



The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, August 10 1870

The War

In the presence of the terrible armament of hostile forces, so well equipped, and drawn up for battle on the banks of the Rhine, who will venture to predict on what banner victory will perch?

It is not surprising that neutral Powers should desire that trade with these ports may be as little disturbed as possible by the present war; but it would appear to be extremely improbable that Napoleon will consent to leave these ports open.

The Mechanic's Institute Pic Nic.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Medana's Grove will be thrown open to the public and all the world and his wife and little ones are expected to take part in the affair.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—The grocery store of Mr. Colid, at the corner of Broad and Packer streets, was attempted to be robbed before daylight yesterday.

ACCIDENT ON SAATCH ROAD.—While returning from the Spanish Paragon sale, on Thursday evening, a wheel of the buggy in which were seated Mr. Lumley Franklin and Mr. Frank Payden, ran off, and the occupants were deposited in the road.

next in commercial importance, is on the Weser, about 50 miles from the sea, and 59 miles S W of Hamburg.

MOQUITOES.—A few of these little pests have made their appearance in the city, but the nights are too cool for the successful prosecution of their nefarious pursuit.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.—We understand that Mr. H. Nelson, of the firm of Moody, Dietz & Nelson, Barrard Inlet, will be a candidate for the representation of New Westminster in the new Legislature.

POLICE COURT.—The only case in this Court was S. Braverman on remand, charged with arson. After hearing two or three witnesses the prisoner was remanded until Monday next.

COURTY COURT.—Mallandaine vs Rowland, Nagle, Foley and Weir.—These cases were postponed till next Thursday.

The steamer Otter, with 25 passengers and 40 tons freight, sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning, and will return early this morning.

A NUMBER of our Prussian residents, bearing of the defeat of the French, hired an omnibus and a band and took a drive round the city and suburbs last night.

The Deluge steamer was out for practice last night under the management of her amateur, the four engineers superintended by engineer Sweeney.

PLUMS.—Forty pounds of early plums were picked in Capt. Fritchard's orchard yesterday morning.

The real estate sale advertised by Mr. Franklin to come off yesterday is postponed until Tuesday next at noon.

'Lothair' and 'Blackwood'—A hearty 'PITCH IN' TO THE ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

That which is called the 'second edition' of 'Blackwood's Magazine' for June contains a Note by the writer of the scandalous article on 'Lothair,' justifying its production and retorting upon his critics.

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MISSING FROM NANAIMO.—On Wednesday Mr. Harvey, of Nanaimo, went out to fish in a small boat, purposing to be gone only an hour or two.

PIC NIC AT NANAIMO.—On Wednesday last Rev. Mr. Owen, Episcopal clergyman, gave a picnic in a pleasant grove not far from Nanaimo, which was attended by about 150 ladies and gentlemen, and proved a very agreeable occasion indeed.

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THE THISTLES.—The Thistle by-law came into operation yesterday and everyone ought to aid the Corporation in its rigid enforcement.

OUR DISPATCHES from England announce that the Canadian Loan Bill has passed Parliament; but we are kept in the dark as to its nature.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF AISLION.—Fred Payne, Luncheon Artist, shaving 12¢ cents, Hair Cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents, That Original Cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Chanticleer will sail from Esquimalt on the 29th inst for the South and England.

A Military Review at Berlin. Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Post.

HAIIDA (Bohemia), May 28.—Since writing you last I have made a kind of flying visit to Berlin. But as I intend returning there again in a short time, I shall not in this letter go into any general description of what is to be seen here, deferring that for another time.

THE REVIEW.—The troops present were about twenty thousand, and the exercise took place upon the plains of Kren zberg, a short distance from Berlin.

The firing of the artillery was wonderfully rapid, and all the movements of this most essential branch of the service were very finely executed.

The marching and in fact all the movements were performed with the utmost precision. After some time spent in various exercises, the troops were divided and a sham fight was had, and soon the whole field was enveloped in smoke from the firing of artillery and infantry.

The action was closed by a charge of the cavalry. It was a wonderful sight to see about nine thousand horses rush across the plain, the infantry and artillery on both sides supporting them.

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A COURTESY OF CL' THING.—I must not omit to mention that upon this occasion the King of Prussia wore the uniform of a Russian General, while the Emperor appeared in the dress of a General of Prussian hussars.

THE PROCESSION.—When the troops had all passed in review a halt was made, and carriages came upon the field for royalty to ride in; the horses were surrendered to the grooms, and all commenced to return to the city.

THE KING.—The brave old King looked indeed happy, much more so than I have ever seen any of our public men look at their receptions.

Beware of Powder.—A Hint to Lovers. There is a good joke going the round of a young lady and gentleman at a fashionable party in this city a few evenings since.

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of the ragging Duchies in his arms, will be permitted to be regale him with a slice of his much-coveted Turkey We shall see. In connection with I may mention that the whole infantry of Prussia is now receiving an entirely new model said to be an improvement upon their celebrated 'needle gun.' It will discharge twice as rapidly as the one in present use, and become heated from constant firing. One thing is quite certain Prussia now is not now afraid of France, and if you were to hear the people talk you would think they were all Americans in their progression and valor, and like ourselves believe they are invincible.

NOTICE.—Partnership has existed between the late four years in the Victoria Brewery, has not been dissolved. I am still owner of one-third of the business and property. J. W. WELLS, FARGO & CO'S, Office, Yates Street Victoria, August 5th, 1870.

Information Wanted.—OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF ED KAHN, 10 years old, last at a job of the right for silver, heard from at Victoria on the 10th April last, when he was bound for the Peace River Mine. J. W. WELLS, FARGO & CO'S, Office, Yates Street Victoria, August 5th, 1870.

Fare Reduced!! BARNARD'S EXPRESS LINE STAGES. THE FARE FROM YALE TO SODA Creek is reduced to \$45 00 From YALE to BARKERVILLE 60 00 Through to Soda Creek in 4 days " " Barkerville 6 " " "

ROBINSON'S Celebrated Magic Soap Washes without Machine, Board or Hard Rubbing better than any other Soap will do with Hard Labor.

THE MAGIC SOAP DOES AWAY WITH the long and tiresome scrubbing. THE MAGIC SOAP adds to the quality of your clothes by making them soft, pliable and white.

THE MAGIC SOAP has proved superior to all other Soaps, and proved after several years' use to be the most perfect soap ever used.

THE MAGIC SOAP is put up in bars, enclosed with full directions for use and sold at 25 cents per bar or 12 bars in box, for \$2 50. The soap will make up to you gallons of beautiful soft soap for general house purposes.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving a cutting cold, sore throat, and eruptions of the skin, and is equally effective in curing rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds. This disease may be cured by rubbing in Holloway's Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat of the patient.

THE OINTMENT is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Scurvy, Scalds, and other skin diseases. It is equally effective in curing rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the case of... Holloway's Pills are a certain cure for Constipation, Indigestion, and other ailments.

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By Electric Telegraph.

VIENNA, July 31.—Official journals formally announce the suspension of the concordat between Austria and Rome, and the Papal Court has been notified of the action of the Austrian Government.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—It is reported that King William, on leaving for the army, granted full amnesty for political crimes.

PARIS, August 1.—The Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet has voted a supplementary credit of five millions for defense and has authorized Government to call out next year's contingent when necessary.

PARIS, August 1.—The report that the Belgian troops now occupy Antwerp is untrue.

PARIS, August 1.—There is no news of the battle. The streets are full of rumors as usual, of which one is that the French fleet attacked the defenses of Hamburg—but this is discredited.

PARIS, August 1.—The hesitation about opening hostilities and the delay in the Imperial declaration of war are here ascribed to a consciousness on the part of Government that the war would be a long and terrible one, owing to the superiority of the new gun over the Chassepot rifle, as already demonstrated in the encounter between skirmishers.

PARIS, August 1.—The official journal today says Government has directed that the war be permitted to enter or leave France without passports. Subjects of States actually at war with France can only travel the interior by the interior. It is also stated that French citizens, expelled from Rad were subjected to outrageous treatment.

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SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

VIENNA, July 31.—Official journals formal-ly announce the suspension of the concordat between Austria and Rome, and the Papal Court has been notified of the action of the Austrian Government.

LONDON, July 31.—The excitement about England's position continues and the Govern-ment policy is denounced. Rumor says the supplementary war budget will be intro-duced.

BERLIN, July 31.—It is reported that King William, on leaving for the army, granted full amnesty for political crimes.

The Assigner publishes a circular ad-dressed by Count Bismarck to the represen-tatives of Prussia at the Courts of neutral powers. The document gives the following expressions of secret negotiations between France and Prussia: It announces that before the Danish war the French legation at Ber-lin urged an alliance between France and Prussia for the mutual aggrandizement of the Danish throne, and in consequence of the Danish war made overtures for the relative restora-tion of the Luxembourg frontier of 1814.

