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Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

London, Dec 7.—The impression prevails in the clubs to-night that the hopes of the French imperialists are greatly strengthened and that the Prussian government is decidedly favorable to the restoration of the Empire.

Mr. Faiden in a despatch of the 7th from Tours asserts that the retreat of the army of the Loire was effected without other sacrifice than the naval guns in the entrenchments at Orleans, all of which were spiked.

The army of the Loire has divided into two bodies the left wing moving towards Tours while the right wing and center move south along the R.R. to Vierzon.

The purchase of provisions for the use of Paris after the capitulation was entrusted to the office of Commissaires who have concluded contracts with English houses. The officers preferred to operate through German houses but it was ascertained that the export of provisions would produce inconvenience in Germany.

Tours, Dec 9.—The government has made public the following intelligence: General Chaney's reply to the war department was that an attack all along the lines from Le Mans to St. Launeau Des Faux last night the principal efforts of the enemy were at Beaucourt. The Germans were very strong at that place having 86 cannon. The forces consisted of the 2d division of Bremen let division of Prussians 2,000 cavalry and a strong reserve under Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. The enemy was repulsed and driven beyond Grande Lattie. We hold the position to-night that we held this morning. The Prussian loss is heavy. The battle lasted till the darkness came on. We may be attacked to-morrow but are well prepared to resist it. Gen Stephens commander of division was wounded. The Prussians were driven beyond Versailles. (1)

Darmstadt, Dec 8.—Prince Louis telegraphs to the Grand Duke of Hesse from Orleans on the 7th: We move on Tours to-day. Lissias losses in the recent battles are very slight.

London, Dec 7.—Gladstone's note announcing that the government has made the provisions necessary for the protection of the Pope adequate for the support of his dignity and personal freedom and the independence of his spiritual functions, excites surprise and criticism. The Government by such declaration made little moment intends the double purpose of influencing a large Catholic meeting at St. James' Hall on Friday and conciliating the feeling in Ireland and here.

The rumor of impending difficulty with America is already creating considerable alarm.

London, Dec 9.—The Press to-morrow will attack Gladstone's note concerning the protection of the Pope, declaring it an utter reversal of traditional English policy since the reformation.

Ignatieff declares it is impossible to withdraw Gortschakoff's note but says the Czar will not violate the treaty of 1856.

Berlin, Dec 9.—There was another anti-war riot of a serious character yesterday caused by resistance to the order for drafting married men. The landwehr and the police were called out. They suppressed the rioting, using great severity. If the order drafting the married men is carried out it will give an additional force of 250,000 men to the army.

Mont Belvieu, Dec 8.—Balfour is making a splendid defense. The Prussians acknowledge that the siege costs them more than any other during the war.

Paris, Dec 8.—Communication with Havre has been restored.

Alexandria, Dec 9.—A telegram from Luxembourg states that the Prussian government has told the government of the Grand Duke that in consequence of its having allowed the violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy by the French, Prussia is no longer bound to respect the neutrality of Luxembourg.

The World's special from London says a report is current that John Bright is to be sent to Washington in the matter of the settlement of the Alabama claims and fishery questions.

An appeal is to be made to the entire people, ignorant and uneducated, to decide by ballot whether they should supersede the present cumbersome and inhuman system of Government by the establishment of a Republic.

Brussels, Dec 10.—In the Chambers today Baron Anthon said he was aware of the receipt of Prussia's note in regard to Luxembourg. He denies that the Government was in the least degree influenced by Prussia to reject the petition of the French prisoners in Belgium to return to their country as is the case of Luxembourg. It ought to be a warning to Europe.

London, Dec 9.—London Clubs are full of rumors to-night of the speedy consummation of peace and restoration of the empire. Great significance is attached to the manner which the Empress has been received by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

The feeling is strong that victory for France is hopeless under a Republic.

