

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: For One Year, in Advance, \$10.00; For Six Months, \$6.00; For Three Months, \$3.50; For One Month, \$1.00. Single Copies, 5 CENTS.

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AGENTS

W. J. L. LEVY, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.
J. B. LEVY, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.
J. B. LEVY, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Shipping Intelligence

ENTERED.
Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend

RECEIVED

Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend

DEPARTURE

Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend

ARRIVAL

Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
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Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend

DEPARTURE

Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
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ARRIVAL

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The Annual Exhibition of the British Colonist

The Annual Exhibition of the British Colonist was held at Mr. Thompson's farm yesterday. The weather being propitious the attendance was large and the show passed off well.

The Spanish Fair

The Spanish Fair was held at Mr. Thompson's farm yesterday. The weather being propitious the attendance was large and the show passed off well.

Standard Life Assurance Company

Standard Life Assurance Company. Now is the time to assure. The eighth division of the profits of this company falls to be made on the 15th of November next.

Arrival of the California

Arrival of the California. The P. F. T. Co's steamship California arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Portland.

Disappearance of Richard Anthony Symonds

Disappearance of Richard Anthony Symonds. Richard Anthony Symonds, who was on Friday last arrested on a charge of stealing a lead pipe from a well, was yesterday brought up upon remand.

Tours

Tours. The new capital of France lies in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, on the rivers Loire and Cher, 140 miles from Paris.

Mr. Trutch and the New Constitution

Mr. Trutch and the New Constitution. Mr. Trutch telegraphs from Ottawa on Sept 22nd to a friend: "Just arrived here, and remain to meet Sir John A. Macdonald."

Maritime Proportions

Maritime Proportions. Complaint is heard from some of the farmers of New Westminster District that sufficient notice of the arrival and departure of the Enterprise was not given; and that articles exhibited will consequently be few.

Our contemporary has overlooked

Our contemporary has overlooked one important fact: Canadian whiskey would come in free just as much under the present tariff as under the Canadian one.

Our attention has just been directed

Our attention has just been directed to a leading article which recently appeared in a paper occasionally published at New Westminster, upon the important subject of Customs Tariffs.

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The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, September 23 1870.

Universal Suffrage.

The term 'universal suffrage,' as commonly used in English-speaking communities is sometimes misapprehended. Under the system known by that appellation the franchise is not quite as broad as the phraseology would naturally imply. We are not aware of any constitutional government which admits the entire population to its franchise. Indeed, it is popularly understood as only comprising within its ample scope all male subjects of the country who have reached man's estate and have not become disqualified by insanity, crime, or profession for exercising the franchise. If we take the United States of America, it will be found that the matter stands just about as we have stated. And it occurs to us to remark that in the United States the question has been raised as to whether or not the franchise is too broad. It has been found that in proportion as the country fills up, and centres of population become dense the taxing power falls too much into the hands of that class who, having no property to tax, are very much inclined to tax other peoples property without mercy. It has, indeed, been found that this class has, in some instances, crowded around the ballot-box to such an extent as to cause others to retire from the political arena; and thus the country has been deprived of the services of some of its best subjects. But if this class, which commonly constitutes what is called the democratic element - although that term appears to have got a little out of place in the neighboring Republic - has made itself felt in this way in a comparatively new country, how much greater reason would there be to apprehend such consequences resulting from the universal suffrage principle in a country like Great Britain. It will readily occur to the mind that universal suffrage is less compatible with a monarchical than with a republican form of Government. The reader will scarcely need to be told that in the old country universal suffrage does not prevail. There the franchise has been the subject of constant agitation and repeated change, all, however, tending in the one direction of universal suffrage. It will be remembered that, three or four years ago, when Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli were bidding against one another for popular favor, the former was content to present a moderate scheme as an antidote to the more sweeping measure of the latter. On that occasion both parties claimed the merit of comparative finality for their respective projects. It was asserted that either would have the effect of closing the franchise controversy during the lifetime of the present generation. Even Mr. Bright promised more seriously than the rest that he would not reopen the question during his lifetime, a promise which there is every reason to fear will be kept for a reason little present to the mind of Mr. Bright at the time. But those who imagined that the bill of 1867 would establish a permanent barrier, the 'hard and fast line,' to democracy must have overlooked the steady tendency of human thought and opinion. It was more than either Gladstone or Disraeli could do to seal up the natural and inevitable current of public opinion in its course towards the melioration of republicanism. All the official seal-wax and red tape in the United Kingdom would utterly fail to accomplish that. In view of these historical facts, however, it is somewhat surprising to find Mr. Gladstone, at the end of the last session, informing the House of Commons that the institution of universal suffrage has already been conceded. 'The extension of the franchise,' he said, 'is an extension nominally from a 210 suffrage to household suffrage, but really, virtually, and in principle an extension that is unlimited. Where we have adopted household suffrage we have, I think, practically adopted the principle that every man who is not disabled in point of age, of crime, of poverty, or through some other positive disqualification, is politically competent to exercise the suffrage, and that it is a simple question of time and convenience when the suffrage is placed in his hands. It will readily be conceived that the utterance of such words democracy has no little astonishment. Some of the leading papers assert that it constituted contempt. But it would appear that, in the carelessness of his impulsive rhetoric, the Premier really did not intend to convey the full meaning his words implied, for he at once reverted to the more definite and narrow doctrine of household suffrage in counties. Regarded in the light of English poor and English pauperism, one experiences some difficulty in apprehending the exact sense in which Mr. Gladstone would make 'poverty' a disfranchising condition under universal suffrage. Although, as has been admitted, the inevitable tendency in England, as elsewhere, is towards democracy, it is questionable how far the application of the universal suffrage principle could be beneficially applied to such dense communities as are found huddled together in the larger cities of the United Kingdom. In France we have seen the principle applied to the election of a Legislative Body; but it must be remembered that the body thus elected has never exercised any real

political power, and it has been very generally felt that the plebiscite in that country has been in reality the subject to British shadow. In applying the subject to British Columbia, it may be said that an entirely different condition of things presents itself. Here neither density of population nor poverty present an obstacle to the safe working of universal suffrage. Confine that term to male subjects of full age, and no further guarantee against ignorance and unfitness may be required, at least for the present. It occurs to us that until the country shall have undergone very great changes no danger need be apprehended from placing the franchise within the reach of every resident male British subject of full age.

Nanaimo. The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo and way ports yesterday at 3:45 p.m. She brought a quantity of freight consisting of 10 hogs, 600 lbs onions, one ton oats, butter, lard, &c. The steamer G. S. Wright sailed for Sitka on Friday. The Atlanta was lying on the beach undergoing repairs. The Dawson & Douglas Whaling Company had caught seven large whales which will supply a good yield of oil. The engine at the new fitting was tried on Thursday under steam when everything went well. The company have now about 500,000 tons 'won,' i.e. accessible without any new fitting and the works are becoming large. The following items are from a correspondent: NANAIMO, Sept 23rd.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST. - I find in the columns of your various contemporary of the 20th inst a statement to the effect that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons were present at Mr. Bunster's meeting on the 13th. Will you allow me to state that there were not more than fifty persons present at any time during the evening which number you will admit does not represent the 'inhabitants' of Nanaimo; if Bunster and his supporters consider this an 'ovation' verily they are easily pleased.

His Honor Chief Justice Begbie and Mr. Spaulding took a trip to Omoak on the Douglas for the purpose of fishing; but the late rains had swollen the river so much as to baffle their sport. The body, or rather the ashes, of a man named Hamilton were discovered on Monday out past the 'Big Swamp,' and the house completely burned down. Foul play is suspected. Thus has almost finished the bridge The Wright is still lying here. H. M. S. Boxer came in this morning, and is coaling at Newcastle Island. The ship Atlanta is at the great wharf, the Idaho having left yesterday. The Company's new fitting gives the greatest satisfaction under steam.

AN INHERITANT. Another Whiggle. - Our local contemporary concluded an article on Thursday by asserting that 'if registered residential manhood were made the qualification of the electors in the new constitution, all would be satisfied, and every interest would be represented.' Having taken occasion to contrast the above with previous utterances, we are glad to observe that the force of our remarks, doubtless backed up by a strong expression of popular sentiment, has had the effect of compelling a candid and reasonable man to expect that an universal politician like our contemporary could go straight; but surely his retreat might have been characterized by some little regard to decency and common sense. A more awkward attempt on the part of a writer to explain away his own words has probably never before been witnessed.

EMPHATIC. - At an enthusiastic meeting of French residents, held in San Francisco on Monday last, Mr. Joseph Emery spoke, and these are some of his words: - 'He said he was but yesterday an Imperialist; to-day he is a Republican. The question is not Imperialism or Republicanism, but to save the country. When a man walks over a thousand dead bodies to surrender his sword without first breaking it he deserves to be hung. France can do without such a man. We want no peace, but war to the bitter end, until not one of the invaders rests foot on the soil of France. Let Napoleon perish. Let him sink into oblivion he deserves. Let his name be recorded with contempt. But France must live.'

HOP-CULTURE. - A look through Mr. Lee's hop-field and drying and packing establishments quite interested us yesterday. From a five-acre field Mr. Lee has picked six thousand pounds of fine hops as Keishis across ever grew, and which have for the most part been kiln-dried and sacked. Owing to the very circumscribed nature of the local market it is expected that prices will range as low as 35 cents a pound this year. But even at that price Mr. Lee's five-acre field will have yielded \$2100. Next year Mr. Lee expects to have a much larger breadth of ground under hop-culture.

GOVE HOME TO FIGHT. - One of the Corsair's seaman - Hamburger - sailed yesterday for home to take a hand in the little unpleasantness now going on between Prussia and France. It appears that he is a corporal in the Landwehr and received permission to absent himself from home for two years during peace. The outbreak of war cancelled the permission and he was paid off by Captain Sanders yesterday and sailed as above stated.

The gunboat Boxer will shortly proceed to Knight's Canal to inquire into the cause, nature and extent of the difficulty between the Indians and the miners. A few practical miners having heard of the presumed richness of the district, propose visiting and prospecting it, and taking their supplies, if they could be accorded a passage in the gunboat. The result might be beneficial to the country in view of the probable discovery of gold-bearing quartz as well as rich veins of copper ore.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF TREASURE. - Yesterday the following amounts in gold were shipped through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express: - Bank of British Columbia, \$79,146 48; Bank of British North America, \$49,624 18; Wells, Fargo & Co \$44,866 45. Total, \$173,637 11.

Cowichan Agricultural Show.

On Thursday the Annual Show of the Agricultural Society of Cowichan was held in Agricultural Hall, Maple Bay. The attendance was large - about two hundred farmers with their wives, children and friends. The hall was prettily decorated with flags and wreaths, and the display of the products of Mother Earth, in quality and quantity, was of a most satisfactory character, and really much ahead of that of any previous year. The weather was glorious and the enjoyment unbounded. After the prizes [a list of which we annex] had been presented, the hall was cleared and dancing began and was continued until an early hour of the morning.

CLASS A. - Best Stallion, Drinkwater; best pair, Work Horses; Breannan, 2nd Davie; best Mare and Foal, Leask; best Brood Mare, Brown; best Drinkwater, best 2 year old Colt, Babart; best Yearling Colt, Mingsy, 2nd Kelr.