The acquisition of Saarbrücken and Louisa in settlement of the boundary question was not to be executed. In May, 1866, the offer took the form of a proposition for alliance, offensive and defensive, as follows: 1st.—Should the Congress of the powers agree, Italy was to have Vienna and Prussia the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. 2d.—Should Congress disagree an alliance, offensive and defensive should be made between France and Prussia. 3d.—Prussia should open hos-tilities within 10 days after the decision of Congress. 4th.—Should no Congress meet Prussia was to attack Austria within thirty days after the signature of the representa-tives. 5th.—Napoleon to begin his hostilities as soon as Prussia had dispatched 300,000 men during the first month across the Rhine. 6th.—No separate treaty shall be formed by either power with Austria. When a joint treaty is made the following are to be the conditions: 1st.—Vienna to go to Italy. 2d.—Prussia to cede the German territory to Austria for annexation, but the number of inhabitants not to exceed eight millions. The territory thus acquired to become a part of the kingdom of Prussia with federal rights. 3d.—France to have a liberal share of the Rhine provinces. 7th.—Military or maritime alliance may be made between France and Prussia, to which Italy may be party should she desire. This programme circular was rejected in June, 1866, in spite of the threat-ened war of France, and proposals were im-mediately renewed with modifications sacrific-ing South Germany, but they were never seriously entertained by Prussia. For the sake of peace it was thought best to leave Napoleon to his delusions. No word imply-ing an approval was returned, and the at-tempt against Luxembourg failing, France repeated her proposition, making the spec-ifications clear in regard to the acquisition of Belgium by France and South Germany by Prussia. The last propositions were framed by Count Bernadotte himself, and it is im-possible to suppose that he wrote them with-out the authority of the Emperor, as they are the same which were made four years ago under a threat of war as the alternative of their refusal.

PARIS, August 1.—The Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet has voted a supple-mentary credit of five millions for defense and has authorized Government to call out of next year's contingent when necessary.

PARIS, August 1.—The French Mediter-ranean fleet has arrived at Brest and will go north to join the Baltic fleet.

LONDON, August 1.—The report that the Belgian troops now occupy Antwerp is un-true.

LONDON, August 1.—4 p.m.—There is no news of the battle. The fleets are full of rumors as usual, of which one is that the French fleet attacked the defenses of Ham-burg—but this is discarded.

A Prussian decree prohibits exportations and is ascribed to the probable existence of a blockade.

BERLIN, August 1.—The hesitation about opening hostilities of war are here ascribed to a consciousness of the part of Government that the war would be a long and terrible one, owing to the superiority of the needle gun over the Chassepot rifle, as already dem-onstrated in the encounter between skir-mishers.

Fifteen ships laden with stone and moored in the Elbe below Hamburg are ordered to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet.

LONDON, July 31.—Midnight.—A dispatch from Paris states that the Emperor's head-quarters to-night are at St. Amand, near the frontier. This indicates that a general en-gagement is close at hand.

LONDON, Aug 1.—It is certain that Eng-land will take action to defend Belgium. The Times says that Gladstone's speech at the Mansion House, delivered on Saturday evening last, proves that he recommends [paraphrase] war and is ready to meet it.

French ships are still cruising off Thurso, Scotland.

PARIS, Aug 1.—The official journal to-day says Government has directed that during the war no person of whatever nationality will be permitted to enter or leave France without passports. Subjects of States at-tually at war with France can only travel in the interior by the special permission of the Minister of the Interior. It is also stated that French citizens, expelled from Baden, were subjected to outrageous treatment.

La Liberté opposes the suggestion of the occupancy of Belgium by Great Britain, claiming that it would disgust Belgium, of-fend France and bring Austria and Russia into the war.

A general German army of observation is to occupy the plain between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle.

LONDON, Aug 1.—Dispatches from Saar-brücken report important operations along the entire line yesterday. Attacks by the French were vigorously repulsed by the Prussians. To-day a large body of French troops has moved on Oorbach. The report that 30 or 40 Prussian infantry from Saar-jönis has dismounted a squadron of French

cavalry and three companies of infantry, is confirmed.

The common belief now as to the plan of the Emperor is, that the French will form at a point near Saarbrücken, southward; the southernmost division to advance on Stras-bourg; next on Nancy, and three divisions to march on Metz.

LONDON, Aug 1.—A correspondent at Cop-penhagen writes on Tuesday that Denmark's neutrality is believed to be only temporary. The general feeling is decidedly warlike, and indicates that the moment has arrived for Denmark to throw off the mask and openly side with France. The Government, how-ever, in steady for neutrality, and the Cabinet will resign if the war party gets the upper hand.

A correspondent at Frankfurt writes on Friday that it is fully believed that it is the purpose of the Prussians to enter France.

PARIS, Aug 1.—The Presse says there has been no fighting on the Rhine, as has been widely reported. The advance posts of the Bavarian troops have fallen back upon the river. Several Prussian scouting parties have lately crossed the Saar, and their move-ments were plainly seen by the French. It is not thought the Prussians will fight in that vicinity, as first supposed.

FLORENCE, Aug 1.—The negotiations be-tween Italy and France for the withdrawal of French troops from Italian soil have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian Government guarantees the preserva-tion of order in Rome and the French troops have left the Eternal City.

Information has been received that the sympathies of the people of the Danubian Principalities are heartily with France.

FLORENCE, August 1.—The Nations states that alliance to secure neutrality of England, Austria and Italy is nearly completed by those powers.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cable special dis-patch to the New York Herald says prepara-tions for war in Prussia is being carried on with great activity; trenches are being opened two leagues from Cologne; en-trenched camp established in the triangle formed by Cologne, Coblenz and Treves. The fine parks in Cologne and magnificent chateau of Bunker Oppenheim have been razed.

A formidable amount of war material and an immense body of troops have been col-lected and there will be an entire change in tactics henceforth. There will be no open campaign and tactics will be similar to those hitherto employed in siege, namely, advance under cover of entrenchments, the Rhine provinces are covered with improved works and the country between Coblenz and Mayence is entrenched and out up by this new system, hence the delay of the French advance. It is believed Prussia will raise her army to one million and a quarter, men and advance on France.

LONDON, Aug 1.—Three members of Par-liament, Sir C. W. Dilke, Winterbottom, and Egerton Herbert leave on Thursday for the Prussian army. In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the war question was resumed. The feeling of the House was strongly in favor of an energetic policy when Cardwell, Sec'y of War proposed a vote for two hundred thousand additional troops and two millions sterling, he was warmly cheered and so was Mr Gladstone when he cheerfully offered to be chartered to send Stapleton if he could be chartered to supply the fleet of all intents and purposes, and will come under the operation of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

VIENNA, Aug 1.—It is stated that Austria and Italy have settled upon a treaty which ensures their neutrality.

Mayence is in a state of siege. It is oc-cupied by 27,000 soldiers, and trenches are opened in front of it. Persons unable to provide themselves with six weeks' provi-sions have been notified to depart.

A large force is encamped on the heights of St. Pauler, overlooking the valley of Lach, which will protect the important group of soldiers in that place and command the junction of the railroads from Saarbrück to London and between Mayence and Coblenz.

LONDON, August 2.—The Daily News says: We have every reason to be content with the condition of our national defenses which with the augmentative power provided will be quite adequate to secure neutrality, and might, if accident should befall us, quickly expand into a force quite strong enough to sustain us in any struggle.

Our appeal to arbitration of arms is the very last to which we should willingly re-sort, but we may rest assured that it is not so far distant from the thoughts of the Min-istry as to be deemed impossible, nor so alien as to find them unprepared.

PARIS, Aug 2.—This evening an official dispatch from Metz announces that to-day at 11 o'clock the French had a serious en-gagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy a few of our gallant troops were sufficient to carry the heights which overlook Saarbrücken and our artillery was not slow to drive the enemy from the town. Our loss is light. The en-gagement commenced at 11 and ended at 1. The Prince Imperial, who accompanied the Emperor everywhere, received on fire. His presence of mind and sang froid in danger are worthy of the name he bears.

PARIS, Aug 2.—Prussia demanded an ex-planation from Austria why she is arming.

German journals are terribly exasperated against England because she continues to furnish supplies to France. The Emperor visited the French army and was received with enthusiasm. The Figaro offers that the Government has refused the offer of General Sheridan to serve in the French army. The first installment of the French troops from Rome has arrived at Metz.

VIENNA, Aug 2.—Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch Bohemia. A corre-spondent says Bismarck has positive proof that in 1866 Prussia offered France the cession of Belgium in return for aid against Austria.

MAYENCE, Aug 2.—King William arrived this morning with several members of his staff.

ROME, Aug 2.—Italy is concentrating troops on the Roman frontier.

It is said that Gladstone is determined not to yield to the growing feeling of the people against the Ministry.

The Times thinks the neutrality law is inad-equate and needs amending. It publishes letters representing English defenses to be in a deplorable state and that English cavalry and artillery are inadequate to compete with any formidable enemy; the army transports are imperfect for the conveyance of troops, and there are only 25,000 men available to garrison the whole Kingdom.

Prussia indignantly repudiates the design with which she has been charged of taking advantage of the war in Europe to invade the Danubian Principalities.

NEW YORK, Aug 2.—The Herald's cable dis-patch from Florence of the 2d says that in con-formity with the decision of a Council of Generals, held on the 23d ult, the effective force of the Italian army is being rapidly raised to 120,000. A camp of 22,000 has been estab-lished between Mantua and Verona. Two corps of observation are forming on the Ital-ian frontier. It is the intention of the Ital-ian government to enter Rome as soon as the French withdraw, on a plan of protection.

Private dispatches report a naval engage-ment on Wednesday at the mouth of the Elbe, in which a Prussian gunboat was sunk.

Gen Falkenstein has issued a proclamation to the people of the coast of the North and Baltic Seas, calling on them to arise against invasion.

A London special dispatch gives the con-clusion of the debate in the House of Com-mons. Messrs. Cardwell and Gladstone were cheered, and so was the Secretary of War when he said the army is present only 2560 men below its establishment of 178,000.

Diersell's applauded on the Conservative side; and it is more clear than ever that the popular feeling goes beyond the Government. There are not wanting members of Parliament or journals who would prohibit France from buying arms or coal. Gladstone's strong point was in proving that the English military force, so far from being diminished, was actually augmented.

