By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Sept 30—It is said the French repulsed the Prussians at Nantis.

TOURS, Sept 30—It is reported here that Gen Beauregard is in the French service and at present organizing troops in the South of France.

LONDON, Sept 30—A special to the *Herald* says it has been determined by the Cabinet to make a strong last appeal to Prussia to consent to peace in consideration of the destruction of the fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, and without the dismemberment of France. It is rumored that the position of England is taken in apprehension of the warlike armament of Russia, which occasioned a declension in the power of France, already too much broken. There are great signs of a reactionary tendency in Prussia among the German Liberals. They say that should King William proclaim himself Emperor of Germany there will be a Republic in Fatherland before five years. This is the universal conviction throughout Germany.

Private dispatches from Tours of the 27th say the discouragement in official circles is great and the same feeling prevails among the people.

It would seem that the Generals commanding in the Department have declined to defend Orleans. Cremieux is packing up and advises his Generals to do the same. He says there are no means for resisting an attack in Tours, where the Prussians are expected in a few days, and the Government must move further west.

OSTEND, Sept 30—Intense excitement was caused here this evening by the arrival of a special messenger from Valenciennes bringing news of a great battle fought on the Seine on the 27th, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Crown Prince of Prussia and that, too, under the guns of Mont Valerienne. The victory was followed by the evacuation of Versailles and Rambouilles and the rupture of the German lines of investment.

The Crown Prince is retreating rapidly northward upon the army of the King at Meaux and Soissons.

An official telegram from Berlin via Brussels, contradicts this news, but it is certain that communication between Paris, Rouen, Amiens and Valenciennes is reopened, and an official proclamation of the victory of Tuesday, signed by Gambetta, has been received at the latter city.

LONDON, Sept 30—A correspondent at Belengue telegraphs that exciting news has been received from Rouen of the Crown Prince's defeat on the south and west side of Paris by the army of Gens Ducrot and Menden on the 27th. The French were reinforced on Monday by Gen Trochu and advanced on the German position at Montreuel and Versailles early on Tuesday morning. The battle began at Viceriy and Vete Sey. The Germans resisted the French advance with desperate energy till they were assailed by fresh columns advancing through Bazde, Fausees Reposes and Vanvesson, where a number of regiments of the Baden troops mutinied on the battle field and refused to go under fire. Nearly 100 of these troops were shot by order of the German commander, but the rest still held back, many throwing down their arms pnd dispersing through the forests. The Crown Prince was finally compelled to order a retreat upon Bougival, abandoning Versailles to the victorious French. The German columns, which attempted the passage of the Seine at Bougival were kept under a terrible fire from Mitrailleuse which converted the retreat into a rout and they were driven beyond St Germain, night alone stopping the pursuit. The Germans lost 5000 prisoners among whom were many officers of the staff of the C wn Prince; fifty cannon and mitrailleuse.

The road to Orleans and Tours is reopened and cleared of the enemy.

LONDON, Sept 30—There is no abatement of the military preparations of Russia.

A telegram just received from Tours says there is considerable insubordination in the French army and the officers are apparently unable to prevent disorder and violence among the raw levies. Three examples have been made.

The Prussians have not yet reached Orleans, but have departed from their westward march and seem to be concentrating around Paris. The reported movement on Lyons is untrue.

The French say the Prussian losses since the war began and particularly at the investment of Paris have been so immense that the German authorities have taken care to conceal the facts from the papers.

The latest advices from Paris announce the construction of barricades under the supervision of Henri Rochefort and Gustav Fleurens. The Mobiles have been armed with a new and fearfully destructive engine, an invention just perfected and which has been kept a profound secret. Astonishing results are expected from this weapon, more so than from the mitrailleurs.

TOURS, Sept 30—Later advices from Paris mention a series of successful engagements around the city. The ardor of the besieged has been much increased by these victories. New breech loading cannon have been placed on the ramparts.

There are no signs of the Prussians in the direction of Tours.

LYONS via TOURS, Sept 30—The political excitement has subsided.

