

the 12th reports Conals at 91. Nothing im-

portant from Schleswig. The Post says, England has proposed an armistice preliminary to a conference. It is supported by Russia, France and Sweden.

In parliament Derby attacked the govern- ment policy in regard to the Alabama and Laird's rams, and insinuated that the latter were seized under American menace. He hinted for the production of the papers relative thereto.

Lord Russell defended the government, and declined to produce the papers pending legal enquiries.

SCHLESWIG, February 12.—It is stated that the Danes have evacuated Dussel, and embarked their stores to Olen Island.

LONDON, February 12.—The Morning Post says that the basis of England's proposition for an armistice is the evacuation, by the Danes, of Schleswig, except Olen Island.

Dates to February 11th.

New York, February 24th.—The Hecla, with dates from Liverpool to the 9th, and from Queenstown to the 10th, has arrived.

The parliamentary news is unimportant. In Holstein, affairs are under the control of the German Diet. Prussia has positively de- clared that she would respect the integrity of Denmark.

It is fully confirmed that the Danes had retreated from Schleswig, evacuated Danners- werk, and blown up their works at Missunde, the Germans followed the Danes to Flues- berg, when the latter retreated to Dussel.

Several severe engagements had taken place, with considerable loss on both sides. The Germans secured great booty, and a large number of prisoners. According to some au- thorities, the Danish possession of Schleswig has ended. It is thought that the Danes will make a formidable stand at Dussel, where they will be supported by the fleet. Great anxiety existed at Copenhagen, caused by the Danish retreat.

It was reported at Paris that a revolution had broken out at Copenhagen, but it is no doubt unfounded.

The English journals continue to be very anti-German. The Conservatives hold that Earl Russell is responsible for the Danish re- treat.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—The Prussians have occupied Fluesberg. The Austrian losses there were 1,100.

Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that Minister Adams had thought it prudent to withhold Mr. Seward's offensive despatch. Earl Derby was indignant that it never had been presented. Mr. Laird said that Amer- ica had not made any demand for indemnity for the Alabama's doings.

New York, February 24.—The steamer City of Washington, with one day's later news, had arrived.

Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston had both made explanations relative to the Danish question, denying the right of Austria and Prussia to abrogate the treaty of 1852.

Both Houses of the [Danish] Rigsdag adopted resolutions exhorting the people to tranquility and order, and pledging itself to the energetic defence of the country. An address to the King was voted.

The Austrian head-quarters on the 9th were at Tarrap, and the Prussian at Flues- berg.

The Germans had decided to raise [the siege of] Dennewerk.

It was rumored that the Prussians attacked the Danes at Dussel, and lost 500 men. The Danes in great numbers had arrived at Alser.

Duke Frederik had proclaimed at Flues- burg that it was reported that Denmark had proposed an European Congress relative to Schleswig.

The London Times says that the Danes have lost everything in Schleswig except honor. The Post says the situation is in- formal [and urges] suspension of hostilities. It says the time has arrived for the basis of arrangements to be discussed. The Herald contends that if Austria and Prussia re- pudiate the treaty of London, a general war can hardly be avoided.

Other Continental news is unimportant. London, Feb. 11.—The Florida left Brest on the night of the 9th. It is supposed the Kearsage would pursue her.

The Danish Rigsdag had voted an address to the army in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Marshal Wrangle has issued a proclamation declaring the authority of Denmark suspen- ded in Schleswig.

The Vienna Balthford says that Denmark, by its anterior conduct and armed resistance, has abolished all treaties. The treaty of London no longer exists. Austria and Prussia are masters of the policy towards Den- mark.

HALLFAX, Feb. 16.—The Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 6th, has arrived.

QUEBEC, Feb. 4th.—The Danes have evacuated Schleswig, and Dennewik is falling back to Flinders. The Germans are pursu- ing.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cobden contended that the Queen's Speech should have made some reference to American af- fairs. He complained of silence on this and other important subjects. Palmerston re- plied that the government could have repeated what had often been said, but could see no occasion for doing so.