CLASS B. - Best Bull of any age, Drummond; Best Milch Cow, Mariner; best 2 year old Heifer, Mariner; best Yearling Steer, Skinner; best Fat Bullock, Mingsy; best 2 year old Cow, Leask; best 2nd Drummond; best 3 year old Steer, Leask; 2nd Skinner.

CLASS C. - Best Boar, Drinkwater. **CLASS D.** - Best Sheep, Drinkwater. **CLASS E.** - Best Wheat, Leask. **CLASS F.** - Best Oats, Leask. **CLASS G.** - Best Potatoes, Drinkwater. **CLASS H.** - Best Apples, Drinkwater. **CLASS I.** - Best Cabbages, Drinkwater. **CLASS J.** - Best Turnips, Drinkwater. **CLASS K.** - Best Carrots, Drinkwater. **CLASS L.** - Best Pumpkins, Drinkwater. **CLASS M.** - Best Squashes, Drinkwater. **CLASS N.** - Best Melons, Skinner. **CLASS O.** - Best Summer Fruits, Drinkwater. **CLASS P.** - Best Winter Apples, Griffiths. **CLASS Q.** - Best Plum, Griffiths. **CLASS R.** - Best Winter Apples, Griffiths. **CLASS S.** - Best Kilted Work, Skinner.

THE SHOW. - Mr. James Grahamlaw is engaged in arranging the corral, pens, grand stand, etc., for the accommodation of exhibitors. The accommodation will be ample for all the stock that may be offered; and beneath the Nelson Circus tent will be arranged on tables and stands flowers, fruits, dairy produce and other articles. The weather proves the Exhibition will be the best ever held in the Colony.

THE IDAHO. - This steamship sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and in addition to the passengers enumerated yesterday, she carried about 40 persons who reside at the town on Puget Sound.

COMMON SCHOOLS. - The Inspector General gives notice through the Government Gazette that the annual election of local Boards of Education is appointed to take place during the first week in October next, and of which the Chairman of each existing Board is required to give seven days' notice.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF AURORA BOREALIS was visible last evening. Red and green streaks stretched from the horizon to the zenith and lighted up surrounding objects. At times a peculiar rose-colored light was visible and added to the effect. The display was truly grand.

The steamer Sir James Douglas will sail for Nanaimo and way-ports at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, returning at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon with exhibitors and articles for the Great Show.

UNCLAIMED GOODS. - The sale of unclaimed goods by Mr. Franklin for Wells Fargo & Co, is set for Saturday next at 12 M. It would not be surprising were some of the packages proved to contain valuables.

FOR BUREAU EMPLOY. - The Matilda sailed for Barclay Inlet yesterday afternoon, carrying a load of hay for Messrs Moody, Diets & Nelson.

The Enterprise is expected to arrive to-day from New Westminster.

CARIBBEAN NEWS will be found under our telegraphic heading.

POLICE COURT. - No cases on the docket yesterday.

Bunster's Great Meeting at Nanaimo. **EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.** - A ludicrous, but highly pen-painted, report of a meeting held here some time ago was published last week in the Standard. Allow me to give you a second edition, enlarged and improved. At the meeting aforesaid, after some ineffective attempts on the part of a person who was well primed with Bunster's Phisic to get a person to take the Chair, Mr. Peck accepted the honor, and said the meeting the assembled to hear Mr. Bunster give his views on the 'state of Political Society.' Mr. York then rose and pointing to Mr. Bunster, said 'that's the man for you; we want a workingman like ourselves. This forcible argument brought down the house - about the odd fifty given in the Hon. Secretary's minutes.

Mr. Bunster then stepped up and spread himself, saying: 'He had been requested to stand by his friends Mr. Payson and Mr. Peck, and a few others. He had no idea of standing till he was asked, as he was merely on a flying visit to see, as we suppose, if anybody wanted Bunster.' Let us, however, haste to notice the plain, straightforward style of address, given at great length, but, minus depth

and breadth. The few important points were: First, 'Responsible Government' - of which the speaker had not the slightest comprehension, and the only plain straightforward remarks given under this head were 'that the Government officials in this Colony are the last set of beings that God Almighty ever put breath into! - they would turn out and elect men from among themselves.' He was awful heavy on kid gloves. He went on to give an instance of the way things were done at the Custom House. He was about some business, and appears to have spoken somewhat unbecomingly, no doubt, when that gentleman asked him if he knew who he was speaking to. Yes I do said Mr. Bunster, 'I am talking to Hamley!' Some further words ensued and the Collector of Customs ordered Mr. Bunster out of his office. 'Your official screamed Mr. Bunster, and then he told us, 'I says, says I, its my office, &c, &c, (wouldn't he like it!) A similar account was given of the Land Office; but the principal ground of complaint in that direction appeared to be that Mr. Bunster selected a piece of ground, pointing to the spot on the chart. After having a survey made, &c, he found out that the ground he wanted was 'not the pretty patch he had seen on paper! He had known several instances of the kind! Wonderful! How many like mistakes are made? and how often is the Land Office blamed for other people's blunders! Thus ended Chapter one.

Second point - Political Economy. This subject didn't enter Mr. Bunster's head; if it did, it didn't come out. Probably included in the Chapter of 'General Resources' &c, &c.

Third point - Confederation. This was treated handsomely - in a plain, straightforward, wheel-about, turn-about, sort of style. Only one qualification Mr. Bunster lacked, he said; 'e. the gift of gab. He knew he was a perfect ignoramus alongside Mr. Robson, but then he was a workingman, went to work at 6 o'clock in the morning, while Mr. Robson went with kid gloves at ten!

Point four - Chinese Labor. This point was brought out by the question from Mr. Lookhart - 'I should like to know what you think about the employment of Chinese labor on the Canadian Pacific Railroad?' (It was fancied perhaps that Mr. Bunster had the contract to build the road - hence the enquiry.) The Candidate, apparently nonplused, said: 'Who ever that gentleman is I think him for mentioning the subject, I don't know him, but it will be for your member to vote on the question of Chinese labor on the Railroad! 'The answer was not satisfactory and the question was repeated. Mr. Bunster didn't seem to understand it.

Point five - Dry Docks. This point also was suggested to Mr. Bunster. He knew there was plenty of sandstone at Newcastle Island, and a favorable range of tide in the Harbor but about the site for the Docks he knew nothing and said as much.

At this stage of the meeting there was a lull, the folks were called together to hear Mr. Bunster's political views and everybody was momentarily expecting he would commence to expound them when, behold! the Chairman rose, and after getting a whisper in the ear, observed that he was about done - he had found out. What gloomy visages exhibited themselves on this announcement? But the Candidate was plucky, he came to the front again and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. A rush to the door followed, and the drummer of the rear guard broke out with 'Three Cheers for Bunster!' who adjourned with his regiment to serve out the Phisic.

The telling speech above outlined was without sense or argument, and detestably only for the abuse and foul language to which expression was given. It was not, therefore, fully appreciated by any person.

A WORKINGMAN. **General Wimpffen's Unenviable Position.**

BRUSSELS, Sept 6. - General Wimpffen, who surrendered Sedan and the army of McMahon, has made an explanation of his connection with the negotiations for the capitulation of the fortress of which the following is a history: - General Wimpffen had only arrived in France two days, from Algeria, when he was ordered to take the command to which he had been assigned, and arrived at Sedan. Here he found that Marshal McMahon was suffering from severe wounds in his hip and back resulting from the explosion of a shell, the fragments of which had struck him, incapacitating him from the active direction of the movements of the grand army. General Wimpffen was thus compelled to assume the command of an army which was already shattered. Though ignorant of the position, he will refuse to sign articles of capitulation. The Prussians produced a map, which showed the position of the German troops and batteries, and convinced him that the destruction of the French troops was inevitable. Then, and then only, was the surrender concluded upon. General Wimpffen feelingly declared, 'and now my name will go down to history, for all time, linked with that humiliating capitulation.'

Allen, a well known seaman, Scandinavian has made the quickest trip on record between Quebec and Liverpool in 5 days 20 hours and 35 minutes.

Presbyterian Orders and Protestant Re Union.

A late number of the London Saturday Review contains an interesting notice of the Liverpool correspondence of Doctor John Cosin, Bishop of Durham in the time of Charles I; and the Presbyterian Gazette reviews the Saturday's article. Dr. Cosin was a High Churchman among High Churchmen, and showed fidelity to his principles when it was no light thing to do so - when in fact the power of the State was turned against his Church during the triumph of the Independents. But notwithstanding his High Churchmanship, and although he held strong Sacramental doctrines, he was a strenuous supporter of the validity of Presbyterian orders. Following, says the Saturday Review, the opinions of his teacher, Overall, Bishop of Coventry, he defended Presbyterian ordination. There was no real inconsistency in doing so. High views of the Sacraments and high views of Episcopacy do commonly go together, but they are not logically connected. There is no sort of contradiction in holding the most exalted notion of the Priestly character, and yet holding that that character may be passed on from one Priest to another, without the necessity of any order higher than that of Priest. Two facts on this head seem to be rather generally forgotten. One is that the Seven-fold Ministry of the Roman Church does not recognize Bishops as a distinct order. The other is that in the English Ritual it is not the Bishop alone, but the Bishop and Presbyters by whom the priestly ordination is conferred. The Presbyterian Gazette strongly approves the sentiments both of Bishop Cosin and the Review; reiterates the arguments in favor of Orders conferred 'with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery'; and sees in a candid discussion of the question the first opening prospect of a Re-Union of Reformed Christianity. Presbyterians, it says, have no doubt strong views on some points, but the highest of all views should urge them to support general Union. The great movement of Presbyterian Union itself should be looked upon as very secondary to a more general one. A little giving and taking between Episcopalians and Presbyterians might make a Church which would be at once truly British and truly American. The present wretched division is a disgrace to the Reformed Churches, and a hindrance to the progress of common Faith.

IRISH SYMPATHY - GOD PROTECT FRANCE! - 'GOD SAVE IRELAND!' - Ireland differed from England in opinion - Ireland refused to accept English denunciations of France - Ireland made a manifest and splendid demonstration of its cordial sympathy with France when France was thus denounced. Twenty thousand people on a sudden poured into the streets of Dublin - twenty bands played alternately the national airs of France and Ireland. The tricolor of France was raised in fraternal union with the tricolor of Ireland amid the cheers of the vast and enthusiastic multitudes which filled the noble street where the Consul of France resides. The police agents of England attempted to tear it down, and did tear the French colors - but Irish arms upheld the bannens on the portal of the French Consulate, and there maintained as well as carried the officials. Loud cheers for France and Ireland resounded throughout the Dublin streets, while Prussia and her English allies were alike condemned.

'Dieu protège la France!' and 'Que Dieu sauve l'Irlande!' These cries were received with acclamations loud and long. 'A bas la Prusse et l'Angleterre!' resounded also amid a tempest of hisses.

Napoleon III has helped to exile every crowned Bourbon, whether found in France, Spain or Italy. Waterloo was the work of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England.

What has been his revenge on Russia? The Crimea. What has been his revenge on Austria? Solferino and Magenta. What is his revenge on Prussia? Bold it, to-day, on the Rhine. To-day England is unharmed - but unharmed alone of all the series. Yesterday, indeed, Prussia was beside her unassailed - tomorrow shall it be that England ranks with Prussia, as having been assailed? If, indeed, Napoleon III regards himself as the heir of Napoleon the First's wrongs, as well as rights, he should not be set apart from the allies who destroyed him, for England commanded at Waterloo and England was his jailer at St. Helena. - Dublin Freeman.

