

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, May 21, '64.
THE CONFERENCE.
You will not perhaps be surprised to learn that since I last forwarded you the latest intelligence as to the proceedings of the Conference, nothing has been done. There have been three meetings in all, and the result is—as you were! The next, and in all human probability, the final meeting, is to take place on the 25th, when the powers that be will have to determine whether the war shall not at once be terminated by a manifestation of much greater decision than England, France, and Russia have yet evinced. Hope still prevails, at least in our own country, that "a consummation devoutly to be wished" may be realized; but truth to tell, I should only be deceiving you were I to assert that there is any likelihood of its being so. Prussia has rushed so recklessly into the conflict, and her army has carried all before it with so much brutal success, that she is resolved to hold Vienna, to be able to inflict the death blow upon the unhappy districts that have been overrun. In spite of the only decision come to at the last meeting of the Conference on the 19th, she is still exacting forced contributions, and paying no more attention to the arrangements for a suspension of hostilities than if they had never been made at all. She, in fact, defies our own country, and believes she may continue to do so with impunity, because there is neither firmness in our councils, nor determination in our actions. The other day, the Channel Fleet was ordered, as I informed you, to the Downs, and Lord Clarence Paget assured the House of Commons it was ready to go anywhere in 24 hours! The Prussians, and Austrians too, laughed outright at the noble lord of the Admiralty, having spoken such "prave words," and immediately replied by their organs, that such "words" might be quite true, but the fleet would not come any account whatever, be sent to the Baltic. AND THEY WERE RIGHT, inasmuch as just before the Conference met at its last sitting, orders were sent to Deal that steam should be got up at once, and that Plymouth should be the destination. At Plymouth the fleet now lies, quietly anchored within the Sound! Earl Russell, who has so often threatened—"to do and dare" such things as would speedily bring the beligerents to their senses; is said to have been the first to propose this less than 24 hours voyage, because it might be inconvenient while the Conference was in deliberation, for the fleet to be so near the seat of war as the Downs. What the consequence of such trimming has been is now seen. Matters are not a bit more forward now than they were a fortnight ago; for anything like a settlement which will restore the hope of peace to Europe seems to be as far off as ever. The disposition of all parties except those acting in England's behalf being to postpone everything to the Greek Calends! Prussia and Austria in the meanwhile continue to defy everybody. France intimates through recognized organs that "which" might be at once removed were a change of Ministry to take place in England, since it is impossible to make anything of the present holders of office, their vacillation and cowardice being contemptible to all parties themselves. This great compacted Louis Napoleon would have no difficulty in re-establishing the *entente cordiale* which Earl Russell has so needlessly weakened. Questions put to Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons last evening—the first occasion of his appearance since after his recent illness, were neither frankly nor courteously answered. To listen to Ministerial replies, whether those replies are given by the chief or any of his satellites, is more than enough to confirm the growing impression that those who enjoy the cares of office have either no hope of a peaceful solution of the war, or difficulty that they are wholly indifferent as to final results. The fact is they are at their wits end. If there be any higher influence at work which resists all concession to Denmark and gives every adherence to Germany, they dare not as it seems very so, but if the idea of the existence of such influence be exaggerated nothing can be more contemptible than that they should neither do the utmost that may be done to restore amicable relations nor permit any one else to do so. The complication is so great that nothing short of an immediate

CHANGE OF MINISTRY
can solve it; and so that conclusion the Government is rapidly drifting and must come at last, the sooner the better being the general verdict, whatever party spirit does not override national feeling. It is not merely the Danish war question alone which is hastening on this inevitable result. "There is treachery" in the Ministerial camp. That Lord Palmerston and Russell have never been on rapport with anything like cordiality everybody acquainted with the state of parties, well knows. Their antecedents towards each other forbid that they should do anything else than distrust one another. Their differences, however, are as nothing towards making ministerial arrangements as usual, a fact which they will be compared with the positive danger.