ROUEN, via TOURS, Sept 30—Another balloon from Paris landed near Nantes to-day. A courier with a large number of letters and packages has gone forward to Tours.

BRUSSELS, Sept 30—The *Independence Belge* says the new French government has imposed a special tax of 4 centimes per number on all newspapers, domestic and foreign.

VIENNA, Sept 29—A naturalization treaty with the U S has been signed by the Austrian government.

LONDON, Sept 30—The Prussians occupied Rambouillet, seventeen miles southwest of Versailles.

Confidence is returning in Paris.

It is vaguely asserted that some postions occupied by the Prussians have been recovered. Possibly the recapture of Ville Juif is referred to.

The Prussians are steadily drawing nearer. They are engaged threwing up breastworks at Bayneux and Mendon. The works erected will face Forts Vanores and Issy on the south of Paris. The Prussians have also occupied Bordon, 18 miles southwest of Versailes and it is reported they have likewise reached Thernal and Grioville, in the Department of Seine and Loire.

TOURS, Oct 1—Advices from Paris say the Prussian officers demanded the surrender of Fort Divly, or Divry, on the southeast of the city. The commandant promptly refused. The Prussians occupy the heights at a respectful distance from the French forts. When they see a convoy or reconnoisance they open fire with shot and shell. They have constructed an extensive camp at Versailles and appear to have gone into winter quarters there.

ST PETERSBURG, Sept 30—The 'Journal' of this city, an official organ, emphatically denies the report of the Russian purchase of new ironclad steamers from the U S, and formally denies the story of the concentration of Russian troops on the Turkish frontier and recall of Gen Ignaleoff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. The Journal adds that Russia's policy is one of peace and justice.

CHERBOUR r Sept 29—The greater part of the French fleet returned to this port to-day. Squadrons have been left in the North Sea and English Channel, sufficient to protect the French coast.

NEW YORK, Oct 1—A dispatch from London to-day says a war bulletin signed by Gambetta, is published extensively this morning. It announces that the Prussians have been routed, Vincennes and Versailles retaken, with 6000 prisoners, including Staff officers, and much artillery, and that communication between Paris and Rouen is restored. The dispatch is generally discredited.

The French report that on Wednesday a bridge spanning the Oise at Crit, gave way under the weight of the Prussian cannon, which were being moved across it, whereby several pieces were precipitated into the river and some lives lost.

Fourchuade has not resigned his place in the French Provisional Government.

The election for members of the Constituent Assembly in France will occur on the 10th inst.

NEW YORK, Sept 29—Startling news of the massing of an immense Russian army on the frontiers of Prussia was conveyed this morning in a special from London. The correspondent stated in addition that the Russian Minister at Berlin has been instructed to demand of Prussia a full and explicit explanation of her purposes and policy in continuing the war with France. There is great uneasiness in Berlin and London. A Cabinet meeting in the latter capital, which was to have been held on Friday, has been called for to-day in consequence of urgent dispatches from Lord Lyons, British Minister at Tours, who will be sent to England to intercede and compel peace before all Europe is set in flames.

LONDON, Sept 29—The *Times* has the following special: On Wednesday last the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery and were protected by the guns of forts Cuelin and Bates. The French advanced and encountered the Prussians, when a severe conflict took place which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off all their dead and wounded and also the Prussian prisoners captured during the fight.

The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale and great activity prevails everywhere.

BERLIN, Sept 29—Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of the terms of peace. One party agrees with Bismarck that the war ought not to stop till Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortified town of Metz, are annexed to Germany, from which they were taken.

Another party demands that Metz and Strasbourg be dismantled and that France indemnify Germany for the cost of the war A third party limits the territorial demand to Alsace and a narrow strip of Lorraine on the East.

The Germans have placed long range siege guns in position before Strasbourg before they hurried to Paris. Some of them have already arrived. The Prussian cavalry have also gone forward from Strasburg.

The Prussian headquarters around Paris are given as follows: King William is at Ferriers, the Crown Prince is at Versailles, the Prince Royal of Saxony is at Grand Tremblay.

