By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Great Boat Race!

THE TYNE CREW WIN BY SIX CLEAR LENGTHS!!

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH TO THE "COLONIST."]

MONTREAL, Sept 15 — The International Boat Race took place this P. M. The Tyne crew rowed naked to the waist. The St. John's crew wore fancy shirts. The Tyne crew won the race by six clear lengths. Time, 41 minutes 10 seconds. The winners were received with the wildest enthusiasm.

Europe.

FLORENCE, Sept 13 — Gen Pardobus, in command of the Italian troops on the Papal frontier, has issued a proclamation to the Romans and assures them he does not bring war to them but peace and order, leaving to the administration full freedom of action. The independence of the Holy See will not be violated. The King's troops in their march into Rome met everywhere with enthusiastic welcome. The garrison of Monrefiscoano withdrew before their advance without opposition. Should no resistance be offered to the entry of Italian troops, the Government will secure to the Pope a residence in Rome and provide for a civil list including a protest against the entry of Italians and the occupation of Papal territory, but will not resist.

LONDON, Sept 13—The Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial are still at the Marine Hotel in Hastings.

Metz is quiet. The siege of Strasburg is progressing. It is expected the movement on Paris has been interrupted.

ROME, Sept 13—Immense placards have been posted on the dead walls of the city, proclaiming the 'Universal Italian Republic' dogma. They are signed by the Republican Revolutionary Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept 13—It is announced that a report of the surrender of Metz has been received in London.

PARIS, Sept 13—Two corps of the Prussian army, of 40,000 men each, last night occupied a position on the Strasburg highway between Coull-a-Miers and Lafert.

Martial law is practically enforced within the city of Paris.

The exact position of the Prussian advance is unknown. According to one account the enemy had arrived at Meuxlony and Melun. Another report says the main body of the Prussians arrived at a point 28 miles from Paris yesterday.

LONDON, Sept 13—The *Post* speaking semi-officially says neutrals have abandoned all hope of suspending hostilities. Bancroft is making no further efforts towards mediation.

PARIS, Sept 13—The bridge at Criel in the Department of Oise was blown up yesterday, and the destruction of all the bridges will follow.

A party of Uhlans is at Nogent-sur-Marne near Lombard and threaten that town should the bridge there be blown up. Eight thousand Prussian pioneers are at Chalons, and the cuirassiers at Chaumy are waiting for the army from Soissins. Several thousand Bavarians are in the neighborhood of Vancoleurs.

The Prefect of Laon has been made prisoner and will be taken to Moltke for examination in regard to the catastrophe. The French General who commanded at Laon is wounded and under guard at the hospital.

LONDON, Sept 13—A Paris correspondent says that on Sunday a Prussian reconnoitering party encountered a body of French at Chateau Thiney. A sharp engagement ensued and the Prussians were repulsed with considerable loss.

The commandant at Soisons has refused to surrender.

M. Theirs is here, communicating with the Foreign Office.

The reported surrender of Metz is a matter of doubt. The impression is created by the Prussian Embassy, though unofficially.

PARIS, Sept 13—The Uhlans have cut the railroad and destoyed the telegraph line near Noissylgyie, 8 miles from Paris.

Prussian troops are at Carchort, and two of their corps numbering 80 000 men last night occupied Apositm, on the Strasburg highway between Coulomkins and Laferty Very. The Uhlans are also reported at Provieux and Crossy.

Great excitement still prevails at Paris and other Continental capitals regarding the American mediation.

MUNICH Sept 13—Prussia has formally notified Bavaria of her intention to annex to Germany a portion of France as a military frontier.

PARIS, Sept 13—The idea has been started in Berlin of converting Alsace and Lorraine into independent Republics, and is regarded with favor in London as a condition to which both belligerants can agree.

LONDON, Sept 13—The report of Bazaine's attempted break through towards Pont-au-Mousson and that he inflicted serious losses, is untrue.

PARIS, Sept 13—An imposing demonstration was made in Marseilles yesterday in honor of the United States. Twenty thousand people assembled in front of the United States Consulate and the city authorities through M. Mesquires presented an address to Milton M Price, United States Consul. The immense crowd cheered with great enthusiasm the Consul and Government of the United States.