In the House of Lords Earl Derby re- pudiated the idea of British responsibility for damages by the Alabama. He treated the Ministry had given such an answer to the claims of the Federal Government as would put an end to such monstrous demands.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times says: At a ball on the 3d February, the Emperor said to his Grand Marshal, "General they have begun the exchange of cannon and cannon shot at the North; let them go on; it is no affair of ours; our policy is non-intervention." Those whom he ad- dressed seemed to agree with him.

Addresses in reply to the Queen's Speech were adopted in both Houses without amend- ments.

In the course of debate in the House of Lords Earl Derby reviewed at length the foreign policy of the government, contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of the Emperor Napoleon's proposal for a European Con- gress, and the invitation to recognize the Government of the Confederate States, to- gether with fruitless negotiations with Rus- sia regarding Poland, and interfering in Dan- ish difficulties were severally referred to, and

although he did not oppose the Address, he severely censured Russell's foreign policy.

The Queen's Speech is said to have caused disappointment in Denmark. Lord Manners expressed the hope that the government would lose no opportunity in giving friendly advice to American belligerents with a view of drawing the contest to a close.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN.] SAN FRANCISCO, February 20.—Gold was quoted in New York yesterday at 168 a 159; currency bills, 50 a 54.

The steamer California, from Panama, arrived to-day, with bulk freight only.

The Golden Age will sail for Panama on the 22nd.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The steamer Senator, from the south, has arrived, bringing a large amount of gold from the Colorado country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—R. P. Moore, and child, were overthrown on the New Ocean Road to-day. The wife was severely injured.

The Golden Age sailed to-day, with forty passengers and \$340,000 treasure.

In the review to-day, 1,800 soldiers paraded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Private despatches quote gold in New York yesterday at 149.

The Russian clipper ship Czarowitz, has arrived from Sitka, with a cargo of general merchandise.

The steamer Panama, from Crescent City, arrived this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The Eastern line being out of order east of Fort Kearney this morning, we have no later Eastern in- telligence.

A courtesan named Mary B. Smith, was this morning found dead in her bed with her throat cut from ear to ear. Jealousy is sup- posed to be the cause of the suicide. She was aged 32 years, and is a native of Massa- chusetts.

The War Department has directed General Wright to take military possession of the is- land of Santa Catalina, for government pur- poses. This action will require the immediate removal of all persons now on the island.

Upward of forty-five thousand jars of China wine have been seized and labelled by the revenue authorities for being in quantities less than fifteen gallons. The owners will contest the legality of the seizure.

DISHONOR OF CAPTAIN BLAKE.—Some time since we noticed the arrest of Captain Onias Blake, of the bark W. B. Scanton, on the charge of setting ashore a seaman from that vessel on the uninhabited coast of Washington Territory. Judge Hoffman, on Saturday last, made a final order for the discharge of Captain Blake on the ground that there was doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court in the case, and that the statute under which the complaint was drawn was intended to apply to the landing of men on foreign shores, not upon those of our own territory.

LATER

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Dr. Sheldon, to-day, removed an eye of the murdered courtesan, Mrs. Smith, and after dissecting it obtained a photograph of the retina. The result is a man's whiskers, nose and legs are discernible, but the picture is not sufficient for a clue to the murderer. There was evi- dently little or no light in the room at the time of the murder. Dr. Sheldon will now remove the scrofulous, exposing the surface of the retina. He expects to get a better pic- ture to-morrow, and it is probable that a re- cognizable picture may be obtained. In the meanwhile the detective police force will pursue their investigations. They have ob- tained some clue, the nature of which cannot be divulged.

James Grant, a pioneer and in early days County Recorder of San Francisco, died to- day of erysipelas.

A telegram to Lieut.—announces that Captain J. Sewell Reed, of the "California Hundred," was killed while leading his men against a body of guerrillas on the 22d February.

Turpentine scarce at \$3.20.

Miles Willoughby and Andrew Olcan are arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, and William Manning for in- sanity.