Carrier pigeons are now the only messengers between Paris and Tours. Balloons ofered too fair a mark to the Prussian rifles.

Bavarian troops claim the credit of the capture of Strasburg.

TOURS, Sept 29—Reports having reached here of the capture of Strasburg. The Government this morning has published a dispatch from the French Consulate at Basle c ntradicting it. The Consul says the Prussians had made three tremendous but unsuccessful assaults on Strasburg in which they suffered heavy losses. The white flag which was subsequently displayed as a truce to bury their dead gave rise to the rumor that the city had capitulated. Communication is cut off in all directions and the fall of Strasburg is by no means impossible. Notwithstanding the denial of the Consul at Basle there is strong belief that the rumor is not altogether groundless.

LONDON, Sept 29—The Wurtemburg *Gazette* and the official journals deny the intention of the Government to enter into the North German Confederation to-day.

The *Post* says England will not be sacrificed to courtiers, but will denounce Prussian barbarianism in the conduct of this war.

ANTWERP, Sept 29—A great fire is now raging in this city. The sugar house of Mens Bros and several adjoining buildings are destroyed thus far.

New York special telegram dated London gives a dispatch from Mundelsheim of 28th, which says Strasburg surrendered when in a helpless condition, The place was being rendered almost untenable, Cases of fever are numberless and dead and dying are lying in crowds in the streets.

CHICAGO, Sept 29—The *Times* of this morning has the following dispatch which, although not published as a special, appears in no other paper:

LONDON, Sept 28—Intense excitement was created in diplomatic circles here to-day by the reception at the Foreign Office of a note from Russia, saying that the expansion of the boundaries of Prussia has compelled her to interfere in the present struggle; that Prussia had constantly and persistently violated her treaties; that to the remonstrances of other powers she gave but insolence, and that now she had openly avowed the war on France to be one of conquest for the acquisition of vast Provinces which would make her the one dominant power of Europe. It was, therefore, the duty of the other powers to check Prussia's policy of aggrandisement, or prepare for absorption into the German Empire. Upon the reception of the note a special meeting of the Privy Council was held which remained in session five hours, waiting to exchange dispatches with Lord Lyons, Minister at Tours.

It was stated openly by an attache of the Russian Legation, in the presence of the Prussian Minister, that the movement on Turkey was a feint and that 400.000 troops were now massed on the Prussian frontier.

Lord Granville, when asked to-night the meaning of the Russian note, replied that it was equivalent to an official notification that Russia had declared war against Prussia.

Nobody in Chicago believes this dispatch, the origin of which is unknown.

LONDON, Oct 1—Late dispatches say the reports of fighting before Paris on Wednesday and Thursday are false.

ROME, Oct 1—The Plebiscite, to be voted on Sunday, (to morrow,) will be thus stated:—'Is the union of the Kingdom of Italy under the constitutional rule of Victor Emanuel and his successors desirable.' The King awaits the result at Florence.

NEW YORK, Oct 1—A special from London says General Bourbake has escaped from Metz; he arrived in England yesterday and immediately took train to Hastings on a visit to the Empress. It is believed the General is bearer of dispatches from Bazaine.

TOURS, Oct 1—Lissander the aronaut has already arrived here from Paris. He publishes in his journal an interesting narrative of his balloon trip and situation of affairs in Paris at the time he left. He started from that city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No Prussians were to be seen near Paris. Complete silence reigned about the city. There were no people to be seen on the roads leading to the city and no boats of any kind on the river. On nearing Versailles the Prussians were observed in great numbers in Camp Lissinder, He dropped among them a great number of Proclamations of Government officers which had been printed in the German language for that especial purpose. The baloon was carried along to a point near Druex, in the department of Ure Ettiere, many miles west of the Prussian lines, The letters, 250 in number, were taken to the postoffice of Dreux, whence they will be forwarded in all directions, wherever the lines of communication are not interrupted. Lissander says Paris is defended by more than 500,000 soldiers, who are behind walls They are all armed and disciplined The firing from the forts has been so accurate that the Prussians have been baffled in their attempts to erect batteries. The forts are supplied with electric lights which are found to be admirably adapted for guarding against surprise. Neither butter nor fruit is to be had in the city, and fresh meat will be scarce. There is no lack of salt provisions and flour. There are supplies sufficient for six months.