LONDON, Sept 13—A cable special to the *Herald* from Beavers says that within the past week advances have been made toward the King of Prussia concerning overtures of peace. Official intimation is given that the King cannot have the means of knowing the proper time for making propositions, that the time has not arrived to receive them and that it will be time enough when the Prussian army has arrived before Paris. The King is still anxious for such a peace as will give safety in future, and will make a formal demand and be ready to receive the proposals of proper authorities.

LONDON, Sept 13—There is good authority for believing that definite propositions for peace will be offered in behalf of the Provisional Government of Paris and that Thiers is authorized to lay them before the British Government. Intervention is solicited to terms as follows:—Payment to Prussia of war expenses, the destruction of all forts in Alsace and Lorraine territory, the occupation of Metz and Strasburg by German troops until the election of an authoritive Government for France and the ratification of the treaty by proper authority.

A correspondent at Hamburg on the 11th writes that there are many indications that the French shortly intend to raise the blockade both in the Baltic and North seas.

A special to the *Herald* from near Strasburg, on the 9th, says operations against Strasburg are carried on by General Lowensky and Gen Von Werdops, the chief of his staff. He has expressed the opinion that it is mathematically certain the place would fall about the 24th inst.

The *Tribune's* correspondent before Strasburg writes on the 9th inst that in the sorties of Thursday and Friday the French report a German loss of from 8 to 10,000. The actual loss was under 50. The total loss during the last three weeks will not exceed 150.

NEW YORK, Sept 13—A special dispatch to the *World* has some details of the negotiations between Thiers and Granville which concluded by the expression of an opinion from the former that he saw nothing to be looked for from England and negotiations undertaken by Continental Powers with a hope of her co-operation must probably be suffered to fall through.

It is believed to-night that all hopes of peace must be abandoned, and that no treaty will be signed unless in Paris or on the banks of the Rhine.

LONDON, Sept 13 -The last of the French fleet left Heligoland on the approach of a German iron-clad.

LONDON, Sept 14—Communication between Paris and Lyons has been destroyed, the Prussians having cut the wires at Mont Reu, sixteen miles south of Melun. A sharp skirmish occurred there between the German Uhlans and the French. The former were driven off.

Firing was heard at Paris yesterday from the direction of Melun.

Railway service between Paris and Lyons is stopped.

All the bridges that can be reached will be destroyed to-night.

Parties of Prussian dragoons appeared at Nogent-sur-Marne, Colmas, Sentis, Crespigy, Valgis, Mantinet, Plessy and London—small towns to the E, N E, and S E of Paris—to-day.

LONDON, Sept 14—If the plan of the Prussians be realized they must have seven army corps before Paris this morning.

It would seem that the French and German Fleets are now in sight of each other near the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea.

FLORENCE, Sept 13—Evening — The following official news was made public: The Italian troops have evacuated the town of Terricona. The Italian troops were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere in Pontifical territory. The Italian troops are social with Papal soldiers. Gen Cadornes advanced southward from Viterbo and stopped for a time at Cavita Cestallur. The Papal Zouaves formed a garrison of the Castle and opened fire on the Italians. A battle ensued which lasted about an hour, when the Pontifical troops surrendered. They were taken to Spolito as prisoners of war. Several places have been occupied by Italian troops at the request of the citizens. Franzoine has been evacuated by the Papal forces, which Lieut-Gen Allgelliotte, of the Italian forces, now occupy. Lieut-Gen Bixo holds Cormito, 12 miles north of Civita Viclua. The fourth army corps left Civeta Castellano last night after reducing the Castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

NEW YORK, Sept 14—Special from Rome dated the 12th says all proposals from the King of Italy as to future arrangements are repudiated by the Pope, who declines to acknowledge the authority of the King to treat as to the subjection of the Papal States.

LONDON, Sept 14—The direct mail to Paris is stopped and the telegraph wires are also cut at Creil by the Prussians. Heavy siege guns are now going forward to the Prussians for use at Paris and Tours.

PARIS, Sept 15—The Prussians to-day camped at Croix Dubois Gastows and Tontaine near the city. At Nogent-sur-Seine Uhlans appeared, but retreated when it became evident that the people meant to give them battle.

