

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct 17.—The correspondent of the Times at Berlin says the bombardment of St. Cloud is condemned by the semi-official and evening papers as an act of vandalism.

Tours, Oct 17.—Gen Bourbaki, who was recently ordered the command of all the armies of France except those of Paris and Metz, has declined to accept command of the army of the North and goes to-day to organize his forces.

The following has just been received:—Luxembourg, Oct 16.—A heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Metz and Thionville. In a few days Belleville will be reinforced and supplied with provisions.

Berlin, Oct 17.—Soissons capitulated on Sunday morning, and at 3 p.m. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg entered the town at the head of his army. The Prussian losses during the siege was trifling. Forty-five prisoners and one hundred and thirty-two guns were taken.

Bavaria, Oct 17.—The report that General Boyer had left Metz for Versailles to negotiate for the surrender of that fortress is considered untrue here.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Luxembourg to Prussia, it is believed to be well founded. Another interview between Bismarck and Favre to that end will soon be held.

LONDON, Oct 17.—The capture of Soissons will open another railway route to Paris, and the Prussians will put it to use at once. The other line only reaches Tonnay.

The World's special says a sortie under Trochu on Saturday completed the work of driving the Prussians from their positions south and west of Paris. The French advanced under cover of a tremendous cannonade in three columns upon Chevigny, Severes and Bonnaillies.

The result of the battle of Chevigny was a tactical success for the Prussians, but a strategic defeat. The Prussians retreated from Chevigny and Châtillon in advance of Trochu's troops, who held Chevigny and Shay most stubbornly. The Germans lost over 4000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

A large quantity of supplies for the Garde Nationale of Calais went to Amiens to-day, where a large force is organizing to attack the Germans coming north from Soissons.

LONDON, Oct 17.—The World's Special states that Soissons capitulated only after a most terrible destruction of life and property. 260 houses were laid in ashes.

The Prussians encountered a desperate resistance from the National Guard. They fought hand to hand and captured one part of the city house by house. They were driven back four times, but being constantly reinforced bore the French down by numbers.

No mercy was shown on either side. The wounded were bayoneted where they fell, the women hurled missiles from the houses on the heads of the invaders. The sacrifice of life was awful.

Advices from Metz say epidemics in and around that city are growing worse.

The Hamburg steamer Fleur Signa while proceeding from Greenock to Hamburg was pursued by several of the vessels of the French fleet.

Tours, Oct 17.—There are most contradictory reports concerning the Prussian and French armies near Orleans. Both sides are receiving reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct 17.—Francis-Thiers near Epinal on the 12th checked the Prussian advance in that direction in an engagement which lasted three hours.

There is reason to believe that the army that captured Soissons 225,000 strong will attack other strong places in northern France.

There are rumors of fighting near Rouen.

Berlin, Oct 17.—Commissioners of Wurtemberg and Bavaria leave for Versailles this week to interpret negotiations for the completion of German unity.

LONDON, Oct 17.—It is rumored that the Prussians offer proposals for the occupation of the independent neutral states of Luxembourg, Alsace and Lorraine under Prince Henry of Orange, brother of the King of Holland.

Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to be effected by vote of which Prussia guarantees independence.

Bismarck is expected at Brussels, where Bismarck, Sheridan, and Minister Jones were in consultation.

Meetings were held in London and to-day in favor of English intervention between France and Prussia. A great procession is to march on Wednesday to the House of Parliament to denounce the Government. It is expected that 50,000 men will take part in the procession.

LONDON, Oct 18.—This is the anniversary of the battle of Nations, which occurred near Leipzig on Oct 18, 1813.

It has been generally understood in the German camps that the bombardment of Paris from all the batteries simultaneously would be opened on the anniversary day, which is so full of glorious remembrances to the Germans, and which has been regularly celebrated for years. The world is watching for the events of to-day.

LONDON, Oct 18.—Rumors of an armistice are current in banking circles here and stocks are advancing.

It is reported that Russia tenders her offices for mediation, and that Austria and England are avert war for peace.

The bankers to-day are declining to negotiate Berlin paper.

Hamburg and Bremen are threatened by the French fleet and the excitement in those cities is intense.

The German army in France is maintained by steady reinforcements, and it is estimated that fully 600,000 Prussians are now on French soil.

Nothing has been heard from Laferte or St. Anbin. At last accounts a battle was imminent at that point.

The Prussians still maintain the occupation of Meany undisturbed. They have made no demonstrations against Blois or Tours, and it is not believed they contemplate any at present.

VALKENBURG, Oct 18.—Rebels, an attack of the Foreign Office, has just arrived from Paris. He says the people are calm and hopeful. Political parties are united and resolution seems to be common to all.