LONDON, Oct 1—The Prussians are approaching Maintenon, in the Department of Eureelour. Communication with that city, Chartres and Eheron was suddenly destroyed. It is thought the Prussians are preparing for a grand attack on Paris from the North, at Genevervilliers.

Toulon is filled with Germans, most of them participated in the late unsuccessful attempt to capture the city of Chartres.

PITHEUIERS, Sept 30, VIA TOURS, Oct 1.—Fifteen hundred Prussians now occupy this town.

ROUEN, Sept 30, VIA TOURS, Oct 1.—An engagement occurred near here yesterday, between a body of French sharpshooters and the Prussian scouts.

Beauvais is occupied by the Prussians.

NEW YORK, Oct 1. — A cable dispatch says, Chancellor de l'Brucken, in an official report to the Prussian Government, announces that his negotiations with the Government of South Germany are so far notably successful. He has concluded satisfactory preliminaries for the establishment of the northern and southern German boundaries. A communication from the Prussian Government itself is wanted before commencing final negotiations.

BERLIN, Oct 1—King William has forwarded the following dispatch to Queen Augusta, from his headquarters at Ferriers, under date of yesterday:

Early this morning the French troops made a sortie against the troops of the sixth Prussian corps, while the Prussian fifth corps was attacked by three batallions. At the same time a brigade made demonstrations against the 11th corps. At the end of two hours the French took shelter under the guns of their forts.

LONDON, Sept 30—At a Cabinet meeting today the whole subject of the European situation came under discussion. Gladstone inclined to the sentiment of the majority of his colleagues, which is believed to be the sentiment of the Queen, that no Government exists in France which can properly be recognized by Great Britain at this time. Advices of the British Minister at Paris, Lord Lyons, were urged in a contrary sense, but the course of the Government could not be determined by reference to any agent, no matter how well entitled to the confidence and respect of the Government. The final decision about it was that nothing can be done as it is not expedient to recognize the only Government which at present could claim to be established in France. The result has caused great excitement throughout Londen, and new demonstrations of a serious character are looked for.

The report of the French success in the neighborhood of Paris is flatly contradicted by the Prussians. They say that the report of the retaking of Versailles by the French is a wholesale invention.

The Red Republican movement at Marseilles is gaining headway.

Eastern States.

RICHMOND, Oct 2—At midnight last night the water was still rising and invading still further the lower part of the city. Hundreds of persons were swept away. A schooner is anchored in front of the St Charles hotel. The Manasses State railroad bridges across the north and south Shenandoah rivers are gone. Many lives are known to be lost.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad above Harper's Ferry is swept away.

Scottsville, in Albamarle county, is inundated. The destruction of property is immense.

Forty-seven lives were lost at Harper's Ferry and thirty dwellings were washed away.

A dispatch from Lynchburg estimates the loss by the flood at $10.000.000. The loss of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is $500,000; the loss to the canal is $250.000; and to the South Side Road is $500.000.

Montana.

HELENA, Sept 29—Henry P Comstock, the discoverer of the famous Comstock silver lode, Nevada, committed suicide on the 27th inst near Bossiman City, M T, by shooting hmself in the head He had accompanied the Big Horn Expeditien to Bossiman and it is supposed the act was committed while laboring under temporary insanity.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 29—The famous U S war steamer Kearsage, which sunk the Alabama, arrived in port this evening from Callao via Honolulu, under command of Commander John S Thornton, Capt Winslow being now at Mare Island, where the Kearsage will go for some repairs before putting to sea.

A grand Savings and Building Society for securing homesteads is being organized here.