LONDON, August 2.—The presence of ar-mies on the frontiers of France and on the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia has given rise to grave apprehensions of a hard struggle. Evidence is daily accumulating of the super-iority of the needle gun over the Chassepot and the fact creates deep concern in France.

The Pall Mall Gazette now estimates that the Prussian army now on the frontier numbers 400,000 men. A note is published in English papers and dockyards. Extensive prepara-tions are being made to put the coast defenses in a condition to resist attack.

LONDON, August 2.—In the Council of Min-isters Saturday the supplementary appropria-tion list was agreed to after a hard struggle. It is understood that the Earl Granville is in favor of giving distinct notification to France and Prussia of England's determination to maintain the independence of Belgium and Luxembourg.

LONDON, Aug 3.—It is generally admitted by the French that their heads sacrificed their advantages of an early start. They might have overwhelmed Germany—but now France is compelled to act on the defensive.

NEW YORK, Aug 3.—Private dispatches report that a Prussian corps is on the line of the Saar between Saarbrücken and Saarbrück-en. Equally as large a force under Prince Frederick Charles will occupy a position between Saarbrücken and Sarrecombes.

The Crown Prince, with the Fourth Corps of German troops, the Prussian Royal Guards and one Northern Army corps, is coming up on the left.

The Prussian journals give the following account of the affair at Saarbrücken: The fortifications at Saarbrücken were attacked by a column of French infantry yesterday and the enemy were repulsed.

BERLIN, Aug 3.—The following is official: A reconnaissance was made yesterday by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian scout-ing party near Saarbrücken, one officer being killed and several wounded.

Two Prussians were wounded.

PARIS, Aug 3.—Reports received from head-quarters up to this a.m., say there is no change in the military situation.

BERLIN, Aug 4.—The Prussian Govern-ment has summoned a levy en masse to de-fend the coast.

LONDON, Aug 3.—10 a.m.—Saarbrücken was taken by the French this morning—loss slight on both sides.

The following is given to-day as the num-ber and disposition of the Prussian army:—The Duke of Mecklenburg commands 10,800 men at the mouth of the Elbe, Von Falckenstein 58,000 men near Ems, Gen Herwink de Benterde 50,000 men of the Army of the Rhine, which consists of the following:—80,000 men at Cognac under Gen Udenmetz, 180,000 at the junction of the Main and the Rhine under Prince Frederick Charles, and 110,000 along the Rhine under Prince Royal Frederick William. His Chiefs and Gen-erals are Moltke, Blumenthal, Spillring and Stehlin.

A dispatch from Paris says that £300 are paid for substitutes, and they are scarce at that.

The French Government has declined the services of Lee and Beauregard.

LONDON, Aug 2.—It is rumored to-day that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. It is said the United States and Eng-land are urging this.

The new revolving cannon has been tried at Valence and said to be a great success. A correspondent describes as a very terrible destructive weapon at 5000 yards.

A rumor is circulating here to-day to the effect that Weisenburg, a town in Palatinate on the border, has been stormed by the French.

LONDON, Aug 3, 1.20 p.m.—The following details of the Saarbrücken affair are re-cieved: The fight began at 11 o'clock receiv-ed forenoon. The Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp ar-tillery fire of the French. The latter remain-ed masters of the position thus acquired with but much loss. The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and returned to Metz to dinner.

BERLIN, Aug 3.—King William has arrived at Mayence and issued a proclamation to the army in Germany announcing that he has assumed the command in chief.

CORINNA, Aug 3.—A telegram from Fort Esternmays says the Indian runner just in who represents the Sioux, Cheyennes and

Ar-pahoes as encamped in the vicinity of Rosenbud and Tongue rivers. The principl chief has 1500 lodges of Sioux with him all of which profess to be peaceable.

PARIS, Aug 3.—A combat is reported to have taken place on the Baltic in which two Prussian gunboats were captured. The French are advancing. 500,000 rations are issued daily for the French army. 41,000 guards were equipped last week in Paris. Seven new journals have been started in Paris since the excitement of the war.

DUBLIN, Aug 3.—There are symptoms of trouble in London on the occasion of the ap-proaching celebration.

MADRID, Aug 3.—Reinforcements to the number of 18,000 have left on the steamer for Cuba. The amnesty proclamation has been postponed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug 3.—A Russian flag ship has sailed from Cronstadt to cruise in the Baltic.

LONDON, Aug 3.—Advices from private source attribute the delay in the opening of the campaign after the armies were ready on both sides to the renewal of Napoleon's proposal for peace which was formally repul-sed by Bismarck.

The Government is preparing an answer to Bismarck's last dispatch.

The Crown Prince, Frederick William, re-mains in Prussia in command of the Prus-sian troops and will not take command of the South German armies as reported.

Eastern States.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—A terrible steamboat disaster occurred at midnight last night 30 miles above here. The steamer Silver Spray, of New Orleans for Cincinnati, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a num-ber of the passengers and crew. She then caught fire and was burned to the water's edge, the flames spreading so rapidly that the boat was enveloped almost in a moment and those not hurt by the explosion were compelled to plunge into the river. The darkness of the night forbade assistance and many were consequently lost. A complete list of the lost cannot be obtained, but the number is supposed to be about 26, and quite as many more were more or less severely scalded.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Sec. Fish: The French Government now require pass-ports from all persons entering or leaving France.

CHICAGO, August 1.—A Washington spe-cial states that additional forces have been sent to North Carolina, and at present Gen. Holden has ten companies of U.S. soldiers at his disposal. Troops have been distributed as rapidly as possible, and it is now hoped the election will pass quietly.

CHICAGO, Aug 2.—The Times' Washing-ton special says the investigation into charges made by a colored cadet at West Point, do not so far substantiate them.

The prospect is most certain that there will be two colored members of the House in the Fourth Congressional District of North Carolina, and R. B. Elliott, Assis-tant Adjutant of South Carolina from the Fourth District of that State. In the latter case the contest is between Hogan and White, the present member. Elliott has a colored majority of several thousand, and his election is certain.

There are indications of trouble in North Carolina in connection with the coming elec-tion. The Raleigh Standard, received here last night, advises its friends to arm them-selves and be on their guard upon the eve of the election.

Advices from Canton, Illinois, says a ter-rible pestilence is spreading through all the towns on the Illinois river, above and below Canton. It is thought to be caused by effluvia arising from thousands of decaying fish which, for a long distance on either hand, line the banks. The people along the bottoms are being compelled to go back to the hills.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The export of specie to-day was \$948,745.

Seven Yachts have officially entered for the Queen's Cup race including the America, Phantom, Dauntless, Idler, Tidal Wave and Madeline.

U. S. Treasury sold one million in gold to-day at \$121.1 1/2.

The Danianets will be sailed on Monday, by Capt. Brown, who sailed the America in 1851. His son sails the America now. Betting is strong on both these vessels.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The North Pacific R. R. has filed with the Secretary of the Interior its first mortgage upon its franchise.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The World has a rum-or from Washington that Secretary Fish will soon resign his seat in the Cabinet, which was first reluctantly occupied by him, and only for a time, to relieve President Grant from some complication in which he had been in-volved.

Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug 2.—A Havana corres-pondent gives the details of more executions, Skirmishing and fighting still go on in the mountains and hills. Yellow fever and cholera are doing the Spanish army much more harm than the Cubans. The Spanish gunboats are closely watching the coast for the steamer Salvanora, which is reported to have recently left this port for Cuba with arms, ammunition and men.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Flour—Very little doing outside the local trad. Super-fine \$5 37 1/2 @ 50, extra \$6 37 1/2 @ 50.

Wheat—Receipts since last Saturday noon aggregate 9000 cents, the largest quantity for the season in the same time. Market is quiet at \$1 75 @ 1 85 for shipping.

Barley—Dull and heavy at \$1 @ 1.20 per 100 lbs. Choice old brewing \$1 25.

Oats—Choice old \$1 72.

Potatoes—Mission \$1 30 @ 1.40.

Eastern quotations unchanged.

The steamship Great Republic sailed for Yokohama and Hong Kong to-day at noon with 284 passengers, \$626,000 in treasure and \$96,000 in merchandise, including 13,000 barrels flour, 500 fasks quicksilver, a steam fire engine, quartz mill, and 5000 lbs. and 5 horses.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Arrived—Steamer Idaho from Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 1.—The Atlas and Chronicle have accepted the demand for increase of pay of compositors to 75c per

1000 ems. The Call is willing to do the same, but its printers refuse to work unless the Bulletin comes into the arrangement.

The proprietors of the Bulletin refuse. The Call printers earned last week on an average \$25 each at 60 cents the 1000 ems. The Bulletin will not advance its rates and will pay the old rates, having secured sufficient prin-ters to do the work at that rate. The Herald under this arrangement, will advertise for hands at sixty cents.

Capt Goff of the ship Lawrence committed suicide at Coquimbo last month.

During July 23 cases of insanity were ex-aminied by the Commissioners of Insaney.

The Eureka Typographical Union has se-lected delegates to the anti-Chinese Con-vention.

Mrs Susan A. King, representative of wealthy ladies who have established a wholesale tea house in New York, left by the Great Republic to-day for China and Japan to purchase tea for the firm, and will make regular shipments by every steamer hereafter. The firm is said to represent a million dol-lars.

The ship Glory of the Seas, which has on board 3217 tons wheat and 84 tons of ore, appears top heavy and she will have to dis-charge sufficiently to take in more ore or other ballast before sailing for Cork.