It is reported that many siege guns of the Prussians are deeply imbedded in the mud at the canal De la Laternan where the Germans attempted to transfer the guns by this canal, when the French suddenly let the water out of it. It is said that this delay will hinder the seige a considerable time.

The forts at Lyons are completed and a great many troops are arriving at Lyons daily. The guns are all in position.

LONDON, Sept 26—A special dated St Denis yesterday says the Prussians approached Paris in force. Accurate calculations place the number at 400,000.

BERLIN, Sept 15—A part of Bazaine's army has cut its way through the Prussians at Metz and is now marching on Paris. Canrobert is in command.

PARIS, Sept 15—The forest of Monmorency is now burning and other forests are to be destroyed to-morrow. The gates of Paris are to be closed to-morrow; there are now over six million pounds of powder here and the bridges over the Seine have been destroyed. All classes are resolved to fight to the death.

Gen Cluseret has been unanimously elected by 20 arrondissements of Paris, with Flurens and Bouilliere as Central Committee of War.

LONDON, Sept 15—The following dispatch has been received from Bounullon, Belgium: 4 p.m.—Sedan has been placed in a state of seige. The Mayor has been arrested and the population expelled.

The Prussians apprehend the approach of Bazaine's army, which is reported to have escaped from Metz, and even said to have reached Carignan.

LONDON, Sept 15—In diplomatic circles it is firmly believed that the Orleans family will be restored to the Throne of France.

MUNDELSHEM, NEAR STRASBOURG, Sept 15. The besiegers completed the third parallel before Strasbourg on Saturday, and for the past 48 hours the breaching battery have maintained a constant fire with telling effect. A detachment of Gen Killey's command dispersed a force of French riflemen near Colmar on Wednesday.

VIENNA, Sept 15 — The session of the Chamber of Deputies opened to-day. The formal opening of the Reichsrath takes place on Friday.

LONDON, Sept 15—The *Liberte* of Paris says negotiations with the object of obtaining peace were going on between Jules Favre and Minister Washburne at Paris and Minister Bancroft at Berlin, but have failed. The King of Prussia rejects American mediation. Bancroft replies that he can only remain a spectator to the conflict. Washburne has communicated Bancroft's dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and added that he could only record his protest against this impious war.

Four thousand Prussians are at Mornout. Forty thousand have been signalled at Crospy in Valoes, and a strong advance guard is at Nanticelle.

Hostilities have been suspended at Lasois for the removal of the wounded.

Six hundred women and children left Strasbourg on the 15th.

Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial have left Hastings for Torquay.

Metz was bombarded last night, the reply was sullen and at intervals. Another demand for surrender was decidedly refused.

The Badens and Bavarians are preparing to cross the Rhine at Newberg.

It is said that Garibaldi will soon assume command of an Italian legion at Lyons to fight the Germans.

NEW YORK, Sept 16—The *World's* London special says it does not appear that the Prussians are in any great force before Paris, their main body seems stretched in a kind of semi-circular form about Villiers Collet, on the northeast of Melun, and Fontainebleau on the southeast of the Capital, and from Chareav Thierny, in rear of the Meux, to Provins on the railway to Troyes. The resolute refusal of Soissons to surrender certainly embarrasses their operations for a time.

There is a rumor of the escape of Marshal Canrobert from Metz, and of his advance on Sedan, Messiets, Rheims and Laon, and on the Prussian flank.

It is not expected the Prussians will attempt for same days to come to commence a serious bombardment of Paris.

The railway to Lyons has been cut by the French authorities and the splendid bridges destroyed.

Many of the Paris journals are moving their offices to Tours. Cheap papers are still to be published in the capital.

LONDON, Sept 16—From dispatches received from Florence it would seem the Italians have surrounded Rome, if the programme of the Government has been faithfully carried out. The dispatch from Florence says that after the occupation of the Papal States Italy will instantly summon a National Parliament, to be chosen by universal suffrage.

A collision occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and the Papal Zouaves, near Rome with a few killed and wounded on each side.

It is reported the railway trains which left Paris yesterday and to-day were attacked and captured by the Prussians, and several passengers were killed and wounded. After to-day communication with Paris will be uncertain.

All the regular troops as well as the franctireurs have left Paris to oppose the movement of the Prussian army.