Private advices from all parts of France indicate a reaction everywhere in favor of the restoration of the Empire. The army are contrasting 20 years of order and prosperity with the present misery and anarchy. The Tours Government has proved incompetent either to conduct war or negotiate for peace. Napoleon refuses to sanction any scheme for his restoration at present, saying his part in the restoration of the Republic is complete or is dispersed.

Lille, Dec 8.—Abbayville has not yet been occupied by the Prussians. A squadron of French gunboats have been sent to protect shipping entering the estuary of St. Nazaire at the mouth of the Loire.

London, Dec 9.—An influential committee has been formed here with Thos. Hughes as chairman, for the purpose of exacting a possible security for the maintenance of peace with America. A committee formed some time since considers it expedient to take no public action until after the claims are settled. An impression is prevalent

that the extreme Canadian view of the fishery dispute cannot be sustained. The proposal to buy the Alabama claims is regarded as a big job commenced by a clique who have already purchased claims at small figures, intending to make a hundred per cent. They are confident that the Government would rather have such a large order and make the grievance seem greater.

Berlin, Dec 9.—The President announced yesterday to the North German Parliament that a note received from Count Bismarck signified King William's acceptance of the title of Emperor.

Protocols of treaties with Baden, Hesse, Wurttemberg and Bavaria have been sanctioned.

London, Dec 9.—The report of negotiations for an armistice is incorrect. The Foreign Office here denies that there is any movement on the part of neutral Powers, nor has Gambetta made overtures to Bismarck. Some members of the Tours Government who are opposed to Gambetta wish to end the war, attempted to offer terms. Gambetta discovered their schemes and threatened them with arrest, when they promised to abandon their undertaking. The report of an armistice is regarded as a stock-jobbing rumor. Granville has received no intimation of it.

Dispatches from Gambetta announce that he has asked for an armistice to enable the National Assembly to be elected and requests that Favre be allowed to leave Paris to consult his colleagues and conduct the negotiations. He admits he has lost all hope of a successful struggle and all expectation of defending Tours. The army of the Loire has been beaten in detail and Gambetta declines the responsibility of a further struggle.

A frightful explosion of a sardine factory in Birmingham occurred to-day. Seven persons were killed and 30 or 40 injured.

Berlin, Dec 8.—The Saxon King accepted the proposal made by the King of Bavaria regarding the title of Emperor of Germany.

London, Dec 10.—It is now considered impossible for Paris to receive assistance from the provinces. With the failure and retreat of the army of the Loire, all hope in that direction is lost. The capitulation of the city is now only a question of time, and it is announced that King William only awaits the event before returning to Berlin.

The garrison of Belfort continues to make a vigorous defense and its heroic and endurance excite warm admiration.

Advices from Paris, Tours and Brussels convey the following information: The loss of the French in killed, wounded and prisoners in recent battles reached 6780. The German loss by sorties amounts to over 800, killed, wounded and prisoners; and their loss in the battles on the Loire exceeds 7000.

It is stated that the Western Union Company is negotiating with the London Cable Construction Company to lay an ocean cable between England and America—if possible between London and New York.

Ville, Dec 10.—Gen DeHautcourt has arrived in a balloon from Paris. He says that in the fight of the 30th ult and 2nd inst the French were victorious. The Prussians lost 5000 prisoners and 6 guns. Paris suffers privations on account of food. The object of his journey is to insure a concerted movement of all the French armies.

New York, Dec 13.—A London correspondent states that a despatch from Gambetta on Friday says that, encouraged by the continued resistance of the army of the Loire, he has resolved to postpone his retreat for an armistice and remain with the army.

Bordeaux, Dec 11.—The Government is installed here.

Large reinforcements are going forward from all parts of France. The troops are all perfectly equipped and armed. A number of batteries well furnished with men and horses are ready to take the field and also large cavalry forces, have and drive back the Prussians.

Several victories are announced. There is here.

It is improbable that Prussia repudiates the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxembourg.

Berlin, Dec 10.—The bombardment of Paris is not deferred by any special influence, but solely for military reasons.

The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to the Duchesse, announcing a victory at Metz on the 9th.