The post mortem examination on the body of Jim Dobson showed that the bullet had passed through the lungs and one of them, passing downward had touched the liver, but the heart was untouched.

Isaac Joseph, the swindler who failed and disappeared from here some weeks ago, died of apoplexy at Lima, Peru, June 27th. His life was insured for a very large sum.

Stocks continue active.

A woman of the town committed suicide near the corner of Post and Dupont streets to-day. Her name was Barbara Wohlman.

The steamer Idaho has been withdrawn from the Portland route and will sail for Victoria and Puget Sound ports on Aug 4th at 4 p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—Arrived—Bark Adelaide Cooper from Port Barlow. Brig Advance from Seattle.

Cleared—Barkentine W. H. Zivley for to Port Madison, bark Whistler for Astoria, schooner Flying Mist for a fishing voyage, lugger bark Money Nick for Port Townsend.

Wheat—Liverpool from 11s 5d to 11s 3d in advance. New York, \$1 80 @ \$2 00. Middling, few descriptions.

Barley—Is weak and prices irregular \$2 1/2 @ \$2 40 per ton.

About 11 o'clock this morning the grass in the city cemetery was discovered to be on fire, everything being very dry it spread rap-idly, and before the firemen got there nearly all the pallings and fences were destroyed. Many monuments and slabs are badly dam-aged. The fire is supposed to have caught from the Chinese 'Joh' sticks which they had been burning around their graves.

The weather is intensely hot and sultry. Thermometer at 3 P. M. stood 100 in the shade.

MARYSVILLE, August 3.—On Sunday last a fight occurred between two Portuguese at the French town two and a half miles from the Oregon town about water that they were using to irrigate their gardens. One of them went to his house and returned with a shot-gun which he held within two or three feet of his antagonist's side and shot him dead.

The murderer has escaped. Both men had families.

The residence of J. A. Hall, at Dr. Wil-son's ranch, was broken open Monday night when the family was away and robbed of two watches, a gold chain and other articles valued at \$100.

The fire engine 'Our Own,' an old Mary-ville stand-by, was shipped to Knickerbocker Engine Co No 5, Virginia City, to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 4.—Flour in sale. Super-fine in sacks, 196 lbs \$5 37 1/2 @ 50, a Extra \$5 37 1/2 @ 50.

Wheat—Choice shipping \$1 75 @ 1.80. Barley—Quite depressed. Bright feed \$1.50 @ 1.60 @ 1.20, latter figure for old.

Oats—Choice old \$1 55 @ 1.60. Market dull.

Potatoes—Sales of 600 sacks seed at \$1 15 @ 40 per 100 lbs. The demand is good for all kinds.

Eggs—Cal 37 1/2 per doz.

Hay—There were five cargoes placed in the market this morning within range of \$10 @ 13.

Montana.

HELENA, Aug 1.—At the election for coun-cil officers to-day Miss Annie Correll of the Corrells barlesque troupe, produced a ticket and proceeded to deposit it, but was challenged by a Democrat on the ground of 'not qualified.' Regardless of the challenge, however, she cast her vote amid the plaudits of a cheering crowd.

Another case of small pox is reported at Fort Benton.

The miners drove all the Chinamen out of Moore Creek mines about 10 days ago.

HAMILTON, Aug 1.—Hutchinson, arraigned on a charge of murder, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation of the jury that he be sentenced to the severest penalty of the law.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, July 31.—Propeller California arrived from the Sound on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Advertised to leave for Victoria and Puget Sound ports on Thursday August 4th.

PORTLAND, Aug 3.—The California will meet the Grifflame a few miles below the city and receive the different parties who are passengers with Ben Holliday and Countess Florida to meet the Count and Countess Pourtales. The steamer Cascades, with friends of Senator Williams and Gen Gentry, and the Osceola, with friends of Congress-man Smith and Hon Ben J. M. Stark, of the U. S. District Court, Wm C. McKay of Masco County has brought a claim for dam-ages against Joe A. Campbell for claiming the right to vote under the 15th amendment. There are five other cases of the same nature. The St. Charles hotel was open for the reception of guests on Monday. It has been fitted up in a superior manner. The railroad bridge across the Mollala river is completed and eight miles of track has been laid this season. Three ships laden with rail-road iron are over due at this city.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday August 10 1870

Parties and Predictions

The clandestine treaty which is so largely occupying the attention of Europe at the present moment is chiefly important in so far as it may be regarded as the index to the mind and will—the motives and plans of the Emperor of the French. That the treaty is of French origin may safely be assumed. All the declamations and protestations of Ollivier can never divert it of the Napoleonic impress. When the present difficulty first broke out the world was puzzled to discover any real cause of war. Spain was a sovereign and independent nation, it might be presumed to have equally with France or any other independent nation, the right of choosing a monarch. Spain was no ward, no dependent of France; and it was surely not for the sake of France, the great political engineer of plebiscites, to deny to her the right of choosing her own monarch. When to this was added the prompt and full disclaimer put forth by Prussia as to any connection with, or responsibility for, the candidacy of Prince Leopold, it became quite impossible to accept the Spanish question as the real French grievance. The true reason is to be found in the combination of circumstances which the clandestine treaty, that has been dragged into daylight at this moment most inconspicuously, will greatly aid in explaining. It matters comparatively little now, however, what were the precise circumstances and motives that impelled Napoleon to seek a war with Prussia at the risk of involving all Europe in the struggle. That he has not hesitated to assume all the terrible responsibilities involved in such a step has now become a matter of history. Let us glance at the immediate parties to this most unjustifiable and unchristian strife. Prussia can in all probability put more soldiers in the field than France—that is, more fighting men; and she can place in their hands, as it would appear, a more deadly weapon. In military machine they are probably about equal. But Prussia will possess that advantage which no man possesses over matter—Bismarck's mind. Subject between the ages of twenty and fifty is not only a soldier but a scholar. In this respect Prussia possesses a system peculiar to herself; and it will be found that intelligence is power in the battle-field, as well as everywhere else. In finances—the sine qua non of Prussia will possess an advantage over her antagonist. The public debt of France is considerably over two billion and a half dollars; that of Prussia falls under a quarter of a billion! The question of generalship is one upon which we do not care to venture a decided opinion at the present time. That Prussia is not deficient in that important respect recent events sufficiently testify. Half a century of comparative peace leaves us without equal means of judging France; yet it is fair to say that she has never been found deficient in this respect. Thus it would appear that upon land Prussia ought to be rather more than a match for France, provided German unity endures. Let us see how they stand on old ocean. France has a powerful navy. On the 1st of January of last year, it was composed of 55 iron screw steamers, carrying 1,032 guns; 233 non-ironed screw steamers, carrying 2,613 guns; 61 wheel steamers, carrying 116 guns; 106 sailing vessels, carrying 914 guns. Total, 439 vessels, carrying 4,680 guns. In addition to these there were in course of construction 8 screw-ironed steamers, with 69 guns, and 23 non-ironed steamers, with 144 guns. The French navy force consists of 72,236 men. Prussia's navy force, a few years ago, was contemptible on the seas. During recent years she has made marvellous strides, and is now a formidable naval power—so much so that Bismarck has been enabled recently to assert that the Prussian navy is now second to none on the Baltic Sea. Since 1860, vessels after vessel has been rapidly launched, and although still very far behind France, in so far as the number of men, guns and ships are concerned, her navy is quite formidable indeed, and is being increased as rapidly as human efforts will admit of. According to the latest returns the fleet of Prussia was composed of 99 vessels, carrying 637 guns. The vessels in commission are classified by 5,113 sailors, 377 engineers, 870 carpenters, and mechanics, in addition to these there is a reserve of 1,156 men, which can be called upon at any time, and a second reserve, called sea wolf, which can be called upon in time of war, and may be classified as militia. Taking mere count of men and number of ships and guns, the Prussian navy would still appear to fall immeasurably below that of France; but it would be a great mistake to confine the comparison to that basis alone. In modern warfare it is

