgiving.

He met the pomp and circumstance of praise Delighted in the while to their silent ways Most thankful to the victors to their silent ways...

Queen Victoria at Hallow's'en.

The Dundee Advertiser of Nov. 4th reports from Balmoral as follows:—The time-honored festival of Hallow's'en was observed at Balmoral Castle and partially in the surrounding district, on Monday evening...

AGRICULTURE IN THE COLONIES.—According to returns just published under official authority the last year's wheat in 1869 amounted to 164,206 acres in New South Wales...

DELICATE, DELICIOUS, AND REFRESHING.—The subtle soul of Fragrance, delicate, delicious and refreshing, is embodied in the true Murray & Lannan's Florida Water.

WHITE SWELLINGS.—Are generally considered to be indications of a scrofulous tendency in the system, and the first thing to be done for their removal is to purify the blood and humors.

A. CARD.—Having learned that certain interested parties are spreading the report that Barnard's Express and Stage Line will not continue to run regularly to Cariboo as heretofore...

D. GREEN, Fashionable Clothier, Government St., three doors from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENERAL OUTFITTER, HAS JUST RECEIVED EX MONTGOMERY HASTIE and other late arrivals, a large and choice stock of goods.

Fall & Winter Goods, Comprising in part, WATERPROOF PILOT OYECROATS, BEAVER INVERNESS CAPES, CASSIMERE SUITS, HATS AND CAPS, &c.

FOR PUGET SOUND, THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER ISABEL, CAPTAIN E. A. STARR.

Blank Record.—There were no cases before the Police Court yesterday.

CHRISTMAS, 1870.—The show of fancy goods for the season will commence on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at London House, Government street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND HEALTH.

By Buying Your Candies of A. W. PIPER, Government Street.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE of a generous public has enabled me to still further Reduce the Price of my Manufactures: From this date I will Retail Candies at the following Prices:

Sugar Almonds, Burt Almonds, Chocolate Cream, Chrystallised Candies, Peppermint Lozenges, Conversation do., Gum Drops, Fordants, Cassias, &c at 50 cts per lb.

PLAIN CANDIES, SUCH AS Sticks, Drops, Barley Sugar and Acidulated Drops, 37 1/2 cts per lb Broken Candies, 25 cts per lb.

SUGAR TOYS, all of my own make, at the Lowest Price. WEDDING CAKES on hand and made to order on the shortest notice.

\$20 for \$15! JUST RECEIVED Per Bk ADA, fm London 3 TONS OF ENGLISH CANDIES!

Selected expressly for the Holidays. Warranted Pure Sugar and free from Deleterious Coloring. WILL BE SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, Consisting in part of the following:

Peppermint, Rose, Lemon, Musk and Ginger Lozenges, Conversation Lozenges, Love Hints, Nursery Rhyme, Sugar Almonds, Burt Almonds, Pink, white and Yellow Rock Candy, Assorted Gum Drops, Fondants, Sugar Toys, Chrystallised Candies, Sugar Figures, Fancy Horses, Scotch Mixture, London Mixture, Cognac, &c. All at

50 CENTS PER POUND. Wholesale rates equally low. Paris Exhibition Mixtures, via Tours by Balloon.

Barley Sugar, Acidulated Horshorned, Lemon, Peppermint, Pear and other Drops in 4lb, 2lb and 1lb bottles, Trochu, Bon Bons, & small bottles.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ORNAMENTS for CHRISTMAS TREES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES AND PACKETS. Filled with Candies especially for Christmas, very CHEAP, from 12 cts upwards.

FRUITS, TO ARRIVE PER "PELICAN" An Invoice of Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, Nuts, etc., etc. Retailers will find it all worth the call and inspect my stock and prices before ordering elsewhere.

Mrs E LEVY, GOVERNMENT ST. NEAR JOHNSON, Next Door to the Arcade Oyster Saloon.

XMAS PRESENTS!! D. SPENCER Has determined to clear his large Stock of TOYS, GIFT BOOKS, Photo & Scrap Albums, FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES AND CHURCH SERVICES, FANCY GOODS.

The most Beautiful all just arrived per "ADA" from London, at LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES!! CALL AT ONCE.

Make Your Selection! Rocking Horses!! Government Street, Dec 16, 1870.

POCKET AND OFFICE DIARIES FOR 1871. ILLUSTRATED AND OTHER ALMANACS for 1871! T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

London, Dec 7.—The impression prevails in the clubs to-night that the hopes of the French Imperialists are greatly strengthened and that the Prussian government is decidedly favorable to the restoration of the Empire.

Mr Faldien in a despatch of the 7th from Tours asserts that the retreat of the army of the Loire was effected without other sacrifice than the naval guns in the entrenchments at Orleans, all of which were spiked.

The army of the Loire has divided into two bodies the left wing moving towards Tours while the right wing and center move south along the R.R. to Vierzon.

The purchase of provisions for the use of Paris after the capitulation was entrusted to the office of Commissioners who have concluded contracts with English houses. The officers preferred to operate through German houses but it was ascertained that the export of provisions would produce inconvenience in Germany.

Tours, Dec 9.—The government has made public the following intelligence: General Chaney's reply to the war department was that an attack all along the lines from Leun to St. Lousel Des Faux last night the principal efforts of the enemy were at Beaché. The Germans were very strong at that place having 86 cannon. The forces consisted of the 2d division of Bremen last division of Prussia 2,000 cavalry and a strong reserve under Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. The enemy was repulsed and driven beyond Grande Lattie. We hold the position to-night that we held this morning. The Prussian loss is heavy. We may be attacked to-morrow but are well prepared to resist it. Gen Stephens commander of division was wounded. The Prussians were driven beyond Versailles. Prussians were driven beyond Versailles. Prussians were driven beyond Versailles.

London, Dec 7.—Gladstone's note announcing that the government has made the provisions necessary for the protection of the Pope adequate for the support of his dignity and personal freedom and the independence of his spiritual functions, excites surprise and criticism. The Government by such declaration made at this moment intends the double purpose of influencing a large Catholic meeting at St James' Hall on Friday, and conciliating the feeling in Ireland and here.

The rumor of impending difficulty with America is already creating considerable alarm. London, Dec 9.—The Press to-morrow will attack Gladstone's note concerning the protection of the Pope, declaring it an utter reversal of traditional English policy since the reformation.

London, Dec 9.—There was another anti-war riot of a serious character yesterday caused by resistance to the order for drafting married men. The landwehr and the police were unable to quell the riot and the military were called out. They suppressed the disorder, using great severity. If the order drafting the married men is carried out it will give an additional force of 250,000 men to the army.

Most Believable, Dec 8.—Balfour is making a splendid defense. The Prussian acknowledge that the siege costs them more than any other, and that the communication with Lille, Dec 8.—Communication with Luxembourg states that the Prussian government has held the government of the Grand Duke that in consequence of its having allowed the violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy by the French, Prussia is no longer bound to respect the neutrality of Luxembourg.

The World's special from London says a report is current that John Bright is to be sent to Washington in the matter of the settlement of the Alabama claims and fishery questions. An appeal is to be made to the entire people, ignorant and uneducated, to decide by ballot whether they should perpetuate the present cumbersome and unwholesome system of Government by the establishment of a Republic.

Brussels, Dec 10.—In the Chambers to-day Baron Aethen said he was aware of the receipt of Prussia's note in regard to Luxembourg. He denies that the Government was in the least degree influenced by Prussia to reject the petition of the French prisoners in Belgium to return to their country as is the case of Luxembourg. It ought to be a warning to Europe.

London, Dec 9.—London Clubs are full of rumors to-night of the speedy consummation of peace and restoration of the empire. Great significance is attached to the manner which the Empress has been received by Queen Victoria at Windsor. The feeling is strong that victory for France is hopeless under a Republic. Private advices from where in favor of the restoration of order and prosperity with the present misery and anarchy. The Tours Government has proved incompetent either to conduct war or negotiate for peace. Napoleon refuses to sanction any scheme for his restoration at present, saying his part influences until the Republics either capitulate or are dispersed.

Lille, Dec 8.—Abbyville has not yet been occupied by the Prussians. A squadron of French gendarmes has been sent to protect shipping entering the of St Nazaire at the mouth of the Loire. London, Dec 9.—An influential committee has been formed here with Thos Hughes as chairman, for the purpose of exacting an amount of security for the maintenance of peace with America. A committee formed some time since considers it expedient to take no public action until after the claims are settled. An impression is prevalent of

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the extreme Canadian view of the fishery dispute cannot be sustained. The proposal to buy the Alabama claims is regarded as a big job commenced by a clique who have already purchased claims at small figures, intending to make a hundred per cent. They are confident that the Government would rather have such a large order and make the grievance seem greater.

Paris, Dec 9.—The President announced yesterday to the North German Parliament that a note received from Count Bismarck signified King William's acceptance of the title of Emperor.

Protocols of treaties with Baden, Hesse, Wurttemberg and Bavaria have been sanctioned.

London, Dec 9.—The report of negotiations for an armistice is incorrect. The Foreign Office here denies that there is any movement on the part of neutral Powers, nor has Gambetta made overtures to Bismarck.

Some members of the Tours Government who are opposed to Gambetta's wish to end the war, attempted to offer terms. Gambetta discovered their schemes and threatened them with arrest, when they promised to abandon their undertaking.

The report of an armistice is regarded as a stop-jobbing rumor. Granville has received no intimation of it.

Dispatches from Gambetta announce that he has asked for an armistice to enable the National Assembly to be elected and requests that Favre be allowed to leave Paris to consult his colleagues and conduct the negotiations.

He admits he has lost all hope of a successful struggle and all expectation of defending Tours. The army of the Loire has been beaten in detail and Gambetta declines the responsibility of a further struggle.

A frightful explosion of a sardine factory in Birmingham occurred to-day. Seven persons were killed and 30 or 40 injured.

Berlin, Dec 8.—The Saxon King accepted the proposal made by the King of Bavaria regarding the title of Emperor of Germany.

London, Dec 10.—It is now considered impossible for Paris to receive assistance from the provinces. With the failure and retreat of the army of the Loire, all hope in that direction is lost.

The occupation of the city is now only a question of time, and it is announced that King William only awaits the event before returning to Berlin.

The garrison of Belfort continues to make a vigorous defence and its heroic and endurance excite warm admiration.

Advices from Paris, Tours and Brussels convey the following information: The loss of the French in killed, wounded and prisoners in recent battles reached 6780.

The German loss by sorties amounts to over 800, killed, wounded and prisoners; and their loss in the battles on the Loire exceeds 7000.

It is stated that the Western Union Company is negotiating with the London Cable Construction Company to lay an ocean cable between England and America—if possible between London and New York.

