

## By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

## Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 26.—The following is culled from last night's eastern and cable despatches:—The Italian Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 192 to 18 has passed a bill providing for the removal of the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome within six months.

The Conference on the Eastern question will meet on the 3d of January.

The Empress Eugenie is organizing a fund in London for the benefit of the French prisoners.

Queen Victoria has sent her congratulations to King William upon his acceptance of the title of Emperor of Germany.

The Germans are reported to have won a victory south-east of Amiens over the army of the north 60,000 strong. They are reported to have carried several villages by storm.

It is reported that Austria, Prussia and England have offered an asylum to the Pope who will probably accept Malta.

Admiral von Berlin states that part of the terms of peace is a demand that France should resign Savoy and Nice to the Pope.

The Monte Cenis tunnel was to have been completed on Saturday.

The Elbe is filled with ice and navigation is interrupted.

Amiens, Dec 24.—A German victory is reported at a place south-east of this city over the army of the north which was 60,000 strong. The Prussians carried several villages by storm and took over 1000 prisoners.

London, Dec 24.—Faidherbe with 80,000 was routed by Manteuffel yesterday. Only two Prussian divisions were engaged.

The Prussians are making a retrograde movement upon Orleans.

The French lines have been much advanced to the north and north-east of Paris.

Bordeaux, Dec 25.—Faidherbe, commanding the army of the North, reports to the Minister of War:—The Prussians gave us battle on the 23rd.

We were well posted between Boyes and Couly. Our troops fought admirably during the entire day, and villages were taken and retaken. At 5 o'clock, p.m., our success was complete driving the enemy before us with the bayonet.

Other reports say that Faidherbe was successful on his right and left wing, and that his army slept on the field of battle, but that the result was indecisive, and that the next day the army showed no disposition to renew the fight. Faidherbe has returned to Arras.

Berlin, Dec 25.—King William telegraphs to the Queen that Manteuffel won a victory on the 23rd near Amiens, taking 1000 prisoners and that he had commenced to pursue the French in the direction of Arras.

London, Dec 25.—A fleet of transports are preparing at Brest with considerable force for an unknown destination.

The French Government are hastening the organization of district camps.

A dispatch dated Brussels Dec 25th says Faidherbe has fallen back across the Valley of Hallot. The Prussian losses are about 3000, and the French loss is about 5000 including prisoners.

Of the battle of the 18th at Nantz, the French reports say that the forces who opposed the Prussians numbered 19,000 men, and had three batteries of artillery. The combat lasted all day and in the evening the French retreated in an orderly manner to about 1000 yards. The new levies fought like veterans.

The Prussians abandoned Nantz on the morning of the 19th but subsequently returned and occupied the place. The French put their loss at 1200 in killed and wounded and claim that the enemy lost 5000 men.

Bordeaux, Dec 25.—Telegraphic communication between this city and the North of France is restored.

Bourbaki sends the Government a favorable account of the army under him.

An official dispatch from Lemans says the Prussians have withdrawn from Nogent and Orléans. 75,000 men passed through the town in the direction of Paris.

Berlin, Dec 25.—The demand for the speedy bombardment of Paris is clamorous. A report prevails here that the bombardment has been postponed by the influence of the Queen of England. Official organs say its owing to the difficulty in reaching the city effectively, and that the Prussian batteries are incomplete and lack ammunition.

Lemans, Dec 24.—The occupation of Nantz by the enemy caused a panic here. The garrisons, national, and Mobile appeared, and the Red Republicans gathered in large force before the Hotel de Ville and clamored for vengeance.

Gen. Cornand, commander of the National Guard, was arrested and his sword broken in self defence. He discharged his revolver at his assailants, and the mob then rushed upon him and overpowered him. After a jury trial he was condemned to death, and shot in a few minutes after receiving his sentence. The troops remained quite passive during the disorders.

London, Dec 25.—The total effective German force now in France is set down in round numbers at 600,000, half of which are before Paris, and 100,000 on the sick list. It is estimated that 300,000 Prussians have been killed or disabled since the beginning of the war.

Garrison duty in Prussia will be entrusted to volunteers, who by reason of being over or under age, or of having served their time are not liable to military service.

Bordeaux, Dec 24.—Official reports of a battle of Nantz show that the French were attacked by 24,000 Prussians and a heavy force of artillery, and that the French had only 10,000 men. After many hours hard fighting the French retreated. Germans lost over 5000 in killed and wounded, among them the Duke William of Baden and several colonels who fought bravely. Reinforcements of regular troops came up next morning and the Germans retreated in such haste that French prisoners taken the day before escaped. The French loss was 1200.