ORLEANS HOTEL. CORNER OF KENNEDY AND POST STS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. THIS NEW HOUSE, FIRST OPENED in December, 1868, is built of brick, iron bound, and equipped with the most modern and complete arrangements for the comfort of guests, with nice ventilation, gas, &c. The ORLEANS stands on solid earth, and no quake has ever broken a pane of glass. Street Cars pass the door to all parts of the city and to the steamer. This new and country, well as rights, he should not be set apart from the allies who destroyed him, for England commanded at Waterloo and England was his jailer at St. Helena. - Dublin Freeman.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE CONSIDERABLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; and under any circumstances are the best means of persons who can bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 25¢ and 50¢ each, by Chemist, Druggists and Apothecaries in all parts of the world. Orders to be made payable by London House, 115, Strand, W.C. JOHN HERTON, of Kentucky, U.S. Historian, 24 August, 1869.

THE CHINESE - A CARD - EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST. - I want to state the very great good that has been done me by Dr. Ching Fun, of this city, next door to the bank, which he has done for me in all respects. American physicians lately bronchitis attacked my right lung, and my eyes became awfully inflamed. Dr. Ching Fun, of the hands of Dr. Ching Fun, and after five months treatment I am a well man and feel that I cannot speak too highly of his skill and humanity. He has cured me of all my troubles, and I am now as well as ever. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN HERTON, of Kentucky, U.S. Historian, 24 August, 1869.

Europe. Paris, Sept 19 - The and Belgian Ambassadors.

London, Sept 19 - The London Press has been entertained that he will be requested to Bismarck and was answered favorably immediately for Meaux, quarter of the King.

The village of Basell destroyed by the Prussian wounded fugitives from were massacred in the street. The Fall Mall Gazette from Reims says Bismarck the policy to be pursued State Government now been declared a Republic.

It is said that Prussia sympathy, but cannot trust Disputes to-day state of Basine's escape is handful of men escaped. The siege of Toul is prosecuted, the place can longer.

The people of Paris gratified with the Government to adopt revolutionary manifesto, voted in 20 around sent to-day by the present and will be posted tomorrow.

A correspondent of the from Paris on the 18th in Venoy led 30,000 troops to dispute the passage of the advance of the one not great. Their troops at Seine, ready to cross the corps there is taking the a late letter: crossing the and St Geroges, they will ity of Langueux to the Established there they the wood of Mendon to the heights of Orlamonde bombarded will then 5 From this position they the city in the vicinity of Upper and Montmartre.

The Northern Army is Denis. Paris, Sept 19 - It is Union yesterday occupied London Sept 19 - Mr. Secretary of the British Embassy succeeded in reaching quarters, returned on answer from Bismarck Male's talk with Bismarck the point. He asked for which Bismarck replied Metz and Strasbourg, and hard and force Paris into written answer to Lord D'Alton, but the latter still Bismarck means to have before concluding his despatch.

New York, Sept 19 - varta and Wurttemberg in United States in German creation. The North Germany are successfully progressing. Bismarck, Sept 18 - Lloyds' line of steamers running regularly again in ports in the United States tober.

New York, Sept 20 - World from London de the democratic demost of London on Monday equire was one of the combles ever seen in during the evening we five professions of wo and democratic associ was presided over by made an effective speech which he alluded to the London press ridiculed public movement in E own daily denunciation of the Royal fami encouragement and streng press, thousands and away, recognized its moral support and got the American Republic support and glorious and These remarks were re-echoing. A spirit public of France was is declared that mona ecclia now again not against France. people of France that have demanded and want a recognition of the until they shall have with their will from a vally Ministry. The with tremendous effect utions were eulogized, deduced.

Telegrams from Ne confirm the report ready to treat with any capable of making an Lyons is in a state o troops are there.

Coleman, Seymour British army, who are operating in France, suffering at the seat of possible are suffering men are violated, the prisoners furnished.

There is no faith pl that Russia objects Alsace and Lorraine. Haver, Sept 10 - Session of Chambers securing the Deputies peace.

London, Sept 20 - distributed a large po Alms and Lorraine.

Chr Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, September 28, 1870

The New Constitution

The new, or as he facetiously terms it, six-by-nine Constitution, has formed the subject of two leading articles in our contemporary's columns in the course of five days, and in both instances the writer has gone after the local Government without gloves. Now, we believe in the severest castigation of official wrong-doing under the present constitution, the pen being really the only weapon in the hands of the people; but it is always well to ascertain first where the blame really lies, as indiscriminate and undeserved attack is calculated to blunt the weapon. In so far as the blame for the execrable delay which has taken place in preparing and promulgating the new Constitution is concerned, we are disposed to believe that it lies chiefly, if not wholly, at the door of the Colonial Office. The Bill empowering the Queen, by Order in Council, to confer a new Constitution upon British Columbia only came up for a second reading on the 18th of July, upon which occasion the Colonial Minister was taken to task for the delay which so important a measure had experienced, it having been introduced in May last. From these facts three things must be tolerably clear. Governor Mungraves must have placed the matter in the hands of Her Majesty's Government with considerable promptitude; the Bill could barely have passed through Parliament before proclamation on the 10th August; and therefore, assuming that Her Majesty's Council gave the subject immediate attention, it being not very probable, there has been barely time for the new constitution to reach the Colony. Now, one must assume ignorance of all these facts on the part of our contemporary in order to justify his repeated attacks upon the local Government thereon. Let us endeavour to do this for on the 24th of August he informed his readers of the fact that the Bill only came up for a second reading on the 18th of July, although it had been introduced in May. Under all the circumstances it is scarcely fair, it is not even honest, on the part of our contemporary to be continually abusing the local Government for the non-appearance of the new constitution. The delay is undoubtedly aggravating, especially to an ardent politician haunted by a feeling of insecurity; but it is, after all, nothing new, it is only one of the ordinary concomitants of Downing-Street rule, and certainly does not possess the character of novelty in this community. In so far as the essential provisions of the new Constitution are concerned, they have long since been indicated in these columns with a considerable degree of clearness, and our contemporary has himself been enabled to take its dimensions with a sufficient degree of accuracy to feel justified in obstructing it by the six-by-nine Constitution. It is rather inconsistent, therefore, to praise such an accurate knowledge of the new Constitution as to warrant unmeasured condemnation of it, and at the same time, affect so much ignorance of it as to justify his constant abuse of the Government for keeping the country wholly in the dark. But the eccentricities of our contemporary in dealing with the new six-by-nine Constitution, take a wider and even more pronounced form. In his earlier articles he denounced it as evil and only evil, calculated to deprive the people of the rights to manage their own affairs to a great extent as now, and appealed to the colonists to scornfully reject it as an insult to their manhood. No longer ago than Saturday he alluded to it in similar terms of unqualified condemnation, and yet he concludes his leading article of yesterday by asserting that it registered residential manhood. We made the qualification of the electors in the new Constitution, all would be satisfied, and every interest would be represented. What! The six-by-nine Constitution satisfy all, and enable every interest to be represented! So our contemporary, after all his abuse of the new Constitution, on account of the smallness of the representation it proposes giving to the people and the predominance and dangerous power it would give the Government in the Legislature, now thinks it will satisfy everybody if only the qualification for electors is a matter to which he referred a few days ago as a trifling detail, a purely stereotyped detail which a pair of scissors and a scotch-holter could readily supply—be in accordance with his dictum. So this matter of grievance has been reduced to a mere matter of stereotyped detail. Well; there is some satisfaction in being assured that all is serene so far. We must, however, be permitted to dissent from this view. That the new Consti-

tution is such as, in every other respect, will satisfy all and enable every interest to be fairly represented, we utterly and emphatically deny; but that it may answer the purposes of a mere transition state, a step from the chrysalis to the full-fledged state, we admit. A word about this franchise, which now forms the sole difficulty, and respecting which our contemporary has been so terribly exercised for several weeks. A little examination will show that the colonists have not been left to grope in absolute dark on this point. The message with which His Excellency opened the last session of the Legislative Council contained a pretty clear intimation that the British residents of the colony would be invited to elect a majority of the members to compose the next Council; and that intimation, taken in conjunction with semi-official utterances made by His Excellency, leaves little or no room to doubt that the very franchise which our contemporary so earnestly recommends in his issue of yesterday will be the qualification for voters at the next election. Nor can we well conceive that he, himself, is really ignorant of these facts—holds any other opinion. To handle official misdeed without gloves becomes especially the duty of a public journalist under such a system of Government as obtains here. A free and independent press constitutes almost the sole channel through which popular sentiment can be made to reach the Executive. The press is a great power when properly directed; but in order to be powerful, it must be conducted with justice, moderation, and decency. This dilly-dallying about the new Constitution which the Colony is to be carried into the Dominion is extremely annoying; and no one would be more disposed than the present writer to animadvert in the severest terms upon the conduct of the Governor, were we satisfied that the blame rested with him. But, believing, as we do, that the delay is a piece of the ordinary Colonial Office policy, we cannot see that any good can be to be served by calling the Governor and his Executive officers names.
RAZUBANIAN IN ENGLAND.—A good deal has lately appeared in our telegraphic reports respecting certain Republican demonstrations in England; but it is a circumstantial worthy of remark that these reports are all traceable to one source—the New York World's special London correspondent. The reputation acquired by that journal in times past would appear to justify the belief that anything appearing in its columns either about English or Canadian affairs should be received with a considerable degree of allowance. That a certain Democratic element exists in England, as it does in almost every country, we presume every intelligent person was aware; and that it should seize upon the present European crisis as presenting what appeared a favorable opportunity for an open exhibition of its strength was only to be expected, as it is during such excitements that a party may hope to carry with it many who are not in reality of its faith; but that these Republican demonstrations have assumed the important proportions assigned to them by the 'World's special' we do not for a single moment believe.
PEARL SOUND.—We glean the following from the Seattle Intelligencer of yesterday: There are now loading at Port Gamble the ships David, Hooley and Elizabeth Kimball, and the bark Milan. A large and splendid building for a new restaurant is being erected on Commercial street. The Mary Woodruff arrived from Bellingham Bay on Wednesday with freight and passengers for Seattle. At Port Bishak the ship John Jay is loading apples, and the barks Oak Hill and Nicholas Biddle are taking in lumber. So many buildings are going up at Walls Walls that a sufficient number of workmen cannot be had. Bailey Gatzert, Esq., of the firm of Schwabacher Bros & Co of Seattle, is having a very beautiful residence erected. From the Olympia Tribune of Wednesday: The German residents of Portland have remitted \$1210 to Berlin for the relief of wounded Prussians, and Oregon Gists have contributed \$208 for the like object. Professor Fiske, who recently ascended Mount Hood, measured the mountain and makes it 11,300 feet high, thus agreeing with Lieut. Wilcox's. The party are preparing to ascend Mount Adams.
FROM PEACE RIVER.—From passengers who arrived by sloop yesterday from Peace River we receive continued unfavorable accounts of the Peace River country. One miner prospected Nelson, Fairbank and Peace Rivers, and visited Orest, but found nothing to justify remaining. On Nelson River the dust is very fine—almost none—and not at all plentiful. The two claims first struck on Vitalis Creek continue to pay good wages, but the diggings are shallow. The weather had been pleasant, and the health of the district was good. Nation River empties into Fairbank River, and the latter stream into Peace River. It is an exceedingly swift and dangerous stream, rapids and narrow gorges on sections through which the whole volume of water rushes with terrible rapidity, are numerous. The party of which our informant made one man torced to run all these swift and dangerous places in canoes and narrowly escaped destruction on several occasions. Another prospector confirms the above and adds that a knowledge of provisions was lost in Nation river by upsetting in a rapid. The early prospectors have nearly all left the country and gone back to Cariboo. While at McLeod's lake a report came in that diggings of value had been found on Tache creek; but the rumor was vague and could not be traced to a reliable source.
DEBARRED.—R.G. Anstey, who was on Wednesday remanded on a charge of stealing a coat, was yesterday re-examined and the charge not being proved by Mr. Baynes, the owner of the coat, the Judge, in view of the historic trustworthiness of the accused, ordered his discharge.
THE COWICHAN SHOW.—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Cowichan held their annual Show at Maple Bay on Wednesday. Much interest was manifested in the Show and the attendance was very large.