The Red Mens' Saving Bank opens October 1st. Stocks continue active but weak.

The passengers per Colorado, hence on the 2d inst, arrived at New York yesterday.

The weather continues warm and cloudy.

An order was received from the Navy Department recalling Commodore Parrot and reinstating Commodore Goldsborough as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

SAN DIEGO, Sept 29—A party of Mexicans who arrived from Lower California to-day report that a large volcano about ten miles from San Rafael Valley, which for years has been dormant, is now in active eruption, throwing a column of dense black smoke 200 feet high and scattering ashes and cinders for miles around its base. It is plainly visible from this point this evening. The whole southern horizon is darkened with the smoke.

It is rumored that the transcontinental Pacific Railroad Co have commenced active operations on the road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 28—Sailed—Bark Chris Mitchell, Port Madison, bark Joachim Cheys, Burrard Inlet.

Arrived—Bark Ironica, Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 1 — Arrived, steamer California, Portland, barks Live Yankee and Hattie C Bessie, Columbia River, ship Isaac Jeans, Seabeck, ship Bayamer, Burrard Inlet, bark Horizon.

The remains found in Laurel Hill Cemetary yesterday have been identified as those of Otto Rabbea, a saloon keeper, and a native of Hamburg, 32 years old. He is supposed to have been murdered.

The steamer Japan cleared for China today with 200 passengers, $198 000 in treasure and merchandise valued at $77.000, including 3.100 barrels flour. The night was so foggy that the Constitution could not get in, and it is announced she will not sail until Tuesday. 26 vessels entered harbor to-day, amongst which was the bark John Ritson, from Newcastle, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 2—Thirty vessels returned to port within the past twenty-four hours and twenty-six on the previous day. Among those to-day are three ships, two schooners and one bark. The ships are the Corsair, British Navy and Ebtana, all from Newcastle.

The schooner Amelia from Petropauloski brings a full cargo of codfish, the brig Enrique brings 2700 bales of sugar. The stmr Constitution arrived to-day, 15 days from Panama. A British ship is outside, name unknown.

The immense receipts of coal within the past few days will probably cause a decline in prices, as the market is glutted.

The managers of the Mercantile Library lottery think they will have from 1500 to 2000 tickets unsold at the end of the month, which will be destroyed.

Weather clear and cold.

The Panama news is unimportant.

Private Peter McIntyre, who was shot in his room at 31 Kearney street, last night with his own musket in the hands of S C Axwell, a discharged soldier, who had burglariously entered, is comfortable as can be expected. His left arm will require amputation at the shoulder. The man Axwell is either insane or laboring under an attack of delirum tremens.

Sailed—Barkentine W H Gawley, Port Madison.

Arrived—Bark Monneynick, Seattle, bk Amethyst, Bellingham Bay, schooner Clara Light, Steilacoom.

LOS ANGELOS, Sept 30—Extensive fires have been raging for two days past in the mountains to the north-east.

The W U Tel Co are constructing a new double line over the first section from Los Angelos to Lyons on the San Francisco road.

LOS ANGELOS, Oct 1—Dan Kenny, incarcerated for horsestealing, escaped from the county jail at Vesilia last night.

A volunteer force of 40 men has been organised to avenge the death of Nathan Gray, hung by Mexicans near Platte creek a week ago.

SANTA CLARA, Oct 1—The printing establishment of John Sullivan was destroyed by fire this morning. Damages $10,000. An incendiary's work.

STOCKTON, Oct 2—The hindmost three cars on the C P railroad ran off the track to day half a mile west of San Joaquim river—cause, spreading of the rails. One car was badly smashed, but only one passenger injured, although several severe scratches and slight bruises were sustained. Considering the place and the rate of speed it is fortunate that a more disastrous accident did not happen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 3—James Spinks, a passenger on the steamer Constantine, jumped overboard on Sept 30th while laboring under temporary insanity. A boat was lowered and the man picked up, but he died in two hours after the event.