Cherbourg, Dec 25.—Troops in and around here have left for the front to join Canoe's army.

Lille, Dec 24.—Cannonading has been heard since Thursday in the direction of Nicolle.

Lemans, Dec 22.—Chancey's retreat to this point is for the purpose of concentrating his own forces and drawing the Germans after him. He has 200,000 men and will at once resume the offensive.

The tenth German corps is south of Tours. Mecklenburg is between Vandœuvre and St. Claris near Amiens.

London, Dec 24.—The Berlin Gazette denies that there is any parallel between the demands of Russia in regard to the Black Sea question and those of Prussia against Luxembourg. Warning was given by Prussia as to her position towards Luxembourg; and Bismarck is true to the treaty of 1856.

He persistently repeats that he has ever insisted on the necessity of securing the independence of Luxembourg, but that security is based only on her strict adherence to neutrality and Prussia must interfere if her troops are assailed while passing through Luxembourg.

It is now said that M. Favre will represent France in the Conference.

Dresden, Dec 27.—A despatch from the commanding officer of the Saxon troops before Paris announces that the bombardment of Fort Anseron commenced to-day. This fortress is the most advantageous of the French outworks on the east of Paris.

London, Dec 27.—The Manchester Guardian to-morrow will contain a statement that King William and the Prince Royal of Prussia wrote to the Queen that they were opposed to the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne.

Queen Victoria replied vehemently advising them to mind their own business. This incident has materially changed the feeling of the Court towards Germany.

Midnight.—The French army of the North has fallen back to Arras having evacuated Corbie, Albert and Acheux.

London, Dec 27.—A delegation from the inhabitants have presented Prince Henry with a patriotic address. The Prince in reply expressed confidence in their ability to defend the rights of the Duchy.

Gladstone has published a letter denying indignantly the report of his conversion to Roman Catholicism.

The Shipping Gazette, which first doubted, but now admits the truth of the reports concerning the treatment of British vessels in the Seine by the Prussians, declares that the Government must instantly demand an explanation and redress from Prussia.

Bismarck refuses to give Jules Favre a safe conduct to the Congress of Powers.

The expedition sent to Orléans to observe the eclipse was a failure.

Bismarck, in a note to the Cabinet of Vienna calls attention to the reorganization of Germany, and expresses hope that nothing in the Treaty of Prague will interfere with her development.

London, Dec 28.—Chancey complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians, and denies having been defeated. He says revenge will follow.

Calais was visited by the Prussians, but they left after imposing a requisition.

It is said Bourbaki is proceeding east against Worder.

The Deputies from Munich reject the Federal treaties.

New York, Dec 28.—Aspicul on Orleans on the 28th inst. reports an interview with Bishop Duploup, in which he said the army of the Loire was simply a collection of men, among whom the greatest demoralization is created by contact with the Prussians. He denied that Palladine is in the interest of the Duc de Nemours. He said peace should be made—but France ought just now to be in a situation without an issue. If Paris gave up it would end the war, but Trochu is not free in the capital.

Bismarck told Thiers he was going to bombard Paris. That city once in the possession of the Prussians they would have permanent influence over France. Gambetta is convicted by his proclamation on Palladine of being a liar of the first order.

The receipts of Orleans passed under our own eyes and we know that instead of 300,000 men and 500 guns, as Gambetta says, Palladine had only 50,000 men in front of Prince Frederick Charles. Retreating, not fighting was Palladine's plan from first to last. I don't think the army of the Loire can resist the Prussians.