Yves, Dec 10.—Gen DeHautcourt has arrived in a balloon from Paris. He says that in the fight of the 30th ult and 2nd inst the French were victorious. The Prussians lost 5000 prisoners and 6 guns. Paris suffers privations on account of food. The object of his journey is to insure a concerted movement of all the French armies.

New York, Dec 13.—A London correspondent states that a despatch from Gambetta on Friday says that, encouraged by the continued resistance of the army of the Loire, he has resolved to postpone his request for an armistice and remain with the army.

Bordeaux, Dec 11.—The Government is installed here.

Large reinforcements are going forward from all parts of France. The troops are all perfectly equipped and armed. A number of batteries well furnished with men and horses are ready to take the field and also large cavalry forces.

Several victories are announced. Theirs is here.

It is improbable that Prussia repudiates the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxemburg.

Berlin, Dec 10.—The bombardment of Paris is not deterred by any special influence, but solely for military reasons.

The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to the Duchesse, announcing a victory at Metz on the 9th.

The Havre Journal says the army of the Loire has been reinforced by 40,000 men.

London, Dec 12.—The German advance on Havre has turned aside and Dieppe was probably occupied by them to-day.

The excitement at Brussels concerning the threats of Bismarck against Luxemburg, was intense.

Bordeaux, Dec 10.—Advices from Tours announce the arrival there of over 1000 German prisoners.

Gambetta telegraphs to twenty Princes of Departments from headquarters that Gen. Chaney continues to resist the attacks of Prince Frederick Charles, taking many prisoners and inflicting heavy loss upon the Prussians.

London, Dec 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in a leader, argues against the declaration of the Paris Treaty of 1856, because it may have the effect of transferring the carrying trade almost entirely to the U. S.

Three Russian vessels are building and nearly completed in Denmark's ship yard on the Thames. It is said they are merchant vessels.

Versailles, Dec 11.—Reports from 2nd army corps in pursuit of the French say that since the last fight the roads have been obstructed by large quantities of stores, guns, arms and clothing abandoned in their retreat.

Bordeaux, Dec 11.—Minister Gambetta has gone to Bourges. He announces that Gen. Canocy is making a most determined defence.

A review of the garde mobile who are going to the front is being held at the King's headquarters at Versailles.

It is now said that the occupation of France will continue for two years after peace is concluded.

Bavaria, Dec 11.—Garibaldi has resigned his command of the army of the Vosges and is about to return to Italy. The resignation was caused by the unfriendly spirit manifested by some of the French population who are not disposed to continue an obstinate defence.

HAVRE, Dec 11.—Valuable and money are arriving here to be shipped abroad. It is found impossible to defend Harfleur, and in case of its capture it is feared that the heights will command Havre, which city is able to stand a siege and extreme resistance is determined upon.

German residents appeal to America for protection. The U. S. ship Shanandoah will return to protect American shipping.

Montevideo is at Dieppe. On Friday the Prussian advance is expected in the valley of Montevideo.

HAVRE, Dec 10.—There is much excitement over the report that meeting had taken place among the sailors of the fleet. Gen. Bricard has ordered war vessels to Cherbourg, but the sailors refused to go and shots were fired some of which struck the fore-castle of the Shanandoah.

It is reported that the capture of Harfleur is a feat and that the capture of Cherbourg is intended. Capt Wells of the Shanandoah will take American women and children on board in case of bombardment and convey them to Southampton. There are four ironclads in the harbor.

Versailles, Dec 11.—The French were repulsed last Friday in an attack on the 9th corps at Mont Levant near Blois. The French were driven out by the Prussians, who captured 5 guns. After the fight at Navay the fugitives were pursued beyond Briare.

Versailles, Dec 8.—Advices state that Paris was summoned to surrender on the 6th. French officers captured at Amiens and Orleans accompanied the herald. The city is threatened with instant bombardment as a penalty of non-surrender. A committee was allowed to come out of Paris to consult the government at Tours and in reply returned a flat refusal. It is doubtful whether the threat of bombardment will be fulfilled, as no guns are in position.

Versailles, Dec 8.—It is said the threat of a bombardment of Paris will be carried out. No guns are in position, but plenty are here and could be mounted if the gunners in the forts would leave the workmen alone. Three hundred guns can be put in position in one night, and would probably be all dismantled and silenced by one day's firing from the forts.

London, Dec 11.—Advices from Odessa estimate the Russian troops on the Austrian frontier at over 200,000 strong, while 6 frigates and 30 masted gunboats are stationed at Nicoloff.

Rome, Dec 10.—The revolutionary party at Rome attempted an emeute on the 9th inst, threatening St Peter's and the Vatican. The disturbance reached formidable proportions before it was quelled by the gendarmes and military.

London, Dec 10.—Bismarck declares that he will not treat with the Tours government on any consideration, because it has connived at the bad faith of its officers, who have broken their parole.

A cavalry division, followed by a force of infantry, proceeded south from Orleans and has now occupied Vierzon.

The whole army of Prince Frederick Charles comprises eleven divisions, in all about 145,000 men. The extension of his line over a long distance causes some anxiety at Versailles.

London, Dec 12.—The Prussian batteries commenced every point. Paris now presents a fair target as did Strasbourg Cathedral. The opening of the bombardment has been fixed for Dec 15th.

It is rumored there was fighting at Leoa on Monday.

A correspondent with the army of the Loire on the 10th inst. says that Prince Frederick Charles has been repulsed with severe loss during the last three days.

London, Dec 12.—The Eastern question is agitated.

The Russian Minister at Constantinople is waiting for the annulment of the Paris Treaty. England is taking precautionary means to guard against surprise.

Bismarck, in a circular to the North German Ambassadors, dated Dec 3d, grounds his disregard for the neutrality of Luxemburg on the fact that the Grand Duke forbade transit to wounded Prussians through his territory; had permitted the re-visit of Thionville and had neglected to detain French fugitives.

A telegram from Brussels says the Prussians will undoubtedly occupy Luxemburg as a military necessity.

The London Shipping Gazette deprecates the resolution of the French to defend Havre as a waster destruction of life and property.

Leading journals here credit the statement that the King of Belgium, in November, assigned Luxemburg to Prussia for cash.

French dispatches say the army of the Loire is leading a gallant fight in its last struggle for France.

The Prussians claim continued victories. It is reported from Luxemburg that Montevideo is being bombarded.

London, Dec 13.—The French retreated before Frederick Charles at Beaugency.

Berlin, Dec 13.—The Queen received the following despatch from King William dated head-quarters Tuesday: After 4 days fighting around Beaugency the French retreated to Blois and Tours. Their losses were severe and many deserted to our lines here and at Bouen. (signed) WILLIAM.

Munich, Dec 13.—Frederick Charles out-generaled Chaney, holding his front constantly engaged while he turned his position and he now threatens his right flank near by sending the 18th division and 9th corps along the south bank of the Loire in the direction of Blois. The movement was executed quietly since the 9th.

The Germans have encountered part of the 15th corps between Mont Valoid and Chambray and driven them across the river at Blois and they now occupy a position commanding the passage of the river at that point. The 3d and 10th corps of the German army continue its pursuit of the French towards the south and south-east but they have not yet proceeded in force beyond Vierze.

The report of the occupation of Bourges is incorrect. Spies and prisoners state that it is a considerable French force at Bourges, supposed to be fragments of the 20th corps.

London, Dec 13.—3 pm.—Pfalzburg, the siege of which commenced soon after the battle of Woerth, has surrendered unconditionally. The Prussians marched into the place to-day.

Lifitz, Dec 13.—It is rumored that Lafere has been routed by the French with losses of 858 prisoners and supplies and ammunition for large masses of troops.

All the armies are concentrated here, The

Mobiles are armed with a new American revolver. London, Dec 13.—It is reported that Gen Von Fabric, Saxon Minister of War, has been appointed Governor-General of Northern France by King William.

A correspondent at Versailles states that in a conversation on the political situation, Bismarck said that strong efforts were being made for the restoration of Napoleon, that a Congress on the eastern question would not be held without a French representative, that France has no authority to appoint one just now and that he would not recognize the authority of gentlemen of the Paris government to sit among their betters.

King William was very anxious to return to his home and Von Moltke laments the intense suffering of the German troops on account of the cold.

St Petersburg, Dec 12.—Addresses continue to be received congratulating the Czar upon his action in regard to the treaty of 1856. Winter has commenced in earnest. The river of Cronstadt is so frozen over that it is impossible for ships of war to leave the harbor this year for the Black Sea.

The subscription for the construction of the Black Sea fleet is prohibited. Gortschakoff remains firm in his determination to regard the Treaty of Paris as abrogated.

Madrid, Dec 8.—Prin cannot understand Grant's message where it refers to redress for Cuban injustice. He says it is nothing but a political stratagem to secure the votes of the filibusters.

London, Dec 13.—Russian forces are rapidly concentrating near the Turkish frontier.

Paris, 8.—Food is becoming scarce. The weather is inclement.

Moltke's letter, announcing the capture of Orleans, causes great excitement. The people are resolved on resistance.

The sharpshooters have been disbanded for fear of their fighting with the Garde Nationale. Unfortunate differences occur among the officers, and one commander of artillery refused to obey orders. Desrot and Banehard had quarrelled, and the latter had been replaced by another officer.

Brussels, Dec 14.—The Belgian journal lament that the Prussian war reports have lost the character for veracity at first ascribed to them.

The London Times protests against the attitude of Prussia toward Luxemburg, as it did against that of Russia toward Turkey. The attitude of both Powers is indelensible, but it is not England's duty to interfere.

Vienna, Dec 14.—At a session of the Hungarian delegation, Benedek replied to the Prince of Austria that the Hungarian army consisted of 864,864 regulars and 187,527 landwehr, with an increase of 378 guns since 1867. The regulars possess 900,000 breech loading rifles, and the landwehr 237,227 muzzle loading guns, and 150,000 more are required.

New York, Dec 15.—Late foreign mail advices confirm the dispatches of the London Telegraph that a new treaty will be prepared without the neutralization of the Black Sea. The French representative will take his seat on behalf of the Government of National Defence.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a council of Ministers was held at Pesth on the 2d inst, when it was resolved that Austria would accept the proposed conference only on condition that Russia acknowledged expressly its completeness, and withdrew her notification, and if other Powers agreed to a joint action in case Russia refused.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says it is stated on good authority that all the Powers except France have accepted the proposal for a conference. The date is not yet fixed, but London will be the place of assembly. It is not improbable that Earl Granville will be requested to act as President.

Bordeaux, Dec 24.—No serious engagements since the 10th.