Dr Letterman, Coroner, made a postmortom examination of the body of A T Raabe, which was found last Friday in the Laurel Hill Cemetary. The examination showed that the man died from a gunshot wound through the head. No weapon was found, and the question as to whether the case was a murder or suicide remains a mystery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 30—A south-easter has caused all the vessels which cleared within the past two days to put back to port. Among them are the U S steamer Shubrick, steamers Monterey and Salaia and ship Cairnsmore for Liverpool.

The schr Stranger, Capt Decker, with 2000 sacks of wheat, went ashore this morning at Pajaro river.

Wind fresh, threatening rain.

Neither the steamer Constantine from Panama nor the California from Portland has arrived or been telegraphed from the heads.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 1—Flour unchanged.
Wheat—2000 sacks fair, $1 67, good, $1 75; choice, $1 80
Barley, $1 05@1 07½.
Oats, $1 40@1 45.
Hay, $12 00@13 50 per ton.

Oregon.

SALEM, Sept 20—An altercation occurred on the streets this evening between James O'Meara, editor of the Portland *Bulletin*, and J Patterson, State printer. Pistols were drawn, but friends interfered and saved, perhaps, the loss of life.

The first train through to Salem arrived yesterday afternoon.

Washington Territory.

VANCOUVER, Sept 20—Two races came off at the Fair grounds to-day. The first race, two horses, single dash of a mile for a purse of $50, was won by Spurgeon's horse. The second race, two horses, one mile, two best out of three, for a purse of $75, was also won by Spurgeon's horse.

Gov Saloman spoke at the Pavilion this afternoon to a large audience.

VANCOUVER, Sept 30—One more race at the Fair grounds to-day—two horses, one mile dash for $50, was won by O Bride's horse—also several scrub races. Entries on the race track to-morrow will be free, the fastest horse wins a purse of $100.

There will be dancing at the Pavilion tonight for the benefit of the Fair.

OLYMPIA, Oct 3—The jury in the case of James Jamieson, charged with rape, in the District Court, brought in to-day a verdict of guilty.

PALMIPED LEGISLATION.—The following is a portion of the proceedings which took place in the Oregon Senate, now in session at Salem on Monday as reported in the *Oregonian*:—

The President announced that E L Applegate would lecture on temperance at the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening next, and that Senator Hendershott would make some remarks.

Dr Watts said there was a mistake; the lecture would be at the Christian church.

The *President*—The Senator from Union will take notice.

Mr Trevitt—Will the Senator be a witness.

The *President*—The awful example, I presume.

Mr Hendershott did not want it understood that he would make any remarks on temperance on that occasion; whatever action he took on that question would be in the Senate chamber and at the bar.

The President—The Senators are aware of the gentleman's competency to practice in bo places.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Stmr Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend
Sept 28—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slp Invincible, Coffee, Maple Bay
Sept 29—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, Ne stmins c
Stmr Emma, Ettershank, Burrard Inlet
Sept 30—Stmr California, Hayes, Astoria
Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Slp Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan
Sch Lovett Peacock, Gustaffson, San Francisco
Oct 1—Ship Montgomery Castle, Hughes, 141 days from Liverpool.
Slp Ringleader, Dake, San Juan
Oct 3—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slp Hamley, Carleton, Comox

CLEARED

Sept 27—Stmr E Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Stmr Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend
Sept 28—Brig Byzantium, Calhoun, Honolulu
Sept 29—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminste
Sept 30—Sch Industry, Huffer, Plumper Pass
Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Slp Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan
Stmr California, Hayes, Nanaimo
Oct 1—Slp Ringleader, Lake, San Juan
Oct 3—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Schr Lovet Peacock, Gustaffen, Port Townsend

PASSENGERS

Per Stmr ISABEL fm Port Townsend—D Horson, Mr Buck, Mr Copalla, Mrs Geiss, Miss Worrell, Miss Page, Messrs Manuel, Wilkinson, Jackson, Stockham, Norwood Dinsmore, Owens, Mumford, Thompson, Martin, Ethridge Belknap, Jordan, Jones and 15 others