MR. GLADSTONE
is to them. No sooner has Lord Palmerston the misfortune to be laid up with an attack of gout to which he is now constantly liable, than the erratic member for the University of Oxford seizes the opportunity to frighten his Whig allies and to startle the country. His last escapade has, however, placed him quite in a new light before the political world. Last Wednesday week there was a morning sitting of the House of Commons. The measure under discussion was a bill brought in by Mr. Baines, member for Leeds to extend the franchise to boroughs, the £10 suffrage to be superseded by a £5 qualification, which would be tantamount to "universal suffrage" in the country boroughs and cities, as £10 already is within the metropolitan parliamentary districts. Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Baines' measure, and delivered himself of such extreme Radical utterances as to make the hair of Sir Geo. Grey, who sat beside him on the Treasury Bench, literally "start up like quills upon the

frivolous porcupine." A deputation of working men had gone up to him a few days previously to expostulate with him about Garibaldi being sent out of the country so suddenly; but in the course of the discussion he told these specimens of the "great unwashed" that they would hear in a few days what his feelings were towards them as a class. His speech was therefore premeditated, however quietly he had kept his purpose from his colleagues, who might, like Sir Geo. Grey, well "stare aghast" when they heard him "in rounded periods" and "elegant language," which no one than the Chancellor of the Exchequer knows better how to use, advocating a further extension of Parliamentary Reform, the right of every man not incapacitated by personal infirmities to be admitted to a share in the franchise, and that be considered entitled them to the working classes entitled them to immediate political recognition and relief. Mr. Gladstone may be right or wrong in opinions such as these; but he did not join his colleagues, or become a Cabinet Minister or a Privy Councillor on such terms; therefore is he looked upon, even on his own side of the House, as a dangerous innovator. To those who know Mr. Gladstone best, it would be no wonder were he to attempt to assume office as Premier, with Mr. Cobden as his Foreign and Mr. Bright as his Home Secretaries! A more extraordinary scene than that which the anticipation of such views occasioned, has rarely been witnessed in the House of Commons. Immediately after the sitting, Mr. P. of all shades of politics might be met with in the Clubs talking and gesticulating under the strongest excitement. Mr. Gladstone since this memorable day, has not said another word; but "he has made his game," which at all events will prove to be at least a losing one for some time to come. But what shall be said of the vanity or happiness of a Cabinet where there is one such member always on the alert to do mischief? Lord Palmerston cannot lie upon a bed of roses, and doubtless it is but too true that the outbreak of his most brilliant colleague's hitherto pent-up sentiments has been mainly the cause of the slowness of his return to convalescence.

[Our readers have the benefit of both sides of English politics. While our London correspondent speaks the sentiments of the Conservative element, we, like the great bulk of British colonists, adhere to the more liberal and progressive party. We cannot therefore, of course, endorse the above expression against Mr. Gladstone, and the great names coupled with that distinguished statesman.—Ed. Col.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
The Prince of Wales has added greatly to the popularity desired by him by his speech at the annual dinner of the Literary Fund. The manner in which he spoke to every toast was neat and elegant. He made an immense impression, and reminded so many of his hearers of his father's staid manner, and the deportment of his mother, that he could not fail to "gather golden opinions." On every hand his well-deserved popularity increases. I cannot give you even an outline of his Royal Highness' speeches, but I send you a London journal in which the pith and marrow is fairly reported, the pleasure of which will create as much pleasure in your colony as it has excited throughout the mother land.

THE QUEEN.
The Queen, I regret to say, has left England for Balmoral, where she is far away from subjects who dearly love her, and who lament the disposition which induces her almost wholly to withdraw herself from public gaze. Before leaving she, in the North, came suddenly up to town from Windsor and held a Court at Buckingham Palace, but the notice given was so short that very few of the nobility were able to attend. The determination, however, not to give up one iota of her privileges was, as is notorious, instanced at the first State Concert of the season, on Wednesday the 10th instant, when the guests who were earliest in their arrival at Buckingham Palace literally found no one to receive them; the invitations from the Lord Chamberlain's office having only included both the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came late, and made no pretensions whatever to receive her Majesty's visitors who thus paid their respects to her in her absence. All this is looked upon with a considerable degree of fear, as well it may, and is attributable not to Her Majesty herself, but rather to those unfortunate about her, not one of whom attempts to dispel her morbid feelings, but rather lead themselves to cherish and foment a disposition which, if continued, would be the afflictions of her subjects from her. Her Majesty will return in about three weeks from Balmoral, and to London. Osborne, in all probability, will be occupied during the whole summer.

THE WAR OFFICE.
A pretty kettle of fish! "There has been in this department. The extravagance of young Government clerks has long been proverbial, but there was no idea till a week or two ago that gambling constituted a principal feature of their occupation during business hours. Such, however, is proved to have been the fact, and what is worse there has been cheating of the worst description going on, loaded dice having been used, by which one or two of the seniors have fleeced the juniors pretty considerably; the consequence of which is that two of the former, in receipt of excellent salaries, have been dismissed in disgrace, and several others put back upon the list for promotion, and deprived of every privilege to which their position hitherto had entitled them. Lord de Grey Biron has acted with great spirit and determination, and has showed an amount of feeling that redounds greatly to his credit. Other chiefs of this department may have winked at this prevailing vice, but he has done his best, "scotch" eyes if he has not been able utterly to "kill it."