County Court.
Before Mr Justice Pemberton, held daily on the 28th Thursday, Sept 23, 1870.
Fell & Finlayson vs Robinson.—This case, which has been some time in the Court and in favor of plaintiffs. The history of the case is this: Fell & Finlayson sold goods to Eddy & Robinson, who were partners, to the amount of \$177. In January T. Conlon bought out Eddy. In August, Conlon sold out to Robinson for \$250, the payment of which was secured by a bill of sale of the furniture of the Queen's Head, Fell & Finlayson obtained, and recorded a judgment against Eddy & Robinson and sought to enforce the judgment against the goods comprised in the bill of sale, but was resisted by Conlon who claimed under it as abovementioned. It appeared in the evidence that at the time of making the bill of sale the firm of Robinson & Conlon had not assets sufficient in value to cover the indebtedness. The Judge accordingly decided that the conveyance was not made by one insolvent partner to another, and therefore was a fraud upon the creditor, and void by the statute 27 Elizabeth, and gave judgment for the execution creditor, Mr. Baynes, for plaintiffs; Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Courtney, for defendants, called on by Douglas, McLean and Allison. An action to recover for labor done at the Mechanic's Institute picnic. The charge made by plaintiffs was \$20.50. Defendants deposited \$17 to Court. The Court thought the amount tendered ample and entered judgment for defendants. Mr. Johnson for the defendants.
Goridge vs Long and Allison.—This case, similar to the last, was postponed until Monday next.
FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The sloop Martha, Capt J O Smith, arrived from New Westminster at 5 o'clock yesterday morning with eight passengers, several of whom are from Peace River and Cariboo. The sloop left New Westminster at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. His Excellency the Governor is still at New Westminster unable, from illness, to continue his journey to Yale. A young printer named Herbert, lately from Victoria, is in custody upon a charge of having broken into the house occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, on Sunday night, with evil intent. He was detained by the Sisters and handed over to the Police. An examination of the accused took place on Tuesday before Mr. Bushby, S. M., with closed doors, and the prisoner was remanded for three days.
SKETCHES IN STONES.—Mr W Williams, while splitting a piece of sandstone, for the construction of the Catholic Church, at Cowichan, the other day, found the impression of a maple leaf, as clearly defined on the stone as if it had been done by hand. The leaf appears on a fragment of stone and on the larger piece from which it was split. How many many centuries have fled since that man, who made particles of sand and the leaf that fell from the tree, became petrified—who can estimate? Mr Williams assures us that particles of such fossil, sand leaves, and a perfectly round shell—all varieties now unknown here—are frequently found in the same stone.
COWICHAN.—Mr William Williams yesterday came down from Cowichan, having completed the new stone church for the Catholic Mission. The church is 64 feet in length and 30 feet in width, with a tower and gable 20 feet higher than the rest of the work. The height of the wall is 10 feet 4 inches. The material from which the church is constructed is grey sandstone, of very fine grain. Father Boudges of the Mission assisted in building the church, working as regularly as if faithfully with Mr Williams as it employed by the day. Father Boudges is a faithful and energetic missionary and may well feel proud of the beautiful little church which fronts the harbor and may be seen for a long distance.
THE ERRANDS MAILED FOR NEW WESTMINSTER yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with about twenty passengers and a large freight. Among the passengers were Messrs Landvoet, Nelson, McKinnay, Mitchell and Cooper. The Enterprise will remain at New Westminster until the arrival of the ships from Yale and return to Victoria on Sunday with exhibitors and their goods.
THE SOUND MAIL.—The mail steamer Isabel, Capt Stern, arrived from the Sound last evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, bringing the passengers from Port Townsend 3 hours. She brought 43 passengers; 76 sacks of feed consigned to D. Leppert; and a small mail. The Isabel will call at H'oliver this morning for Port Townsend, connecting with the Alida as usual.
MAINLAND FARMING.—Passes along the wagon road lately report a very favorable yield—both in quantity and quality—of cereals and root-crops. Harvesting was being energetically prosecuted, and the farmers were in excellent spirits. A great many claims of wild land have been located during the past summer.
THE BALL.—Arrangements for the Grand Masquerade Ball this evening are complete. Yesterday a bridge was thrown across the space between the Alhambra, and the Colonial Hotel, by means of which the supper-room will be reached. A limited number of tickets have been sold and a very pleasant evening's enjoyment is anticipated.
FOR THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, will sail for the East Coast on Monday morning next, instead of on Tuesday, the usual day, to accommodate the East Coast exhibitors. Goods intended for the East Coast must be presented to the wharf tomorrow.
BEAVER.—A full grown beaver was shot by Mr Jenkinson up the Arm on Wednesday and may be seen at the store of Mr J B Townsend on Post street. The delicate morsel is highly esteemed for soup.

On THE WAY.—We observe the Hon F J Barnard's name in the list of passengers for the Oriflamme, which sailed from San Francisco on Saturday. He will be due here by the Sound steamer on Monday next.
INDIAN WAR.—Great alarm exists at Neah Bay, on the American side of the Straits, in consequence of the outbreak of a war between the Indians, and the U.S Revenue Cutter Lincoln started down yesterday to quell the trouble.
GENERAL SUMNER.—This veteran soldier was a passenger on the steamer Oriflamme, and doubtless arrived at Portland on Tuesday, where a right hearty reception awaited him. It is said he will come to Victoria.
THE FRETTER for semi-weekly steam communication with Puget Sound has been unanimously signed. Upwards of one hundred of the most respectable names in the city appearing among the signatures.
HASTINGS SAWMILL.—Mr W G Wallace of Port Madison came over on the Isabel last evening to proceed to Burrard Inlet, having accepted an engagement from the Hastings sawmill company.
PROCESSES.—The Oregonian of Tuesday says cars on the Oregon and California Railroad were within two miles of the State Capital.
DRAMATIC.—The Bates company appears to be very popular at Portland. Their performance on Monday night, was very highly praised by the local press.
IN TOWN.—J B Montgomery, Esq., of the North Pacific Railroad Company, D O R Roshbald, Esq., and Gen Fowler of Port Townsend arrived last evening by the Isabel.
THE THEATRE has been leased for two months from the middle of October to Mr Bird, who is expected to arrive here in a few weeks with a new company.
SEVERE ACCIDENT.—One of the telegraph conductors now at Nanaimo, on Wednesday, while using an axe, cut his foot half off. The injury is in the instep and is of a very painful and severe character.
A NEW STEAMER is on the way round the Horn from New York to run on this coast. She is owned by J F Wright & Co.
THE Idaho arrived from Nanaimo last night, and will sail on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, for San Francisco direct.
A CORRESPONDENT KILLED.—Col. Pemberton, correspondent of the Times, was killed by a stray shot at Sedan.
THE propeller California reached Portland yesterday morning.
DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLIC, &c., and all the various ailments of the stomach and bowels, are cured by Dr. J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne.
Dr. J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne.
This valuable medicine cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhoea, colic, coughs, asthma, camp fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, migraines, &c. It is a powerful and safe remedy, and is recommended by the highest medical authorities.
The Right Hon. Jas. Bullen, M.P., has had recourse to Dr. J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne, and has been cured of a severe case of cholera morbus.
Dr. J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne is sold by all the principal chemists and druggists in the world.
Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, 25, Great Street, London, W.
Sold in Victoria, B.C., by Messrs. H. B. BERRY, 10, Market Street, and J. W. BERRY, 10, Market Street.
Lands and Works Office, Victoria, 20th July, 1870.
Five Hundred Dollars REWARD!
Wanted for the purpose of the Bridge across Naramoos River, which has lately been burnt down, a person who has been seen near the bridge. Notice is hereby given that a reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be given by the Government for any information which will lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties concerned in setting the said bridge on fire.
By Command, J. W. PARRIS, Assistant Surveyor General.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PATENT STEEL PENS.
The only pens in the world that write without noise.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. NOTICE. MORSON'S Harmless and Effective Remedies. INDIGESTION. CONSUMPTION. WEAK BREATH. CHELORODYNE. GELATINE. THOMAS MORSON & SON, 125, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S GUNPOWDER. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. KRAFTING, CHEMIST, 79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, LONDON, E.C.

Legislative Dimensions.
In yesterday's impression we showed that our local contemporary asserted the willingness of himself and the colony to accept the six-by-nine constitution, provided the nine were elected by registered, residential manhood; and we, at the same time, intimated that such a constitution was satisfactory neither to ourselves nor to the colonists. This last proposition of our contemporary stands in strange contrast with his recent appeal to the colonists to reject at the polls any candidate who would not pledge himself to refuse to vote the supplies until the Council was composed of thirty elected members. These are the two extremes presented by a man of extreme views—an impossible politician. Leaving him in his nine-by-thirty dilemma, we beg to adopt a sort of intermediate proposition, and go in for twenty. It has been repeatedly stated by our contemporary that nothing less than thirty elected members would suffice to carry out Responsible Government. We assert that, under present circumstances, twenty would be ample. Let us look at other British communities on this continent. Commencing with the smaller Provinces of the Dominion, New Brunswick has a population of 252,000 and she has 42 members in her Legislature. Nova Scotia has a population of 831,000 and has 39 members. Prince Edward Island, not yet in the Dominion, has a population of 81,000, and has 31 members in the Legislature. Newfoundland has a population of 124,000, and 31 members in the Legislature. British Columbia has a population of ten thousand, and how many representatives should it have in the local Legislature? In Nova Scotia, for instance, there is one member for every 8487 people. According to this basis of representation British Columbia would only be entitled to one member! But, inasmuch as one member would be obviously inadequate for the purposes of carrying out Responsible Government, the population basis could not be carried out here, as in the more populous Provinces. We must, therefore, look to the necessities of the case, and see how many members would be necessary to work out the system of Responsible Government, also other irrelative of population; for it must be clear that in our case population can scarcely be recognized as the sole basis of representation. It can hardly be successfully asserted that a Legislature composed of twenty members would not be ample. Five could form as independent members to support or oppose the Government, as circumstances might appear to dictate. With the populated portions of the colony laid off into twenty electoral districts, there is no reason to question that all the interests would be fairly represented. Our contemporary has recently come to the conclusion that every interest would be represented with nine elective members; but we must say that we cannot altogether concur in that view.
The European sky would seem to be assuming a more lurid complexion day by day, and the hope that the present struggle would be known in history only as the Franco-Prussian war is proportionately decreasing. Confining the view to the two nations now engaged in deadly conflict, the case is, indeed, a gloomy one. France united would find a formidable foe in Prussia; but France divided can have little hope of successfully grappling with such a powerful enemy. On the other hand, the divisions which have so plainly manifested themselves in France furnish a fresh excuse—may we not say additional reasons?—for Prussia following up her advantage. In truth, how is it possible for Prussia to treat for terms of peace? With whom can Bismarck treat? With Jules Favre? He has not been authorized to treat in the name of the nation? With Napoleon? He is de facto still Emperor, having neither abdicated nor been deposed; but he is practically dethroned, and, therefore, powerless to treat. Besides, he is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. With the Empress Regent? She is a fugitive in a foreign country, and the nation would not recognize her acts. With the Provisional Government? It has no constitutional existence; and even if Bismarck should choose to recognize it and treat with it, the nation might, with perfect consistency, refuse to be bound by its acts. With the People's Committee? One-half of the nation would disown its authority at first, and the other half whenever it suited its purpose. Were negotiations with any or all of these to result in a cessation of hostilities and a patched-up peace, the Prussians back to their own country and the Im-

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The News.