Per Stmr ISABEL—N S Pierce and lady, Mrs Yesler, Mr Shaffer, Mrs Boyd, Mrs Combs, Mrs Stone, Mrs Pontius, Mrs Hunt, Mrs Leary, Mr and Mrs Wheeler, Miss Phillips, Mrs Arbuckle and 3 chdn, S D Durgin, Messrs Jeffries, Davenpore, Gresham, Howe, Hines, Spoor, Young, Barker, Yontz, Brown, Dick, Gallihr, Welch, Valares, Petersen, Harding, Peters, Mann, T O Williams, F M Sargent, L F Jordan and 39 others

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Mrs Williamson, Master Williamson, Katz, J Todd, Patten, J Sudalton, Dr Williamson, Hubbard, Mrs Berry, J Shaw, S Coltman, Mrs Jeffries, and 13 others.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Montgomery Castle from Liverpool—Holbrook, Fisher & Co, Janion, Rhodes & Co, J H Turner & Co, Wm Wilson, R P Rithet, T E Peck, P McQuade, Burns & Edwards, Sproat & Co, Wilson Brown.

Per schr Lovett Peacock, from San Francisco—L, B, A, FH, DL, JPD, McQuade, RO, W H Oliver, AF, v, R Adams & Co, AC&Co, S, KDS, B&E, K&C, KOS, KON, Q-T, TS& Co, WST, BS, E&C, GL&Co, S&F, J H Turner.

Per Stmr ISABEL—D Lenevue, Ghant

Per stmr E ANDERSON, fm Puget Sound—Murray, Colder, Robinson, Beeth.

IMPORTS.

Per sch LOVETT PEACOCK, fm San Francisco—200 bxs soap, 34 bxs washing powder, 30 pkgs personal effects, 55 sks chicken feed, 10 sks oatmeal, 51 sks grnd barley, 20 bbls plaster, 119 mats screenings, 7 pkgs household effects, 15 bxs grates, 200 sks barley, 215 sks midolings, 7 stoves, 6 pkgs hardware, 6 pkgs castings, 40 cs sardines, 20 cs olive oil, 20 cs mushrooms, 10 cs green peas, 5 bxs almonds, 275 bs wine, 10 bbls cognac, 3 cs oxes 3 cases stoves, &c, 20 kgs nails, 14 sks m-l, 20 hhds bisulphate iron, 1000 mats rice, 135 pkgs China gooks, 5 bbls rum, 53 cs tobacco, 9 pkgs glassware, 2 cs marblk, 2 cs shirts, 6 cs millinery,

Per Stmr ISABEL—41 sks bran, 3 horses

Per stmr E ANDERSON, fm Puget Sound—2 horses, 1 cow and calf, 100 sks flour, 1 car mutton.

Per ship MONTGOMERY CASTLE, from Liverpool—550 bbls common soap, 1 bale hemp matting, 6 cs saddlery-ware, 5 bales printing paper, 30 cs mustard, 99 cs oilman's stores, 158 bxs window glass, 10 crates and 15 csks earthenware, 3 cs haberdashery, 15 cs clothing, 1 bale flannels, 40 bales blankets, 1 cs fur skins, 2 bales carpeting, 320 qr cks and 152 cs spirits, 50 cs white wines, 200 cs Geneva, 39 bxs implements, 1 bx platedware, 5 cs toy 1 cs matches, 14 cs boots, 125 pkgs iron plate, 29 kegs iron rivets, 66 bdls sheet iron, 280 bdls hoop iron, 6 cs sheeting, 2 crates buckets, 1 cs horsehair seating, 1 truss rugs, 28 cs corks, 12 cs cheese, 510 cs bottled beer, 59 cs br ndy, 2 qr cks Rhine wine, 40 qr cks unrated spirits, 2 No 2:2 chairs, 1 ck hardware, 220 bgs rock salt, 177 sacks caunel coal, 580 sks nut coal.

EXPORTS.