GARIBALDI.
The great Italian liberator has arrived safely at his island home, and is once more in peaceful retirement amongst his goats and onions. The favor respecting him has long subsided, and the indignation at his depredations has also vanished. The whole affair has been here but a "nine days' wonder," but it

is far from being so with Austria, whose leading ministers have been so agitated as to go very far beyond the bounds of prudence and common sense, because of the triumphant shouts of enthusiasm with which the intelligence was received in the House of Commons, that a small Danish force had thoroughly licked a large Austrian one, on the 9th inst., off the mouth of the Elbe. The plucky spirit of the Danes having resulted in their compelling the Austrian commander to "cut and run," and make the best of his way into British waters off Heligoland, appears to have given not half the annoyance at Vienna that the reception of the news here occasioned. For our very natural ebullition of feeling were to be sooner or later published. To which we reply, "only let them try it on, that's all!"

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.
Will have another great stimulus applied to it on the 28th, next Saturday. The metropolitan force, combined with several others from the adjacent provinces, are to be reviewed on that day in Hyde Park, by the Prince of Wales. The day, if fine, being that on which Her Majesty's birthday will be kept, it is to be made a general holiday. This is but a dull letter, I fear, but there is very little stirring just at present, though we are in the very height of the season. Pleasure alone is rife, in spite of heat, which up to last night, was a tremendous thunder storm cleared the air, has driven the thermometer up to 80 and 83 in the shade! The heat set on on Whit Sunday, and has continued till this morning without intermission. The prospects of the hay crops, and for the harvest are most cheering and satisfactory.

REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.
The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on Thursday, from nine to eight per cent, and yesterday the Bank of France brought its rate down to seven per cent. Consols—closing prices—for money, 91½ to 92. For account, June 8, 90½, ex dividend.

PRUSSIAN BRUTALITY.
The latest intelligence from Denmark, which has just been published here, is that the Prussians continue to enforce their exactions in Jutland from the inhabitants, regarding the payment for such commodities as they demand, and conducting themselves in the most brutal manner, and that too in spite of the agreement come to at the last sitting of the Conference, that neither Prussians nor Austrians were *lever des contributions de guerre*, nor to refuse *payer tout ce qui est exigé par les troupes Allemandes*. Prussian generals in their proclamations, wholly ignore all reference to these stipulations, and whenever the poor oppressed natives urge that the latter direction is unfulfilled, they are told that payment will be made in bonds, which will be discharged when the war is over. It is also asserted by the *Times*' correspondent at Copenhagen, that the Prussians are busily engaged in leveling the fortifications at Duppel, in order the more easily to concentrate their fire upon the Island of Aelsen. This too is in utter contravention of the stipulation, that during the suspension of hostilities the belligerents *Interdient de occuper les positions militaires*. Would they dare to act as they are doing, had the Channel Fleet been sent to the Cattegat, instead of to Plymouth Sound? The day of reckoning cannot, however, be far off, and just will be its retribution upon the Prussians and Austrians, no less than to the British Government!

DEMARK NEWS.
Austria has still further reinforced her squadron in the North Sea, in spite of the blockade of German ports being raised by Denmark, agreeably to the terms insisted upon at the last sitting of the Conference, public gaze. Before leaving she, in the North, came suddenly up to town from Windsor and held a Court at Buckingham Palace, but the notice given was so short that very few of the nobility were able to attend. The determination, however, not to give up one iota of her privileges was, as is notorious, instanced at the first State Concert of the season, on Wednesday the 10th instant, when the guests who were earliest in their arrival at Buckingham Palace literally found no one to receive them; the invitations from the Lord Chamberlain's office having only included both the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came late, and made no pretensions whatever to receive her Majesty's visitors who thus paid their respects to her in her absence. All this is looked upon with a considerable degree of fear, as well it may, and is attributable not to Her Majesty herself, but rather to those unfortunate about her, not one of whom attempts to dispel her morbid feelings, but rather lead themselves to cherish and foment a disposition which, if continued, would be the afflictions of her subjects from her. Her Majesty will return in about three weeks from Balmoral, and to London. Osborne, in all probability, will be occupied during the whole summer.