The Prussians now investing the city screen themselves behind their powerful batteries. So tremendous is the French fire that the plains are absolutely swept by it. The best

gunners in the world are found in the Paris fortifications. They never miss their mark at 6000 metres. The Prussians are threatening the immediate bombardment of Paris, but it is impossible so long as the French forts outside are so well served, for no enemy can approach near enough.

LONDON, Oct 18.—M. Thiers has returned to France.

BRUSSELS, Oct 18.—The people of Strasbourg are generally satisfied with the new order of things. The French sentiment of the army has not showed itself offensively since the capitulation. There have been a few instances of firing on the German soldiers patrolling in the city. The enclaves were immediately arrested and brought to justice with the approval of all classes.

St. Cloud is in total ruins. The pictures and tapestry have been destroyed by the fire from the forts.

LONDON, Oct 18.—Violent popular outbreaks have occurred at Bouffeur and other towns in that vicinity consequent upon the alleged inefficiency in the conduct of the war.

Bourbaki has been appointed commander of the Army of the North and directed to cooperate with Bazaine.

The reinde, pest is spreading with great rapidity and prevails from Poland to the Atlantic. Much alarm prevails among all classes.

The force of the Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at Soissons consists of 8 battalions of Pomeranians, landwehr and the Halberstadt horse.

The investment of Paris has lasted three weeks and the bombardment four days.

LONDON, Oct 18.—The following particulars of the battle at Pauxeux are just received: At 9 a.m. the French opened a heavy artillery fire which was vigorously returned by the Prussians. The French then advanced at the double quick, the guard mobile leading. A desperate battle ensued, and the Prussian position was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Germans, to withstand the avalanche hurled against them, resorted to several stratagems, but failed in all and were at length dispersed. The mobiles entered Bayeux, where the Prussians had erected barricades. These were soon carried with but slight loss. At this time heavy masses of Prussians were seen in the plain and as the French were now exposed to a severe fire of artillery from neighboring forts, they fell back completely. The object of the reconnaissance was effected in every particular. Prussians lost in this engagement 300 killed and 150 captured.

Government has abandoned the proposition against Gustav Fiebus, on representations made by Rostk.

Tours, Oct 18.—Both Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans preparatory to a great battle. The Prussians occupy the city of Orleans as well as a camp at Bellair, near Meny.

Advices from Lille are to the effect that large Prussian forces have arrived in the Northern Department and that vigorous measures for defence are to be taken at once.

The Constitutionnel says a detachment of Prussians has been sent in the direction of Vendome and Chambord, one column on the right bank of the Loire and another on the left bank. The Prussians are eventually coming toward Blois and Tours.

Dispatches from Blois and Beaugency announce several skirmishes between the Prussians and French.

A dispatch is just received announcing another successful sortie by the Parisians. German loss 3000.

There is no more talk of removing the capital to Lyons or Marseilles.

The discipline of the armies has improved greatly lately.

Tours 18.—More favorable news from Paris. A bridge has been thrown across the Seine by which independent communication is established between Ferts, Clarentin and Turry. The garde mobile continues to make successful sorties. Reports from official and private sources say bands of sharpshooters in all parts of the country ordered by the enemy are becoming more and more effective and cause much annoyance and damage to the German lines of communication. Official information states that Francis Lirreux after a successful engagement occupied Milan. Private dispatches from Chateauroux today report shells thrown into town this p.m. Telegrams from Dijon today announce that Vesoul is occupied by the Germans.

In the absence of any representative of the United States Government in Tours the French Government requests the press to make known to America the extreme desire to make a new postal treaty between the two nations and that it would be pleased to receive a special envoy from Washington, with whom negotiations might be concluded to that end.

LONDON, 18.—The Prussians attacked unfortified town of Mont Didier. Three citizens were killed and 15 were made prisoners.

A requisition for 50,000 francs was levied on Tours. Wurtemberg troops have been placed under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Oct 18.—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Tours under date of 17th as follows:—Have just returned from Blois. No engagement has taken place as yet. The French are daily receiving reinforcements, and a battle was expected on Tuesday on the left bank of the river near Laferte. Gen Bourbaki arrived yesterday at Blois and took command of the army. The Prussians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Beaugency, their left having crossed the Seine in several places. General Boyer, with a flag of truce from Bazaine, had an interview with Bismarck who reported the conversation to the King of Prussia. The result of the negotiations are not known.

LONDON, Oct 18.—The Queen has been advised by representatives from the Prussian Court to take active part in urging her ministers to make an effort to secure peace.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has addressed a letter to Her Majesty on the subject of a war which moved the Queen to insist on an interview with Earl Greyville and Gladstone on Saturday and upon action being taken.

