By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dispatches giving account of the caving in of the side of Mount Vesusius, causing loss of life, are unfounded. No such accident occurred.

Dispatches from Florence allege that the Italian Government is about to send a naval expedition to the Rio de la Platta. Nothing is known of this movement, and Menabrea declines to give an explanation.

It is reported that the Italian fleet now lying in the Bay of Naples is preparing to sail for South America.

Dr Americus Nambrey, a well known traveller in Central Asia, in a letter to the *Times* proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement against Russia.

NAPLES, Jan. 31.—The Italian fleet now in the harbor has received orders to sail forthwith to the Rio Parana in Paraguay; all information in regard to the expedition is vigorously withheld by the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Killarney letters say that the clergy of that town who refused to say mass for the souls of Allen, Larkin and Gould, executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive money for the support of the Church.

A terrific gale prevailed throughout England to-night, and much damage by sea and land is apprehended.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—In accordance with the expressed determination of the Government to support the temporal power of the Holy Father, steps have been taken for the formation of a corps, to be known as the Papal Legion.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In accordance with the request of Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the auxillary troops of Egyptians sent to join the British and Egyptians for Abyssinia.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The bill introduced by Government, granting indemnities [illegible] the King of Nassau, passed the [illegible] Much opposition was shown to granting these appropriations. The bill only passed by the urgent efforts of Bismarck.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the government of the press continues. It is reported that the Government is likely to withdraw the new bill for the regulation of the press, in consequence of the opposition to the measure by the Liberal party.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At a great meeting at Birmingham yesterday, John Bright made a speech in which he pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in part extenuation of the Fenian outrages. They only begged for a church reform. He said there was nothing the United States could do i Ireland were part and parcel of that country which England might not do also if she would.

The *Times* has an editorial on the arrest of Irish Americans and their imprisonment. Train's arrest was a mistake. It says it should be distinguished from the arrests of Irishmen who come over with the secret intention to create a revolt against the Government.

CORK, Feb. 4.—A considerable body of men supposed to be Fenians were discovered early this morning in the vicinity of the castle twenty miles west of this city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack. A strong police force was ordered to the ground when the assemblage dispersed.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The strike of cabmen still continue to the great annoyance of all classes. There is no prospect of compliance,

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the reception of the new Italian Minister by the King of Prussia, who warmly welcomed him as the first Embassador from Italy to the North German Confederation, and declared it to be a new pledge of peace.

FLORENCE, Feb, 4.—The Pope recently ordered that the Catholic clergy have a Te Deum sung in all the churches of Italy, in honor of the victory of the Papal arms.

Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such a purpose within the Kingdom.

Advices from Crete state that the Turks acknowledge that Ali Pacha has entirely failed in his mission. Many leading Turks are beginning to favor annexation to Greece. Seven more provinces have voted in favor of annexation to Greece. The Cretans have declared themselves by a majority of 29,000 free from the Sultan and in favor of Crete forming a part of the dominion of the King of Greece.

PARIS, Feb 4—The debate on regulating the press is continued. Minister Rouher made a speech urging the passage of the law. He said he was unwilling to oppose liberal tendencies, but the Empire and people alike demand some restraint on the press. The clause in the bill abolishing the preliminary license to publish was adopted by an unanimous vote.

It is reported that the Pope is willing to resume negotiations with Austria for reviving the Concordat.

LONDON, Feb 4—The last despatches from Abyssinia represent the prospects of the expedition as favorable. The army was well supplied.

No marine disasters are reported from the late storm.

It is reported that the Italian Finance Minister will place forty million livres of the Italian loan to be negotiated in this market.

CORK, Feb 4—One of the gates of the city was undermined last night and blown up; at the same time all the telegraph lines in the city were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented further demonstration. Several arrests have been made.

FLORENCE, Feb 4—The *Nai Vaini* asserts that no negotiations are pending for a new convention between France and Italy. Menabrea prefers the September treaty. Garibaldi has written an eloquent and enthusiastic letter to Admiral Farragut. He congratulates him on encouraging by the presence of an American fleet the national aspirations of Italy.

WASHINGTON, Feb 7—The new British Minister was presented to-day. Seward refused to allow the reporters to be present. The President said the people of the United States will believe Her Majesty entirely sincere in the kindly message which under her command has been delivered, and this belief will encourage them to hope for the speedy and amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between the two Governments.

LONDON, Feb 7—Later advices from the British expedition to Abyssinia are very discouraging and forbid the hope of a successful or safe move this season.

United States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The *Republican's* special to-night says the President will nominate Seward as Minister to England in place of Adams, resigned. Seward's friends say he will accept. Radical Senators promise to confirm him if he will agree not to meddle with politics, but leave the country immediately.