The evacuation of the triangle formed by Vernuil, Bruzeles and Drux is confirmed. Dieppe has been free from Prussians since the 10th.

A number of small engagements, resulting successfully to the French, have occurred on the left bank of the Loire.

The Prussians now occupy Monte Richard, Romontes and Coutres.

The Government announces that Havre and Dieppe are not open to neutrals.

Prussian prisoners assert that the losses of the army of Prince Frederick Charles during the combats with Charrey have not been less than 20,000 men. The villages along his lines are filled with wounded.

There is no communication with the north of France.

The journals here demand the prompt election of the Constituent Assembly.

HAVRE, Dec 13.—The Prussians are in force at Bourville, 15 miles out. Havre is defended by a large force and 850 guns manned by marines. The people are eager for the fight. On Thursday 1000 troops reconnoitered the enemy and captured 10 Chasseurs.

The Prussians threatening Honfleur were repulsed by troops occupying Port Le Ville.

It is reported that Trochu has cut through the Prussian lines.

Bordeaux, Dec 13.—The following is official: Gambetta writes to the Government on the 11th—I have returned to Tours, having yesterday let Gen Chaney continue his efforts to successfully defend the line of the Loire. I think the situation so good that I may go to Bourges to see what can be done with the second army.

It is reported at Bourdeaux that Bourbaki had beaten the Prussians yesterday.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec 14.—Representative Bowen of South Carolina, arrested for bigamy, appeared in court this a.m., and gave bail in \$5000 for his appearance at the session.

LAKE CITY, FLORIDA, Dec 9.—Aspinwall advices to the 6th received here says that reports of shipwrecks are constantly received there. The American schooner Sander was totally lost but the crew was saved. Schi Id was also lost. The str Henry Chauncy from New York make three ineffectual attempts to get into the harbor on the 3d inst and at last went to sea to escape the fury of the storm. Tug Gen Humphreys of Philadelphia which sailed on the 9th inst

has been lost with all on board. It is feared that the Ohlean steamer Lamont has been lost in the South Pacific with all on board.

CINCINNATI, Dec 13.—It is understood the appointment of Schenck as Minister to England will not interfere with the contest for Campbell's seat from the Third District, the friends of the former being determined to prosecute the matter to a final issue.

BUFFALO, Dec 11.—The Fenians have re-organized under the name of 'Irish National Brotherhood,' and say they will unite with any organization in the country in order to take advantage of the European complications to strike for the freedom of Ireland. The Brotherhood have appointed a committee to take charge of a large amount of military stores secreted in this city.

WASHINGTON, Dec 12.—In the Senate a resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of levying a tax of 16 cents per pound on tobacco of every description.

New York, Dec 15.—It is understood that Attorney-General Ackerman will be a candidate for the Senate in the Georgia Legislature and the vacant position in the Cabinet; in case Ackerman is elected it is stated on good authority will be tendered to Senator William of Oregon. His appointment will be satisfactory to the Republicans of California and Oregon by whom he is considered to be the strongest man on the Pacific coast and who claim that his appointment would give the next Oregon Legislature to the Republicans and in returning Williams to his seat in the Senate in 1873 in place of Corbett.

Among the strange Cabinet rumors in circulation is one that Boutwell will soon retire from the Treasury department and that Delano will succeed him.

These reports have been about so long with no nearer prospect of fulfillment that the public will justly hesitate to believe them.

California.

San Francisco, Dec 11.—The weather continues warm.

The police are making a vigorous raid on the dissolute characters in this city. During the past 24 hours they have brought in 30 common thieves, to be charged as vagrants.

Some days since an officer holding a responsible position in the Federal Courts, snatched a pistol at the large glass ornaments all sign in front of the What Osher House. He was arrested, but testified in his own behalf that it was accidental. He was discharged, although four loaded pistols were found on his person. This morning, similarly armed and equipped, he tried it again, putting a bullet through the lamp and shattering both sides. He appears to be insane upon the subject of that lamp.

J Waldron and Nicholas Gregovich were arrested on a charge of assault to kill. This morning about 1 o'clock, Waldron was escorting Mrs. Gregovich home from a party, when Gregovich, who does not live with his wife, accompanied by a friend came up, and both assaulted Waldron, drawing pistols. He drew one also and fired two shots at each, putting a bullet through one of Gregovich's hands. Trouble had occurred between them previously and Waldron's life had been threatened in consequence he was anxious to speak again to Mrs. Gregovich.

During last night there were a few minor shooting affairs, one of which was a woman.

The town is comparatively lively for the season.

Sailed—Bark Glimps, Port Discovery and bark Senator, Tacoma, bark Forest Queen, Port Ludlow.

San Francisco, Dec 15.—Last evening Chase E Fisher, business manager and agent of the Sacramento Reporter and State Printing Expert, coming home, found a young man, named Oles Dell, and a companion visiting his daughter. Fisher ordered Dell out of the house and the latter refused to leave an affray commenced during which Fisher struck Dell several blows over the head with his cane and the latter fired 3 shots from a revolver the last of which took effect killing Fisher instantly. Dell was severely wounded and was arrested. The daughter was present when the fatal affray occurred.

The steamship William Taber which recently arrived here from New York will go into the new opposition line between San Francisco and San Diego, and way ports, commencing her regular trips on the 22nd of December.

Sailed—Bark Atlanta, Nanaimo, Ship Old Dominion to load at Pt. Townsend, Ship John Jay, Pt. Blakey.

British Columbia—New Road to Omineca.

QUANSELLE, Dec 14.—G B Night returned on the 5th inst from the Giscoms portage. He reports it as a very natural route for a road.

Ten miles of road will take boats from the Fraser to the headwaters of Peace River and from that point miners can transport their goods without unloading boats to the mouth of Gormanson creek. It is said by those who have gone over the route that goods can be landed at the mines by this route at less cost than if taken to Tatiah Landing. The citizens of Cariboo, Quanselle and Soda Creek District propose to subscribe sufficient funds to construct this road before the ice disappears in the Spring. The portage is 38 miles above Fort George.

Weather cold and clear; thermometer 20 below zero.

SODA CREEK, Dec 15.—Weather reports: 8th—Maximum 46; Minimum 14 calm. 9th—Max 42 Min 16. Light wind, 10th—Max 64 Min 20. South-east wind, 11th—Max 65 Min 30. Light east wind, 12th—Max 44 Min 16. Light east wind, 13th—Max 42, Min 12. Calm. 14th—Max 40 Min 12. Calm.

YALE, Dec 15.—Last Monday night there was a fall of snow about 6 inches deep. Since then the weather has been very clear with a cold wind blowing from the northwest. The thermometer has not ranged above 45 or fallen below 13. The Stage arrived on Monday with Express and passengers. The Express Cance left on Tuesday morning for New Westminster with passengers and mail. Mr. Bernard was among the former. Large quantities of grain and freight arrived from below. There is no ice in the river. The river is falling slowly and has about 4 feet to fall to reach low water mark of last winter.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, December 21, 1870

The Alabama Difficulty

It must have long since suggested itself to the reflection even of the most superficial observer that those who do the politics of the United States really have no desire to write off the Alabama account—that the interests of the parties actually aggrieved, of those who suffered material loss by the seizure of the Alabama, have all along been subordinated to political schemes. Indeed, it has been frankly admitted by the public men and public press of America that they would greatly prefer to keep the sore open, the quarrel unsettled, ready to be used at a favorable moment for the punishment of John Bull's alleged un-friendliness during the late war. And, upon a very recent occasion, when there appeared to be some prospect of a war between that power and Russia, it was seen how the Butler-Chandler class of politicians gloated over what they hoped would be an opportunity for taking Britain, at a disadvantage, standing her in the back while grappling with the great Bear of the North. Without pausing to moralize upon the spirit thus exhibited, or stopping to contrast it with that manifested by the British people when they saw the great Republic which had sprung from their loins prostrate and bleeding from internal dissensions, let us proceed to consider for a little the more practical leading of this international difficulty. The Alabama question has recently assumed a somewhat important phase. We have said that the interests of the real sufferers by the seizure of the Alabama have been subordinated to more political schemes, the schemes thinking it true policy to keep the question open. Those persons whose rights the Government at Washington pretend to maintain have, however, begun to think differently. They are disposed to think that as their claims are money claims they should be treated as a matter of business, rather than with reference to the alleged injury done to American feeling or the possible future of Canada. These individuals losses foot up something like thirteen millions of dollars, and in the adjustment of their claims it is natural that they should prefer a little less of sentiment and a little more of business. They have seen and felt that the obstacle to an equitable adjustment of these claims has not been raised by Great Britain, that she has already conceded all that could be honorably conceded, all in fact, that the American Minister asked her to concede. All this these claimants have seen, and they have objected to their money claims being any longer made political merchandise of at Washington. They have, through their advocates, Mr. John A. Parker, bearing their grievances in the columns of the Times, and have gone so far as to denounce what they very properly term the 'dog in the manger' policy of the Washington Government. Mr. Parker argues that the Alabama claims are exclusively the property of individuals, and that the interests of the Government in them is entirely of a fiduciary character, with all the responsibilities and liabilities of such a trust, and there need be no hesitation in concluding that the trustees have acted wrongly dishonestly in treating these claims as they have been treated, foregoing the exaction of them for political purposes. It holds them in abeyance. Mr. Parker alleges, for objects of personal and political ambition and popularity. 'The acquisition of Canada,' continues Mr. Parker, 'is one object known and confessed. Officers of the Cabinet have said authoritatively that if Canada were independent the Alabama claims could be settled in twenty-four hours.' It appears that the claimants, thinking they had waited long enough on the Government, consulted Mr. Reynolds Johnson, as to the disposition of Great Britain relative to the settlement of these claims. Encouraged by Mr. Johnson's opinion they took occasion to sound the British Government through a gentleman visiting Europe. This gentleman, experienced no difficulty in obtaining access to Lord Clarendon and others. At one of the interviews the question was asked, 'If we consent to pay these claims to the holders of them, how will the United States Government view it, (naturally or not?)' And will they not add this to the already long list of sine charges against England? Such a favorable was the result of these interviews that the plenipotentiary-extraordinary of the claimants wrote to his constituents, saying, 'If you can get a word of consent from the United States Government, so that England will not feel a misapprehension of what she does, I can get you money as fast as you can count it. But the sequel fully justified Lord Clarendon's distrust. The American Government peremptorily and unconditionally refused assent to any such arrangement, and the indignant claimants indignantly denounced the 'dog in the manger' policy of a Government which would neither get the money nor allow them to get it for themselves. In an article upon the whole question the Times submit that 'Justice demands that the (American) Government should be costed two things, a straightforward man or two England in a straightforward manner, eliminating all considerations that interfere with the interests of the claimants, or else settle the claims itself and become the creditor of England. In the latter case, it might take its own time for equal approach; but the subject, having made this very just and practical suggestion, our big contemporary hazards the prediction, 'But the Government will not do either of these things.' It has been seen, however, that the United States Government proposes adopting the latter course pointed out by the Times, the President in his message the other day having recommended to Congress to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take proof of amounts and ownership of vessels, and their claims, and that authority be given for a settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the Government shall have the ownership of these private claims as well as the responsible control of all demands against Great Britain. It is by no means improbable that the Government at Washington has been induced to adopt this course in consideration of the negotiations instituted by the claimants on their own account. It remains to be seen in what way the Government proposes to turn to practical account its new position of creditor.