Brig — arrived 54 days from Tooebas, with letters to Macdonray & Co. No later news about the Alabama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Brig Glenco arrived to day, 39 days from Kanagawa, and also the ship Henry Brigham, 49 days from Shanghai via Kanagawa in 27 days. The latter brings Japan dates to the 23d January. The Captain reports that the mail from Shanghai had just arrived at Kanagawa when the Brigham sailed, but he was unable to procure any late China papers. Letters from Shanghai up to the 19th January were received on board and are now in San Francisco. The following is from the memoranda: the Mail had arrived a week previous to the sailing of the Glenco. Up to that time there was no confirmation of the capture of the Alabama. The following is from a correspondence dated Kanagawa, Jan. 15th: We regret to say that the news as to the capture of the Alabama was not confirmed. It is believed, however, that she is blockaded by the Wyoming at or near Saigon and not in dock at Amoy as re- ported.

From the Mexican Coast.

The steamer Illinois from Aspinwall the 17th has arrived. She left in port the Cham- pion awaiting the California mails and passen- gers.

The French flagship Pallis left Panama for Acapulco, to enforce the blockade. The U. S. frigate Lancaster was at Acapulco, watch- ing the movements of the French.

San Domingo.

San Domingo advises state that the Span- ish troops had taken possession of the towns of Nora and Barahona, aided by two war steamers. The towns were in ashes when the troops entered.

From China.

Later news from China make no mention of the Alabama, being blockaded in the port of Amoy.

PORTLAND NEWS.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN.] IS IT POSSIBLE?—The telegraph gets off the following improbable yarn. We say so im- probable, because vessels have crossed and recrossed the Columbia river bar, with slight interruptions, all the time since the 7th: San Francisco, Feb. 19th.—The bark Iwan- ous sailed hence for Columbia river Dec. 17th, returned to day for supplies, having laid off the bar 24 days, unable to cross, on ac- count of rough weather.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday, while the steamer Onward was receiving flour at Fair- field, Mr. Church, who passed the boat, was precipitated about twenty-five feet down the bluff and escaped death almost miraculously. The cargo is transferred to the boat at that place by means of a shute, some one hundred feet in length, very steep, alongside of which is a path for pedestrians. Mr. Church was proceeding up the path when a sack of flour bounded over the shute, and striking him violently upon the shoulder, threw him back- wards, with a summersault a distance of 25 feet, and then continued its bounding course into the river. Mr. Church was slightly hurt but was soon enabled to attend to his duties.

Capt. Johnson and officers of the Sierra Nevada were presented with a highly gratify- ing address by the passengers on the voyage from Victoria to Portland.

The Willamette Theatre, after undergoing repairs, was re-opened by Mr. Ward's com- pany.

Mr. Thayer, the actor, was married to Miss Sallie Goodrich the actress. The bride and bridegroom appeared on the boards shortly after they were made one.

The missing man Smyth had "turned up" in charge of Recorder Reynolds. He had been fraudulently passing away from shavings for gold dust.

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER.—The Sierra Nevada left port Saturday evening, having on board 6,000 boxes of apples, 20 cases of cider, and an assortment of other freight, amounting in all to a full round cargo. She carried away in treasure, the sum of \$104,000.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Connor, wife of the notorious Connor who was shot at Caterville, Boise, last summer, came to her death by bur- ning, in a house at Pierce City on New Year's day. It was supposed that she had got drunk as usual, and accidentally set her clothes on fire. The house was entirely consumed. Deceased was formerly a resident of this city, then the wife of Edward Menn at that time proprietor of the Western Hotel.

IMPORTANT SUBJECT FOR PORTLANDERS.—The steamship Sienet, two hours and two hours of freight in Victoria, that could not bring, consignments for this city. A. B. Richardson being the principal consignee. So a "hatful" of invoices were about all our merchants received from Victoria. This was unavoidable, of course, the steamship brought all she could carry. But the circumstances are such that we are grieved hereof, that our facilities for transportation should be owned and controlled at home, here in Portland. Victoria being a free port, offers us great inducement in the way of trade, and her people are beginning to feel the importance of re- quiring our custom. We have passed over the days when a single vessel each month could supply our wants, and the present facilities are cor- respondingly inadequate. A letter from a Victoria firm to one of our merchants, speaks of chartering a conveyance for sending the freight left by the steamship, and adds that there is a strong feeling in favor of some arrangement for running a regu- lar line of steamers between that port and here. We should like to see some action taken upon this subject by Portland capitalists.

The Light House, at the mouth of the Umpqua river fell about three weeks ago, from being usually undermined by the action of the water upon its sandy foundation. The lamps, lenses &c., had been previously removed.—Statesman.