Seward officially announces that the act to suspend the further reduction of the currency has become a law, notwithstanding the President failed to return it to Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb 6—Convention has adopted the clause requiring the Governor to be a ci[illegible] of the country for ten years and of State of Virginia for three years. An amendment declaring ineligible to the office any person who aided rebellion was defeated by a decided majority.

RALEIGH, Feb 6—The Convention passed a resolution requesting Gen Canby to issue orders prohibiting the sale and sacrifice of property under execution.

TALLAHASSE, Feb 6—Convention completed the constitution and will adjourn tomorrow.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb.—About half past ten o'clock last night the telegraph wires from San Francisco, via New York to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, were connected through, and dispatches were sent and received direct over a length of six thousand miles of wire. Heart's Content being the connecting point for the Atlantic Cable. A message was transmitted from Valencia, Ireland, repeated at Heart's Content, and received in San Francisco in less than two (2) minutes, arriving here eight hours and ten minutes ahead of Valencia time. The San Francisco operator sent seventy-seven words to Heart's Content direct in three minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Just before arrival in this harbor yesterday, the bark Caroline Read went ashore on Fort Point. The tug boat St. Thomas succeeded in towing her off. Her damage is supposed to be slight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 6—The steamship Del Norte, 4½ days from Victoria, arrived here this noon.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb 4—It is reported that a crisis is imminent in the Dominion Cabinet. Places will be offered Mr Howe and other Nova Scotian leaders.

A telegram from the Mayor of Halfax says great want prevails among the fishermen.

GREAT GLACIER OF NEW ZEALAND.—The Westland (England) *Observer* has an account of a visit paid recently by the chief officers of the geological department to the great glacier on the west side of Mount Cook. The foot of the glacier, which is about 13 miles from the sea, is 1,900 feet wide. Neither the glacier nor the immense field of snow which feeds it is visible from the river until within a quarter of a mile of it, when the stupendous masses of snow and ice at once breaks upon the view. Below the glacier a recent moraine extends for several hundred yards, consisting of the debris of the rock, 20 feet deep, underlain by ice and snow, through which considerable streams of water runs, which are rendered visible in round holes, caused by the giving way of the ice and by cracks in the surface. On the southern side there has recently been a great fracture of the ice and breach of the rock, which had fallen in immense masses. The party ascended on the northern side, where the snow or ice formed rounded hills, undisturbed by any cracks or fissures. The glacier matter is porous, and presents tolerable footing; it is of a gray color, full of small dirt with occasional stones, which had evidently fallen from the surrounding hills. The great peculiarity of this glacier is not only its immense size but the consequent fact of its descending to so low a level —640 feet above the sea level—instead of ending, as is usually the case, at an altitude of some 3,000 or 4,000 feet, close to he limit of perpetual snow, among Alpine vegetation. Here the green bush extends some thousands of feet above the glacier, on the steep side of the range in which the glacier has cut the deep narrow gorge. Not a single Alpine plant rewarded the research of the party, and the temperature on the glacier was scarcely below that on the flat below. With some ceremony the party named it the Victoria Glacier. The height of the peak of Mount Cook is found to be 12,632 feet.

THE CUNARD LINE—WITHDRAWAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS FROM BOSTON.—The following letter, says the New York *Times* of December 19th, is Cunard's reply to a communication from a native and citizen of Boston, who, at the request of several prominent merchants of that city, has recently visited the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of ascertaining the direction in which the great volume of American produce, increasing year by year and destined for European markets, can most satisfactorily be turned in order to insure to the shippers the greatest degree of despatch:

DEAR SIR.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the subject of trans-Atlantic transportation, from which I gather that it is the general impression that if the proper inducements had been offered by our line of steamships vast quantities of produce would have gone to Boston for shipment, which port, with the proper inducements, you say shippers would prefer to any other. I must confess I am at a loss to know what is meant by proper inducements. We do not require in New York to make arrangements in Canada, or in the Far West, for freight, and during this last autumn, when we have been sending an average of 2,500 tons of freight every week, for 10,000 tons per month, in our ships rrom this port, we have been unable to get 500 or 600 tons once a fortnight in Boston at one-half the rate we are getting here and tha was not considered sufficient inducement, as shippers in Boston complained at paying 20s. per ton when we were asking 40@50s here. I think that the Boston shippers, if they wished to encourage shipments via Boston should not complain of paying half the rate of freight from New York, but we have taken freight from Boston at 5s. per ton, and even for nothing; I have ascertained also that a good deal of the little freight obtained in Boston was sent on from New York or purchased for New York account, the low rates of freight being the inducement. I do not know what Boston may be in the future as a place of shipment—I have only to deal with the present. I have received communications from Philadelphia and Baltimore clearly proving that those ports offer greater inducements for Atlantic steamers than any others. I have no doubt that the writers fully believe what they wrote, but the trade was to be built up and the experiment to be made at our expense and not theirs.