not so much the number as the quality that tells. In the 99 vessels comprising the Prussian fleet is the King William, 5,938 tons, which is considered the most formidable ship afloat. She was built in England for the Sultan of Turkey, but as he had not the cash ready it was snatched up by Bismarck. The armament of the King William consists of 23 guns—but such guns! They are of the heaviest calibre known; manufactured of the famous Krupp steel, at the works in Westphalia. Her steam power is 1,150 horse, and she has a crew of 600 men. The Renown, 7,500 tons, although a larger ship, is less heavily armed, and has only 1,200 horse-power. Her armament consists of four 11-inch guns, six 96-pounders, twelve 72-pounders, and twelve 24-pounders on the upper deck. The crew amounts to 1,000 men, exclusive of the officers. The Renown was built at Kiel. There is on the stocks at Wilhelmshafen the heavy ironclad frigate Grosser Kurassier, and at Kiel the Frederick the Great of the same class. The Hansa, also a heavy ironclad, is nearly completed at Danzig, where the steam frigate Aradne is in course of building, as also the steam sloop Albatross and Nautilus. Arrangements have also been made for building eleven double-banked frigates, seven sloops, and three transports. It will be admitted, therefore, that if Prussia is a formidable enemy on land, she is no less one on the sea. Regarding the position likely to be taken by the other nations in reference to this unhappy war, it would be idle to speculate at the present time. On this point, as well as upon most others connected with the war, the news which has reached us is too contradictory and untrustworthy to be of much use for such a purpose. It is stated that so far as our own nation is concerned, both popular and official feeling goes with Prussia. Close allies during the last sixteen years, the French and English had almost ceased to think of each other as ancient enemies, and it may well be taken for granted that nothing lower than the honor of the nation would induce Great Britain to make an active enemy of an old and faithful ally. Yet it is scarcely surprising that British feeling should go with Prussia. The war is so unprovoked and unprovoked to receive the sanction of a peaceful power, and it must be remembered that there exist strong ties of friendship between the Courts of St. James and that of Berlin. For obvious reasons Russia, while holding towards Prussia will remain neutral as long as possible. Alexander has proved a firm friend of William I ever since he ascended the throne in 1854. Nearly related to him, he is a man of enlightened views, and is apt to be found on the side of progress. Napoleon has scarcely a right to expect either sympathy or co-operation from the credulous and confiding Hapsburgs. He left Austria in the lurch in 1866, and abandoned Prince in a foreign country, after having induced him to take the principal head in the dangerous and fatal Mexican game. He brought about a war between Austria and Italy, and Napoleon's troops fought against Francis Joseph's soldiers, because the former had the Province of Nice to gain, and put Victor Emmanuel under obligations to him. With such a score standing against France, it is difficult to see why Austria should take any part in the present struggle; and it is not impossible that the advice of Baron Von Bismarck may prevail upon the Emperor of Austria, who is also King of Hungary, to stand aloof. The powerful Republic which divides the continent with us, occupies a peculiar position in relation to the present war. France's doubtless won the fervent gratitude of Americans in their memorable struggle for independence; but it may be questioned whether that gratitude was not fully converted into the part she took during the recent civil war, in her anxiety to induce Great Britain to join her in a formal recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Assuming that, in so far as these two events are concerned, she has a clean slate with France, the Republic can have little sympathy in common with that power in the present struggle; and, moreover, the German element in the United States is now sufficiently strong to make itself felt in the nation. It does not surprise us, therefore, to hear that popular feeling throughout the Republic runs high against France. Should there be any truth in the reported intention of France to take advantage of the present difficulty in order to get possession of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, the attitude of the Republic may be suddenly changed, and something more than a moral support accorded to Prussia. The United States is not likely to stand quietly by and allow Napoleon to attack the Antilles.

From the Mainland.—The steamer Otter, Capt Lewis, arrived from New Westminster at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing Messrs Robertson, McCulloch, Franklin, and a few other passengers. The goal is being received under the supervision of Mr McBrine, the new Warden. The Health Bylaw, having been confirmed by the Governor, is now in force at New Westminster. Alex Wilson, a native of Nashville, Davidson Co, Tennessee, U.S., a lunatic confined in the gaol, died on Sunday morning last, aged 40. At a post-mortem examination by Dr Black and a careful review of the evidence, a verdict was brought in by the Coroner's jury of 'died by the visitation of God.' The cause of death, softening of the brain.

The Circus.—The Scottish piper McKie's benefit last evening was a bumper. Mr O'Neill, the Irish piper, and the beneficiary both played on the instruments peculiar to their respective countries and were overwhelmed with applause. The Nelson Brothers, Mr Davani, Mr Cooke, and the remainder of the talented troupe were as successful as usual in the parts assigned them, and were immensely applauded. This afternoon an extra performance will be given (children 25 cents and adults 50 cents), and this evening there will be a change of programme. On Friday evening they will perform under the patronage of the Fleet.

The Snow.—At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held in New Dominion Hall yesterday afternoon, Messrs J.W. McKiv, C.F. Cornwall, H.E. Saylor, T.H. Long, J.G. Norris, D.W. Higgins, and J. DeCosmos were added to the Directory. Messrs Lemley Franklin (Chairman), E. Burdell, R. Burdell, J. Long, and J.P. Davies were appointed a Finance Committee. Messrs R. Burdell, James Lowe and A.J. Langley were appointed to select a place for holding the Show, and the Society then adjourned to meet at the hall of the Secretary.

COUNTY COURT.—[Before Hon A.F. Pemberton.] McWhig vs Baker Brothers.—Mr. Bishop appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Courtney for the defendants. This suit was for goods supplied to defendants on Grosvenor Creek, and engaged the attention of the Court for a considerable time; but upon the application of Mr. Bishop the plaintiff was nonsuited.

The Squawman Case.—We learn that capitalists have recently bought into this mine, which is situated near Fort Rupert. The steamer Emma, with Mr Wesley Hanson and a party of colliers, started yesterday morning for the mine to establish a depot at Alert Bay on Commencement Island—a small island lying ten miles west of Squawash—where they will build a wharf for the accommodation of steamers bound up and down the coast.

The news of the death of Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, at Christ Church, of scarlet fever, is not generally credited by the London press. It is believed that after feigning death he was spirited away by his friends and the dead body of a pauper substituted. It will be remembered that he was wanted by the police for complicity with Boulton and Park, the bogus women, who will be tried shortly at London before the Lord Chief Justice of England.

Red Ocean Whiskey.—Thomas Clay is charged with selling four kegs of alcohol, sweetened with sugar and colored with red ochre, to imitate the color of Sivasashe. The precious Toddy was brought into Court and its appearance created a greater sensation than Todd's Spirit. Clay is remanded for one day.

ON BAIL.—Mr J.L. Franklin of New Westminster, accompanied by Mr Robertson, his counsel, arrived from New Westminster last evening. Mr Franklin was admitted to bail by Mr Busby, S.M. in the sum of \$1000—Messrs Scott and Ploht becoming his sureties.

THE SABBATH SALE.—Conveyances will leave the Colonial Hotel for Saanich Passage at 8 o'clock this morning, carrying passengers at reduced prices. A luncheon will be provided by Mr Franklin, who will commence sailing at 12 o'clock.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.—The afternoon performance at the Theatre this day ought to draw a full list of parents and children. Two o'clock is the hour set for the commencement of the performance.

THE TERMS AND THE ELECTION.—It is rumored that the Terms of Confederation will not be published until October, and that an election will not be ordered before the middle of November.

BURGLARY.—The game and poultry market of Mr W.B. Townsend on Fort street, above Douglas, was entered by burglars, who pried open the front doors, and carried off a large dish of eggs and some other articles.

ROAD TAX.—Yesterday Mr Mallandaine appeared and proved service of summons for nonpayment of Road Tax upon sixteen parties, and the hearing of the cases was postponed for one day.

The creditors of Overend & Gurney have received payment in full—principal and interest. The poor shareholders have bid that the creditors might live.

BRISKAKE.—The telegraph wires were broken on Yates street yesterday afternoon by a pile driver that was being removed to one of the wharves.

The H.C. Co's bark Princess Royal from London, is due at this port about the middle of the month.

A LADY SARR, lacking of the harbor yesterday, gave rise to a report that the Corsair had arrived from London.

ASSAULTED.—A jolly waterman of Reginald is missing from his mess. He leaves a number of mourners in the form of creditors.

The steamer Enterprise is undergoing a process of purification and renovation, and will be ready for active service next week.

Thistles.—The thistle most common here, and one against which should be waged extermination, is the Scotch thistle. It is a biennial plant taking two years to mature its seed and then dies. It can be destroyed readily if cut down before the ground when it commences throwing up its lower stem.

Joint Surgeons.—The thistle most common here, and one against which should be waged extermination, is the Scotch thistle. It is a biennial plant taking two years to mature its seed and then dies. It can be destroyed readily if cut down before the ground when it commences throwing up its lower stem.

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Nanaimo and Coast Settlements.

As the local reader will know, the Government steamer Sir James Douglas performs the Coast service, making weekly trips between this port and Nanaimo, calling at intermediate settlements, and extending her trip as far as Comox once a month. Were this done in the regular way of competing for the carrying trade of the route the operation would not be altogether free from objection, for it could scarcely be regarded as a legitimate one for the Government to engage in. The circumstances under which the special service is undertaken by the Government, instead of being given out to private enterprise in the ordinary way, are altogether exceptional and, in our opinion, constitute ample justification. It is a primary necessity that regular communication shall be maintained with Nanaimo—a place only second to Victoria in point of importance—as well as with Comox and the various intermediate settlements. Such communication is a necessity not only for Postal purposes but as well for the accommodation and encouragement of trade and travel along the coast, and for the promotion of settlement and development thereon. It will aid the reader in considering the matter if he will bear in mind that it is by water alone that any means of communication with Nanaimo and the more distant points alluded to exist. Now, the condition which presented itself for the consideration of the Government was this: A nominal subsidy of \$4,500 a year for the mail service along the coast would not command the services of a steamer offering equal accommodation with the Douglas. In truth no steamer at all suitable could be secured for the service for that subsidy; and such a steamer as could be had would be in no way subject to Government control in respect of rates of freight and passage, alpoint of no little importance in itself. The Government had the Douglas thrown on their hands at the union of these colonies; and it was believed that with her the service might be effectually performed without occasioning any considerable charge upon the public revenue beyond the nominal mail subsidy which had failed to command the services of a suitable steamer; and that, at the same time, such a reasonable scale of charges might be established as would affect a healthy influence upon the various coast interests, and enable the service performed by the Douglas to be regarded in the light of a public boon. It was under these circumstances that a decision was come to in pursuance of which the steamer Douglas has been kept upon the route; and we are pleased to think that there are few persons at all disposed to question the correctness of the decision. The results appear to fully justify the conclusions which led to its adoption. That the service performed by the steamer Douglas during these years has done much towards expanding and building up the various coast interests cannot be questioned. But to justify what few persons will venture to question is not the chief object of the present remarks. Our desire is to throw out certain suggestions with a view to augmenting the benefits of an admitted boon. There need be no hesitation in asserting that it is a public good that such a service, performed at the public expense, must be justified. Whenever it comes to partake of that character it must cease to be a legitimate object for the expenditure of public revenue. It has already been stated that one important element in the consideration which led the Government to undertake the service in question was the adoption of such a moderate scale of charges as might not be expected from private enterprise, and as would have the effect of stimulating trade and industry along the coast. The principle with which we wish more particularly to deal having thus received practical recognition at the hands of the Government, our present task will, we trust, be an easy one. The chief object of the present article is to point out the desirability of a fuller recognition of that principle. To be plain, we invite the Government to believe that a material reduction in the present scale of charges, and, perhaps, a slight extension of the service itself, would tend greatly to increase the benefits accruing to the public, without appreciably increasing the charge upon the public treasury; and it will readily be admitted that if we succeeded in establishing this proposition we shall have made out a very strong case. The following may be accepted without any hesitation as the present tariff of rates charged upon the Douglas:

Table with 2 columns: Trip type (Single Trip, Round Trip) and destinations (To Vancouver, To Nanaimo, To Comox). Rates are listed in dollars and cents.