The Vancover Island Colony Real Estate Tax.

SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW WITH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR BY PROMINENT PROPERTY-HOLDERS. His Excellency Governor Musgrave received, at Government Buildings, yesterday, Messrs M W T. Drake, W J Macdonald, Robt. Burnaby, Ed. Lowenberg, J D Pemberton, Rodrick Malaysia and H F Heisterman, gentlemen largely interested in Island Real Estate, who called for the purpose of pressing upon His Excellency's attention the injustice that would be inflicted by the sale of lands for arrears of taxes under the most anomalous state of things that, perhaps, ever existed in a British Colony. Mr Drake addressed His Excellency, stated the object of the deputation and reviewed the cardinal points of the memorial upon the subject, numerously signed, lately sent in. Mr Drake said that Governor Seymour, in 1867, appointed a Commission which reported that in no single instance where property had been sold for taxes had the law been complied with by the Government officers—that their proceedings had been irregular and informal. In consequence of this report, Real Estate Tax Acts were repealed, but the Act of 1867 remained in force and under it the Government could enter upon any lands as owners for arrears of taxes. A great hardship had been inflicted upon individual property-holders. Doubt existed as to who had paid taxes, and who had not, and the Colonial Treasurer was unable to decide. Frequently receipts were produced for taxes upon lands which were now advertised for sale. It was impossible to search satisfactorily and ascertain what land, owed and what did not owe taxes. A great deal of the confusion was owing to the failure of the Government to collect the taxes as prescribed by law. The deputation, therefore, would propose that where a receipt for taxes paid should be produced for any one year that taxes should be granted for the property for previous years should be swept away—regarded as paid. The deputation asked for a Legislative enactment upon that basis. His Excellency said he should be happy to comply with the request of the deputation, but he was surprised that the case was not met by the Repeal Act of 1867. No objection to that Act appeared to have been made. Mr Pemberton and Mr Drake explained that the Act was passed at New Westminster after the unofficial members had left. The Governor said the matter was certainly in a confused state, and that he should apply for power to appoint a commission to revise the lists. Mr Drake urged that it would be impossible to produce receipts for taxes on property, some of which had changed hands 15 or 20 times, and that the better course would be to take all taxes antecedent to the latest receipt produced as paid. His Excellency said he would have no objection to such a course if the Legislature saw fit to adopt the plan, the Government would introduce an ordinance to that effect. Mr Ward, Mr Macdonald, Mr Lowenberg and Mr Heisterman mentioned several cases, where in great injustice had been inflicted upon parties who had purchased real estate under the belief that all taxes had been paid. The Governor replied that a commission would take cognizance of such cases. Mr Lowenberg said that the commission should have full power given them by any Act of the Legislature that might be passed, and that the Registrar-General should receive instructions not to register the roll as a charge against real estate. His Excellency stated that if an Act were passed it would be with a view to affording substantial relief. The matter should certainly be cleared up. Mr Ward instanced a case wherein he had deemed a lot once it was sold again, and now he found it advertised in the present list. Mr Drake pointed out that arrears of the per cent City tax of '62 and '63 were comprised in the list and had nothing in the world to do with the Crown tax. His Excellency again said that the whole matter would be put in a shape to afford substantial relief, and the deputation withdrew. PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.—A. R. Gunnison, Esq, special agent for the People's Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of San Francisco, California, is in town. Mr Gunnison has established agencies at all of the principal cities and towns on the coast and has appointed Mr T. N. Hibben to look after the interests of the Company at Victoria. The Company was organized at San Francisco in 1857 and numbers among its members some of the leading business men of the Bay City. THE BARK LULU.—This vessel cleared for San Francisco via Skidegate Bay, Queen Charlotte Island, yesterday, and will probably sail to-day. At Queen Charlotte Island she will take in 700 tons of anthracite coal and will sail thence for San Francisco direct. Pickett & Harrison are the agents at San Francisco for the coal. EXECUTIVE MEETING.—The Executive Council was in session all day yesterday, probably preparing the Estimates. Let us hope these will be framed rather more in the interest of the people out of whose pockets the revenue is chiefly drawn than has hitherto been the case. Where there is so very little opportunity to revise or reconstruct the Estimates in the Legislature, it is all the more important that they should come from the hands of the Executive in a satisfactory form. POPULATION.—The recent American census returns give the larger cities of the Eastern States of America rather less population than has commonly been supposed for them. For instance, New York has been said to have a population of 1,100,000. It has only 907,070. Philadelphia was put down at 820,000. The census gives it 759,000. Chicago claimed 350,000. It has but 297,719. Buffalo was credited with 176,000. The returns give it but 144,247. THE COUGAR started South on the Pelican yesterday. He is destined to astonish and delight the native and imported San Franciscans who make Woodward's Garden a place of resort and natural history's study.

Municipal Council.

Concill met at 7:30 P.M. Present—His Worship the Mayor, Councillors, McKay, Gerow, Carey and Heathorn. The Poindkeeper's report for November was read and approved. A communication from Mr Rook, complaining of the nuisance from Steinberger's distillery, was read. The Mayor stated that the Board of Health had promised to make a tank in which he would deposit the offensive matter, but it appeared he had taken no steps in the affair. Some discussion ensued, the Mayor giving it as his opinion that the Board of Health had power to abate the nuisance although it originated beyond the limits of the city. He would, however, examine the bylaws and, if he found it clear, would notify Mr Steinberger on the part of the Board of Health. The Clerk stated that Mr Chas Kent had declined to act as auditor, and the Council appointed Mr Baker in his stead. Coun Gerow, from the Street Committee, reported that they had examined Vancouver street and considered it undesirable to make any repairs during the wet season. Coun McKay from the Finance Committee reported upon the account of Edward Mallandaise for collection of road taxes for 1869, 1870 and 1871, showing an inaccuracy by an overcharge of commission of \$13.20, and other charges not authorized of \$31.86, making a total of \$51.85 excess. On motion of Coun. Carey a Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr Mallandaise and interrogate him with regard to the extra charges. Couns. Heathorn, Gerow and McMillan were appointed said committee. A communication from Frank Sylvester, Secretary of the Fire Department, was read, requesting a committee of the Council to meet a committee of the Fire Department to confer with regard to the financial condition of the Department. The communication was received and a committee appointed to meet the Fire Department. The Mayor called the attention of the Council to the bad condition of Bastion street, and desired the attention of the Council to the condition of the sidewalks on Humphreys street. Coun. McKay likewise said some money should be expended on Bastion street, leading from Government street to Hayward & Jenkinson's factory. The Western Union Telegraph Company has perfected arrangements whereby all its Agents will be authorized to give telegraphic transfers from any office on the Pacific coast or East, to any other for any sum not exceeding fifty dollars. Agents are authorized to sell such transfers. ASSAULT.—Robert Barmisay, a seaman on the Poindknot, was yesterday before the Police Court on a charge of assaulting Constable McQuitty. The accused was fined \$4 or in default of payment, two months imprisonment. COURT CASES.—The following cases were on the docket yesterday and were postponed: Hart vs. Webster, Copperman vs. Hodges, until Monday next; Castle vs. Mowray, until to-day; Green vs. Moss, pending application for trial in the Supreme Court. THE PORT TOWNSEND ARGUS has resupplied as she is the proprietor of the re-established health of the proprietor, Mr. Pettigrove. The Argus is a good paper. GERMAN GOLD.—Actual assay proves the German creek gold to be 845 fine. This is the market value here will be about \$16 25 per ounce. THE BARK LULU, 490 tons register, is loading at Liverpool for Portland, consigned to Jackson, Rhodes & Co. FRAUD.—On the 27th Jan. 1866, MORROWALLA, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, of counterfeiting the British postage stamps. LATELY.—A notice is given by Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and sent down by Mr. J. B. Drake, of Vancouver. TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.—A notice is given by Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and sent down by Mr. J. B. Drake, of Vancouver. TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.—A notice is given by Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and sent down by Mr. J. B. Drake, of Vancouver. TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.—A notice is given by Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and sent down by Mr. J. B. Drake, of Vancouver.

The Real Estate Muddle.

Elsewhere will be found a report of an interview had with His Excellency the Governor yesterday, by a deputation of gentlemen representing large real estate interests in this part of the Colony. The real estate muddle has been prominently before the public for some time, and it will, we trust, be unnecessary to trouble the reader with any lengthened remarks upon the subject at the present moment. The very practical turn assumed the question, within the past few days, and the immediate results of the interview with His Excellency, must be regarded as eminently satisfactory, as presenting a way of escape from a most uncomfortable and disagreeable entanglement. The condition of things which, it is only common upon the present system, has been, the Government has approached the difficulty in a spirit which encourages us to hope for an early and equitable solution, a final clearing away of those traces of past negligence, blundering and something worse. What now remains to be done is to have such an Ordinance prepared as will meet the case, and a good, efficient Commission appointed to see it through. The former is in the hands of the Attorney General, the latter rests with His Excellency. What is to be done must be done as quickly as possible, as it is most desirable that the whole matter should be cleared up prior to the Colony being admitted into the Dominion. Let the Colony wash its dirty linen at home; and let washing-day be previous to Dominion Day.

THE ALBANY BAZAR.