The Prussian Minister at Brussels sent a dispatch yesterday to Paris, which led him to request an interview to-day with the British Foreign Minister. Similar requests were addressed to Earl Greyville by the representatives of France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Holland. In response to these calls

Granville to-day saw all the Foreign Ministers enumerated.

It is understood to-night that the French, Spanish and Dutch Ministers had united in protesting against any change in the existing territorial arrangements of France.

The Holland and Belgium negotiations between Bismarck and others have resulted in a total failure. The Foreign Office was to-night informed of the failure and directed to abandon all hopes of the attempt.

On Sunday a fresh attack was made on the Prussian position, south of Paris, which was not captured on the preceding day. The Bavarians, who still held Bayeux, Chevilly and Shay, were taken by surprise early in the morning by the National and Mobile Guards. The Bavarians fought stubbornly, but they were completely routed. The action lasted 1 p.m. The French are acquiring ground by throwing up earthworks and constructing rifle pits in advance of Ferts Zovy and Charenton.

A series of encounters occurred on Sunday on the lines to Rouen. A Prussian column is moving up the right bank of the Seine. They approached Lappellion and six towns which were occupied by the 24th regiment, who, on the approach of the enemy, crossed the river, blew up the bridge and fell back on Geller.

The Prussians moved up the river to Courcain where they were again attacked by the French and finally retreated in disorder to Auberive.

The battle of Bayeux resulted in such a loss to the Prussians that they asked a six hours truce to enable them to bury the dead.

Bismarck's proposals for peace through Bourbaki were an indignity of 30 million sterling. Alsace and Lorraine to be neutral for ten years and then to decide their future status by popular vote, and the Prussians to enter Paris and sign peace there. These terms the Parisians indignantly refused.

LONDON, Oct 19.—The report that the Prussian Government had advanced money to English gun manufacturers is pronounced false and an invasion of the French to weaken the protest against the arming of the new French levies by pretended neutrals.

New York, Oct 19.—A special from Ostend says the following, from a diplomatic foreign source in Belgium, is an authentic statement of the actual number of the German forces available for war in France:

The entire strength of the German armies now in France, including all reinforcements up to October 18th, is 650,000. Of these there were actually 51 for duty at that date 525,000 men. These are divided into 13 Prussian army corps, including the Silesian corps, 1 Saxon army corps, 2 Bavarian army corps, 1 Wurtemberg and 1 Baden division, and 7 landwehr divisions. There remain in all Germany, under arms and available to replace the losses of the armies in France, do police and guard duty and maintain order in the country, not more than 250,000 men.

A special from Bologna sends official information from Lillo, Rouen, Tours and Lyons that the actual force now in the field to resist invasion consists of 485,000 men within Paris, of 90,000 troops with Bazaine at Metz and Thionville and 178,000 regular troops outside Paris and Metz. Besides these Government has distributed arms to 852,000 men throughout the provinces. Bourbaki who is in full possession of the plans and intentions of Marshal Bazaine and of Trochu has been appointed commander of all forces in the northwest of France not under command of Marshal Bazaine, and he has left for Lille to take command of his troops. He expressed the firmest confidence in the ability of the French armies to assume the offensive on a grand scale within a very few weeks and in the defeat of the Prussian armies in France.

VERSAILLES, Oct 18, via Berlin, Oct 19.—Official advices from Epinal announce that the new French troops which arrived there a few days ago has fled. Some of the troops went to Bellair, but the greater part went to Dijon by rail. The Prussians occupy Vesoul, capital of the department of Haute Saone, 27 miles from Besancon.

Tours, Oct 19.—Melan is occupied by the French Zouaves who defeated the Prussian detachment which occupied the town on the 17th. The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from Ohomes-sur-Moselle, department of the Vosges near Epinal, and three in the towns with destruction in case of refusal.

Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the South of France on their way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire.

The Prussians are still encamped at Bellair, between Meany and Stoye.

LONDON, Oct 19.—A Viennese correspondent of the Standard says it is generally believed that Prussia would not gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. The Prussian government has considered immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter and supplies; and much stress is laid on Bismarck's reputation of the crime of prosecuting the war.

It is now said Thiers never asked the neutral Powers for any intervention further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France.

A correspondent at Versailles says that it is the general impression that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least two weeks, or until every gun is placed in position.

As expected, the battle of Orleans has occurred. After four hours defence of the city by the French led, and left the town to the Prussians, who had no time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, and which they had no other particulars received at Tours.

Yesterday 38,000 Prussians encountered 8000 French, mostly mobiles, at Tival, and after a short combat the French were defeated and driven off.