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perial prisoner set free, what would there be to hinder France to recall Napoleon to the throne and renew the war? Should the basis of peace be cession of French territory, a renewal of hostilities would, in all probability, become a *quæstio* now to the retention of power by any Government. Having regard to these by no means impossible contingencies, it may not be too much to say that Bismarck is determined to place the heel of Prussia upon the heart of France as the only means of attaining assured and lasting peace. The situation is a terrible one; but it was a terrible crisis that evolved it. Turning for a moment from the sickening sight now presented on French soil, we see a war cloud rising on the Adriatic. It was intimated the other day that there was reason for believing that a secret treaty exists between Prussia and her two powerful neighbors on the east. The existence of such a treaty cannot well be doubted. Its precise nature the sequel will alone reveal. Present movements would, however, appear to indicate that the price of Russian neutrality is to be the long-coveted Turkey; and it is not improbable that Austria will find compensation in the Danubian Provinces. Should such an arrangement crop up, who shall say nay? Great Britain will scarcely again involve herself in war in order to bolster up the 'sick man,' and even if she should be disposed to object to such an alteration in the map of Europe, why, Egypt would possibly stop the mouth of the Lion.

THAT BOAT RACE.—Our contemporary is still fishing in troubled waters among the great Boat Race. Yesterday the party fellows, low reiterated his statement that our exclusive dispatch did not come direct from Montreal. Will the reader believe that our contemporary grounds his assertion upon the fact that telegrams coming a long distance have to be repeated three or four times before they reach their destination—consequently they can't come direct? Was ever such quibbling heard of before on the part of a man claiming a fair share of brains and respectability? His previous remarks as of the thief who was arraigned and pleaded 'Not Guilty.' Three witnesses having been sworn, the fellow's guilt was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt and the jury convicted him without leaving the box. 'What have you to say, sir,' asked the judge, 'why sentence should not be passed upon you?' 'Simply this, your lordship,' replied the convict, 'you have brought three witnesses to swear that they saw me steal, while I can go outside and bring half a hundred to swear that they didn't see me steal.'

PLAGIARISM.—Our local contemporary charges us with plagiarism, and has been good enough to exhibit our own article alongside of one from the Bulletin by way of substantiating the charge. We are glad that he has exhibited these articles, because those who take sufficient interest in the matter to compare them will readily perceive that any similarity which may exist is confined to those portions essentially historical, and which no person of average intelligence would ever dream of accepting as the original product of the brain or memory of the editor of the Bulletin, or the Bulletin, or even the Standard. That a striking similarity may exist between a portion of our own article and that of the Bulletin need surprise no one, inasmuch as it is not at all improbable that, in both instances the historical facts were compiled from the same work—a standard work of recent date, or our elbow, through which our contemporary is quite welcome to take a look whenever he wishes to write an historical article. It will hardly be needful to add that such articles are usually compiled from standard works; nor is it customary to state from what source, whether the articles appear in the Bulletin or Times. If, in this, we have been guilty of plagiarism, then is that crime as universal as journalism. The editor of the Standard would do well to bestow a little more attention upon his own leaders, and less upon those of his neighbors.

THE TELEGRAPH REPAIRERS.—The telegraph reconstructors reached the Victoria office yesterday. They started from the town of Vancouver on the Columbia River on the 1st of March, and have since that date pushed ahead with the highest rate of speed compatible with the proper repair of the line. In many places new poles had to be erected, new insulators supplied, new sections of wire substituted, trees felled and trails cut. At some points so formidable were the obstacles encountered that traveling was exceedingly slow; and during the protraction for several days fought the fire and finally succeeded in beating it back from the line. It is exactly 207 days since the repairs cut loose from civilization and plunged into the dense forests of the neighboring territory. That they have performed their duty in a most creditable manner the present efficient state of the line attests.

THE ANGLICAN ROWING MATCH.—Speaking of the rowing match (which, by the way, our friend of the Standard don't believe has yet come off) a New York paper says: 'A special correspondent writes from Montreal, a description of two splendid crews from Tyne, England, and St. Johns New Brunswick, which are to row in the great four oared race at Leobins on the 15th of September. This contest is international in its character and is exciting great interest in England. The English rowers, Renforth, Taylor, Marlin and Witsip, have arrived in Montreal from the old country. The two styles of rowing, English and American, are exhibited in the Oxford Harvard match, will be preserved. The Englishmen bring over a Tyne boat. The American boat was built at Green Point, New York.'

SANMOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.—This Society will hold its annual show on Monday next at Thomson's, South Saanich. A dinner will probably be given in the evening. There will be a large attendance and the best articles will be sent into our Show on the Wednesday and Thursday following.

FROM NANAIMO.—By the Idaho we have a few interesting items from the Black Diamond District. The schooner Mary Reed arrived on Sunday from San Francisco, and is loading with stone at the quarry. The schooner Dreadnought is expected shortly from San Francisco for stone. The bark Atlanta, also from San Francisco, arrived on Sunday in company with the Reed, and has gone on to the beach for a scraping. When about again, she will load coal for San Francisco. The bark Shooting Star sailed from San Francisco on the 12th for Nanaimo to load coal. A reduction in wages is expected to take place next month.

THE IMPERIAL FAIR.—The Prince Imperial of France and the Empress Eugenie are staying at Hastings, England. Hastings is a borough and market-town of Sussex, and has a population of about twenty thousand. It was here that in 1066, was fought the battle of Hastings, which wrested the Crown of England from the Saxon, and gave it to the Norman dynasty. Two miles from that town is that identical stone on which a report is said to have been prepared for William when he landed at that place. It is still called the Conqueror's Stone.

MASSONIC.—At the annual convocation of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No 120, held under the Registry of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, on Friday, 23rd Sept., A. L. 5875, the following companies were elected and installed in their respective chairs:—M. E. C. Henry Nathan, Jr., 1st Prin. Z. M. E. C. Harrison, 2nd Prin. H. M. E. C. James, A. Graham, 3rd Prin. J. E. O. Wm. H. Thain, Sorbe N. E. O. Wm. Leigh, sen, Sorbe E. Companion, A. Theakstone, 1st Sojourner. Companion, Thos. Shorholt, 2nd Sojourner. Companion, Geo. Grant, 3rd Sojourner. Joseph Loewen, Janitor.

THE MASONIC BALL.—The annual ball of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter No 120, F & A. M. came off last evening at Alhambra Hall. The room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and dancing was maintained until an early hour this morning. The hall was prettily decorated with flags, banners and insignia of Masonry. All the Brethren appeared in full regalia and not a few of the ladies wore emblems of the order. A fine supper was spread by M. Driard of the Colonial Hotel.

THE IDAHO, Capt Gregory, will sail at 10 o'clock this morning for San Francisco direct from Esquimalt harbor. She will carry about 20 passengers. The following were booked up to last evening:—J. Davidson and wife, servant and child; Mrs. Aikman and infant, Miss David, Mrs. P. J. Harkin, J. R. Throckmorton, M. T. Preen, R. H. Adams and wife, A. Steadman, Thos. Hughes, R. Cowan.

THE CLIFTON at the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets was yesterday completed with the exception of the graveling around the sides, which will be done to-day. The eastern is 16 feet in diameter at the bottom, 14 feet at the top and 16 feet deep. It will contain about 20,000 gallons of water. The work is well done and reflects credit upon the contractor, Mr. McDonald.

FROM ALASKA.—By mail we have the Alaska Times of the 3rd of September. The steamer Newbern had arrived and sailed again for Kodiak and Fort Kenny. Mr. Doyl, second engineer of the Newbern, fell overboard from the vessel in the port of Sitka, on the night of September 1st, and was rescued by the mates of the steamer just as he was sinking for the last time.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS are going ahead. They have purchased of Mr Long a lot on New street just above Douglas, upon which they propose to erect a handsome hall of brick. This society has done much good since its inception, is strong and gaining in strength daily.

THE LANE AND KURTZ MINING COMPANY. This company seems to have gone to work in good earnest. The stock—as we stated a few days ago—was put on the San Francisco market and met with great success. Last evening Col Lane telegraphed as from San Francisco that he will ship machinery of the third capacity, pumping 1700 gallons per minute.

PROMOTIONS.—By the last Army and Navy Gazette we observe the promotion of Mr G. S. Brodie of H. M. S. Beaver to be a lieutenant; and of Mr R. M. Colwell, Assistant Paymaster attached to the Boxer, to be a Paymaster. Both gentlemen are very widely and favorably known in this colony and their promotion is regarded with general satisfaction.

STEALING.—Richard Anthony Symonds was charged before the Police Court yesterday with stealing a piece of lead pipe from a well in Discovery street, the property of John Taylor. The property was deposited for one day with abridged liberty on the part of the accused.

THE OPPOSITION on the Sound, wakes fast and furious. The Isabel on the last run across beat the Anderson 54 minutes to Port Townsend. Capt Finch, believing with the old song that 'it'll never do to give it up so,' sailed on the Olympia on the Sound route, commencing on Monday next.

The mail steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, sailed for Port Townsend yesterday at 11 A. M. She carried away about 20 passengers and a quantity of freight. The Isabel will connect with the Alida at Port Townsend and Olympia and other ports on the Sound.

SCHOOL TAKES.—Six cases were adjudged yesterday at the Police Court and the delinquents ordered to pay on pain of distress.

The steamer Sir James Douglas will arrive from Comox and Nanaimo this evening.

The Enterprise will not leave New Westminster until Sunday morning.

The express by the Idaho will close at 9 o'clock this morning.

PROMO.—The Rev F Gribbell, Principal of the Collegiate School, gave a picnic to the pupils of that institution yesterday. The weather being delightful and all the arrangements very complete, the boys enjoyed themselves immensely.

F. J. De St. Ovas, formerly a prominent merchant of Victoria and San Francisco, died a few months ago at New York City where he had embarked in the wine trade.

NEXT SALE.—In addition to well-kept household furniture, on Tuesday next, Mr Franklin will offer one of the finest lines of English engravings, lithographs and photographs ever imported.