Such is the name of the establishment now kept in the new French Hotel buildings, Government street, by Mrs. Johnston, formerly of Fort street. Nor is the name too pretentious for the establishment. It will be found the most choice and varied assortment of fancy goods and toys, plated ware, cutlery and confectionery to be seen anywhere this side of San Francisco. In truth, were the English Bazaar, building and all, set down on Montgomery street, it would have nothing to fear from the contrast—surely it would have everything to gain by a comparison of prices. Mrs. Johnston's goods are always well selected in the best home markets, and never fail to meet with ready sale. No one should visit in the holidays, without paying a visit to the ALBANY BAZAR. THE GOOD TEMPLAR'S TEA MEETING.—His Excellency Governor Musgrave and Sir James Douglas, K. C. B. have extended their patronage to the Good Templars' Tea Meeting and Soiree, to be held on the 26th inst. It is gratifying to know that the Soiree promises to be one of most enjoyable and successful affairs of the kind ever held in Victoria, as the arrangements are of the most complete order, and it is meeting with the greatest encouragement among respectable people. The object is one which can scarcely fail to commend itself to the right thinking. Let all unite to make the occasion a grand success. THE BARK ADA.—This vessel has been received at most of her large cargo and will sail for Victoria, via Nanaimo on or about Saturday. At Nanaimo a quantity of machinery for the Vancouver Coal Mining Company will be discharged, and the vessel will then proceed to Moody's mills to load with lumber for a foreign port. The Bark ADA is free from the faintest appearance of rust—an unusual circumstance after a long voyage. Capt. Fallshaw and his officers are deserving of praise for the admirable state in which the ship was brought into port. FELL DOWN A HATCHWAY.—On Saturday morning Mr. Owen, first officer of the ship Montgomery Castle, accidentally fell down the hatchway from the fore-deck, a distance of about 12 feet into the hold. He had been playing between decks with a young child belonging to the Captain, and had started to go below, having the child in his arms, when his foot slipped from the first step of the ladder. He had a very narrow escape, as, in his effort to save the child, he had little chance to save himself. He struck on the back of his head and shoulders and was sprained as well as bruised, but received no serious injury, as we learned yesterday afternoon. The child escaped unhurt. PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—The OREGONIAN, an elegantly printed affair, and of great public value and convenience. CHRISTMAS, 1870.—The show of fancy goods for the season will commence on Saturday next, the 17th inst, at London House, Government street.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JAR, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, PICKLES, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, FRESH AND PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND FINEST HERRINGS, FRESH AND FINEST HERRINGS, SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHICKENS, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE PORK PATES, TORQUELS, BRAUN, POLYTES, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEE & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Fresh Supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout the world. CAUTION.—Persons who attempt to substitute inferior goods for those of the above named brands, will be prosecuted. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, 59, Abchurch Lane, LONDON. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE First Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the superior quality of their productions. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISED. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HERRING'S GUNBOAT. Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and rendered my life very uncomfortable by its terrible effects on my throat, I was recommended by my friends to try your Balm of Anised, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties, and the first small bottle completely cured me. I therefore beg to state that I am most respectfully recommending it to the public. To his POWELL, 17, WINDMILL LANE, WESTMINSTER. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISED. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs. This old established remedy will be found invaluable. The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand, and every part of the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial effects of its use, and he begs to announce that he is introducing his new Balm of Anised, which is a most valuable remedy for all the above mentioned ailments. Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain a supply. THE PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES. Established 1824. THOMAS POWELL, 17, Windmill Lane, London. Sole and only Importers for the Colonies, Messrs. H. M. & Co., 111, Market Street, Sydney. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine. Who sells Agents, MILLARD & BERRY, 10, Victoria Street, Victoria, B. C. Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867, Juror, 1862. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MOSON & SON. CHEMICAL WORKS, HORSLEY ROAD, ALBURY SUMMERSETT WORKS, HORSLEY ROAD. PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS. INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES:—PAIN EXPELLER, the extra-dissipatory principle of the electric jules; an agreeable and powerful remedy for weak digestion; was at 1/6. In Powder, Wine, Lemonade, and Glabonol. PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL & PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is accelerated. OCHLORODINE (Morrison's), the universally approved Antiseptic of all kinds of sores and ulcers. OCHLORAL HYDRATE—New Solution. CROASOLIN—Caution!—From Wood Bar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British and Australian Agents. GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Gelatin. Shipping Orders accompanied with care and despatch by all Chemists and Storekeepers. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MARIASIA. Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections. AT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the URIC ACID. And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Thrombosis Magnesia is indispensable to all Druggists. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. CAUTION.—Persons who attempt to substitute inferior goods for those of the above named brands, will be prosecuted. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, 59, Abchurch Lane, LONDON. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE First Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the superior quality of their productions. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISED. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HERRING'S GUNBOAT. 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Work for the People.

Ever ready to map out work for the Legislature and the Government, the people are too prone to neglect their own work. To the Legislature now about to convene unquestionably appertains work of supreme importance, and upon the manner in which that work is done must greatly depend the success or unsuccess of every one of us—the prosperity or the declension of the Colony. But there is also work for the people to do, work which, if they will not do for themselves, nobody will do for them. It remains for the Government and the Legislature to consummate union with Canada upon Terms already prepared. These Terms have been pronounced very good by all, even by those hitherto opposed to, or perhaps, it might be more correctly said, prejudiced against, Confederation. The public mind is buoyant, elated with the prospect of beneficial results. But does it ever occur to the public that they also have something to do in the matter, which, if neglected, may detract very much from the benefits to flow from these excellent Terms? The people are by no means in a position to sit still and enjoy the good the gods—or, rather, Confederation—may send them. It will be for them, in a great measure, to give practical and beneficial effect to the Terms. We will confine the present remarks to two instances in respect of which this proposition may be regarded as especially applicable. The Terms guarantee interest at the rate of five per cent. for a period of ten years after the completion of the work upon a loan of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of constructing a Graving Dock at Esquimaux. It appears, however, that the conditions are not likely to prove altogether satisfactory to English capitalists, to whom the Colony must, of course, look for the means of constructing the Dock, that the guarantee must be extended over a longer period than ten years. It is known that the Canadian Cabinet refuses to have the Terms so amended as to meet this difficulty. The Terms, as they stand agreed to, must not be tampered with; but it would be a great mistake to suppose that, for the comparatively trifling matter of an extension of a nominal guarantee, it is really the intention of the Dominion Government that the construction of the Graving Dock shall be abandoned, or even delayed. We use the word nominal, because it is presumable that the extension would not involve any actual money payment, inasmuch as the Dock would have begun to pay the interest demanded. The possession of a Graving Dock at Esquimaux may almost be regarded in the light of a Dominion necessity. Its influence upon the naval and general commercial and maritime interests of the Dominion on the Pacific would appear to entitle it to be so regarded; so that, even if Canada might hesitate to make such a concession to the Province, self-interest and national prestige and advantage would forbid hesitation. It may be concluded, therefore, that what the Dominion Cabinet refused to do before union will readily be conceded after union; upon the matter being properly represented at Ottawa. Here is work for the people. The Terms guarantee the construction, within a stipulated period, of a railway connecting the present system of Canada with the seaboard of British Columbia. Now, the term "seaboard" is indefinite. It may mean Esquimaux, or it may mean Burrard Inlet. But in let, Bentinck Arm, or, for the matter of that, it may mean Skeena River. An indefinite term was purposely employed. The location of the route and terminus of such a road must of necessity await efficient survey; cannot be hampered by local considerations. Divesting the question of all mere local interest and prejudice, it must be the general conviction that Esquimaux is the only proper and natural western gate for "The Line Northwest Passage." All must feel that to have the railway stop short of Esquimaux would be greatly to neutralize its usefulness, impair its success and circumscribe its influence. Especially must this be felt when the railway is regarded as having to compete with another transcontinental line terminating on Puget Sound. Vancouver Island has been fully represented as occupying the proud position of "the strong man, armed, keeping the door"; but Vancouver Island would keep the door to little purpose did she relinquish so enormous and palpable an advantage in favor of a keen rival as would be involved in having the Canadian Pacific Railway stop short of Esquimaux. Thus it will be observed that, while the Terms guarantee the early construction of the railway, the advantages, especially to this community, of that great work would be very largely sacrificed unless its termination at Esquimaux be secured. Here, again, is work for the people—work to be accomplished not by obstructing or in any way prejudicing the scheme of Confederation, but by a clear, calm, dignified and businesslike representation of the whole subject at the proper time and in the proper quarter. Having thus briefly pointed out two important questions

in respect of which there is work for the people to do, it may be permitted to remark in conclusion that the nature and importance of the work would appear to suggest the desirability of early and organized effort. What particular shape these should take it is not our present purpose to indicate. We must content ourselves with reminding the whole subject to the serious consideration of those gentlemen to whom the community naturally look to take the initiatory steps—only adding that it will be none too soon to take those steps.

THE FIRST FAULTS.—Already are the practical fruits of the rich gold discoveries in Omiceca visible in the hundreds of men wintering here who would undoubtedly have left the colony for other parts had it not been for these discoveries. All feel the effect of this in present increase of business and increased buoyancy in view of approaching prosperity. That there will be a considerable rush from California and the nearest Territory to the Omiceca mines in the Spring may be considered as beyond all doubt.

PICKETT'S GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.—The Standard excepts to our stating that Pickett & Co's is the only genuine sale of holiday goods yet announced. As we never before knew of chemises, nightdresses, pantalons, drawers, skirts, paper collars, cuffs, revolvers, etc, etc, etc, being classed among holiday goods, we content that our statement is correct. Pickett & Co's is the only real sale of holiday goods yet announced; and it will be to the advantage of the public to bear this fact in mind to-day. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, a.m.

POINT REYES.—The U.S. Government has at last placed a revolving white light on Point Reyes, the point on which the Laborers, and several other steamships were wrecked. It is elevated 296 feet above the mean level of the sea, and from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water it can be seen 23 1/2 nautical miles.

GOOD FOR CARIBOO.—It will be observed that our last night's dispatch from Cariboo is highly encouraging. The yield of the few claims mentioned, especially that of the Forest Rose and the Lightning, is better than common for winter weather. Altogether the mineral prospects of the country are looking up.

MASONIC BALL.—The announcement of a Masonic Ball on the 27th, appears this morning. The reunion will be under the auspices of the Fraternity, and an efficient committee has been appointed to carry out the arrangements. Alhambra Hall and the best band the colony can provide have been engaged.

THE CALIFORNIA.—This propeller arrived yesterday at noon from Sitka and way ports. She has a cargo of Nanaimo coal for Portland and will sail hence at daylight on Sunday. The bark Shooting Star and barkentine Victor are loading at Nanaimo for San Francisco.

ASSAULT.—O. C. Parker appeared before the Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of striking J. C. Neate. The hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday, the 20th inst.

THE FROST ON THURSDAY NIGHT was quite severe. Ice the thickness of half an inch formed in the gutters and ponds and nearly all the pumps were frozen tight and had to be thawed out with hot water.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT have placed salt around the covers of the public cisterns to prevent their being frozen fast to the sides.

CATTLE SALE.—Mr. Franklin's sale of cows, etc, yesterday, realized from \$40 to \$50 per head—better prices than have been obtained at any previous sale this season.

SOME beautiful specimens of silver and copper ore from Skeena river have been brought to town by Mr. Thomas Hankin.