The Havre Journal says the army of the Loire has been reinforced by 40,000 men.

London, Dec 12.—The German advance on Havre has turned aside and Dieppe was probably occupied by them to-day.

The excitement at Brussels concerning the threats of Bismarck against Luxembourg, was intense.

Bordeaux, Dec 10.—Advices from Tours announce the arrival there of over 1000 German prisoners.

Gambetta telegraphs to twenty Princes of Departments from headquarters that Gen. Chaney continues to resist the attacks of Prince Frederick Charles, taking many prisoners and inflicting heavy loss upon the Prussians.

London, Dec 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in a leader argues against the declaration of the Paris Treaty of 1856, because it may have the effect of transferring the carrying trade almost entirely to the U.S.

Three Russian vessels are building and nearly completed in Denmark's ship yard on the Thames. It is said they are merchant vessels.

Versailles, Dec 11.—Reports from 2nd army corps in pursuit of the French, say that since the last fight the roads have been obstructed by large quantities of stores, guns, arms and clothing abandoned in their retreat.

Bordeaux, Dec 11.—Minister Gambetta has gone to Bourges. He announces that Gen. Canocy is making a most determined defense.

A review of the garde mobile who are going to the front is being held at the King's headquarters at Versailles.

It is now said that the occupation of France will continue for two years after peace is concluded.

Bavaria, Dec 11.—Garibaldi has resigned his command of the army of the Vosges and is about to return to Italy. The resignation was caused by the unfriendly spirit manifested by some of the French population who are not disposed to continue an obstinate defense.

Havre, Dec 11.—Valuable and money are arriving here to be shipped abroad.

It is found impossible to defend Harfleur, and in case of its capture it is feared that the heights will command Havre, which city is able to stand a siege and extreme resistance is determined upon.

German residents appeal to America for protection. The U.S. ship Shanandoah will return to protect American shipping.

Montefaisle at Dieppe.

On Friday the Prussian advance is expected in the valley of Montevillers.

Havre, Dec 10.—There is much excitement over the report that mutiny had taken place among the sailors of the fleet. Gen. Bismarck has ordered war vessels to Cherbourg, but the sailors refused to go and shots were fired some of which struck the fortress of the Shanandoah.

It is reported that the capture of Havre is a feat and that the capture of Cherbourg is intended. Capt. Wells of the Shanandoah will take American women and children on board in case of bombardment and convey them to Southampton. There are four ironclads in the harbor.

Versailles, Dec 11.—The French were repulsed last Friday in an attack on the 9th corps at Mont Levant near Blois. The French were driven out by the Prussians, who captured 5 guns. After the fight at Navay the fugitives were pursued beyond Briare.

Versailles, Dec 8.—Advices state that Paris was summoned to surrender on the 6th. French officers captured at Amiens and Orleans accompanied the herald. The city is threatened with instant bombardment as a penalty of non-surrender. A committee was allowed to come out of Paris to consult the government at Tours and in reply returned a flat refusal. It is doubtful whether the threat of bombardment will be fulfilled, as no guns are in position.

Versailles, Dec 8.—It is said the threat of a bombardment of Paris will be carried out. No guns are in position, but plenty are here and could be mounted if the gunners in the forts would leave the workmen alone. Three hundred guns can be put in position in one night, and would probably be all dismantled and silenced by one day's firing from the forts.

London, Dec 11.—Advices from Odessa estimate the Russian troops on the Austrian frontier at over 200,000 strong, while 6 frigates and 30 masted gunboats are stationed at Nicoloff.

Rome, Dec 10.—The revolutionary party at Rome attempted an emeute on the 9th inst, threatening St. Peter's and the Vatican. The disturbance reached formidable proportions before it was quelled by the gendarmes and military.

London, Dec 10.—Bismarck declares that he will not treat with the Tours government on any consideration, because it has connived at the bad faith of its officers, who have broken their parole.

A cavalry division, followed by a force of infantry, proceeded south from Orleans and has now occupied Vierzon.