PARIS, Sept 16—A Loire dispatch says that the Prussians having captured the railway train at Zoitis, travel in that direction will immediately cease.

Fifteen thousand Prussians are Joinville.

The *Globe* this morning has a special from Berlin, giving the following summary as presenting the latest phase of the question of mediation: Russia declines all further efforts at mediation; Bancroft denies having invoked American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England as a defeat of the French hope of armed intervention. Germany also demands the session of Alsace and Lorraine.

BOLOGNE, Sept 16—Canrobert's forces, which cut their way through the Prussians at Metz, are 60 000 strong.

Marshal Bazaine has gone to Sedan.

Civilians are rapidly withdrawing from Strasbourg.

The Ministry has made public the following intelligence: The Prussian headquarters on Friday were at Meaux.

PARIS, Sept 16—The Minister of War is in receipt of late dispatches from Ulrich, commandant at Strasbourg. The bombardment is constant and terrific and the city is badly damaged, but he has no idea of surrender.

At the military headquarters at Tours a large army is rapidly organizing, to be known as the Army of Loire, and is formed of contingents from the Eastern Department and those bordering on the Pyrennes.

The number of volunteers enrolled exceeds 500,000. In all France over a million have been enrolled.

Italian volunteers in great numbers have arrived at Lyons.

A dispatch to-day says this morning a corps of the Army of Occupation left the city to attack the Prussian advance, known to be in the immediate neighborhood.

The Prussian army to-day took possession of the railroad station at Chantilly, captured a train, detained the passengers and confiscated the baggage. Another train in motion when the Prussian advance entered was fired upon.

Refugees from the neighboring towns are flocking into the city by thousands.

The Republic continues to find favor in the Provinces.

Notification of the organization of Provincial Republican Commissioners are received continually.

LONDON, Sept 16—The following news is direct from Paris: The advance of the Prussians is at Britenile and Neuilio-sur-Marne, and their scouts have occupied Corbeil and Clarmont.

MADRID, Sept 16—A crisis in the Spanish Ministry is imminent.

LONDON, Sept 16—A dispatch from Berramthu, eleven miles northwest of Strasbourg, says a heavy fire was continued all day from large guns in the third parallel, causing great damage to the wall and citadel, Conflagrations were inevitable from the ever zealous bombardment. Fugitives state that the suffering of the people is great; provisions are limited and the mortality and sickness continue unabated. On the 14th the citizens made another appeal to Ulrich to yield to inevitable destiny. The fall of the fortress cannot be much longer delayed.

It is reported that the Foreign Office has Bismarck's reply to the demand of Jules Favre for an armistice. Bismarck says there are questions yet to be settled with France before a suspension of hostilities is possible.

The Prussian attack on Paris will be directed first against Vincennes, where a large body of Parisian troops will confront them.

Hoisting the red flag at Lyons in defiance of the government causes severe measures to be taken against the offenders.

Fifty thousand infantry and cavalry of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with 20 cannon, occupied Colmar on Thursday, after a skirmish with the French riflemen.

The Uhlans are reported at Conkiles.

LONDON, Sept 16—Mr Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Elgin pronounced in the strongest manner against intervention or mediation between France and Prussia in any form.

CHICAGO, Sept 17—A telegram to the *Tribune* dated New York, Sept 17th, says up to about 6 o'clock yesterday evening M Thiers had submitted no other tangible proposals to the British Government than that the neutral powers should simultaneously extort their good offices for the restoration of peace. It is absolutely true, as before telegraphed, that Thiers is here without instructions, credentials or power of offering any guarantee on the part of France.

BERLIN, Sept 17—Considerable excitement occurred at Wethemsehl recently from an attempt to assassinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice, who was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he boldly declared the bullet was designed for the Emperor.

LONDON, Sept 17—Bavaria has repulsed any decree to enter the North German Confederation.

The *Standard's* correspondent from Berlin gives the substance of a conversation held with Bismarck, which confirms the opinion that Prussia would prosecute war indefatigably rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandisement.

A dispatch from Florence states that the Italian fleet is concentrating at Civita Vecchia.