TOWN BOARD.—The bark Corsair was yesterday towed round to Esquimalt by the Grappler to discharge the Government stores—about 300 tons.

THE COWICHAN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY. SOMERS, Sept 13th, 1870. Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—Halo Humbog says, in his last letter, that I have conveniently forgotten the fact that there was a school maintained in North Cowichan at Colonial expense, but unfortunately for 'H H's' part I have not forgotten it, nor that the school was not given up for want of scholars, but for want of funds. And again, he says I have adroitly evaded what he says is the real issue—the want of liberality and meanness of heads of families—but I thought that had been met in a former letter, when I admitted that some people in Cowichan might afford to pay high tuition fees, but I thought the object of the School Law was to enable those who could only afford to pay a small sum to educate their children, and I think as those three families, whom he appears to have taken under his special protection, still being seven miles away from the school, it would not be sufficient good proof that one would not be sufficient, anyhow, I don't think it is fair to put it all down to people with families, as there are at least two persons without families on one with. Even if the heads of families proposed the 'two-bit' scheme, with which he is so much disgusted, the non-family men might easily have reversed it by their votes if they had wished. And if 'H H' will attend the next school meeting and point out any means of carrying on the school without raising the tuition fees above the reach of public money, I have no doubt the Local Board will be willing to adopt this plan.

W. DARKWATER.

NAPOLEON'S PRISON HOUSE. Wilhelmshöhe, or 'William's Heights,' the summer residence of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel and now the residence to which Louis Napoleon has been assigned by the King of Prussia, is of peculiar interest to readers. The place was built by Frederick II. Elector of Hesse, out of the money received by him of George III of England, for the 17,000 Hessians hired by King George, as Elector of Hanover. Out of these 17,000, 5000 were sent into Scotland to maintain English authority there and 12,000 were sent to America to fight the colonies in the war for independence. The labor and expense of building Wilhelmshöhe were enormous. It is said that it required the work of two thousand men for fourteen years and that the accounts were so large that they were destroyed by fire to remove all trace of the extravagance.

The mountain is the second highest in Europe—that of Chateworth being the first. The medieval ruins, the aquatic stairway, the temple of the winds surmounted by a colossal statue of Hercules, made of copper, over thirty feet high, the grounds and park, all show an enormous expenditure of money. The 'Heights' are about two thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is a singular coincidence that a vanished French Emperor should be assigned this place by a German King, remembering that the Elector Frederick II was driven out of Hesse and obliged to take refuge in Frankfurt.

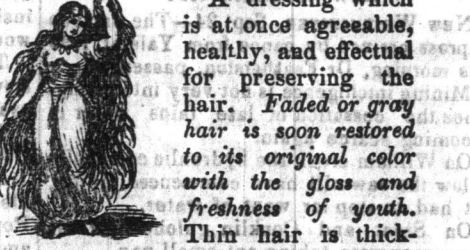
The particulars of Napoleon's arrival at Wilhelmshöhe are thus given in a dispatch from Ostend of the 11th inst. The statement is taken from a Hesse Cassel paper: The Emperor was accompanied by Genl. Felix Douay and Lebrun, as prisoners on parole, and a brilliant staff of French officers on parole. The Prussian civil and military authorities of Hesse Cassel, in full uniform, received them at the station, with a company of infantry as a guard of honor, and a squadron of hussars to keep back the crowd. The Emperor, who was received with an imperial salute, wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, but no sword. His breast was covered with orders and he wore an undress sash and kepi. He is quite corpulent and looks very grey.

The Prussian authorities surrounded the Emperor's journey to Wilhelmshöhe with an exquisite delicacy of care and provision for the dignity and feeling of the prisoner. Advice from Cassel say, acting in the magnificent treatment of Napoleon would denote that he was regarded as a prisoner. He seems rather an honored guest of Prussia.

St. Nicholas Hotel, Government Street, VICTORIA, V. I.

Is now Open for the Reception of Guests and is recommended to the Travelling Public as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN REFURNISHED. And particular attention is paid to CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER. APARTMENTS will be let by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH, at a Great Reduction from Former Rates, and Travellers are requested to inspect the Hotel before making an accommodation elsewhere. J. FRIED, Proprietor.

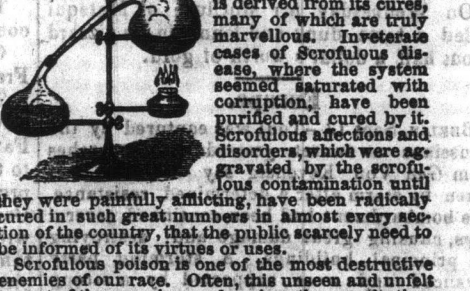
Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such a case remains can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, MASS. PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS. PRICE \$1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation of this excellent medicine, enjoyed in every clime, is derived from its cures of many of the most distressing cases of Scrophulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, and the most aggravated by the scrophulous matter. It has been found to be a most powerful and safe purifier of the blood, and its use is recommended in all cases of Scrophulous disease, whether the system be saturated with corruption, or the blood be impure, or the system be debilitated by the scrophulous matter. It is a most powerful and safe purifier of the blood, and its use is recommended in all cases of Scrophulous disease, whether the system be saturated with corruption, or the blood be impure, or the system be debilitated by the scrophulous matter. It is a most powerful and safe purifier of the blood, and its use is recommended in all cases of Scrophulous disease, whether the system be saturated with corruption, or the blood be impure, or the system be debilitated by the scrophulous matter.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, MASS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.

All of Superior Quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND LOOSELY HERRINGS, FRIED SOLES, FRESH AND FINEST HADDOCKS, PURE SALAD OIL, SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SALAD, BOLOGNE SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE FISH PATES, TOMATOES, CABBAGES, POTATOES, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout the world. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their preparations.

Advertisement for Perrin's Hair Sauce, featuring 'Perrin's Hair Sauce' and 'Perrin's Hair Dressing' with various product descriptions and prices.

Advertisement for Mackwell's, featuring 'Mackwell's' and 'Mackwell's' with various product descriptions and prices.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

[BY HAWAIIAN TELEGRAPH.]

Later from Cariboo—Execution at New Westminster.

New Westminster, Sept 24—The Cariboo Express arrived by canoe from Yale at 1:30 this morning, Dr Featherston, passenger. Mining intelligence is not very interesting. Since the cessation of late rains water is becoming scarce again.

On Williams creek the hydraulic companies below the sawmill have commenced piping, but had to stop for want of water.

On Stout and Conklin gulches several companies were taking out small pay. On Valley Mountain the Discovery company continued piping and there is good prospect for satisfactory dividends. The appearance of the gold is suggestive of the presence of a regular ledge at a short distance from where they are now working.

French creek has again become a point of attraction resulting from the strike of the North American co, who are getting very good prospects.

On Lowhee creek the Victor, Black Bull and Russell-Robertson co's are taking out small pay.

On Lightning creek prospecting is being vigorously pushed by most of the companies. William Thompson fell down the shaft of the Minnehaha claim and had one of his ankles dislocated and the foot turned backwards. None of the bones were broken.

On Red gulch prospecting continues. On Coulter creek several co's are hydraulicking and making about wages.

The crops on the lower Fraser have been well secured and are generally good. The weather continues fine.

The Governor's health is much improved. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the Indian Hahamah was executed. While on the scaffold he addressed his friends who had assembled to the number of about 150. He maintained to the last his innocence of the crime for which he died, but confessed to having been implicated some time ago in the murder of three Hydah Indians. His look was undimmed to the end, and he died without a struggle.

The Enterprise remains here until the return of the Governor from Yale, and will probably leave for Victoria on Sunday (this) morning about 9 o'clock.

On Wednesday Mr McOlture of Matiqui killed a tame duck and found in its gizzard about half a dollar's worth of gold.

Europe.

Berlin, Sept 13—Toul was captured by the Prussians at sunset yesterday. Dispatches from Gen Von Keyenig say the town was taken by storm after a determined resistance. The bombardment had been continued several days, causing great damage and destroying the principal buildings. A storming party advanced and were supported by a strong body of Prussians, who carried the town by assault. The French forces surrendered unconditionally.

Rouen, Sept 23—Two small villages between Mesiers and Epinal had been burned by the Prussians, and entirely destroyed. The Prussians have bombarded Montasteville.

New York, Sept 24—A special to the evening Telegraph dated London, Sept 24th, says that dispatches from Ferrier, a town near to Paris, to-day state that this morning cannonading and rifle firing was heard from Paris. It was distinctly discerned from the heights that a conflict was in progress. No details are given.

A letter from Paris on the evening of the 23rd says there is great danger of a revolutionary outbreak in Volomy. The change of government rendered the people furious against the present leaders, and they express themselves loudly and defiantly against its representatives and authority. There is an evident disposition to raise the Hotel de Ville, as the initial step of the rebellious movement. Resistance to their plan will be difficult. It is impossible to say what will be the effect of their obnoxious conduct of the government, but the people dread pillage and assassination. An armistice would now save the lives and property of thousands of citizens. People of a more peaceful order dread the Prussians less than the desperate ruffians belonging to the lower quarter.

An open avowal of the Austrian and Prussian alliance for a combined action, is understood. Tours, Sept 22—Rumors of the development of negotiations for peace are confirmed. The Ministry to-day make public the following important news: Bismarck demands as preliminary conditions of peace, that all fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine be delivered over to the Prussians, as well as Fort Dumont-Valeris. The Provisional Government consents these conditions absolutely inadmisible to the nation as well to the ambassadors from foreign countries to explain the situation and indicating new measures for national defense. In view of such terms the election will be postponed.

Tours, Sept 21—The Ministry has issued a proclamation to people stating that France will rather bring herself to ruin than accept the insolent conditions of Germany. Bismarck, Sept 24—Bismarck has offered to capitulate Metz on condition that he is allowed to take his baggage and arms, and be engaged not to take up arms for 3 months.

A dispatch from Tours announces that there are now 160,000 German soldiers in the country surrounding Nantes. The red flag is still flying at Lyons and will remain until the election of a Constitutional Assembly. Gen Cambrilz is appointed to command the army of Bourges, Marseilles and Toulon are preparing for a vigorous defense.

New York, Sept 23—A London special telegram gives the particulars of the meeting between Bismarck and Jules Favre in the Chateau Thiers: Bismarck opened the subject of peace negotiations at once. [No result was reached, but in the course of the discussion Favre asserted that the Provisional Government would not Prussia in the possession of such material guarantees as would make it certain she would lose nothing by an effort for peace, even should the Government Assembly reject the treaty that might be agreed on. He also declared that the com-

manders of Metz and Strasbourg would obey any orders his government might issue to them.

In London there were some expectations that peace would be concluded on the basis of a temporary occupation of Alsace and Lorraine by the Prussians and by the surrender of Metz and Strasbourg. In commercial circles, however, the hope of peace is nearly abated. It is thought Prussia will insist on terms which no French government would at present dare to accede to.

The Prussians are apparently preparing to move on Orleans, which the French have evacuated. Tours is threatened, and the Uhlans are at Orleans and Blois.

Florence, Sept 23—Rome is now completely occupied by the Italian troops. The Pope has been permitted to retain his guard and the rest of the army is dispersed. The prisoners taken by the Italian troops on the capitulation of the Papal army number about 9300, consisting of 4800 Italians and 4500 foreigners. Gen Garibaldi is still a prisoner in the island of Caprera. Italian vessels are arising about to prevent his escape to France.