Per brig Byzantium, Capt Calhoun, for Honolulu—647 bbls and 376 hlf bbls salmon, 310 bbls lime, 2 cs mdze, 10 bbls plaster of Paris, 9 bxs arrowroot, 60 bxs soap, 16 bxs saleratus, 4 hhds rum, 4 bxs plates, 4 cs dry goods, 45 m shingles.

SHIPPERS

Per brig Byzantium, for Honolulu—J Robertson Stewart, Hudson Bay Co, T L Stahlschmidt, Findlay & Durham D Lenevue, Henry Nathan, jr, & Co.

BIRTH.

At James Bay, on the 3d instant, the wife of Mr R Wolfenden, of a daughter

MARRIED.

At St John's Church, by the Rev P Jenns, Mr J Habart, farmer, of Chemainus, to Mary Dwelly, of Victoria.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWIN LOTS, THE PROperty of MR SAMUEL BRIDGMAN, are offered for sale by private contract:

Victoria Town Lots Nos 1185 and 1186, being the corner of McClure and Vancouver streets, fenced and cultivated as a garden

One third of Lot 55, having a frontage of 20 feet on Fort street with the full depth of the lot, with good house in the rear and excellent well of water, and shop fronting Fort street

ALSO,

Suburban Lot 8, Block 4, New Westminster, containing 20 acres of good land

For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BURNABY,
Government street.

If not previously sold, the above will be offered at Public auction by Mr LUMLEY FRANKLIN, with the Household Furniture, in October, of which due notice will be given se28

CAUTION.

Betts's Capsule Patents

Are being infringed by Importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarilly are numerous, BETTS being the original Inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

THE WI

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Railway Land Grants.

There are still to be found those who regard the policy of handing over to Railway Corporations large blocks of the public domain with no friendly eye. Theoretically considered, land monopolies are pernicious. As a rule they are so practically. A careful consideration of the question will, however, lead to the conviction that the system which forms the immediate subject of the present remarks may not be open to those cogent objections which generally lie against land monopolies There is but one legitimate use for the lands of a new country—of any country—viz, to be placed in the possession of those who will the most effectually cause them to yield food for man and beast. If it can be made to appear that this can be more effectually accomplished in the hands of a Railway Company than through the ordinary medium, then must all objections fall. And we do not apprehend much difficulty in establishing that proposition. A Railroad Company, undertaking, for instance, the construction of a railway across the American Continent through British territory, must necessarily represent enormous capital, far beyond that employed in the immediate prosecution of the enterprise. In accepting land grants through a wild and uninhabited country, either as a part payment for the work, or as a sort of premium for the investment of capital in an enterprise presenting no visible means, or at best, very remote means, of yielding profitable returns, there must be assumed on the part of the company a *bona fide* intention to render such lands reproductive. It will be observed that such a company would have a double motive in doing this. First, to realize upon the lands; and, secondly, to create, by settlement and development, traffic for the railway. In this way a railway company would have presented to it much stronger and more tangible motives to promote colonization than are commonly presented to Governments, while their financial connections and influence over the various means of transport would enable them more economically and efficiently to carry out a 'systematic scheme for settling their lands. When this railway land grant plan was first inaugurated in the United States, there was no little outcry raised against creating such gigantic land monopolies, and the prodigality of governments in handing over thousands of square miles of the public domain to railway companies formed the subject of the severest animadversion. There were not wanting, however, those statesmen of large and advanced vision who saw, or thought they saw, the end from the beginning,—men who welcomed the railway system as the most effective means of opening up, settling up and developing new territory. It was a new and startling theory to make railways the forerunner, the procuring cause of settlement and traffic. Has this new theory succeeded? Has the system of making large land grants to railways constructed through new and unsettled countries verified the predictions of its advocates? For, theorize as we may, practical experience is, after all, a monitor not to be despised. The Illinois Central Railroad was, we believe, the first in respect of which the land grant plan was adopted upon a scale of any considerable magnitude; and, inasmuch as sufficient time may be considered as having elapsed to enable one to form a tolerably correct judgment as to the results of the system, in that