CANADA.

Our Canadian exchanges are for January 15th. The Manitoulin Indians have sent a protest to the government against the survey of their lands on the island, signed by 175 names. They had also wanted the survey not to proceed with his survey.

The man Greenwood who was tried lately in Toronto for the murder of a woman named Walsh, and the setting on fire of her body, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The imports of free goods at Detroit for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863, were: Butter, 10,000 lbs; household effects and baggage, \$522,196.

The government have appointed a day for the inspection of the volunteer forces of the country, by officers selected from the regular army. \$5000 will be distributed in prizes on the occasion.

A man named Jerry O'Leary was frozen to death in Toronto on January 14th.

Dr. Daniel Wilson has been lecturing to crowded and gratified audiences in the Lowell Institute, Boston.

A grand Draught Tournament had been held in Toronto, resulting as follows: First prize, Wm. Patterson, Galt; second do, Lott Dean, Toronto; third do, R. Fleming, Scarborough; fourth do, James Alcock, Galt.

The Montreal Gazette says: We regret to learn that Hon. J. B. Clay, late Senator from Ken- tucky to the United States Congress, son of Henry Clay, America's greatest statesman, now an exile for opinion's sake from his divided country and desolate home, is lying in this city at the point of death.

A Canadian named Angus Walker had been murdered in Detroit.

The English Government has recalled His Ex- cellency, Gov. Dundas, from Prince Edward Island. The reasons have not been made public, but the probability is suggested that his course in ordering a Federal war vessel away from Charlottown, when there was no necessity of doing so, has given umbrage to the Imperial Govern- ment.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

[DATES TO JANUARY 16th.] The news by this mail is not of such an exciting character as that received by tele- graphic items, published in the Californian papers, which announce that war has com- menced in Europe, arising out of the Schles- wig-Holstein difficulties. The Germans and Danes had commenced hostilities, and it seemed to be expected that the disturbances would extend further than the north of Europe. The feeling in England seems to be in favor of giving some material assistance to Denmark. The Cabinet, it is stated, are divided on the subject. Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone, who represent a very strong section of the liberal party, being strongly in- clined to any interference, while the re- mainder of the Cabinet support Lord Pal- merston's views, which are more in accord- ance with those of the Conservative party, and a strong attack was expected from the Conservative leaders in both Houses of Par- liament, aimed against the peace section of the government. In the meantime, excite- ment is great on the European Continent. Garibaldi is resigning his seat in the Turin

Parliament, closes his address in the following words:

It is not only the affection which I owe to Italy, the courageous initiator of so many revolutions, but the thought that they have wounded in her the right and the honor in compromising the safety of all Italy, which has led me to take this resolution. There is, however, nothing in this which will prevent me from finding myself with the people in arms on the road to Rome and Venice. Adieu.—Yours G. GARIBALDI.

Kossuth had issued a proclamation which is published in the *Alleanza* of Milan, in which he calls upon his Hungarian compatri- ots to shake off the detested yoke of Ger- man domination. The sensation in Vienna at this publication is intense, and coupled with Garibaldi's hints that he is in readiness to point at some combination of action which augurs ill for the success of the Germans in the struggle upon which they are entering.

The following are some of the latest items from the English papers on the Denmark question:

Lord Robert Cecil has addressed a letter to the *Times* correcting more apparent inaccuracies in its special information from Ham- burg. It is obvious from the tone he adopts, that the section of the Tories which he repre- sents—Tories who distrust Mr. Disraeli—in- tend to support the Danish side. The mass of the middle classes seem on the whole, to be of the same opinion, which is also Lord Pal- merston's. The Court—the Prince of Wales excepted—entertain a different view, as does that considerable section of politicians which holds that Germany is in all cases the natural ally of Great Britain, the only real defence against the ascendancy of the Western and Eastern military monarchies.

The *Times* of the 2nd January has the following on this subject:—

No reprobation can be too strong for the conduct of the Princes who have placed themselves at the head of this intemperate movement in Germany. Their office was one of conciliation and restraint, and they have chosen the place of popular incendiaries.—There is a time at which these movements get beyond the control of Princes, or Parliaments, or any other power. But until they have reached that stage it is nearly always possible for Sovereigns to arrest the danger by the conciliation the Emperor speaks of. It is certainly not too late in the other dif- ficulties which harass Europe, and we earnestly trust it may not be so in this senseless Schleswig-Holstein dispute.