How much lower are these rates than those ordinarily charged by private parties? Without pausing to supply an answer which might leave the Government scheme little ground for claiming credit on the score of low rates, we fearlessly affirm that to reduce the tariff fifty per cent, would be to increase the benefits of the service in nearly the same ratio, while the gross receipts would experience little diminution. To some this may appear a bold assertion; but a little reflection will, we think, establish its correctness. It is precisely the same as that upon which the system of penny postage brings in more revenue than the old one of shilling postage. The Douglas presents the only means by which the coast settlers can reach the market. At the present rates it costs them so much that they are really unable to compete successfully in many things with the foreign producer, notwithstanding the protection enjoyed under the Customs Tariff; and thus large sums which ought to go into the pockets of our producers are being drained out of the country, year by year. Just in proportion as the facilities for reaching the market are increased so will the supply coming from our own farmers be augmented. We do not venture to assert that such a reduction in the tariff of charges as we have suggested would result in an immediate commensurate increase in the quantity of freight and the number of passengers carried by the Douglas; but we have no hesitation in affirming that, if a scope of, say, two or three years be taken, such a result would be fully realized. But, in gauging the importance of such a change, one must endeavor to extend the vision beyond the mere fact that the trade and, consequently, the usefulness of this already very useful steamer would be doubled, without involving any increased charge upon the revenue. That change is suggestive of increased settlement, expanding operations and progressive development; and it is here that the grand object comes in. To promote this is the primary aim of the present crude and hurried remarks. To promote this should be the anxious endeavor of the Government. So much for the reduction of rates. A concluding word about the slight increase to the service already hinted at: It has been said that Comox is visited by the Douglas but once a month. Comox is an important settlement; but it has become such not through official fostering, but in spite of official neglect! If Comox is an important settlement now, what would it have been had it enjoyed reasonable facilities for communication with the principal markets? Leaving the reader to answer, we do not hesitate to say that the very least the people of Comox have a right to expect is a fortnightly visit to have a weekly visit from the Douglas. Imagine the settlers and traders receiving their letters one month and answering them the next! Or, worse still, think of the farmer having to be from home more than a month in order to go either to Nanaimo or Victoria to dispose of what he may have to sell! Prosperity under such a condition is not to be expected. We submit that the additional service could be performed by the Douglas without one dollar of additional expense, save and except the trifling amount of fuel consumed between Nanaimo and Comox. Such being the case, we conceive it to be clearly the duty of the Government to order that the slight additional service be at once undertaken, for the season during which it is most needed is now close at hand. All of which is respectfully but earnestly submitted for the favorable consideration of the Executive.

Cariboo Intelligence.

The news is to the 30th ult. The mining intelligence is for the most part encouraging. On William creek the San Juan Co cleared up 23 1/2 oz for the week. The Mountain Co got good prospects in the bottom. The Doonie Co cleared up 70oz. Good prospects had induced the Forward Co to make important additions to their working force and apparatus, and profitable results are anticipated. The McLaren Co cleared up 58 1/2 oz for the week. The Dutch Bill Co cleared up 115oz. The Coppish Co were working two shafts and had commenced clearing up with excellent prospects. Their first clearing up gave 59 oz. The Wilson Co cleared up 60oz. The Forest Rose Co cleared up 60oz. The St. George over 50oz. The Alert got 13oz. On Stout point the Macho Ore took out 27oz. The Taffvale 37 1/2 oz. On Louise creek the Brown 96oz. The Victoria 25oz. On Moquito creek a good deal of work was going on with good prospects. On Red gulch, Coulter creek, Whipsaw gulch, Erenen creek and Canadian Creek returns were for the most part obtained. On Grimes creek the Ontario washed and 30 oz. The Union had commenced washing and was doing good pay. The Rocky Point was doing well. Others were carrying on preliminary work. On Lightning creek work was going on briskly, shales, shales, drives, furnes, drills and tunnels being in the order of the day. Several new great results are confidently anticipated. The Lightning Co washed up about 600oz for the week. On Anderson creek the Warren Co washed up 66oz over all expenses, giving a dividend of 6 1/2 to the interest. Mr. Harper has a flock of 900 sheep and a band of 115 steers on Bald Mountain.

Judge Orase was visiting the various creeks and evinced great interest in the mining operations. Pearson Brothers are establishing a store at Van Winkle. The Grand Jury in their Report allude in strong terms to the exorbitant court fees imposed in Cariboo; and generally to the undue proportion of taxation borne by that District. They also, and most properly refer to the defalcations of the late Judge, whereby Cariboo letters are charged four times as much as those passing through the lower country. The Report also alludes to the Hospital, Fire Brigade, Trials, and other matter of local interest.

New Westminister Items.—The Hyack Company held a meeting on Wednesday for the purpose of nominating its officers for the ensuing year. The following nominations were made:—Chief Engineer W Johnston, Asst. do H. Elliot, Captain W. Fisher, 1st Lieutenant T. Walsh, 2nd do J. Wise, 1st Branchman W. Vienna, 2nd do G. Turner, 3rd do J. C. Armstrong, Engineer C. Lee, Secretary H. V. Edwards, Treasurer W. J. Armstrong, Steward W. Harvey. The nomination for members to the Municipal Council was to take place yesterday, and it was expected that there would be a good deal of competition, it quite a number of fresh candidates were offering. The case B. C. & V. T. Mill Co., vs Stamp, was heard before the Hon. A. T. Bastby, and a jury on Thursday. The object was to assess damages to be paid by the Company for entry on and carriage of water over land said to belong to him. The jury assessed compensation at \$150. In the case of Westminster, on the 4th, last, the wife of A. G. Wells, of Oulliville, of a son.

OMNIBUS.—The news is rather more encouraging than formerly. A few companies are doing well and others were prospecting. Several prospecting parties had gone out. On Vitale Creek the California Co had ground-staked a large piece of ground and were commencing to clean up. The Hamilton Co were doing well, and had a piece of ground from which they expected to take from one to two ounces per day to the hand. The Vitale Co had been making two or three days' work and had struck the edge of the deep channel and found the gold dipping with the rock. The Brown and Taylor Co were making a little over an ounce a day to the hand. Several other companies were taking out gold, and a good deal of prospecting was being done on Silver and Quartz Creeks considerable work was going forward, and together the mines of this region were looking up.

FROM SOOKS.—The Steamer Sir James Douglas made her monthly trip to Sooke yesterday, calling at Race Rock light house supplies. Mr. Eddy, who has taken the contract for erecting the fog-bell went down to Sooke for the purpose of purchasing lumber for the structure. Capt. Clarke reports the Shooting Star in the Straits, bound for Nanaimo. The following passengers from Sooke came by the Douglas: Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Cowan, and three sons of Mr. Rhodes, who have been down at Sooke spending the holidays in fishing and shooting. Some produce came up to market. The crops were good and grain was being raised in excellent condition. The settlement appears to be in a prosperous condition, but they need more frequent communication.

MR. COOKE'S BANQUET.—Fail not to attend the Prince of Jesters and tight-rope-walker's benefit to-morrow evening at the Circus. Extensive arrangements are on foot for making the entertainment most attractive. Mr. Cooke's valuable services at the picnic grounds were freely rendered yesterday in behalf of a most creditable institution, and it is most that our citizens should show a proper appreciation of his kindness.

THE THISTLES.—No half-measures will do here. Unless the City Fathers make a clean sweep of the thistles all their efforts will be in vain; for a few left in a quiet corner will suffice to seed the whole city.

SAN JUAN RIVER.—Mr James O Scott and Mr Brown returned from Leech River last evening. They bring important news from that section of country. About three weeks since they went out on a prospecting tour on the San Juan River, where they found good prospects of coarse gold. In three hours they washed \$2,37 with a pan. This ground is situated on a point which they named Brown's Point, and staked off their discovery claims. They believe that this ground forms part of an old channel, and they are confident of having a good thing. The spot is about a day and a half's travel from Leech River, in a South Western direction. We would desire to take the opportunity of drawing the attention of the authorities to the important condition of the trail to Leech River. It is so completely blocked up with fallen timber that the journey occupies nearly two days, instead of eight hours, as formerly. We are instead of eight hours, as formerly. We are instead of eight hours, as formerly. We are instead of eight hours, as formerly. It should be done without delay.