New York, Dec 28.—A Bordeaux correspondent reports the interview with Count de Chambord, Minister Delegate of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the chances of peace. The Minister said peace seemed distant. The terms offered would make France a third rate power. The world will condemn the Prussians for refusing Favre's terms which might have been arranged honorably to both parties and an agreement well guaranteed, made against future French aggressions. No French authorities now dare make peace on the proposed terms. France is now financially ruined and there would be less for the Prussians to take. The Minister hoped the Prussians would be driven out of France before long. Paris is able to hold out a long time yet. The Count spoke of the present status of England, which he does not think has elevated that Power in the scale of nations, in her recent action in continental affairs. The correspondent asked—Could England afford to go to war? Chambord replied: There are other means besides war by which a great Power like England can make her influence felt. Therefore she has neglected to do, and she now finds herself insulted by Russia. Delays in the meeting of a Congress only gives Russia time to make her preparations for the ensuing spring. Prompt action would have been England's true policy; and with Austria ready to join with her moral and material support, England would clear France of the invaders in two weeks and show the rest of Europe that there is a limit beyond which the most powerful armies cannot pass. Such an alliance would be approved by the civilized world for it would prove that it was not an alliance of conquest. At first France was to blame for seeking a quarrel and making an aggressive war, although the people were not responsible for that; but now Prussia has rejected an honorable and permanent peace, and the sentiment of the world has undergone a change. France is now struggling for existence, and if she is crushed England will feel the loss more than any other country. England cannot dream of the consequences if she should allow France to be deprived of her nationality. Russia would then do what she pleased in the East and Prussia in the West. England, without a single ally, will cease to belong to the first family of European nations and be reduced to a third class power. Count Chambord spoke in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of Italy, and predicted that a day of reckoning would surely come for that recreant nation. He closed by stating that the new levies in the south and southeast were proceeding with success beyond all expectations.

Paris, Dec 27.—1 p.m.—The Saxon battalions have been dislodged from Marignan and Bischoff.

The Romanian Government declares its independence and repudiates the treaty of 1854.

France complains that Austrian rolling-stock is employed on the South German railroads for military purposes, and Austria sends Commissioners to inquire into the accusation.

London, Dec 29.—Fifteen French ironclads are in Cherbourg harbor.

The French claim that the battle of Fort Noiselles was a success for the army of the North.

Von Bismarck's reply to Bismarck in relation to Luxembourg is similar to Granville's.

A Provincial correspondent says that the bombardment of Arras is considered as being introductory to the bombardment of Paris. When that city is taken other operations will begin.

The Prussians have assaulted Belfort twice, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Prussians have evacuated the left bank of the St. Oise, but a large force is at Yvetot.

Official dispatches say the Prussians have hastily evacuated Dijon, upon the approach of the French forces. This is the result of the campaign undertaken in the East by order of the War Department. The movement was hastened by Gambetta.

The French have completed beyond Mont Valérien fortifications which throw shells beyond Versailles, which is consequently rendered untenable for the Prussians.

New York, Dec 28.—A special from Versailles of the 27th shows that Paris yet retains some of her old brilliancy. The necessary business of the day is conducted as usual within her precincts. Cabs and omnibuses ply the streets and shop-windows display tempting wares as in former times.

The sortie a few days ago was a gallant affair, but completely repulsed; was sold in its conception, but feeble in its execution. There were 100,000 men engaged besides gunboats and upwards of twenty batteries, without counting guns in earthworks. The German loss is insignificant.

London, Dec 28.—Faidherbe announces that owing to the intense cold he will camp his troops near Arras, awaiting a favorable opportunity for the prosecution of a movement.

The Prussians cannonaded St. Calais and entered the place committing disorder.

Chancey sent a protest to the Prussian General and has issued an order to-day to his troops saying he had warned the Prussian against such atrocities being committed against unarmed places and people who merit better treatment because they are so humane to the Prussian sick and wounded.

Constantinople, Dec 28.—The Porte urges objections to the discussion of the Danubian questions at London.

Vizna, Dec 28.—It is untrue that Von Bismarck has replied to Bismarck about the status of Austria towards the Bund.

London, Dec 29.—It is reported that the Prussians are increased at the reports of the English correspondents with their army and have sent many of them away after subjecting them to bad treatment.

Lille, Dec 27.—Official contradiction is given to the Prussian despatches, which falsely reported the battle of Fort Noiselles as a victory for them and claiming that they took prisoners, whereas in fact they took none. In the east and northwest the Prussians have lost heavily by battle and sickness and the villages are crowded with wounded. A large number of Germans also suffer from sore eyes. At Chalons and Sur-Marne there are 1800 sick and wounded Germans.

Besancon, Dec 28.—It is stated that in the Department of the East the population is fully aroused and assist the troops in all the battles and skirmishes. The Government is taking measures to distribute arms to the people.

Berlin, Dec 29.—The official journal says that Fort Avron is to be first attacked and then used as a standpoint from which to assail the adjacent forts.

It is said the French prisoners near the Rhine conspired to escape on Christmas Eve, but the attempt was defeated.

Bordeaux, Dec 29.—A dispatch from Limoges of the 28th gives news by balloon from Paris to the 27th. Military operations have been suspended since the 23d, owing to the intense cold.

A dispatch from Chalons of the 28th says the advanced guard of Garibaldi entered Dijon that morning.

Gambetta has just arrived at Bordeaux.