The *New York* opens with threatening and gloom on all sides. There is not a quar- ter of the world free from war or the immin- ent danger of war, and the sole hope of pre- serving or restoring peace rests in the hands of the different rulers and ministers. If they will, however, act in the conciliatory spirit ascribed to them by the Emperor of the French, there is no difficulty that may not be settled without war. The speech of the Em- peror discloses the only ray of hope amid the madness of nationalities, and the recklessness of theorists. May he be true to his own words!

Saturday Evening, January 16th.

The Paris correspondent of the *San* points out the importance of Thursday's debate in the Legislative Body, a *resume* of which are at daggers drawn, and the former, it seems, takes no pains to conceal its "formidable an- tagonist." Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the policy of the government as to its future action is much speculated upon.

The King of Denmark, on Thursday, gave a dinner to the members of the Rigsdag, during which the King and the people's re- sponse announced their determination to maintain the independence of Denmark against the attacks of Germany. A telegram from Fluesberg states that cannonading has been heard in the direction of Rendsburg. We do not, however, think that any aggres- sive attempt on Schleswig is likely to be made by the German troops now stationed on the Elbe without the authority of the Federal Diet; and Saxony declared at the last meet- ing of that body that the troops of Prussia and Austria should not pass through Hol- stein, to occupy Schleswig, without the con- sent of the Diet.

An attempt has been made upon the life of Louis Napoleon. Mazzini having been im- plicated in the conspiracy, has written the following denial to the English press:

Sir.—Accusations of every description have been, since the arrest of four Italians at Paris charged with an attempt against Louis Napoleon, heaped upon me by the organs of the French Government and repeated by the English press.

It has always been my known habit not to discuss accusations put forth against me by avowed enemies, and I feel a special dislike to do so when the accusations come from the organ of a man who, as far as in him lies, is by more brutal force depriving my country of the unity which she claims, and making of Rome the basis of operation of the brigandage infesting the south of Italy.

Yielding, however, to solicitations of dear English friends, I do declare:—

That I never did investigate anybody to kill Louis Napoleon;

That I never did give to any man bombs, air-guns, revolvers or daggers for that purpose;

That Trabucco, Imperatori, and Gaglio are entirely unknown to me.

That therefore, the meeting summoned at Lugano, the absurd place of under-lieutenant given to Imperatori in a brigade of four men, and the giving of photographs to the men, are absolute falsehoods;

That my photographs, with my autograph as the bottom, are sold for the Venice Emancipation Fund at the office of the *Unita Italiana* and elsewhere;

That no letter, with or without money, has ever been addressed by me to Greco in Paris.

Greco I know. Hundreds, I may say thousands, of young men belonging to our national party of action are known to me. Greco is an enthusiastic patriot, who took an active part in the enterprises of 1850 and 1861 in the South of Italy, and he has had, as such, contact with me. Any note of mine in his possession, if there is any, must, however, belong to at least nine or ten months ago.

Enough in reply to accusations hitherto merely grounded on French police reports.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JAN. 14. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Liverpool was the scene of a terrible ex- plosion on the night of the 15th January. A

vessel, of about 120 tons burden, lying in the Mersey, and about to sail for Africa, with ten tons of gunpowder on board, caught fire.

The crew consisted of fourteen men; but they knowing the nature of the cargo, appear to have quitted the ship at the first alarm, and the vessel was left to her fate. The fire reached the gunpowder about half-past seven in the evening, when the windows of the buildings in the town were shattered in all directions, the gas lamps put out, and several people thrown down by the violence of the shock, but happily no lives were lost. It will be seen by the latest reports that the damage ex- tended to an immense distance, which is not at all surprising seeing that there were be- tween 11 and 12 tons of powder on board.

The following further particulars are given in the papers of the 16th Jan.:

LIVERPOOL, Friday Night.