I am very glad to hear that at last arrangements are being made to make through connections between Boston and the West, but I cannot admit that the reason why produce has not been shipped from Boston has been that we have not offered the proper inducements for taking it to England. We could not do more than take it at five shillings per ton, and sometimes freight free, and we have not been able always to get that, but have had to take stone ballast. I can only regret that the arrangements you speak of had not been completed long ago.

I remain, etc., E. CUNARD.

A HORRIBLE FRAUD.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says; There is no telling the way that men, greedy for gain, will not avail themselves of to advance their fortunes, especially during and since the war, as men have found willing and anxious to sell soul and conscience for a little filthy lucre. A few days since an incident occurred which very forcibly illustrates this. An Irishman was employed to dig up and remove some of the bodies of Union soldiers in the Wesleyan Cemetery of this city. In lifting the coffins he thought they seemed unusually hollow in their sound, and opening some of them found that no bodies had ever been placed in them at all, nothing but planks or square blocks of wood. The mystery to the honest Hibernian was great; but when it was told him that the Union soldiers were buried by contract, the undertaker receiving so much per coffin, and that the bodies could be sold at a handsome profit to some Medical College, the doubt was at once removed, and the avenue to a large fortune immediately disclosed. This was odly one of the ways that the war made men rich.

A GREAT sensation has been created in Denmark by the scandalous particulars recently published about the antecedents of the late King Frederick the Seventh. It appears from these details that the Countess Danner was the issue of an incestuous union, her parents being brother and sister. She is a native of Rhenish Prussia, and, as a young girl, was distinguished alike for her surpassing beauty and her somewhat dissolute life. After giving birth to an illegitimate child, she married a tavern-keeper at Mulheim, near Cologne, on the Rhine, and her beauty soon attracted large numbers of travellers to her husband's hotel, which was generally known as the "Hotel of the beautiful landlady." One day a Danish artist from Copenhagen stopped there, and was so smitten with her charms that he laid siege to her heart and prevailed on her to elope with him to Denmark. At Copenhagen Crown Prince Frederick saw and loved her, but she turned a deaf ear to his application until he heroically promised to marry her. He did so in 1850, three years after he had ascended the throne. It is believed that she was never divorced from her husband, the Muhlheim tavern keeper. King Frederick the Seventh was so exceedingly fond of her that he oftentimes declared that he would abdicate his crown rather than give her up.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Feb 3—Slp Gen Harney, Williams, Pt Townsend
Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo
Slp Harriet, Smith, San Juan
Feb 4 - Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slp Ocean Queen, Smith, Sooke
Slp Louisa, Cutler, Pt Townsend
Feb. 5—Schr Blk Diamond, McCulloch, Pt Townsend
Slp Thornton, Warren, Sitka
Feb 6—Slp Harriet, Smith, San Juan

CLEARED.

Feb 3—Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nana[illegible]
Schr Alert, McKay, San Juan
Schr Discovery, Rudlaw, Nanaimo
Slp Harriet, Smith, San Juan
Slp Lettita, Adams, Pt Townsend
Feb 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Schr General Harney, Williams, Pt Townsend
Feb 6—Slp Harriet, Smith, San Juan
Bk Mercara, Connop, Valparaiso

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

ENTERED.

Jan 30—Bark Onward, San Francisco
Feb 3—Bark Milan, Sitka

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Miss F Myers, M A J Hill and wife, Kudder, H Butler, McCarthy, Phillips, Wilkinson, Denning, Dunham, Bray.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark LEVI STEVENS, from San Francisco—Millard & Beedy, Bunster, Carr, Marvin, Dickson, Campbell & Co, order McQuade. [illegible] H R Co, Lowe Bros. Drum[illegible]

Per [illegible] Smith[illegible]

Per ba[illegible] impleme[illegible] sks barl[illegible] copper, 1[illegible] cs dry go[illegible] ture, 40 hf [illegible] hollowware, 14 c ses [illegible] ware, 24 empty kegs, 20 bxs [illegible] pkgs matches, 20 do meal, 70 kgs [illegible] olive do, 2 cs neats oot do, 18 bbls be[illegible] 80 cs lard, 5 bbls pork, 200 mats rice, 52 sks [illegible], 3 cases shovels, 11 cs sardines, 30 bxs starch, 2 stoves, 50 boxes spices, 20 bls salt, 6 bars steel, 50 hlf bbls sugar, 90 kegs do, 50 chsts tea, 6 cs tobacco, 27 planks wood, 10 cs red wine, 63 pkgs woodenware, 25 cs yeast powders. Value, $18,624

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—10 head cattle, 38 sheep, 2 horses, 9 dressed hogs, 1 box butter, 1 qr beef, 5 sks oysters.

BIRTHS.

In this city, February 8th, the wife of James Hutcheson, of a son.

On the 21st January, at Glenhart, near Clinton, B.C., the wife of W. H. McKay, Esq., of a daughter.

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FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

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Sol[illegible]

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