PASSENGERS BY THE NEWBERY.—The following passengers sailed yesterday: Mrs. J. H. Pitts, three Misses—Pitts, A. N. Gunnison.

THE bark Ada will sail on Monday for Burrard Inlet via Nanaimo.

THE U.S.S. Newbery sailed at daylight yesterday morning for San Francisco direct.

Real Estate Tax Deputation.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I am willing to admit the verbal accuracy of your correspondent of yesterday, in correcting a statement of mine, into which I was led by the circumstance that the volume of Ordinances of the Legislative Council, issued from the Government press in 1867 did not contain the objectionable act. A short account however of the circumstances under which that act became law will speak for itself.

On arrival at the Colony his late Excellency found the Real Estate Tax had become the most obnoxious impost in British Columbia. His opening address was emphatic: "The Real Estate Tax must be repealed."

On the 14th of March Government introduced a measure for the purpose, to which the clauses of which the public now complain were tacked. Owing to the opposition met with, the Treasurer decided that the committee of the whole on this Bill be instructed to divide the same into two parts, one for the repeal of the tax and the other dealing with the other matter contained in the bill.

At the memorable midnight meeting with which the 1st of April closed—the night previous to prorogation—a committee of the whole resolved that the latter bill be read three times to-morrow, but that this Council in opinion that His Excellency should be respectfully requested to suspend his assent to this ordinance until he shall have been satisfied, by such means as to him shall seem fit, of the truth of the preamble and the propriety of the bill, shall have been shown, inferring that a mixed assembly of twenty people, worn out with two months' study of a code of 40 Acts, were incapable at the last moment of the session of remodelling an Executive measure affecting important interests, which had become so

complicated as almost to require a Gladstone to arrange them.

Nine months afterwards, on an unlucky day—a Friday—the Governor gave his assent, and an incubation of eleven months was succeeded by three years of inaction, during which every transfer that has been made, every steamer departure from the colony, has added intensity to the grievance, which was so promptly acknowledged by His Excellency at the satisfactory interview recently accorded to the deputation.

J. D. PAMBRTON:

Electroengineering Tour of a Defeated Candidate.

WRITTEN FOR THE BRITISH COLONIST.

(Continued.)

The election writ reached Kootenay late on the evening of the 4th ult. In no other district were there so many probable candidates spoken off although the legally constituted voters scarcely numbered forty. The first in the field was James Galbraith, but he came to the conclusion that the province of Manitoba would be more likely to appreciate his political abilities than British Columbia, and he accordingly started over the mountains east about a month before the election. Secondly Mr. McKay, of the H. B. O., had the greatest thrust upon him, but wiser than his younger and more inexperienced confreres, the member elect, he declined the honor. The third candidate mentioned, and said to have been canvassing all through the summer, was R. T. Smith, the whilom member for Big Bend, during its palmy days in the first session of the Council after the Union of the Colonies. Somehow or other his candidature fell through, either for want of popularity or eligibility, or both. In the fourth place stood Mr. John Galbraith, who also saw fit to decline the proffered honor. Fifthly, the renowned Pitstubs was the coming man, who would undoubtedly have tried his chances had the Kootenais furnished him with an outfit becoming his position as a high-toned Irish gentleman and would-be legislator. Mr. Gardner, a popular miner on Perry Creek, made up the even half dozen, who, if he had offered, would have carried his own camp and as many of the Wild Horse votes as would have ensured his return. Mr. Robt. Skinner stood seventh on the list, and the writer came next in order. No. Nine was no other than the redoubtable opponent of Mr. Cornwall in the Yale-Lytton District. The same expression that brought in the writ, new constitution, proclamation, etc., conveyed letters to some friends of that gentleman asking to be put in nomination and asserting that the newspaper reports with regard to his offering himself for Yale in opposition to Mr. Barard were all wrong—that Kootenay was his first love, and having secured the unanimous support of the Big Benders, he looked upon his return as a foregone conclusion. Yet the more to make the number even, Henry Holbrook, Esq., this British Columbia legislator of many years experience, having been in constant communication with his Wild Horse friends, will undoubtedly feel much disappointed on his return home in finding that he is no longer entitled to the appellation of "honorable." Of this formidable list Nos. 7 and 8 were put in nomination, polling taking place the same day. The show of hands being in favor of No. 7, a poll was demanded for No. 8. The potent influence of a Skimmer whiskey, which was flowing in the freest possible manner, had been for ten days previously, soon brought a number of its devotees to the polls—the undisputed support of the officials, constables particularly, together with all the aid the HBC could muster—went in the same direction. Hence it is not to be wondered at that No. 8 going in at the eleventh hour, after nearly every vote on Wild Horse Creek had been pledged, was left in a considerable minority. One of the constables, Carrington, who was also deputy returning officer on Perry Creek voted in favor of the nominee of the Kootenay officials as also did the other constable Norman, who acted as clerk of the poll on Wild Horse Creek. The returning officer protested in the strongest possible manner against swearing in votes, which was done in every case by the opposing candidate when the parties were known to be American citizens, but born under the British flag, chiefly in Ireland. He feared that trouble in the shape of an attack on the party swearing them would ensue, in which case he expressed a doubt as to whether his authority as returning officer and magistrat would be sufficient protection. Several of the men did not hesitate to acknowledge that they had forsworn their allegiance to Great Britain but they felt no scruples in taking the prescribed oath. These votes were then recorded in every case for Skinner. In the unavoidable absence of his agent, a well-known American half-breed, born at Colville, Morieho and a French Canadian who did not know the English alphabet were hurried in, and their votes received without a word of inquiry on the part of the returning officer or his clerks. In another case a side-to-be naturalized British subject named Lorenzo presented himself and was immediately put down on the Skinner list without being asked for whom he would vote. The man not liking such precipitancy, finally declined to vote at all, yet his name was allowed to stand. A formal protest was handed in against the illegal votes thus polled, numbering twelve, but the returning officer did not see fit to take any action with regard to them. On Perry Creek four well known American citizens swallowed the oath and voted for Skinner. It does not seem that the officials in any other district acted the role of partisans so thoughtlessly and efficiently as at Kootenay. No doubt their candidate will fully appreciate such valuable assistance and record his vote in behalf of official interests should an opportunity present itself for so doing.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General 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 and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 3-horse Steam Cultivator.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. Howard thus received

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

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and this their trial the most severe an prolonged ever known.

LEA & PERRINS'

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment has caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public laboratory informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and to watch their names upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the origin marks having been applied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors 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.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Robert and O'Brien universally.

Agents for Victoria—Faulon, Green & Rhodes, 145 1/2 St. W.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration)

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

Purveyors to the Queen.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well-known Manufacture of 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.

To insure thorough wholesomeness their Pickles are prepared in Pure Malt Vine, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of ELECTRIC STAIN COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by their use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Messrs. Cross & Blackwell's highest quality. my 19 1/2 W.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

THE BAKER CARTRIDGE is a For Snider Rifle of .57 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifle of .45 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, and also of .450 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal Cartridges with enlarged base for small bore, adopted by Foreign Governments for the converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also, Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The ELEY BOXERS are the cheapest and best Cartridges known, carrying their own weight and being made entirely of metal, are water proof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and the different systems of Breach-loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for loading the Cartridges.

ROXER CARTRIDGES .450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, and Smith and Wesson's, Remington's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

Pin-Cartridges for Leuchoux Revolvers of 12, 16, 18, 20, and 24 bore.

Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E.P. Case Patent Wire Cartridges, Full Gun Wadings for Breccas and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

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THE SPLENDID NEW STEAMER

Olympia.

CAPTAIN W. D. FINCH.

will leave Victoria for Olympia and Way Ports every Tuesday Morning and Thursday Evening until further notice.

FARE.....TWO DOLLARS.

NOTICE.

CAPT. STARR WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted by the crew of the U.S. Mail Steamer "Isabel." my 20 1/2 W.

PLANS.

August 16th, 1868.

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SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

British Columbia.

Q. BISHOP, Dec 16—From the Cariboo Sentinel of the 10th:

WILKINSON CREEK.—The severe weather which set in during the latter part of last week has stopped the working of many claims. The Forest Ross Co washed up for claims. The last week 125oz. The Bed Rock Drain Co are at work in the Cariboo ground, cleaning out the drain.

LOWRY CREEK.—The Brown Co last week washed up 42oz. The Victoria Co has been kept back by a cave in their tunnel.

FANSHAW CREEK.—The North American Co washed up last week 37oz and their ground looks very favorable. The International Co, at the mouth of the creek, are about starting a tunnel, and some of the companies between them and the North American will start prospecting shortly. The Comopolitan and Ambrose joint tunnel is being pushed ahead steadily and they hope to strike bedrock in a few days.

LEIGH CREEK.—The Lightning Co last week washed up 27oz for five days' work, when they were compelled to knock off in consequence of ice backing up in their tail race. The Spruce Co last week washed up 48oz. The Van Winkle Co have been drowned out again just at the moment when they were, it is supposed, on the eve of striking through the rock—which is very soft—faster than their pumps could take it out. They are now rigging up a large iron pump, with which they expect to have no difficulty in going on.

Weather clear and cold; thermometer 10 below zero.

Europe.

LONDON, Dec 14.—The report of the capture of Lafore is contradicted. The Prussians passed the town without attacking it. Several engagements favorable to the French have occurred.

MUNICH, Dec 14.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted a further military credit of 41 million florins, and a provisional levy of taxes is asked.

The Federal treaty has been referred to a special committee.

BERLIN, Dec 14.—A correspondent says the suspension of the bombardment of Paris will be detrimental to military operations. The objects and interests of the army are paramount considerations, and a cessation at the right moment would insure immediate success.

HAVRE, Dec 14.—The Prussians are retreating from this section of the country. Sr. Francaux, Dec 14.—A levy of six men in 100 is ordered to replace the men lost in consequence of shortening the term of service in 1871.

LONDON, Dec 14.—The World's cable says that the Germans are near Tours and offer battle on both sides of the river.

Gen. Faidherbe with the 22nd corps having recaptured Taffershaw and St. Quentin is moving on Laon.

Manituffel has abandoned the attack on Havre and is moving south to aid Frederik Charles.

A sortie from Paris is hourly expected. The French losses in the late sorties according to official reports are 2,500 killed and 5,022 wounded.

LONDON, Dec 14.—The anxiety about the result of the Luxemburg affair causes much depression in business of all kinds.

The new German loan is already quoted at a premium.

The Prussians have occupied Blois. The Herald's Correspondent at Versailles telegraphed on the 9th that everything was quiet and that it was intensely cold weather. It is reported that Palladines insists upon having a court martial.

The French are indignant against Gambetta.