PARIS, Sept 16—The Prussians are closing in on Paris in a way that indicates an attack on the southern or south-eastern side and in that direction so as to secure supplies and at the same time procure [prevent?] reinforcement from the south-west to the besieged.

This morning an engagement took place on the road from Melun to Bere, between sharpshooters and Prussians—the result is unknown.

It is reported that the Prussians have attacked Vincennes and Charenon.

The advance guard of the enemy has been signalled at Creta, within shot of the fort of Chaprne and four kilometers from Charone.

The Prussians are at Cretiel, Catamont, Charentin and Stour—almost within cannon-shot of the walls of Paris.

The Prussians now occupy some small woods around Paris which were too green to burn.

Cannonading and musketry firing have been heard all day in the direction of Bourget.

LONDON, Sept 16—Dispatches from Paris to-day say that Marshal Valliant has been arrested.

The bombardment of Toul was commenced yesterday morning and continued all night.

A dispatch from Milan reports a serious though brief engagement six miles from Rome. The Papal Zouaves lost 30 killed and 140 wounded, the rest surrendered. It is virtually certain that the Italian army reached Rome to-night.

FLORENCE, Sept 15—It is reported that the Pope has left Rome.

The national guard is being organized throughout France.

The Councillors of State have temporarily suspended all foreign representatives now in Paris.

The Prussians are swarming around Nancy.

PARIS, Sept 14—The Ministry has made public the following official intelligence.—The Uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne on Monday, 5 miles east of the city. Orders have been given by the German commander forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army, under a penalty.

Large bodies of Prussian engineers are at Compiegne, a few miles east of Paris.

The German cuirassiers are still before Soissons.

The Bavarians are 25,000 strong at Tounours.

The proclamation of Cremieux announces the approach of the Prussians and calls upon all Frenchmen to rise and oppose them.

NEW YORK, Sept 14—The *World's* London special says there was an interview this afternoon between Granville and Thiers at the Embassy. The former was non-committal and the latter earnest but dignified. Thiers said France desires peace, but she will accept none but honorable terms. Granville replied: 'I do not see how England can interfere, but I think I may say that while preserving strict neutrality England will present to Prussia any propositions offered by France and act the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in attempting a threat to Prussia, nor can England even positively promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer which France may be disposed to make to her. Thiers firmly but courteously said upon that he saw nothing to be looked for from England in the matter, and that to negotiate for mediation by continental Powers with hope of England's co-operation must probably be suffered to fall through.

After making public late in the afternoon the above interview, an impromptu meeting was called and a great crowd assembled in Trafalgar Square. Among the many speakers were Ogden and Justin McCarthy. The Government was denounced in the bitterest and most unmeasured terms for its course towards the French Republic. The Cabinet was declared to be a Cabinet of treason to human rights and the peace of Europe. The example of America was invoked amid tremendous cheers from the multitude. Immense applause followed the sentiment 'That if the right of the people to establish a Republic in France was to be denied, it would become the duty of the people to establish a Republic in England.'

A great demonstration is called to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next. It is in contemplation to form a grand procession in honor of the establishment of the French Republic simultaneously throughout England.

LONDON, Sept 14—A telegram received from Paris late on Monday night states that two divisions of infantry were visible from the fortress of Nogent which commands the south-east road to Paris. They were taking up positions.

CHICAGO, Sept 15—The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is known here in official circles that Prussia has determined to listen to no proposals from the present government at Paris, nor to any proposition for mediation made by neutral powers, until Paris expresses a willingness to capitulate. Efforts to secure an armistic which were the principal object of Thier's mission to England have been entirely foiled, and the English Government informed him of Prussia's decision not to treat at present, and that England could only be the means of communication of such terms as may be proposed. The refusal of Prussia to treat under present circumstances is understood to be absolute.

Washburne telegraphed to the State Department to-day that most extraordinary exertions were making towards the defence of Paris and about 300 000 men were available for the works, while communication with Paris has been open, but the Department think it will be cut off to-night. Washburne has given no intimation of his intention to leave the city, and the Department think he will remain for the present.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Sept 13—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Slp Yellow Lane, Spence, San Juan
Slp Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Sept 14—Slp Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan
Sch Industry, Butler, Nanaimo
Sept 15.—None.
Sept 16—Ocean Queen, Dake, San Juan
Str Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Sept 19—Stmr Idaho, Gregory, Portland
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slp Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan

CLEARED

Sept 13—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Slp Sinnbardo, Moses, Howe Sound
Slp Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan
Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Slp Clipper, San Juan
Sept 14—Slp Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan
Sept 15.—Stmr Emma, Ettershank, Burrard Inlet.
Sept 16—Ocean Queen, Dake, San Juan
Str Isabel, Starr Port Townsend
Sept 19—Slp Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Stmr Id gory, Nanaimo

MEMORANDA.