The whole army of Prince Frederick Charles comprises eleven divisions, in all about 145,000 men. The extension of his line over a long distance causes some anxiety at Versailles.

London, Dec 12.—The Prussian batteries command every point. Paris now presents as fair a target as did Strasbourg Cathedral. The opening of the bombardment has been fixed for Dec 15th.

It is rumored there was fighting at Lecon Monday.

A correspondent with the army of the Loire on the 10th inst. says that Prince Frederick Charles has been repulsed with severe loss during the last three days.

London, Dec 12.—The Eastern question is agitated.

The Russian Minister at Constantinople is asking for the annulment of the Paris Treaty. England is taking precautionary means to guard against surprise.

Bismarck, in a circular to the North German Ambassadors, dated Dec 3d, grounds his disavowal for the neutrality of Luxembourg on the fact that the Grand Duke forbade transit to wounded Prussians through his territory; and had permitted the re-visit of Thionville and had neglected to detain French fugitives.

A telegram from Brussels says the Prussians will undoubtedly occupy Luxembourg as a military necessity.

The London Shipping Gazette deprecates the resolution of the French to defend Havre as a waste of destruction of life and property.

Leading journals here credit the statement that the King of Belgium, in November, assigned Luxembourg to Prussia for cash.

French dispatches say the army of the Loire is finding a solemn hope in its last struggle for France.

The Prussians claim continued victories.

It is reported from Luxembourg that Montmedy is being bombarded.

London, Dec 13.—The French retreated before Frederick Charles at Beaugency.

Berlin, Dec 13.—The Queen received the following despatch from King William dated head-quarters Tuesday: After 4 days fighting around Beaugency the French retreated to Blois and Tours. Their losses were severe and many deserted to our lines here and at Rouen. (Signed) WILLIAM.

Munich, Dec 13.—Frederick Charles out-generaled Chaney, holding his front constantly engaged while he turned his position and he now threatens his right flank and rear by sending the 18th division and 9th corps along the south bank of the Loire in the direction of Blois. The movement was executed quietly since the 9th.

The Germans have encountered part of the 15th corps between Mont Valoid and Chambord and driven them across the river at Blois and they now occupy a position commanding the passage of the river at that point. The 3d and 10th corps of the German army continue its pursuit of the French towards the south and south-east but they have not yet proceeded in force beyond Vierze.

The report of the occupation of Bourges is incorrect. Spies and prisoners state that there is a considerable French force at Bourges, supposed to be fragments of the 20th corps.

London, Dec 13.—Pilsbourgh, the siege of which commenced soon after the battle of Woezth, has surrendered unconditionally. The Prussians marched into the place to-day.

Litzke, Dec 13.—It is rumored that Lafere has been routed by the French with losses of 858 prisoners and supplies and ammunition for large masses of troops.

All the armies are concentrated here, The

Mobiles are armed with a new American revolver.

London, Dec 13.—It is reported that Gen. Von Fabric, Saxon Minister of War, has been appointed Governor-General of Northern France by King William.

A correspondent at Versailles states that in a conversation on the political situation, Bismarck said that strong efforts were being made for the restoration of Napoleon, that a Congress on the eastern question would not be held without a French representative, that France has no authority to appoint one just now and that he would not recognize the authority of gentlemen of the Paris government to sit among their betters.

King William was very anxious to return to his home and Von Moltke laments the intense suffering of the German troops on account of the cold.

CHARLES REUS, Dec 13.—The Baden Chamber opened to-day with an address from the Grand Duke, who said he hoped that with the new reform Germany might obtain the embodiment of national unity now symbolized by dignity conferred upon the King of Prussia. The sanction of the Chamber was asked for provisional laws and financial measures rendered necessary by the war. The speech concludes with the hope that further burdens may be avoided by the early conclusion of the war.

St. Petersburg, Dec 12.—Addresses continue to be received congratulating the Czar upon his action in regard to the treaty of 1856.

Winter has commenced in earnest. The river of Cronstadt is so frozen over that it is impossible for ships of war to leave the harbor this year for the Black Sea.