Great stagnation continues and the neighborhood of Strayev is peaceful, tranquility only being disturbed by an occasional gun from Mont Valerien.

The general belief is that voting is proceeding in Paris on the question of further resistance.

A summary of Grant's message was received and it is considered that its warlike character will have the effect of making England agree to all the Russian propositions.

BORDEAUX, Dec 14.—The government has given the following to the public as yesterday's news from Paris: The excitement in the city is intense. People are coming from all quarters to hear news of the great sortie which they believe has taken place at Paris.

It is said that an Aid-de-Camp of Trochu's has arrived here.

A review was held here to-day of the battalions which are to be sent to reinforce the army of the Loire. An immense number of troops well equipped were on the ground. The Franco-Germans are very active. We hear of exploits in all parts of the country. Several convoys of provisions have recently been surprised by them and many prisoners captured.

The Garibaldians have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in the eastern department and have impeded his progress.

The government of national defenses has made Riciotti Garibaldi a member of the Legion of Honor.

Tours is no longer menaced the enemy being retreating towards Paris.

Gambetta is not coming to Bordeaux. He has returned to the army of the Loire to remain with it for the present.

WITENBERG, Dec 14.—The Emperor is in good health and has received visits from Chevalier Whykoff and Cassagnac. Basaine is confined to his room by illness.

In conversation the Emperor declares that he will never return to Paris by military power, that the people four times approved of his election and they alone have the right to restore him. He further declared that to his own knowledge the Duke de Anouille had for years persuaded Orleansais to enter the army.

LONDON, Dec 14.—The cotton mills at Bolton have been destroyed by fire.

Havre and Honfleur are quiet, and a force of 30,000 men have been thrown over to confront the Germans.

Havre is filled with war material.

LA gunboat is in the Seine. No Prussians have been discovered by the scouts.

The Prussians were surprised at Chambord by some Mobile Guards and Franc-tireurs.

It is asserted that the Prussians have not injured Chateau.

It is reported that the Prussians have bombarded Blois, and now occupy one of the faubourgs of Tours.

Gambetta was at Tours when the Prussians demanded his surrender. He had a bridge blown up for its defense which was needed to secure the forces under Canency, which had moved towards the west, where they will be heavily reinforced.

BORDEAUX, Dec 14.—Gambetta reports the forces under Bourbaki to be in good condition.

The report that the Prussians had reached Tours is contradicted.

A dispatch from Rouen says the Prussians have retreated from Vernin and Dreux towards Chartres and Versailles.

A dispatch from the East shows a number of small successes for the French.

LONDON, Dec 14.—The official report of the surrender of Pilsburg states that 52 officers 1839 men, and 62 guns were captured with the fortress.

Montmedy has repulsed the besiegers. They did not bombard the town as reported. They battered the walls with solid shot and as soon as they effected a breach the place capitulated.

BORDEAUX, Dec 15.—Despatches from Versailles say the French Government will renounce the Treaty forbidding Russia to enter the Dardanelles, and adds that the United States, who never recognized the closing of the straits, will act in concert with Russia.

LONDON, Dec 15.—A monster meeting of the sympathizers with the Pope was held evening. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted strongly expressing the opinion that Great Britain should defend the interests of the Catholic subjects now menaced at Rome.

The Papal envoy arrived at Versailles on the 12th important despatches from the Pope to Bismarck and the King. It is certain the King has promised the Pope to restore him to his temporal power as soon as the present war ends.

Officials' journals state that the King has determined to restore Napoleon.

LONDON, Dec 16.—It is said that Thiers when at St Petersburg, before proceeding to Versailles, intended to have proposed an abandonment of Bismarck's demand for Alsace, and the substitution thereof of the annexation of Belgium and Holland to Prussia. But it was unfavorably received by the Russian authorities and abandoned.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Deutscher Zeitung insists upon a convocation of a French Council General, for the purpose of choosing among themselves Delegates to the National Assembly with the objects of the reconstruction of the Government and concluding a peace.

BRUSSELS, Dec 15.—A report prevails here that Montmedy has not capitulated, but on the contrary the Prussians were repulsed with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

BERLIN, Dec 15.—Bismarck is to be made a Duke, and the King wishes the title to be the "Duke of Stasbourg," but Bismarck wants to retain his own name.

BORDEAUX, Dec 16.—The sub-prefect of Havre in a report received here denies having sent a despatch announcing the French victory at Paris. He maintains however that there is a general and rapid retreat of the Prussians from France.

The forces of Gen. Faidherbe continue their operations successfully.

LONDON, Dec 15.—Proofs of the Prussian scheme for the restoration of the French empire come from every quarter. Bismarck says this is the only way the war can end. That republican France will fight forever and that the fall of Paris can produce no effect and that the only course is to make terms with the empire, go home and leave the French to fight it out between themselves.

BORDEAUX, Dec 16.—Despatches have been sent to the prefects of departments as follows: The Duke of Mecklenburg on Wednesday attacked the town of Frenouil and occupied it in strong force. We retook the place yesterday. Having united his troops with those of Frederik Charles he engaged our forces in combat yesterday near Vendome. The battle lasted till night. Loss of the enemy was great.

News has been received that between the towns of Brie and Champigny 4 battalions of bavarians were defeated by the mobiles.

LONDON, Dec 16.—King William has telegraphed to the King of Luxemburg that he will defend the treaty of 1867 and he also approves of the acts of the Government of Luxemburg.

A despatch dated Versailles says the bombardment of Paris is not expected for ten days.

A London Times' despatch dated Versailles 15th says the Luxemburg question will produce no complication. Her independence is secured unless she openly supports France.

BERLIN, Dec 15.—Trustworthy despatches formally announce that Luxemburg has already been purchased from Holland.

BORDEAUX, Dec 16.—The Prussian attacks upon Gen. Chanzy's lines were repulsed with loss to the assailants.

The reports by the balloon which landed at Honfleur were not received at Bordeaux but despatches from the mountain says he has good news from Paris.

Gen. Dopaldines has retired from service and gone to his estate.

LONDON, Dec 16.—At a Cabinet meeting the Luxemburg question came up and the Government concluded not to take any steps to prevent Prussia occupying that territory, reserving for further consideration what steps are to be taken in case of its forcible annexation. It is expected that Prussia will take Luxemburg and Holland instead of Alsace and Lorraine, and that the war will end with the restoration of such a condition.

The Prussians delay the bombardment of Paris owing to a want of ammunition, coupled with the fact that the roads are heavy and the opening fire may be deferred a fortnight.

The Pall Mall Gazette argues that it is the duty of England to impress upon Prussia that a violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg will not be viewed with indifference or passivity with impunity. The departure from neutrality by Luxemburg is no excuse for Prussian aggression.

It is said the French delay in seceding to a conference is due wholly to the difficulty of communication.

Prussia charges that the French Consuls at Luxemburg keep open office for the re-enlistment of French fugitives.

A dispatch from Versailles, dated on the 14th, says that no effective guns are mounted and that the bombardment will not commence before January 1st. The guns now mounted are useless.

VERSAILLES, Dec 17.—The Germans, after a slight skirmish on the 11th inst, occupied Beaumont.

Belfort is well defended, but the neighboring positions have been taken by the Germans, whose losses are exceeded by those of the French.

ROME, Dec 16.—At the feast of the Immaculate Conception a gang of ruffians, headed by one Foyette, a notorious infidel, got up a riot at the gate of the Vatican and made a savage attack upon some of the Roman people friendly to His Holiness. They were armed with swords and hatchets and made a terrible onslaught, killing 4 citizens. The soldiers were called out and charged the gang, taking several prisoners. Other ruffians went to the police court next day and demanded their release. The colonel of the 1st Pontifical regiment narrowly escaped death at the hands of the rioters by making his way through a building.

LONDON, Dec 15.—The Prussians are at Comies, Montrieux, Bormatines and Tours. The Monitor says the French are reinforcing at all points.

It is said a French ironclad accidentally hit the U. S. Steamer Shenandoah in Havre harbor. An apology was sent to her commander.

Thirty thousand Frenchmen are training at Bordeaux.

VIENNA, Dec 14.—Austria adheres unreservedly to the decision for a Conference.

LONDON, Dec 15.—The Times says it is not England's duty to resist alone the absorption of Luxemburg.

The Cabinet Council to-day is expected to define England's attitude.

The French prohibit the navigation of the Seine.

BRUSSELS, Dec 17.—The Provisional French Government advertises that the payment in January of the interest on the national debt will be made.

LILLE, Dec 16.—The rumor of another sortie having been made from Paris which would account for the rapid withdrawal of the German forces from this region. It is said that the French came out of the fortifications in immense force and have already completely invested Versailles. Fighting is now going on in the direction of Albert and Abbeville.

CARLSRUHE, Dec 10.—The Diet has ratified the federal treaty looking to the annexation of the state to the North German Confederation.

LONDON, Dec 15.—It is reported that negotiations are pending for the cessation of hostilities in the direction of the coast of Guiana to Holland.

TOURS, Dec 16.—An engagement between the main body of Gen. Chanzy's division and the Prussians occurred near Blois yesterday. The Prussians were repulsed. The result is yet undecided.

LONDON, Dec 17.—The Economist in an editorial yesterday on Grant's message and the relation between the United States and England urges that the questions at issue between the two countries be left to the court of arbitration and that such court sit permanently.

The French ports of Feoamp, Dieppe and Havre are blockaded.

VERSAILLES, Dec 16.—The delay in the bombardment of Paris is caused partly by a quarrel between Generals Blumenthal and Von Roon. The latter wished to use the army horses to bring up the guns, while the former insisted that it was impossible to spare them. Von Roon yielded and 4000 horses are now coming from Germany to draw siege guns from the railway terminus.

The condition of the roads is fearful. Food is very scarce in the Prussian camps, and some troops have gone without meat food for three days.

BERLIN, Dec 17.—The new loan meets with great success. One fourth the amount has been subscribed for, the greater portion of which are in bonds, and the remainder in saving bonds.

Russia, in reply to the Prussian note in regard to Luxemburg, says the King of Holland must disapprove of the charges brought against the Duchy or give guarantee that its obligations of neutrality shall not be violated again. If, however, the charges alleged are proven, Prussia is justified in annexing the territory.

The French were driven from Verdun yesterday.

The Prussians attacked the French near Bordeaux and drove them into the fortress. French loss 200.

The military commander at Tours has been relieved for proposing the evacuation of the place.

LONDON, Dec 17.—French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have appeared near either ports.

BORDEAUX, Dec 17.—The Prussians did not attack Gen. Chanzy yesterday as was expected. Forces under Chanzy have reentered heavy reinforcements. It is understood now the four generals commanding the main army of the Loire, namely, Chanzy, Bourbaki, Jaaris and Jarrésibray, have conceived plans for simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced.