AN UNLUCKY HUNTER.—If ever the spirits of ghosts or goblins damned revisit this unhappy sphere, they will be found to inhabit the little iron house on Douglas street, near St. John's Church. The house was made in England and arrived at Victoria on Langley street and in 1864 was removed to its present location. Whilst in process of removal the horses drawing the truck ran away and the house was scattered along the streets for the distance of a mile. After being put together it was inhabited by a Sicilian family, a member of which was killed and murdered thereabouts a white man hired and fitted up the premises, but he was robbed there only a month before he was robbed of everything he possessed. Since then it has remained unoccupied until yesterday morning a Chinaman passing by peered into one of the windows and discovered the decaying body of Ah Chee hanging by its neck.

The Fishguard Lighthouse has been repaired and will be repainted.

The Pic-Nic.

The Musical Literary Institute Pic-Nic yesterday at Modaba's Grove was an event to be remembered by the lovers of rational amusement on Vancouver Island. Long before the hour for opening the grounds had arrived, the city stores were closed, and the young, the old, the lively, the severe, arrayed in their best bib-and-tucker, were seen wending their way toward the grove. At 2 1/2 o'clock a godly crowd of both sexes had assembled at the grounds, and the music of Hayden's band—aided by two powerful choruses from the circus troupe—awakened the echoes of the shady retreat and filled the air with sweetest melody. As the afternoon wore along, the number present increased rapidly and dancing and the games commenced. There were merry rounds and swings for the children; Aunt Sally, strobbery, racing, pig-catching, crawling and bird-dipping; for dumplings; appls and bird-dolls—everything, in fact that the ingenuity of the committee could invent and that was within their power to carry out. While the games were in progress dancing was indulged in by the sons and daughters of the light-footed goddess, and a party of Chinese minstrels paraded the grounds and emitted dulcet strains from instruments of ancient make and fashion.

During the afternoon the Governor and Mrs. Musgrave drove into the grove and remained several hours, appearing to take a lively interest in the progress of the fest. At four o'clock Mr. James Cooke ascended to the tight-rope, which was three hundred feet in length, and stretched at an abrupt angle from the ground nearly to the top of the tallest tree of the grove. Mr. Cooke used the walloping pole, and performed his wonderful and difficult task without the slightest apparent tremor. After performing half the distance he paused a little while and balanced himself on one foot and then resumed his walk. Upon arriving at the tree he bowed gracefully and the applause of the crowd, which spell-bound had watched his ascent, broke forth. After the champion walked had descended the games commenced and were continued with spirit until the curtains of night were drawn.

The Grove was brilliantly lighted with Chinese lanterns and torches, and enjoyment was unbounded until the 'iron tongue of midnight' had their way homeward.

Two balloons were sent up after dark. One burst in mid-air. The other continued its course until lost to view. The burlesque of Bombastes Furioso and negro minstrel performance were given in the evening, and although the acting and singing were good, the noise maintained by the crowd was such as to mar the performance. The Committee were unwearied in their exertions to make the affair agreeable to all, and we are glad to hear that the preliminary results are flattering. The games were as follows:

Hurdle race—200 pds, 8 hurdles—Won by Stevens. Foot race, 200 yds.—A dead heat between Wheeler and Ziegler. The second time this race was run Wheeler won. Ziegler falling and fracturing his knee cap. Three-legged race—won by Partridge and Hall. The Race for men with riders—won by Knight. The Pig escaped out of the ring.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company, to be presented on the 5th July, states that owing to a failure of country provisions which prevented the Indians in many places from hunting fur-bearing animals, the company's returns for the outfit 1868, representing the year ending the 31st of May, 1870 show a profit of only \$23,321, as compared with \$71,533 on the outfit of 1867 and with \$54,274 on that of 1866 which was the lowest made in many years. As regards the probable result of the outfit 1869, it is yet too early to form an estimate, but the directors cannot close their eyes to the detrimental effect which the disturbed state of the Red River Settlement must necessarily have produced. Under these circumstances they have considered with great anxiety whether it would be prudent to recommend the declaration of a second dividend out of the profits of the last year. An interim dividend of 4s a share, absorbing £20,000 has already been paid, and after a very careful review of the position of the company's affairs they are decidedly of opinion that the balance should for the present be retained until later in or until it has been received from the colony. The sum of £300,000 paid by the Canadian Government is now in the hands of the company and forms part of their cash balance. In accordance with the announcement made at the November meeting the committee propose to submit a resolution for the appropriation of this sum to the reduction of the capital stock. Thus £3 per share will be returned to each shareholder and the nominal value of the shares will be reduced from £20 to £17. The company's premises in Finchburgh street have recently been sold for \$245,000, which will result in a credit to the company's profit and loss account of \$11,424 when the money shall have been received.—Times, 28th June.

FROM THE MAIL.—The steamer Otter Capt Lewis, returned from New Westminster yesterday, bringing Barstad's Cariboo express and quite a number of passengers. Amongst the passengers were Mrs Barlow and daughter, Capt Cooper, Capt Irving and son, Mr Hoar, Mr. Thos Muddy Mr. Messer, and Mr Lewis.

BURRARD INLET.—The Tironia is at Moody's Mills, preparing to load for the Sandwich Islands. The steamer Emma, sailed on Thursday for Fort Rupert, with a number of passengers. The ship Henry Reed was reported in English Bay and will load at Moody's Mills. The fires in the woods seriously interfere with the telegraph line and no dispatches came through yesterday. The contractor, however, is in the woods in full force and will repair the line as soon as the fire shall have passed over.

THAT LOAN.—The telegraphic notice of the passage of a Canadian loan bill through the British House of Lords gave rise to no little surmise here. There were some who persuaded themselves that the loan was one other than that for the Canadian Pacific Railway; and it is not at all surprising that amongst this class of thinkers should be found one who recently invited the public to regard the Canadian Pacific Railway as a physical and financial impossibility. The loan to be guaranteed by which a bill has just passed through both Houses of the British Parliament is one other than that necessary for the completion of the International Railway; it will be time enough to pass a bill guaranteeing a loan for the Canadian Pacific Railway when the boundaries of Canada shall have been extended to the Pacific.

Royal Assent.—Saturday's Gazette notifies Her Majesty's assent to the following Ordinances passed last session: No. 6, An Ordinance, entitled the 'Game Ordinance, 1870.' No. 7, An Ordinance to amend a further Duty of Customs for the Public Service. No. 8, An Ordinance Respecting the Supreme Court. No. 9, An Ordinance respecting the enforcement of Municipal By-Laws. No. 12, An Ordinance to regulate the Fees of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. No. 15, An Ordinance to make general Regulations for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in the Colony of British Columbia. No. 16, An Ordinance to assimilate and amend the Law relating to Bills of Sale.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning early the dead body of a Chinaman named Ah Chee was discovered hanging by the neck in the unoccupied iron building on Douglas street, near St John's Church. Deceased had been missing for a period of ten days, and the body was so decomposed as to state that while being lowered to the floor it almost dropped apart. Ah Chee was a noted opium smoker. His countrymen say that he smoked and ate opium continually, abandoned work, and became miserably poor. His disappearance caused some remark, but no surprise is felt by the Chinese at the manner of his death. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday and a verdict of suicide while laboring under temporary insanity was returned.

MANITOBAH.—Manitobah Lake, which lies northwest of Fort Garry, and has given a title to the province formed out of the Red River region, derives its name from a small island from which, in the stillness of night, issues a 'mysterious voice.' On no account will the 'mysterious voice' approach or land upon this island, supposing it to be the home of the Manitobah, the 'Speaking God.' The cause of this curious sound is the beating of waves on the shingle or large pebbles lining the shores. Along the northern coast of the island there is a scull of fine grained compact limestone, which under the stroke of the hammer elinks like steel. The waves beating on the shore at the foot of the cliff cause the hollow murmurs that rub against each other and give out a sound resembling the chiming of diaphanous bells. This phenomenon occurs when the gales blow from the north, and then, as the wind subsides, low wailing sounds, like whispering voices, are heard in the air. Travelers assert that the effect is very impressive, and they have been awakened at night under the impression that they were listening to church bells.

OF FIRE.—We learn from Mr. Ogilvie, who returned from Sooke last night that the trail to that place is on fire and consequently unsafe. It was feared yesterday that Mr. Nayler's fences and other property would be burned. Extensive fires are raging in that part of the country.

THE CANADIAN OCEAN STEAM SUBSIDY.—We believe that the Dominion Government has no intention of obtaining the bids for ocean mail service between Victoria and San Francisco to British companies. Holiday & Co, or any other firm, will have an equal chance with British boats.

ANOTHER SCHOOL DISTRICT.—The Burrard Inlet School District has been gazetted, and the boundaries thereof defined as follows: All that piece of land included within the horse line of Burrard Inlet and a line drawn round said Inlet at a distance of one mile therefrom.

ACCIDENT.—At the picnic grounds yesterday, Mr. Edgar Ziegler, while resting in one of the foot races, fell and fractured the cap of his right knee. He was attended by Dr Powell, who reports the injury sufficient to confine his patient in bed for some weeks.

APPOINTMENT.—The Registrar General, Mr. Alison, notices that pursuant to the provisions of the Land Registry Ordinance, 1870, Mr. W. B. Aikman, solicitor, is appointed Deputy Registrar during the absence on leave of the Registrar General.

THE FOX BELL.—The contract for placing the fox bell in position at Race Rocks has been let to Peter Eddy for \$800 and the tower will be constructed immediately.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. J. B. B. and J. C. B. in the business of the Victoria Brewery, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jacob B. will receive all outstanding debts and discharge all liabilities of the late firm. JACOB B. B. and J. C. B. Victoria, the 5th of July, 1870.