THE BOISE MINES.
From several returned miners from Boise who were passengers on board the Pacific, we gather that in Idaho, late Bannock City, alone, there are at present about 20,000 souls, and numbers are still constantly arriving, allured by the reported attractions of the country. Out of these an immense proportion are without employment or means of support, and consequently there is a great deal of distress already prevailing. Many who have expended their small capital in reaching that distant region, only to be disappointed in the golden visions which they had realized, and cannot do any good for themselves, would gladly leave had they the means of doing so. We understand that at least fifty Caribbees proceeded up there during the rush, all of whom purpose making their way back before the fall. We give these statements without the least wish to detract from the merits of that section of country, for we are satisfied from the various accounts, that the precious metal is not only abundant, but is widely scattered over a large section of that country, but, unfortunately, water, that indispensable accessory to mining operations, is so scarce, that but few are enabled to work to advantage. On Elk Moore's and one or two other creeks, some of the fortunate ones who could obtain water for washing were taking out. The maximum day's work, however, is only about \$20 to the hand; and our informants state that many are at present more than half wages, or \$3 a day. There is no doubt that eventually water will be brought from the Payette River, a distance of about 40 miles, and Boise will then possess good placer diggings. The whole section is said to abound in excellent quartz ridges, which will ultimately prove a great boon for those who have located lands and are putting up crushing mills. At the present time, however, the country is completely overrun, and a great stampede is inevitable. Many, it is thought, would leave for Kootanaid.

OUR CANADA LETTER.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canada West, May 26th, 1864.

PARLIAMENTARY.
We have nearly had another ministerial crisis in this Canada of ours. On motion "that the Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House go into Committee Supply." It was moved in amendment by Hon. A. A. Dorion (the motion verbatim you will see in your exchanges) that the House disapproved of the action of the Government in throwing open the canals. After a very animated and lengthy debate the motion was carried. On counting noses it was discovered that the Ministers had a majority of five in a very full house, the numbers being 64 to 62; close shaving, is it not? This was the same majority the late Government had, and justly thinking that two was not a sufficient number to control the House and carry on successfully the business of the country, resigned. On the opening of the present session, Hon. J. A. Macdonald declared that if they had not a good working majority they would also resign. After the division, when reminded of his promise, he said that although the late Government had resigned when they had a majority of five, yet they had held office through all last session with that majority; so would the present Government. This appears to be a little more of the "humbugging" usually practiced by the Hon. member for Kingston.

The Montreal *Witness* says: "In analyzing the vote upon the canal tolls, which amounted to a trial of strength between the two parties into which our Legislature is divided, we are struck with the extraordinary equality of members. The Ministry had a majority of two; but against that there was the Speaker on the other side, and Mr. Cannon, Dickson, Dorion, and Mackenzie, who have usually voted with the party at present in power, but he has evidently been occupying an independent position for some time, and his vote will probably be recorded hereafter on questions according to their merits. Indeed, we see the liberal French papers claim the deal being made. With these two members on the Opposition side, there would have been an absolute tie, and no Ministry can carry on the Government in that position. It is, therefore, evident that some new party must be formed."

Financial loss to the Province on the Canal policy is \$100,000. To make up for this, Hon. Mr. Galt proposes imposing a stamp act, by which he will realize \$100,000. There cannot be two opinions which of these imposts would be the most just in its operation. No fairer way can be devised for keeping high ways in repair than by tolls. Let these, and those only who use them, whether on land or water pay for them. Then this stamp act is a very small affair after all. It is only to apply on promissory notes, whether private or bank, in a sort of sliding scale. When such an act was first proposed, it was to apply to certain land papers, all mortgages, deeds, transfers, notes and receipts, from which a revenue of upwards of \$600,000 would be realized. This was some thing worth attending to; besides, it would reach a class hitherto exonerated from contributing to the expense of government, viz., the holders of the belligerent public money—strain at a gnat and swallow a camel!"

HON. G. BROWN'S CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE.
The House has agreed to grant a committee on the subject of certain dispatches to the Colonial office from the Executive Council in 1859. It will be in the recollection of some of your readers, that the Government of that day, consisting of Cartier, Macdonald, Galt, &c., incorporated the Home Government on the increasing difficulties of carrying on the Government of these Provinces satisfactorily to both sections, &c., &c.