Munich, Sept 23—The siege of Strasbourg is vigorously pushed forward. Lunette No 53 was taken by the Prussians to-day. Loss trifling. They captured five guns. Rumors are afloat of the capture of Strasbourg but lack official confirmation.

London, Sept 22—It is announced on dubious authority that the Emperor Napoleon intends issuing a manifesto and that the French Senate is to meet at Limoges.

Tours, Sept 23—Fighting near Paris continues with varying results. There have been no important engagements reported. The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is not confirmed. It is rumored that Lyons is being made the capital of France.

London, Sept 22—The Telegraph asserts that the Prussians having been repulsed at the last assault upon Toul have abandoned the siege and are marching to join the army around Paris.

London, Sept 22—The idea now is to separate the political from the military question. There are two different powers in Paris, one the official and provisional government which satisfies nobody, and the other is the central republican committee. In every arrondissement this committee has almost constant communication with the entire population, and a special committee of five remain in session day and night. At the meeting of the Assembly this committee constitutes the commune of Paris.

The revolutionary element is making itself conspicuous in Paris. CALAIS, Sept 21—The main portion of the French fleet is here.

Tours, Sept 21—Information lately received here destroys all hope of peace. Favre expressed his willingness to accede to the plan to satisfy Prussia of electing a representative assembly. The Prussian King's Consul positively refused an armistice and will make peace only on the condition of retaining possession of the districts now occupied until the terms are ratified by the Constitutional Assembly. Although the question of terms have not reached here, Favre informed his associates in government that the cessation of Alsace will certainly be the ultimatum of Prussia and he has little hope of success in his mission.

London, Sept 22—Telegrams to-night say fresh complications arise between Russia and Turkey, and regards war between the two powers probable.

A Paris letter of the 2nd says the action of the extreme republicans on Saturday and Sunday were disgraceful. The demonstrations in some parts of the city were noisy and dangerous crowds assembled in different quarters with large numbers of roughs armed and in some cases violence was committed. In one instance a storehouse was broken open and the provisions seized under pretence of authority from the Committee of Defence. On Sunday night terror prevailed among the better classes of people. On Monday a large force of National Guard regulars and marines from the forts marched into the city to preserve order. There is little doubt but that an attempt will be made before long by the extreme party to seize and control the government. It is difficult to say where the end will be.

London, Sept 22—Lyons and Paris are not in political accordance and the great cities of France refuse to be bound by the action of the Capital, if it capitulates.

The report from Tours that Thiers had obtained from England a recognition of the Provisional Government is not believed here and we must wait and see what the Constitutional Assembly decides to do.

In Tours the belief is that no negotiations for peace are likely to succeed until military events before Paris assume a decisive turn. The armament of the fortifications at Lille are completed.

London, Sept 22—The Tribune's correspondent has arrived from Lyons and brings important information of the internal condition of France. It is reported that the insurrection at Lyons against the Paris government is not true. The municipal election was held and it returned many independents. They are mostly members of the International Workingmen's Association who fly a red flag. They distrust Trochu and Favre, but do not reject Provisional Government. The town was quiet except the noise of incessant cannon practice. The whole army of 500,000 men from the Rhine were throwing up earthworks.

Lyons is determined to resist if attacked. There are 40,000 regulars in the city.

Berlin, Sept 22—Official advices from headquarters report Jules Favre as presenting the first point for consideration, whether the assembly about to be chosen could be relied on to recognize a treaty made with the Favre government as binding. Favre is understood to offer Alsace as indemnity for the cost of the war, the demolition of the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg and the surrender of part of the French fleet.

The French expect the Prussians will march from Beauvais on Rouen and Amiens and so out of the north-eastern portion of France.

Florence, Sept 22—That portion of Rome called Leonine, a city on the right bank of the Tiber containing the Vatican and Castle of St Angelo, is not occupied by Italian troops, and it is doubtful if the Pope is in Rome.

Tours, Sept 23—Balloons are still in active use, enabling the military authorities

to keep a sharp watch on the movements of the Prussians. Another balloon from Bismarck's headquarters at Metz has fallen within the territory controlled by the French. It contained 137 letters from those in Metz. It seems probable that the Prussians are eating horseflesh. Other provisions are plentiful.

London, Sept 23—The Prussian Moniteur, an official organ published at Berlin, contains this morning two notes from Bismarck to the ambassadors of neutral powers to the North German Confederation. The first note, dated 13th, urges the necessity for better and more material guarantees against a new attack by the French, especially upon the States of South Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden. In the second note Bismarck repudiates all idea of German intervention for the reorganization of France, but says if Strasbourg and Metz remain in French hands, the power offensive of France will be superior to the power defensive of Germany. These material guarantees alone will give peace.

The Times publishes a telegram from Berlin, dated yesterday, saying Bismarck and Jules Favre were closeted together all day on Thursday, the former insisted on a meeting of the Constitutional Assembly to ratify the treaty. Favre concedes an indemnity for the cost of the war, the surrender of part of the fleet, dismantling of Metz and Strasbourg and possibly other fortresses.

Couriers just in from the vicinity of Paris report that a very severe battle occurred yesterday at a point south of that city. The Prussian forces in heavy columns met the French forces strongly posted. The former were repulsed with great loss.

Florence, Sept 23—Yesterday a conflict occurred in Leonine city between the Italian troops and the mob.

London, Sept 22—A Berlin telegram, to be received with caution, gives the following intelligence: The Russians are in motion to seize the strategic points on the Black Sea and probably the Dardanelles. War between the Czar and Sultan is imminent.

London, Sept 23—The following dispatch is just received: The Prussian guns at Sedan now command the southern part of Paris, if the Prussians arrived at St Denis, near the northern boundary, not much time would be lost in carrying the city.

A railroad is finished around the Paris forts, and arrangements made at Litley by which the complete inundation of the surrounding country can be effected in twelve hours.

The Prussians have occupied Danden, 18 miles west of Versailles, but as yet none are anywhere in the Department of the Aube.

London, Sept 25—The Prussians report that from the heights overlooking Paris fighting has been observed going on in the streets with cannon and musketry.

Charters denies the Brussels dispatch of Saturday night which say that constant fighting has been going on since Friday between the Reds and troops.

Tours, Sept 25—Ministers Gambetta and Ferri have addressed a note from Paris to M Oremieux, Minister of Justice, saying that should the Prussians report that trouble had broken out in Paris to deny it.

London, Sept 25—Tours journals concur in acknowledging Favre's mission to the Prussian headquarters has proved abortive and declare that the French people would prefer extinction to humiliation.

Berlin, Sept 25—In the conference between Bismarck and Favre on Monday and Tuesday no demand was made for surrender of Fort Mont Valeris. They endeavored to arrange a truce pending the meeting of the constitutional assembly. Bismarck desired the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul and Verdun in order that German communication might be a cured. The French Minister declined these conditions.

London, Sept 25—The reports of fighting in the streets of Paris is discredited here.

Berlin, Sept 25—A correspondent writing on the 21st giving particulars of the reorganization of the German army saying: Those consolidated under Prince Frederick Charles comprise 1st, 7th, 8th and 10th corps, 18th division of 9th corps and 25th division of Hesse Darmstadt. The troops under Gen. Kreutzer are composed of line regiments formerly of Meyence garrison and sundry Landwehr regiments, the whole force amounting to 190,000 men. The 2d and 3d army corps with their cavalry regiments and many cavalry regiments belonging to the 1st army corps are marching on Paris. The 17th division of 9th army corps with Landwehr regiments are at Toul and the entire Landwehr regiments belonging to 3d army corps, hitherto stationed at blossum, are on their way to upper Alsace.

Tours, Sept 25—The enemy have not yet made their appearance before St Denis or St Cloud. In the north-east the enemy does nothing but keep at a distance, nor does he show himself on the road from Chateil to Chevry. Hostile forces have been signalled on Pont du Bric across the Marne. At Fort Rozanville the enemy is seen within 500 metres of the walls and they have thrown up earthworks near Laconne.

Arrangements have been made to inundate the Loire valley as soon as the Prussians appear in force. A bridge 1400 feet long over that river is ready to be blown up.

There are rumors of a sharp engagement having occurred yesterday at Chateau, Dub, 50 miles from Tours, between a force of German cavalry and the Guard Mobile in which the cavalry were beaten off.

London, Sept 25—Advices from Constantinople say a rebellion has broken out in Thessaly, which is believed to be encouraged by the Russian Government. It is feared that all Albania will soon be in arms.

The Pope has been officially notified that France abandons the September Convention. MADRID, Sept 25—The ravages of vomito at Valero are increasing. The panic among the inhabitants is frightful. Out of 35 cases yesterday there were 24 deaths. All government officers have been removed from the place.

New York, Sept 26—A Calais special says: A special correspondent just arrived from the King's headquarters says Bismarck, on behalf of the King of Prussia, refused to treat with Favre except regarding an armistice. Favre made proposals for peace and insisted that he represented the Government of France, but Bismarck's hard logic completely upset him. What Power has re-

quired you as the Government of France? asked Bismarck. 'Prussia,' he continued, 'can treat with you only for an armistice or capitulation, as she can treat with Bismarck for the surrender of Metz.' Favre was forced to retire from a first position and ask for an armistice. The terms demanded were—The occupation of Strasbourg, Toul and Verdun. Favre left, refusing these terms.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Carlsruhe on the 25th that Col Van Buren of the Swiss delegation to Strasbourg has published the results of his visit to the interior of that city. The garrison is entirely ignorant of military occurrences and refuses to believe the numerous German reports, which are indifferent to outside events. (3) They are confident that the French army is marching to raise the siege. The cathedral is somewhat damaged but its injuries can be repaired, and the clock is still perfect.

A special dispatch to-night says that Russia is dispatching 200,000 men on her southern frontier and that Turkey is thoroughly alarmed.

London, Sept 26—The Times has a special telegram from Saarbrucken, dated Sept 24, giving the following news: Yesterday at Metz Bazaine made a feint and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannonading for some hours. After a fight at Moulins, 7 miles from Metz, the French were driven in again with serious loss. Bazaine sent back all the prisoners he had taken during the engagement.

A heavy force of Bavarians is penetrating the country towards Lyons.

Tours, Sept 26—An important action between the French and Prussians is said to have taken place on the 23rd at St Bathen, Poitiers and Sisterville. Particulars are unknown.

Rumors of contents in the streets of Paris are utterly untrue.

A proclamation of martial law in Algeria has been passed.

Later information reports the Prussians at Boarglet and Strelond.

A special dispatch from Berlin on the 23rd says the approaching alliance between Prussia and Austria is opposed by Hungary as part of the Austrian Empire.

London, Sept 26—It is reported that there is to be a change in the British Admiralty, Mr Childers, First Lord of the Board, is about to retire on account of ill health, and is to be succeeded by Lord North or Sanford.

The Bureau of France has left Tours for Bordeaux. There are rumors of an engagement near Paris, where however is not stated.

Reports from the Chateau Furrieres in France via Berlin disclose the following: The Prussians are vanishing at Paris; the soldiers are murderous and in some cases have shot their officers.

London, Sept 26—The enemy occupy all the heights overlooking the Seine from Villeneuve to Montreuil. Nothing now prevents them from crossing the Seine, repairing bridges and bombarding the city from all the heights of the forest and open a murderous fire from the ramparts, which is somewhat obstructed by buildings and trees.