The SS IDAHO, H M Gregory, Commander, left San Francisco Sept 5th, at 12 m, with passengers and freight for Portland and Victoria; arrived off Columbia River Bar Sept 8th, at 4 p m, and was detained 29 hrs awaiting a pilot, arrived at Astoria Sept 9th, 11 a m; left Astoria 11.50 a m; arrived at Portland 10 p m, Sept 9, was detained 7 days 19 hours discharging cargo; left Portland Sept 17th at 5 p m, and arrived at Esquimalt Sept 19th at 10 a m

PASSENGERS

Per SS IDAHO, fm San Francisco, via Portland—Mrs Gibson and 2 childn, J B Tunstall, H A Jackson, P H McGill and wife MrRhodes, Mrs Tuttle, D Fasanaro & wife, M O'Connor, WF&Co's messenger.

Per stmr ISABEL, fm Puget Sound—Mrs Jones & child, Mrs Gilbert, Mrs Fecheimer, Miss Mayer, Miss Bertmyer, J H Blewitt & wfe, Mr Chapman & wife, Miss Doffleman, Mrs Guise, Mrs Temple and son, B F Dennison, Captain Scammon, Lieut Bateman, A Hayne, Capt Hayes, Messrs Winslow, Dreisbach, Vance, Rice, Lear, Boyd, Hoffer, Melvin, Kemp, Redfern, Benson, Baker, Offner, Martin, Sires, Brown, Clark, Townsend, Murphy, 27 others.

Per stmr E ANDERSON, fm Puget Sound—J Frame wfe and child, Mrs Gen Stephens & Misses Stephens, Miss A Cushman, Miss Patterson, Miss Horton, Mis Waldron, Mrs Holbrook, Mrs Ferry, Capt Kelly, Mrs Richardson, Mrs Moore, Hobson, & infant, Capt Calhoun, Messrs Patterson Soland, Brown, May, Barlow, White, Carswell, Clark, Plummer and 26 others.

CONSIGNEES.

Per SS IDAHO, fm San Francisco via Portland—L Wolf, F Neufelder, G, HBCo, NC, JC, RF&Co, US, W Newberry TS, W&Co, GS&Co, T N HibbenCo, FB, P T McGill, AC&Co, R Maynard, R S Green, J H Turner, A Lowe, C&G, D W Higgins, A DeCosmos, T Shotbolt, T, L&Co, J Cowper, Noltemier, A & W Wilson, Fawcett, FCW, AC&Co, Jr, R Beaven, GCG, R, HR, TW, ES&Co, PH, Greenbaum, SP, RMF, WH, FD, FDB, A T Bushby, T Wilson & Co, CC, C Strouss, W Hutchinson, W R Gibbon, Lewin, Earl, Gowen

Per bark CORSAIR, fm London—Findlay & Durham, J H Turner & Co, Sproat & Co, Roscoe, Tye & Co, E Stamp, H Nathan, jr & Co, H B Co, Janion, Rhodes & Co, Vancouver Coal Co, Guy Huston, Edgar Marvin, T L Stahlschmidt, Langley & Co, Moore & Co, P McQuade, Millard & Beedy, Dickson, Campbell & Co, C W Lawrence, Capt Finch, Burns & Edwards F Daily, A Musgrave.