The subscription for the construction of the Black Sea fleet is prohibited.

Gortschakoff remains firm in his determination to regard the Treaty of Paris as abrogated.

MADRID, Dec 8.—Prin cannot understand Grant's message where it refers to redress for Cuban injustice. He says it is nothing but a political stratagem to secure the votes of the filibusters.

London, Dec 13.—Russian forces are rapidly concentrating near the Turkish frontier.

PARIS, 8.—Food is becoming scarce. The weather is inclement.

Moltke's letter, announcing the capture of Orleans, causes great excitement. The people are resolved on resistance.

The sharpshooters have been disbanded for fear of their fighting with the Garde Nationale. Unfortunate differences occur among the officers, and one commander of artillery refused to obey orders. Decorat and Banchard have quarrelled, and the latter had been replaced by another officer.

BRUSSELS, Dec 14.—The Belgian journals lament that the Prussian war reports have lost the character for veracity at first ascribed to them.

The London Times protests against the attitude of Prussia toward Luxembourg, as it did against that of Russia toward Turkey. The attitude of both Powers is indefensible, but it is not England's duty to interfere.

VIENNA, Dec 14.—At a session of the Hungarian delegation, Benedek replied to the Prince of Austria that the Hungarian army consisted of 864,864 regulars and 187,527 landwehr, with an increase of 378 guns since 1867. The regulars possess 900,000 breech loading rifles, and the landwehr 237,227 muzzle loading guns, and 150,000 more are required.

NEW YORK, Dec 15.—Late foreign mail advices confirm the dispatches of the London Telegraph that a new treaty will be proposed without the neutralization of the Black Sea. The French representative will take his seat on behalf of the Government of National Defense.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a council of Ministers was held at Pesth on the 2d inst, when it was resolved that Austria would accept the proposed conference only on condition that Russia acknowledged expressly its completeness, and withdrew her notification, and if other Powers agree to a joint action in case Russia refuses.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says it is stated on good authority that all the Powers except France have accepted the proposal for a conference. The date is not yet fixed, but London will be the place of assembly. It is not improbable that Earl Granville will be requested to act as President.

BORDEAUX, Dec 24.—No serious engagements since the 10th.

The evacuation of the triangle formed by Vernueil, Brucelles and Drux is confirmed. Dieppe has been free from Prussians since the 10th.

A number of small engagements, resulting successfully to the French, have occurred on the left bank of the Loire.

The Prussians now occupy Monte Richard, Romontes and Coutres.

The Government announces that Havre and Dieppe are not open to neutrals.

Prussian prisoners assert that the losses of the army of Prince Frederick Charles during the combats with Chaney have not been less than 20,000 men. The villages along his lines are filled with wounded.

There is no communication with the north of France.

The journals here demand the prompt election of the Constituent Assembly.

HAVRE, Dec 13.—The Prussians are in force at Bouville, 15 miles out. Havre is defended by a large force and 850 guns manned by marines. The people are eager for the fight. On Saturday 1000 troops reconnoitered the enemy and captured 10 officers.

The Prussian threatening Houleux were repulsed by troops occupying Port de Ville.

It is reported that Trochu has cut through the Prussian lines.

BORDEAUX, Dec 13.—The following is official: Gambetta visits the Government on the 11th—I have returned to Tours, having yesterday let Gen Chaney continue his efforts to successfully defend the line of the Loire. I think the situation so good that I may go to Bourges to see what can be done with the second army.

It is reported at Bordeaux that Bouchet had beaten the Prussians yesterday.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec 14.—Representative Bowen of South Carolina, arrested for bigamy, appeared in court this a.m., and gave bail in \$5000 for his appearance at the session.

LAKE CITY, FLORIDA, Dec 9.—Aspinwall advices to the 6th received here says that reports of shipwrecks are constantly received there. The American schooner Sander was totally lost but the crew was saved. Schri Id was also lost. The str Henry Chaney from New York make three ineffectual attempts to get into the harbor on the 3d inst and at last went to sea to escape the fury of the storm. Tug Gen Humphreys of Philadelphia which sailed on the 9th inst

has been lost with all on board. It is feared that the Ohioan steamer Lomont has been lost in the South Pacific with all on board.