Mr. Brown, in an excellent and exceedingly temperate and conciliatory address, moved for a committee. Mr. Brown addressed the committee, and the House proceeded to discuss the best means of removing the ever increasing difficulties between the two sections of the Province, and to devise some way of introducing such constitutional changes as might conduce to the harmony and prosperity of United Canada. In the course of the debate, in which the speakers, with very few exceptions, vied with each other in courtesy and gentlemanlike conduct, the motion was agreed to and the committee appointed, and Mr. Brown elected chairman. Just thinking of the component parts of this committee—Cartier, Cannon, Dickson, Dorion, Mackenzie, Hutton, Foley, J. A. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Scobie, Street, Turcotte and Brown; absentees—J. H. Cameron, Chapais and Galt. The committee had a long sitting, during fully into the merits of the question, and in the discussion throughout the meeting was most harmonious. Think of that! The lion is lying down with the lamb! Verily, we will have a political millennium in Canada shortly. Speculations are rife as to what the upshot of this will be. It is admitted by all parties that some change is necessary. A remedy must be found—what that will be is the question. We are of opinion that a confederation of the provinces will be the panacea for our political difficulties. This, with each their own local affairs, and the management of their own local affairs, with some "central authority," is the only cure that we think attainable for our political diseases. It is evident to the most careless observer, that Representation by Population cannot be obtained. Lower Canadian fear, or affect to fear that their nationality would be destroyed, their religious institutions interseed with, and their whole social fabric disturbed. It is of no use to argue with them on the absurdity of these fears—they are inexorable. It may reasonably be expected, that each province having the entire control of its own local affairs, will be satisfied. But this central power must be carefully hedged in, and must be cheap. We have great hopes that this committee will inaugurate a better feeling and introduce something that will really be beneficial to all parties.

OUR MAY MEETINGS.
It is truly refreshing to turn from the political arena to our moral and religious meetings, usually held in Upper Canada, this month. What a noble institution is the British and Foreign Bible Society! With out-

spread arms it grasps the whole human family. "The world enjoys its wide-spread philanthropy; the sooty African and sun-burnt Moor, men of all climes, and of all creeds; the Turk, the Jew, the Christian."—Surely this is the river that flows "fast from the oracle of God." The annual meeting of the Upper Canada auxiliary of this noble society, was held in Toronto, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., and was well attended. This is one of the few platforms on which men of all classes meet without jostling one another, and the object of which almost all join in forwarding. Even those who have no penchant for religion, agree that the Bible is the very best civilization ever put into the hand of man. Well may we, who hold so decidedly the doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures, rejoice in the almost universal diffusion of this invaluable Word.

Your late guest, the Rev. Laahlan Taylor, was there. Many were disappointed in not having more from Mr. Taylor of his journeyings beyond the Rocky Mountains; but the lateness of the hour precluded him from entering on this very interesting subject. He promises to give a lecture on these interesting countries soon. I have not space to mention other religious meetings that are being held this month.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.
Tuesday, the 24th, was a gala day in Canada—the 45th anniversary of Her most gracious Majesty's birth-day. Truly if our loyalty is to be gauged by the heartiness with which we enter into the annual celebration of our beloved Queen's natal day, we ought to stand high indeed; and we see no reason why we should not. It is impossible to simulate such heart-felt joy as illumines the faces of our worthy lieges, or give month to such cheering and truly British cheers as issue from the throats of our lusty yeomen. And when we think on the noble, queenly character of Her Majesty; of her character as a wife, a mother, a Christian, and compare her with other earthly potentates, our rejoicing must be sincere; our loyalty must be unfeigned, because the object of it is very deserving. God save our Queen!

CHAUDIER'S GOLD MINES.
The Hon. Donald McDonald, M.L.C., has lately returned from a personal inspection of the gold fields. He says that it is an unmitigated "well," and will result in great disappointment and loss to the most of those foolish enough to be influenced by the flattery reports of interested parties. He says there is certainly gold there, but in such minute quantities as only to average 20 to 30 cents per day, to most of those employed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN QUEBEC.
A fire broke out in some outbuildings between the St. Louis Hotel and the Ursuline Convent. The fire rapidly extended, and raged for about an hour with great fury. Six houses were completely destroyed, and others injured. The Convent was for some time in great danger. Amongst the property destroyed, was a large quantity of Parliamentary and departmental documents, which had been sent there for binding; the public documents were insured for \$2,000.