IMPORTS

Per SS IDAHO, fm San Francisco, via Portland—8 cases clothing, 27 cs boots & shoes, 1 pkg sheepskins, 10 boxes stationary, 55kgs nails, 4 pkgs tools, 1cs adzes, 105 casks hardware, 1bx glue, 50 bxs tea, 2 cs saddlery, 24 axles 6cs cigars, 42bxs tobacco, 8bxs ink, 44 pkgs fruit, 14 crts watermelons, 13sks potatoes, 10bls sugar, 3 flasks quicksilver, 36cs rubbe boots, 2 pkgs rubber coats, 30sks bens 20 bx dried peaches, 80 cads coal oil, 11 doz brooms, 18 coils rope, 163pkgs grocer es. 250bxs soap, 3 rolls leather 8 sewing machines, 6cs millinery, 5 cs wheels 16cs drugs 8 pumps, 9 cs gasfittings, 900sks rice, 2 cs butter, 7cs cheese, 20cs canned fruits, 50cs lobster and oysters, 22cs household effects, 5bxs opium, 5pkgs china, 3 pkgs mats, 10kgs pickles, 65 cs groceries, 4 billiard tables, 2 pkgs inkstands, 4 bdls paper, 4pkgs books, 3cs private effects, 4 cs sledges, 29,0 kgs express matter, 1 bdl carpet, 6 pkgs crockery, 32bxs apples, 22bxs pears, 8bxs grapes 42bars steel.

Per bark CORSAIR, from London—42hds, 20bbls, 50cs beer, 235cs, 2hgs, 10cks wines and spirits, 16cs groceries, 2cs books, 156cs oilman's stores, 1cs furniture, 300kegs paint, 2cs engravings, 6cs saddlery, 36cs, 33bales, dry goods, 49pkgs hardware, 16cs apparel, 48cs agri'l impl'ts, 22cs drugs, 3cs glass bottles, 11cs matches 5cs effects, 50bxs candles, 1cs percussion caps, 20,000 bricks, 1900bgs salt, 3cs haberdashery, 7cs provisions, 20crts earthenware, 300 tons naval stores.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 13th inst, the wife of Mr. A. Rocke Robertson of a son.

DAVID R. SMITH,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

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L. P. Fisher	San Francisco

Customs Tariffs.

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. We have more than once had occasion to allude to the insane puerilities for which the paper in question is chiefly remarkable; but we must confess that the article under review excells all that have gone before it. After getting off a fitting prelude about the people of the Mainland having been 'handed over to most galling slavery, when they were placed in the hands of the Islanders,' it is broadly asserted that Victoria is moved by purely selfish motives in desiring the Canadian Tariff in preference to a retention of the existing one; that the fixed determination of the people of Victoria is to sacrifice that 'section of the Colony to their greedy desire to make a few dollars profit on the importation of flour, robbing the Colony of a thousand dollars for every one they gain by the immediate adoption of the Canadian Tariff.' Now one would have to assume extreme verdancy on the part of the dwellers on the Lower Fraser in order to believe them capable of being carried away by such frothy twaddle. The present protective tariff has been in force about three years and a half and, notwithstanding that it imposes the enormous duty of one dollar and a half upon every barrel of flour the entire population west of the Cascade Range still consumes foreign flour—in fact, more exclusively so than was the case before the present high duty was imposed! Do not the people of Yale and Hope consume foreign flour? Do not the people of New Westminster and Burrard Inlet consume foreign flour? Do not the farmers below and about New Westminister, at Langley, Maple Ridge, Sumas, Chilliwhack, all consume foreign flour? They could do no more under the Canadian tariff; but they would get rid of a dollar and a quarter of taxation on every barrel consumed. Where, than, does the 'robbery' come in? It strikes us very forcibly that if there is any 'robbery' in the case it would be on the other side — that the retention of the present tariff would cause an extra dollar and a quarter to be sent away to Ottawa for every barrel of flour consumed west of the Cascade Range. It it could be shown that by retaining this enormous duty upon breadstuffs we should be enabled to raise our own the case would be different. But we have the evidence of experience and facts against this theory. There was an attempt made to grind our own flour before the present duty was imposed. There is none now. And our own impression is that, for many years to come the farmers in the lower country will find more profitable employment in other branches than that of will in wheat-growing. Fruit, vegetables, dairy produce and live stock are the last named enjoying a much higher protection under the Canadian tariff than under the present—will chiefly absorb the attention of the agricultural class during the period which would be covered by our present tariff, and they will find an ample market. As for the silly charge about Victorians being actuated by a desire to make a profit on imported flour, that is easily answered. What is to hinder the merchants of New Westminster and other places importing