Tours says at seven this morning and the bridge there and the Grand Hotel were blown up by his orders. The Prefect of Rome has published a notification containing the statement that the Prussians have invaded Normandy.

Eastern States.

New York, Sept 23—The Tribune, this morning, says editorially, that Senator O P Morton, of Indiana, was about a week ago appointed Minister to England. He promptly accepted the appointment but requested the whole matter should be kept secret until Governor Baker should have time for consideration and untrammelled action in the appointment of his successor.

Washington, Sept 23—There is the best authority for saying that there is no truth in the published statement that our Government has instructed Washburne that it can do nothing whatever to mitigate the suffering of expelled Germans. Washburne, under instructions and permission from the State Department, has offered relief and mitigated the suffering of many thousands of Germans expelled from Paris. At times his efforts in that direction have only been in the capacity of physical effort and labor.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 24—Flour, unchanged. Wheat, \$1 62 1/2 @ 1 73 1/2. Barley, 2700 cts @ 25; \$1 10; 1200 cts good oats, \$1 07 1/2. Oats, 300 cts good, \$1 25; 700 cts choice \$1 10. Hay, \$8 1/2 @ 10. Potatoes, 200 cts Carolinas, Range and other kinds, \$1 @ 1 17 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 23—The freight train to Sacramento on the Vallejo RR ran over a cow this morning six miles from Vallejo and the engine and eight cars were thrown down embankment fifteen feet. Conductor Briggs who was on the tender had his right leg badly broken in two places and the left knee smashed to a jelly, besides being severely bruised all over. The injuries are thought to be fatal. Chas Darmat the engineer, and Jones the fireman were both badly bruised. A laborer named McDough on the construction train sent to repair the road, fell from the car and broke his right leg below the knee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 25th—The French Fair is announced as a great success. The receipts for the first three days were \$33,000. The steamer Oriifamme from Portland is coming in.

Riley the pugilist who stabbed Captain George of the New World last week, was captured at the Mission Dolores this evening and locked up for examination.

The aurora borealis at 10:30 last night was the most gorgeous ever witnessed in this locality. The heavens at the northeast were blood red, and at first a great many people supposed there was an extensive conflagration at the City front. As far as can be ascertained this wonderful celestial display was witnessed across the entire continent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 26—Arrived—Brig T A Lucas, Ananimo, ship Republic, Shields, ship Henry and bark Forest Queen, Portland, bktns W B Gawley, Port Madison. Sailed—Brig Commodore, Astoria. Henry Briggs, conductor on the Central Pacific Railroad, died yesterday from injuries received in the smash up on Friday last.

Flour—Superfine is firm at about \$4 62 1/2 @ \$4 75, Extra \$5 62 1/2 @ 5 75. Wheat—Fair \$1 65, choice shipping \$1 72 1/2 @ 1 75. Barley—Bright Bay \$1 05, coast wing \$1 07, old brewing \$1 20. Oats—Prims wild \$1 10 @ 1 40. Hay—Good \$12 50, common to choice \$9 to \$13 50. Potatoes—Carolinas \$7 1/2 cts, other kinds \$1 @ 1 62 1/2.

STOCKTON, Sept 23—The attendance at the race-track to-day was unusually large.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 23—The railroad agent excursion party passed a most complimentary resolution in honor of California returning thanks for the unmitigated hospitality extended to them. Several members telegraphed home declaring that they had received with hospitality as had never before been received by any party of excursionists in the United States; they left this p. m.

The French Sanitary Fair at the Pavilion was crowded to overflowing to-day.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Sept 22—Gen Sherman set out to visit Fort Vancouver yesterday morning, but owing to the high wind it was impossible to cross the Columbia, to the great disappointment of the citizens of Vancouver. He was serenaded last night. The General will leave to-morrow morning for Kelton, Utah, via the Columbia River.

The woods at the back of the city are on fire and much valuable timber is being destroyed.

PORTLAND, Sept 24—The propeller California sailed for Victoria and the Sound this evening with a full cargo and several passengers.

PORTLAND, Sept 25—The steamer California from San Francisco arrived at 6 p. m., and is advertised to sail for San Francisco on Tuesday, Sept 27.

Vancouver, Sept 24—A fire broke out in one of the Government stables at the garrison last night at 8:30 p. m., and it was totally destroyed. The new steamer will be launched this afternoon.

Washington Territory.

OLYMPIA, Sept 24—The N P railroad surveying party, under Capt Kidder, has gone to the upper crossing of Niqually river from which point they will survey a new line running south and joining Col Fife's line from this place to the Columbia river. Much interest is manifested in their movements.

About 20,000 pounds of hops have been raised on the Puyallup this year, for which good prices have been realized.

Large tracts of land are being surveyed in Pierce county and several claims have been taken up during the past week.

Some colored citizens got 'off the track' last night and were accommodated with quarters in the block house.

Steamers Anderson and Alida leave for Victoria on Sunday at midnight with large passenger lists.

VANCOUVER, Sept 24—The new steamer Vancouver was launched at 4:50 this evening. The bid props not being properly loosened, her bow struck the water first, causing some damage to her upper works.

WALLA WALLA, Sept 24—Edward Jones shot and killed George Royce near Waiteburg to-day. Cause, dispute about some lands.

SALT LAKE, Sept 24—Wabacher & Co, yesterday received 44 ounces of Sultan river gold, there are twenty-one miners at work there. The Jews are preparing to celebrate their New Year in fine style.

Hon. F J Bernard, British Columbia, returning from the east, is stopping in town.

W J P Dutton of this place is seriously ill. Business at break as usual.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED.

Sept 21—Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend; Star Elias Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend; Sept 21—Sip Osea Queen, Bick, San Juan; So Matilda, Wharton, Burrard Inlet; Sept 22—Sip Martha Smith, New Westminster; So Eliza, Middleton, Seattle; Sept 23—Sip Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend; Sip Random, Mitchell, Cross Island; Sip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan; Sept 24—None; Sept 25—Sip Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

CLEARED. Sept 21—Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend; Star Elias Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend; Sip Thornton, Brown, G. C. Island; Sept 21—Sip Ringlander, Dake, San Juan; Sip Osea Queen, Bick, San Juan; Sept 22—Sip Alura, Dwyer, San Juan; Sept 23—Sip Idaho, Gregory, San Francisco; Star Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend; Sip Yellow Lane, Spencer, Port Townsend; Sip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan; Sept 25—None; Sept 26—Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

PASSENGERS. Per Star ISABEL, in Port Townsend—Godfrey Brown, N M Hicks and wife, and 2 others; Per Star ELIZA ANDERSON from Port Townsend—Mrs A Hooker, Miss Holmes, N Dobbin, F Bigelow, J Davie, E McQuarrie, Ester, McCauley, J Lacey, J Jackson, W Jacob and wife, McCarty, McCormick, Powers, Capt Calhoun, Bartlett, Hallers, Capt Blair, Barry, wife and infant, Shuberg and wife, Miss Shuberg, Thompson, F Campbell, Hume, Elliot, Smith, O Turner, J Jolly, J Johnson, J Johnson, J Jones, W Kidder and 2 chds, M Morar, Ballett, wife and three children, J Sutherland, W Henry, F J Barpen, Layton, O Aust, Harris, Oras, well, Miss G Wood, Montgomery, Mitchell, McClare, Not, Lowell, Chase, Dodge, Logan, Battenfeld, and 37 others.

Per Star ISABEL in Port Townsend—Mrs O F Gerrish, Mrs L Greenan, Mrs Korter, old and nurse, Miss St John, J B Montgomery, wife, old and nurse, Miss St John, J Fitzgerald, P O B Rothschild and wife, General B S Fowler, Mr Callender, O'Connor, Wolf, Nelson, Babney, Wallace, Floyd, Pollock, Harding, Smith, Thompson, Prescott Walker, Mooney, Ganta and 13 others.

BIRTHS. At Victoria, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Matthew Trotter Johnson, an daughter.

Robertson & Farr. BLACKSMITHS. WAGON AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS. HAVING LEASED THE SHOP ON Johnson street, next door to Bunter's Brewery, are prepared to do anything in the above line with neatness and dispatch. ALSO—Particular attention paid to HORSE-SHOING and JOBBING. All orders from the Country promptly attended to.

ASHCROFT RACES. THE MEETING IS UNAVOIDABLY postponed till the 18th and 19th of October. O. F. OORWALL. GIANT POWDER. Manufactured exclusively by the Giant Powder Company, California. THE POWDER WILL BE BURNISH-ED either loose, or in packages of 25 lbs and 50 lbs each. The Cartridges are 1/4, 1/2, 1, and 1 1/2 inches diameter, each case packed in separate boxes with priming.

THE POWDER, with pamphlets and circulars giving full information of its nature and treatment, is offered by J. ROBERTSON STEWART, AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA. Sept 21 1870.

WANTED. A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged woman. Apply at the COLONIST OFFICE.

One Year, (in advance) \$10 00 Six Months do 6 00 Three Months do 3 50 One Week do 2 50

One Year, (in advance) \$5 00 Six Months do 3 00 Three Months do 2 00 One Week do 1 25

S. D. Levi, Vancouver, B. C. S. D. Levi, Victoria, B. C. S. D. Levi, Seattle, W. T. S. D. Levi, Portland, O. S. D. Levi, San Francisco, Cal. S. D. Levi, New York, N. Y. S. D. Levi, London, England. S. D. Levi, Melbourne, Australia. S. D. Levi, Sydney, Australia. S. D. Levi, Perth, Australia. S. D. Levi, Adelaide, Australia. S. D. Levi, Brisbane, Australia. S. D. Levi, Melbourne, Australia. S. D. Levi, Sydney, Australia. S. D. Levi, Perth, Australia. S. D. Levi, Adelaide, Australia. S. D. Levi, Brisbane, Australia.

The contradictory and unreliable character of the war dispatches would appear to be as free from mutation as the tide of Prussian success is from interruption. The announcement that the French had gained very important victories before Paris turns out equally unreliable with the story of Russia having massed nearly half a million of troops on the Prussian border, and having virtually declared war against that Power. Both stories served to revive the drooping hopes of the friends of France, only to be more cruelly than ever crushed. Both have been formally and, apparently, authoritatively contradicted. Nay, a Versailles dispatch places victory on the side of Prussia.

It is not surprising that the theory that a good understanding exists among the three great Powers of Continental Europe; and there are not altogether wanting indications that the theory may be so extended as to embrace Great Britain also. The firmer attitude assumed by the British Cabinet is not without significance, and gives color to the suspicion that the Great Powers are decidedly inimical to the establishment of a Republican Government in France. The statement that the British Cabinet had finally decided that it was not expedient to recognise the only Government which at present could claim to be established in France, would scarcely seem to be susceptible of any more merciful solution. Should that theory prove correct, peace can only be secured by the speedy establishment of a constitutional Government which would extort general recognition, or of such terms as King William may dictate from Paris! The terms may appear harsh—cruel; and yet, what is to be done? Can Prussia really be expected to recross the Vosges, leaving the soil of France saturated with German blood without taking back some substantial guarantee for lasting peace? Is it the interest of Europe, or even France herself, that peace should be patched up on a false and unending basis? Must be remembered that, in this war the horrors and the sacrifices have not like glory and victory, been for