CINCINNATI, Dec 13.—It is understood the appointment of Schenck as Minister to England will not interfere with the contest for Campbell's seat from the Third District, the friends of the former being determined to prosecute the matter to a final issue.

BUFFALO, Dec 11.—The Fenians have re-organized under the name of 'Irish National Brotherhood,' and say they will unite with any organization in the country in order to take advantage of the European complications to strike for the freedom of Ireland. The brotherhood have appointed a committee to take charge of a large amount of military stores secreted in this city.

WASHINGTON, Dec 12.—In the Senate a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of levying a tax of 16 cents per pound on tobacco of every description.

NEW YORK, Dec 15.—It is understood that Attorney-General Ackerman will be a candidate for the Senate in the Georgia Legislature and the vacant position in the Cabinet; in case Ackerman is elected it is stated on good authority will be tendered to Senator William of Oregon. His appointment will be satisfactory to the Republicans of California and Oregon by whom he is considered to be the strongest man on the Pacific coast and who claim that his appointment would give the next Oregon Legislature to the Republicans and in returning Williams to his seat in the Senate in 1873 in place of Corbett.

Among the strange Cabinet rumors in circulation is one that Boutwell will soon retire from the Treasury department and that Delano will succeed him.

These reports have been about so long with no nearer prospect of fulfillment that the public will justly hesitate to believe them.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 11.—The weather continues warm.

The police are making a vigorous raid on the disreputable characters in this city. During the past 24 hours they have brought in 30 common thieves, to be charged as vagrants.

Some days since an officer holding a respectable position in the Federal Courts, snatched a pistol at the large glass ornaments all sign in front of the What Osher House. He was arrested, but testified in his own behalf that it was accidental. He was discharged, although four loaded pistols were found on his person. This morning, similarly armed and equipped, he tried it again, putting a bullet through the lamp and shattering both sides. He appears to be insane upon the subject of that lamp.

J. Waldron and Nicholas Gregovich were arrested on a charge of assault to kill. This morning about 1 o'clock, Waldron was escorting Mrs. Gregovich home from a party, when Gregovich, who does not live with his wife, accompanied by a friend came up, and both assaulted Waldron, drawing pistols. He drew one also and fired two shots at each, putting a bullet through one of Gregovich's hands. Trouble had occurred between them previously and Waldron's life had been threatened in case he was seen to speak again to Mrs. Gregovich.

During last night there were a few minor shooting affairs, one of which was a woman.

The town is comparatively lively for the season.

Sailed—Bark Glimpses, Port Discovery, bark Senator, Tacoma, bark Forest Queen, Port Ludlow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 15.—Last evening Chase E. Fisher, business manager and agent of the Sacramento Reporter and State Printing Expert, coming home found a young man, named Chas. Dell, and a companion visiting his daughter. Fisher ordered Dell out of the house and the latter refused to leave an alley commenced during which Fisher struck Dell several blows over the head with his cane and the latter fired 3 shots from a revolver the last of which took effect killing Fisher instantly. Dell was severely wounded and was arrested. The daughter was present when the fatal affray occurred.

The steamship William Taber which recently arrived here from New York will go into the new opposition line between San Francisco and San Diego, and way ports, commencing her regular trips on the 22nd of December.

Sailed—Bark Atlanta, Nanaimo, Ship Old Dominion to load at Pt. Townsend, Ship John Jay, Pt. Blakey.

British Columbia—New Road to Omineca.

QUANUA, Dec 14.—G.B. Night returned on the 5th inst. from the Glimpses portage. He reports it as a very natural route for a road. Ten miles of road will take boats from the Fraser to the headwaters of Peace river and from that point miners can transport their goods without unloading boats to the mouth of Gormanson creek. It is said by those