Victoria Brewery, GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR DISCOVERY. LAGER BEER, ALE, GASK, BEGS AND BOTTLES. Families supplied at Shortest Notice. All orders sent to Millar & Mitchell, Fort Street, Ross Exchange, Yates street and at Douglas H. Government street, will be promptly filled. J. B. B. and J. C. B. Proprietors.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Paris, Aug 3—A special cable dispatch to the New York Herald says it is positively ascertained that Austria and Italy have entered into an alliance with England, and the state of public feeling in Britain towards France, as exhibited by the English press and the pressure on Parliament for an increased armament, seems to suggest the more than probability of English co-operation with Prussia, in which case the neutrality of Austria would be endangered, it is said to have hastened the alliance.

The Press as the declaration of the Duke de Gramont regarding the neutrality of Belgium, recently sent to London will soon be communicated to Parliament.

Advices from Bales announce that a large force of troops had arrived in that vicinity. The fall of English consols is considered as a certain sign of intervention.

Paris, Aug 4—The heights taken from the Prussians at Saarbrücken form the key of the railroad approaches to Trevis—hence the importance of the conquest.

London, Aug 3—Cable dispatches say a large force of Warburg troops had arrived in that vicinity to assist the Baden troops. Dutch troops now occupy Harlem and Utrecht and various points on the West.

Telegrams from Amsterdam confirm the report of the French exploit at Saarbrücken, but call it a coup de theatre to act at Paris and not a success, as the Prussians regard Saarbrücken as a position without military value and entrusted it to only two companies.

Prince Frederick Charles is reported ill at Osberg.

In the House of Commons Baxter, Secretary to the Admiralty, said no augmentation of the navy was designed. Sailors could easily be had and coal was abundant.

The Canadian Loan Bill passed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to England.

London, August 3—A special to the Tribune says, the disappointment at Gladstone's failure to make positive declarations to protect Belgium, on Monday night, seems far more general and even indignant than yesterday. To-day people are no longer silent.

Both liberals and conservatives complain bitterly that the Government fails to comprehend the determination of the people, and that Gladstone's economical and sentimental shirking from war threatens to precipitate England into the very conflict which he wishes to avoid.

Lord Russell's speech to-night against France represented the Liberal feeling better than Gladstone's, and was heartily approved in both Houses. The statement he received from Granville is not explicit, but was significant of a more decided policy than before announced. It does not insist that the only way for England to keep out of war is to frankly assert her readiness to go into it when necessary.

London, Aug 4—The Bank of England has just announced a still further advance upon the rate of discount of 1 per cent. The minimum is now 6 per cent.

There has been fighting yesterday and to-day at Weisenberg. A large force of Prussians advanced between Weisenberg and Lauterburg, and the French, driving the Prussians back, advanced several miles of the railroad between Lauterburg and Straßburg, along which it was supposed Mannheim was preparing to advance. The French loss was heavy, including many prisoners.

A special correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from the Prussian headquarters of the Crown Prince's army that an army corps, reinforced by the Second Bavarian Corps, engaged General Douay's division of the Prussians and the French camps. Several hundred French were taken prisoners and the Prussian loss is considerable.

There are no movements announced from the Lower Rhine.

The French force consisted of De Lyons division of McMahon's corps. Warsenberg and Gersbach were attacked in the rear of the towns, which were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet.

The Herald's cable special adds later—The Prussian victory at Weisenberg was decisive. Gen. Bol, who commanded the French in the absence of Gen. Douay, was killed, with two officers of his staff. The French lost one piece of artillery and 500 prisoners, including many officers. On the Prussian side General Kirschback was wounded. The Grenadier Guard and 50th Regiment suffered severely.

ceived here from Scott's Bar that Hon. William Shores, Representative to the last Assembly from this county, was found yesterday by some Indians on his ditch 3 or 4 miles from Scott's Bar, with his foot cut nearly off and bleeding profusely. He was so much exhausted that he died before reaching his home. It is supposed that while he was chopping a log the axe glanced and struck his foot. He was 60 years old.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 4—Quinn, the alleged murderer of Maggie Ryan, evinces the greatest terror of being mobbed and on the Court adjourning each time he hurries to a part of the room furthest from the audience as if expecting immediate violence. There is no cause for his anxiety as the trial attracts very little attention compared to that of Neuvil, and the public mind is wholly occupied with other subjects.

The Crown Oil mining company has levied an assessment of \$3 per share. Steamer Ajax from Honolulu with 136 passengers from Australia and 24 from Honolulu, sailed from the latter port July 24th. The Ajax brings 5082 kegs sugar and the usual assorted cargo. Forty-eight of the passengers are booked overland direct for London.

Arrive—Ship Windward, 47 days from Hong Kong.

The rate of Legal Tenders for revenue purposes has been fixed at 85 cents during August.

The Bulletin says that private dispatches received here dated Sydney, July 14th, convey the intelligence that the negotiations for a subsidy for Webb's proposed steamship line, has met with success, with the following terms: The governments of the Australia and New Zealand to pay annually a subsidy of £80,000, and that the United States would pay a subsidy to the line for 5 years if the contractors would assume the responsibility of ensuring the successful working of the line for a term of years.

The grand special exhibition at the Pavilion is announced to commence on the 29th inst, and continue for five days. The exhibition will be of fruits, flowers, plants, vines, ferns, shrubs and vegetables. Two thousand dollars will be awarded to competitors in the products of the soil. The Society's gold medal will be awarded for the best California vines.

The testimony in the Quinn case has commenced and several witnesses have been examined, whose evidence goes to show his soundness of mind, that being the line of defence adopted.

One hundred persons connected with the Eighth street Methodist Church, Sacramento, are visiting this city to-day on an excursion to Woodward's Gardens.

A large number of people from Marysville, Sacramento and other points propose attending the funeral of the late Dr. Rice tomorrow.

The Typographical Union held a meeting this morning to consider the situation of printers.

Printers from the country are arriving rapidly in search of situations independent of the Union, and a number of applications for situations have been made by telegraph from the East.

An American merchant of Japan who is possessed of great influence with the Government of that country, having frequently acted as its agent in different negotiations, is now here on a visit to his family. He will go East next week. He was wrecked on a deserted island from the ill-fated ship Siboga, and made the trip of 240 miles in an open boat with Madame Anna Bishop, Prince Kussabro and others, reaching the Ponce-inse island of Guam in safety.

The police have in their possession printed certificates of the payment of \$2 as a fine on women of ill fame for raising a fund to test the right of women keeping the doors to houses of prostitution open and to stand before them.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

A GREAT FRENCH VICTORY REPORTED.

Europe.

LONDON, Aug 1—The Gazette to-day publishes a decree of neutrality on the part of Portugal.

PARIS, Aug 1—It is unofficially reported that the French forces have taken Saarbrücken after a great battle.

PARIS, Aug 4—The Diet of Hungary yesterday declared emphatically in favor of Austrian neutrality in the war.

LONDON, Aug 4—Ports of entry are rapidly filling up with North German vessels anxious to escape French cruisers.

Circulars have appeared from Senor Sanket detaching Spain as innocent of being the cause of trouble between France and Prussia. Documents will soon be received.

PARIS, Aug 4—Government has issued another circular reaffirming that the aggressive proposition originated in Berlin. France made none. On the contrary, she commenced her disarmament. Count von Bismarck based his proposals on his anxiety about the plans of Russia, details of which Duke de Grammont temporarily withheld. The duke concludes that owing to the latebombs Bismarck has already uttered through fear he has lost all claim to be believed hereafter.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 5—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been called to consider the expediency of petitioning the Government to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions of war.

The French merchant vessels at Hamburg are ordered to be treated as if placed still afloat.

Kearnor, Austrian Vice Consul at Esch-haven, has been arrested as a French spy.

A special Stockholm dispatch says that Hagne arrived here July 24th, with the Ministers of foreign affairs and war. A Council of States was held on the following day at which it was decided to declare the complete neutrality of Sweden and Norway, and the Press approved this declaration. Sweden is utterly unprepared for war. She has but 50,000 Remington Rifles and but 50,000,000 of ball cartridges, instead of 10,000,000 absolutely required according to the Minister of War, for service. The field army is still worse off and includes only 25 batteries and 15 guns. Not one fortress can withstand a siege. Carl-

ifornia which is considered the strongest place in Sweden, could not hold out a week. But one Norwegian paper advocates taking part in the war.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5—Advices from Mexico state that the wife of President Juarez is hopelessly ill from cancer in the stomach. The mist has been so heavy during the last 24 hours as to hide the sun and lead strangers to suppose that rain was about to fall. At night everything is wet as if from a smart shower.

Since the prostitute fund has been raised to test the right of police to prevent women from standing in front of or in doorways of houses of ill fame to attract attention, it has been determined to test their right to keep such houses within the city limits. Warrants are issued for the arrest of the keepers of several of the worst known.

Participants in the printers' strike now generally concede it to be a failure. Many say that it permitted by the Union they would be glad to return to work at the old rates. It is probable that some of the officers now working in Union compositors will employ others independent of the organization, soon.

The grand jury finally ignored the charge against the Mercantile Library lottery, and it will go on now.

RETAIL FAMILY MARKET.

Butter, fresh, per lb. 1.00 Beef, choice, per lb. 1.30

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

August 2—Star Alida, Starr, Port Townsend

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August 2—Star Alida, Starr, Port Townsend

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS OR demands on the estate of the late CHARLES BROWN...

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Crosse & Blackwell's Oilman's Stores

Crosse & Blackwell's Oilman's Stores

Crosse & Blackwell's Oilman's Stores

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Crosse & Blackwell's Oilman's Stores

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLOROZYNE

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Confederation and Customs Tariff

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