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at a window in the fifth story screaming for assistance but they suddenly disappeared. It is believed that several others perished as there are a number of unclaimed trunks belonging to parties from New York and other places northward. The Hotel register was burned so names cannot be obtained. The weather was so intensely cold that the telegraph wires in front of the burning building were covered with ice and ice formed an inch in thickness on the steam fire engines. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, and ten persons are supposed to be burned.

Gen Holden's, of North Carolina, trial will take place on the 30th of Jan. As the Democrats lack one vote of 2/3. The Republicans are confident of his acquittal.

The Democrats have elected 1 of the Legislature of Georgia and 2 Congressmen and there are 2 districts still in doubt.

Saturday was one of the coldest days of the season in the east.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 25.—Arrived—Bark Gem of the Ocean, Barkentine W. H. Gawley, Pt. Madison. Bk Gen Cobb, Seabeck Ship Pulsey Dawson, 173 days from London.

Sailed—Bk Tidal Wave, Pt. Madison. Weather—Dreadfully warm.

Montgomery at 7 o'clock p.m.—A young man whose name has not been ascertained went into San Mar's restaurant on California street and ordered a two dollar dinner and a bottle of wine. He finished his meal and then drawing a small single barreled pistol aimed it to his mouth and fired. The ball lodged in the roof of his mouth not having force enough to penetrate the brain. He admitted his intention to kill himself and says he thought he had a sure thing of it. He refused to give his name or his cause for the act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 26.—Robert Biber will be sentenced tomorrow for reducing the value of the U S gold coin.

The annual meeting of the Gould and Curry was held to-day. The trustees who were elected are as follows: A. Bull, W. Norris, A. H. Hamon, Chas. Leollier, B. F. Sherwood, B. F. Morrow and J. D. Fry. The general election of officers will take place in a day or two.

Arrived—Bk Live Yankee, Columbia river. Bk Bronte, Ussulady. Ship Commodore, Pt. Ludlow.

Mrs E. Keach, an actress who came out here with Mrs. Bowes, died here suddenly on Saturday.

The young man who attempted suicide last night is a nephew of Steven Masset. He is now out of danger.

Another heavy forgery on a leading financial institution has been discovered to-day. The facts are suppressed for the present.

No business of any kind is going on to-day.

Christmas was celebrated with much spirit. Maxwell and Kavan left San Jose at 7:35 last night having rested an hour and ten minutes after their walk up. They then travelled all night reaching the corner of 10th and Market streets at 11:30 this a.m. side by side. As they passed down Montgomery at the crowd was smaller than they had anticipated but the contributions taken up by the committee were liberal. The total donations were \$1,195 13 in coin, a loaf of bread and brass rings. The bread sold for 1 dollar at a luncheon and the rings to six different parties for a total of \$190, making \$1,385 13 all told. The men did not appear badly used up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 27.—Sailed—Sh N. L. Drew, Coos Bay.

Arrived—Bks Stella, Bordeaux. Bk Jenny Pitts, Freeport. Bk North West, Pt. Madison. Bk Rancier, Pt. Gamble. Barkentine Free Trade, Tacoma.

Four dozen vessels were outside the Heads this evening.

The German bark Gazelle, reported to have been captured by the French and sent to Tahiti left here on Sept 2d loaded with barley for Iquiqui.

Six vessels mostly from lumber ports entered the harbor to-day and the U S ship Shubrick is outside.

The Knights of Pythias were incorporated here to-day.

Crowell's warehouse at North Point was tered by robbers last night and ransacked from top to bottom and considerable plunder carried off, including \$200 in coin taken from a trunk of the porter. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Lexington advice say the Congress of the republic, imitating the example of California, has repealed the act prohibiting lotteries.

The Panama steamer has not yet been telegraphed.

Robt Biber, convicted of filling down U S gold coin, was sentenced to 18 months in the State prison and fined \$1000. This is the first conviction of the kind in the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 28.—Greenbacks 90 1/2, selling 91 1/2.

Flour—Market firm, but the enquiry is not active. The millers are working cautiously, not caring to carry heavy stocks. Oregon brands \$5 3/4 3/4, extra \$6 3/4 3/4. City brands—Superfine \$5 25 3/4 3/4, extra \$6 3/4 3/4, @ \$6 50.

Wheat—Four cargoes have been cleared for England during the week, and aggregate 188,000 centials. Choice milling \$2 20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 28.—Sailed—Bknet Webfoot and brig Perpetual, Columbia River.

The steamer Montana from Panama