This afternoon the Lottie Sleigh, 120 tons, lying in the Mersey, outward bound for Africa, with a crew of 14 men, and several tons of gunpowder on board, caught fire. The crew were taken off, and at half-past seven the vessel blew up with a fearful report. Thousands of windows in shops, public buildings, offices, &c., were shattered; all the street gas lamps were put out and illuminated church clocks were extinguished. Several people were blown down, but no fatalities or serious accidents are as yet reported.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, 12 p.m.

No serious disasters to life or person have as yet been reported in connection with the gunpowder explosion on the river; the destruction to property, however, on both sides of the Mersey is immense. The quantity of gunpowder on board the Lottie-Sleigh was 340½ kegs, or 11 1/2 tons. The ship was blown to atoms, and portions of the iron work scattered over both sides of the Mersey. Several persons were thrown down in the Post-office, and several others were slightly hurt by falling glass. The excitement in the streets is intense.

Another telegram says:—

"Great damage was occasioned on the Cheshire side also. As yet the damage to shipping in the river, as well as the loss of life, are unknown. In Birkenhead and the neighborhood the damage has been still more extensive than in Liverpool, most of the houses and all the public buildings having all their windows broken. The covered way from the stage at Woodside Ferry, which was only glazed a short time back, has lost every pane of its glass. No loss of life or other accidents have been reported, although there were several narrow escapes from the bolts, which were thrown a considerable distance."

Another despatch says:—

"The vessel belonged to Hatton and Cookson, and only left dock this afternoon. The steward was trimming a paraffin oil- lamp, when it exploded, and the can contain- ing the oil fell into the lazarette store- room in the cabin. The flames caught the captain's clothes and bedding, and spread rapidly. The pilot signalled to a passing ferry steamer, which took all hands on board and landed them at Liverpool. The vessel was burning for nearly two hours before blowing up at 7.22, but no one dare approach. Vessels in the Sloyne and other parts of the river received damage from the flying mate- rials. Great damage was also done to the buildings on the Birkenhead side of the river."

The following are the latest European telegrams forwarded by our London corre- spondent, whose letter will appear in to- morrow's issue.

RUSSIA'S TELEGRAMS.—THE BADEN ARMY.

The Ministry have determined that prepa- rations shall be made for placing the army upon a war footing. The Ministers at Vienna and Berlin have been instructed to make representations to the respective gov- ernments relative to the intended occupation of Schleswig.

SPAIN. MADRID, Jan. 16.

The debate on the Constitutional question closed to-day in the Senate.

The government motion that the Bill on the Constitutional reform should be voted article by article, has been thrown out by 93 against 53 votes.

The final vote will take place to-morrow. Rumors of a ministerial crisis are again current.

DENMARK. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.

Among the Bills submitted to the Rigsdag is one for the introduction in Denmark of trial by jury on the English system.

THE EXECUTION IN HOLSTEIN. KEIL, Jan. 16.

Duke Frederik received a deputation of Holstein Clergymen to-day.

The Danes are reported to be busily engaged in breaking up the ice upon the Schlei. The order for the evacuation of the castle of Gostorp has been revoked.

TAKEN FOR A PIRATE.—Capt. Pearce, of the rakish looking little iron craft the Fide- lity, informs us that on several occasions during the voyage from England he hoisted the English ensign and endeavored to ex- change signals with other ships, but they invariably showed him their stern, and made off with all speed. It became evident that the appearance and rig of his vessel caused him to be taken at a distance for one of the noted Confederate cruisers. The Fidelity is rigged as a three-masted schooner; her dimensions are as follows: length, 121 feet, beam, 18½ feet; depth of hold, 8½ feet; gross tonnage, 141 58-100, deducting 45 31-100 for propelling power; registered carry- ing tonnage, 96 22-100. Capt. Pearce describes her as a fast sailer, and a good sea boat. She has her boilers and engines ready fixed on board, and can be fitted up for steam propulsion in a few days. She will however require cleaning, as she is very foul after a voyage of so long duration. The Fidelity is owned exclusively by the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Limited.

VALPARAISO.—Capt. Pearce, of the Fide- lity, visited Valparaiso just after the frightful calamity which occasioned so great sacrifice of life at Santiago. He says that the popu- lace were almost in a state of tumult, and an outbreak was considered not improbable. The sad event caused intense excitement at Valparaiso.