The Prussians are retreating all along the Valley of the Loire.

The French Government have dismissed Gen. Sel from the service. The charge against him was that he had hastily abandoned Tours, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy had appeared near the city.

The Government, in accordance with a law which condemns to death Generals who too hastily surrender their posts, has ordered by decree an enquiry into the capitulation of Strasburg and Metz. As regards General Ullrich, this proceeding is a mere matter of form, but in Bazaine's case the investigation will be a serious affair.

The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yostol preparatory to an attack on Havre.

Another grand review was held here to-day of the new troops en route to the front. The men gave enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Republique."

LONDON, Dec 16.—A special from Paris of the 15th, says the sortie by Gen. Ducrot was satisfactory, and has demonstrated where the Germans are weak. Ducrot is confident of his ability to get through the German lines at the proper moment. The active army in the field is in good health and spirits and is well fed. Preparations are making for another sortie on a larger scale.

Some of the sorties have reopened. Fresh meat, eggs and poultry are not to be had, but the supply of horse meat will last two months longer, bread, wine and cheese four months, salt meats and salt fish two months. Trochu has taken possession of all the food and wines, and the population is now supplied by military commissariat, the same as soldiers.

The mortality is large, but not enough to create alarm. There are no epidemics and no deaths from starvation or want.

The outside works have been pushed forward, which has compelled an engagement of the line of investment and consequently made the enemy weaker in the field. From the works the marksmen command the roads formerly out of range. The German positions have been enormously strengthened, but they feel the scarcity of men.

VERSAILLES, Dec 17.—A special says the German account of the recent sorties evades the truth. Ducrot was entirely successful as far as he went. He held the peninsula of St. Man against the attempts of the Germans to recover it, and returned voluntarily after the ascertained failure of Gen. Palladines. Ducrot is confident that he could have gone through the line of investment if Palladines had been successful. The German leaders are uneasy on account of their line being so weakened and the success of the next massed sortie.

Bismarck is pressing an energetic political movement to destroy the Republican Government. Peace is absolutely necessary, and he is ready to make a coalition with the Emperor or any representative who is willing and able to make terms.

BORDEAUX, Dec 17.—Journals here having stated that there had been troubles in Paris and that Ducrot was imprisoned, it is semi-officially stated that Paris is quiet.

Reports from the forces to the east and north are quiet.

The Prussians are leaving the valley of the Cher and concentrating along the Loire. They attacked Chancy but were repulsed.

Some excitement has been caused by the publication of false news with forged signatures—the purpose being apparently to cause an unfavorable reaction. The news purporting to come from Havre and appeared simultaneously in all parts of the country. It was a Prussian device.

A great meeting held here to-day was addressed by Cremieux who advocated defence to the last.

One of Trochu's aide-de-camp has come from Paris in a balloon and has seen the armies clearly.

Nearly a thousand blacks from Algeria have landed at Toulon to join the army.

BRUSSELS, Dec 18.—The Monitor Belge denies the Prussian statement that French troops and batteries marching to join the Luxembourg detachments to cross a portion of Belgian territory. An informal meeting of Luxembourg deputies has been held to consider Bismarck's complaint concerning the French consul and the shelter afforded French soldiers. Fair, representative of the Duchy at Berlin, has been sent to Versailles to explain the facts to the King.

Bismarck has issued orders for the destruction of the national forests of France in the districts surrounding Versailles and Paris. This order is regarded as timely, as it enables the peasants to procure fuel and assist military operations.

The bombardment of Paris may begin at any moment as the Prussians have received full supplies of ammunition.

It is reported that the Prussians are retreating from Skagen. Germans are evacuating Antwerp and retreating towards Beaumont, but announce their intention to return.

St. Petersburg, Dec 18.—The correspondent who sent the foreign papers a summary of Grant's letter to the Emperor, says that the Prussian note to the Emperor concerning joint mediation has been published. The latter was considered private, and therefore its publication is an offence and personal insult to the Emperor.

Paris, Dec 18.—The Tribune's Washington Special says that there is strong reason for believing that an amicable settlement of the Alabama claims question was soon to be effected, and hoped that Schenck soon after his arrival in England will resume negotiations now suspended, which will be carried on in a friendly spirit. It is believed that it will meet with a corresponding spirit on the part of England. The following are believed to be the points upon which negotiations will be made as a basis of settlement:—1st, That England shall pay owners for ships and property destroyed by the Alabama, with interest on the value of the same from the date of destruction. 2nd, That England shall reimburse U. S. government for all expenses incurred by U. S. government in consequence of Alabama and other cruisers. 3rd, That England shall make a public recognition of the true principles of neutrality on the coast of the settlement. There is good authority for stating that Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a prompt and equitable settlement. He is not to threaten non-intercourse or forcible annexation of Canada, nor is he to demand a concession from England that she should apologize towards the United States—a concession that no prudent nation would make, unless convinced or reduced to extremities.

Lille, Dec 18.—The "Echo" attributes active movements of Prussians to the effect of the capture of Pilsenbois. The Germans have invested and stopped the mischief of the Franco-Tireurs. Deserters from Paris are numerous, but are repulsed at Versailles. News from Paris is that provisions are plentiful and will last three months. There is confidence in a future success.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec 16.—The ridiculous story telegraphed here from Europe that President Grant had written an autograph letter to the Emperor Alexander, tendering him the aid of a fleet of war vessels in case of war, is pure fiction, not even deemed worthy of contradiction until recently when it was repeated here. It is a story manufactured out of the whole cloth.

Private telegrams received here from Europe regarding the last phase of the Eastern question and new complications arising out of the Luxemburg difficulty, give rise to a very uneasy feeling. It is known here that these matters have been discussed here with unusual warmth, and further developments are anxiously awaited.

New York, Dec 17.—The shipment of arms and war material for France still continues, almost every vessel leaving New York for French ports carrying large quantities as part of her cargo. Already the steamers Ontario and Erie have left Boston via Cowes, entirely laden with war stores, valued at \$2 million dollars. The steamer Concordia has arrived at Boston from New York to take a full cargo of arms for France. The steamer Pierre left on the 13th for Havre, carrying 7624 cases cartridges, 80 cases revolvers, 456 cases knapsacks, 705 cases muskets, 3 cases pistols, 10 cases rifles and 78 cases harness, valued at \$873,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec 17.—The House military committee yesterday considered the bill extending the time for mustering out superannuated officers from 1st January to 1st July. Secretary Belknap was before the committee and opposed the bill, there being no sufficient reason for its passage. The

committee came to no agreement and the bill was laid over until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec 16.—Attorney-General Ackerman in a lengthy decision in regard to the Pacific R.R. says the Government may retain certain amounts as compensation for services rendered to it by the Co and apply the same to interest paid by the United States unless such interest shall have been repaid by the Co and in that event one-half of the compensation for such services may be reserved and applied to the principles of the bonds.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 16.—The captain of the schooner Clara Light from Stellaco reports that on the 6th inst a large whale rose 15 feet from the vessel and passed under her, striking her with such force as to awaken apprehensions for her safety. The pumps were set to work and it was found that she sprung a slight leak, but of no serious consequence. The whale did not repeat the feat.

The weather is cold. There will be a heavy frost to-night.

The State Harbor Commissioners, to-day, by a unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution:—That the Board of State Harbor Commissioners in reply to the Commissioners and petition of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, and in difference to their their wishes and the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce, have reduced the tolls upon grain, flour, potatoes and other vegetables on loads of over 2 tons from 12 1/2 to 10 cents per ton.

GRASS VALLEY, Dec 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this a.m. to burn two houses. A keg of powder had been placed where the fire started, but the fire burned out without damage. It was also discovered that another keg of powder had been put under a house on the opposite side of the street. This second keg had been unheeded, and two Chinese load matches were placed in it, which burst down to a level with the powder but it did not explode. It is known that a Chinaman made the attempt to kindle the fire, and his action was caused by hostilities between members of two rival companies.

DOWNTOWN, Dec 15.—At 2:30 p.m. to-day the execution took place of Ah Fung and Ah Wang for the murder of a Chinaman named King over a year ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 16.—Arrived—Brig Mary Glover, Pt Discovery. Bark Iconian Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 17.—Arrived—Strm Pelican, Victoria.

Sailed—Bark Amybeth, Bellingham Bay. Flour—Extra \$6.50, Super \$5.25 @ 50. Wheat—500 sbs choice \$2.12, 3000 sbs choice milling \$2.17, 400 sbs fair shipping \$2.05.

Barley—Choice feed \$1.80. Brewing \$1.32 @ 35. Oats—\$1.32 @ 1.42.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 19.—Dr. Amos Titcomb, a 49 pioneer, died last night.

Santa Cruz offers the Oddfellows' Home Committee property, including 8000 acres of land adjoining the city and materials for building delivered on the ground, free of charge.

Arrived—Bark Tidal Wave, Port Madison.

WHEAT—\$5.25 @ 50. Flour—\$2.05 @ 15. Barley—\$1.30. Market quiet.

The suit of Thos. Harrison vs Adam Robinson for slander—damages laid at \$30,000—was tried in the 4th District Court to-day. A verdict was returned for the defendant.

The case of the London and San Francisco Bank vs J. S. Miller, late collector of the port, is on trial.

The weather this evening is unusually cold, with a sharp north-west wind.

Neither the steamer from China nor the bark DC Murray from Honolulu has arrived.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Dec 18.—An operator who was stationed at Oregon City on the Overland O.R.R. headquarters was arrested by a detective from the east for stealing \$12,000 from the Union Express Co in Nebraska, 2 years ago. His name is Jacob K. Bear. He was known here by the name of A. J. Curtis and his conduct here was irreproachable. He was taken to San Francisco on the star California which sailed last night.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Dec 13—Sip Invincible, Coffey, Spanish Star Polkokokey, Gaidon, Port Townsend.

Star Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend.

Dec 14—Sip Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan.

Dec 15—Sip Winifred, Lloyd, Pt Townsend.

Sohr Matilda, Wharton, Burrard Inlet.

Sahr Ol' mpa, Finch, Pt Townsend.

Dec 16—Star Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend.

Star California, Rogers, Astoria.

Sip Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan.

Star Katherine, Swanson, New Westminster.

Sahr Grappler, Devereux, Burrard Inlet.

Dec 19—Sip Discovery, Coffey, Nanaimo.

Star Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend.

CLEARED.

Dec 15—Sip Invincible, Coffey, Spanish Star Polkokokey, Gaidon, Port Townsend.

Star Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend.

Dec 14—Sip Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan.

Dec 15—Sip Winifred, Lloyd, Pt Townsend.