QUICK WORK.
The boot and shoe contractors at the Penitentiary have lately introduced a new labor-saving machine for sewing the soles on boots and shoes, a pair of either being put together in this way in fifteen seconds. Cheap brogues after this!

DIED.
At Glasgow, on the 8th instant, Sir James Anderson, a gentleman of unbounded charity. He will be a great loss to society in general, and the United Presbyterian Church in particular.

FAREWELL BANQUET.—Some eighty or ninety gentlemen sat down to dinner in the Lyceum Hall Friday night, on the occasion of the banquet given to J. D. Walker, Esq., of the Bank of British Columbia, who is about to leave this city for San Francisco. His Excellency Governor Kennedy honored the company with his presence, and amongst the other gentlemen, were some of the members of Legislature, the leading merchants, professional men, &c. J. G. Shepherd, Esq., manager of the Bank of British North America, acted as Chairman. The various patriotic and other toasts were drunk with the usual hilarity, the viands (by M. John Bigne), and the music were all that could be wished, and the whole affair passed off in the happiest manner. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most successful entertainments of the sort ever given in this city. Some of the speeches made during the evening were replete with practical sense and well-conceived ideas and suggestions, and we regret that the lateness of the hour at which the proceedings terminated, precludes us from doing more than briefly alluding to some of the remarks made by Governor Kennedy. In the course of the response to the toast of his health, His Excellency took occasion to comment on the protracted session of Parliament, in a manner which excited much laughter and applause. He said the House had been in a state of incubation for nine months, and he considered that a gestation of nine weeks would have been ample to accomplish all that had been brought forth. His Excellency intimated that he wished to stand neutral on all public questions, having no objects of his own to study; but as regarded the question of union, he availed himself of the opportunity to state that he "believed in union of the colonies, and had, in fact, before leaving England, accompanied a deputation to the Duke of Newcastle, when he informed his Grace that he would willingly relinquish his appointment to this colony, if the government thought fit to send Governor Seymour to rule over both colonies. His Excellency touched upon the free port question, but expressed no opinion, looking upon it as a matter which the people of this colony, whom he characterized as the most intelligent and enterprising community for so limited a population he had ever seen, should alone decide. The Governor, judging from the expression of his opinions last night, has evidently great faith in the future of these colonies. His reception was most flattering, and his remarks were loudly applauded throughout.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—We understand that the new judge, successor to the Hon. Chief Justice Cameron, may be expected to arrive here shortly.

THE

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ARRIVAL OF THE "A" DATES TO JULY

The Confederates Threatened and Washington Hunter retakes Martins with 1,000 Prisoners

Federal Reinforcements—19 New Orleans, and 18th of Baldy Smith.

New York, July 9th.—The respondent of the 17th says he is continually coming into plaining of short rations, in this respect enacting Vicksburg. There are very many thousands to be fed in the two cities, and government has got to furnish them, it is not probable that last long.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Confederates that all persons flying a posed danger shall be stopped reach the bridge over the S. This implies that the danger is not so great as was feared. Dispatch this forenoon de north of Hagerstown states that

blundered the houses general

FREDERICK, July 8.—No except the firing-squads here position on the railroad between York and Middletown, which chow Mountain. Their force mated at 5,000. Since the place business has been resumed pel's own confidence that it passed.

New York, July 9.—Rep the rebel raid in Maryland a very contradictory.

A Philadelphia telegram from Baltimore was received the rebels occupy Frederick back to the Monocacy. Confirmed this, and any news Breckenridge, 12,000 strong to near Edward's Ferry the direction of Urbana. W force is not known. It is a move to flank us. We have strength by reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The issued a proclamation approving the reconstruction of the adopted by Congress. The stance as follows: It provides pointment of a Provisional each rebel State. As soon assistance to the United States for the reconstruction of, and of shall have sufficiently obedience to the Constitution of the United States, the Govern rect the Marshal to enroll zens of the United States State and require them to allegiance to the United States majority of the persons e the oath the Governor shall inrite the loyal people elect delegates to a Conve a State Government. Cit ty service allowed to vote quatters for delegates. No held office or voluntarily the rebel usurpation shall for delegates, or serve as a tion. The Convention shall clear the submission of the situation and laws of the U incorporate into the Const disfranchising all persons offices, except ministerial the grade of Colonel, u Government; also a provis voluntary service; and a vidual franchise; also a p the recognition or payment sanctioned by the use people of the State to vol Constitution so framed. It be certified by the Pres having the assent of Cong nize the Government so c