The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans.

Railway communication to the Rhine is fully restored and supplies are coming from Germany.

A dispatch from Chateauroux dated yesterday morning says the Prussians have commenced shelling the town.

BRUSSELS, Oct 18.—The Belgian government has sent Prussia 50,000 Germans who were expelled from France. They will be forwarded to Herbarshat at the expense of the Belgian government.

LONDON, Oct 19.—Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were found in Soissons. The bombardment lasted four days as before reported. Much surprise is expressed that no more vigorous defence was made. It is said that the people of the city insisted on a capitulation. At Lille it is thought the surrender was due to treachery and was brought about by Bonapartist allies in the islands of

Jolay and Toudon. The plan of the Bonapartists is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne with the Empress as regent.

On Friday, the 14th, the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions. They were repulsed and a party of French entrenched at Villiegy was driven into the city.

Five hundred French prisoners, mobiles, escaped from the Germans on the 16th near Chateau Thierry, during an attack by franc-tireurs.

Tours, Oct 19.—The Minister of War publishes the following—Vendome, Oct 19.—The Chateau Dur was captured by the Prussians last night after a siege lasting from noon till 10 p.m.

Tours, 19.—It is understood that the Germans have evacuated the left bank of the Loire to concentrate on the right bank of Orleans. It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating towards Paris seemingly to avoid combat with the French forces gathered on the right bank of the Loire.

Up to this hour no official news has been published from Orleans.

A Papal nuncio is expected to-day.

Reports state that Americans now in Paris at the request of the Minister of War, Washburne will be allowed to leave the city.

The news from Marseilles is unfavorable. The Garde civique is troublesome. It is expected that the Commissioner will go forward from Tours to suppress disorders.

A dispatch from Bellair announces a successful sortie of the Garrison of New Bercy-french and the withdrawal of the Prussians from positions, which they held after considerable loss in killed and wounded.

The Garrison of Montigny made another sortie in which they surprised the Prussians, taking 400 prisoners and capturing the military chest with 20,000 francs and two wagon loads with chassepots. The following day they attacked the Prussian artillery and captured numerous cannon.

Advices from Paris to the 14th confirm the report that the Prussians asked an armistice to bury the dead. This shows how effective the last sortie was.

Gen Laferte has resigned the portfolio of the war department to take command of the 13th artillery division at headquarters at Bayonne.

LONDON, Oct 19.—Rumors of a conspiracy of the Bonapartists impede the national defence in France and promote the triumph of the Prussians.

A dispatch from Versailles announces that on the 12th Gen Pilschach attacked and captured Creteil, driving out 3000 mobiles. Gen Von Werder reports that the enemy, recently in his front, has retreated to Bellair and Dijon.

Berlin, Oct 19.—The last official return of prisoners is—3577 officers and 123,700 men. The number is constantly increasing.

Tours, Oct 18.—The statement that Bourbaki had accepted the command of the army of the Loire is incorrect. It is rumored that he despairs of a reversal of the fortunes of France and favors peace on the best terms obtainable as the only prudent course.

LONDON, Oct 19.—It is said Thiers will urge at Tours an instant conclusion of peace.

A belief prevails at Havre that the United States will interfere to prevent the bombardment of Paris.

Two sides of Paris, not protected by the river, are well defended by forts and the inhabitants are determined to contest every inch of ground.

Preparations have been made by the Germans to sever communication around Tours and the city may be cut off at any time.

BERLIN, Oct 18.—The capitulation of Metz is reported.

The ministerial organ declares that negotiations for peace on the part of neutrals will not be received unless France shall herself sue for peace or submit to the terms already stated.

Bazaine's messenger, Gen Beyer, carried to King William the terms on which he would surrender Metz. The place is to be given up to the Germans on behalf of the Empire. The garrison, after being disarmed is to be suffered to remain on parole, and is not to take up arms again during the war. The report has created a great commotion in the stock markets.

The Volksblatt was confiscated to-day for complaining of the illiberality of the Government.

LONDON, Oct 19.—The World's cable dispatch says a squadron of German hussars were surprised while asleep at Otheo, and 100 killed.

Keraty has gone to Spain, where it is rumored a Republic will soon be proclaimed—the Galician government having peremptorily declined to allow any Italian Prince to be compromised in Spanish affairs.

The Prussians have compelled the city of Orleans to pay requisition of two millions francs, and have seized all the funds in the bank and in private hands. Bishop Dupanloup was confined by order of the German commander to his own house and there put under guard.

FLORENCE, October 19.—It is not true that Prussia addressed a remonstrance to Italy on the subject of Garibaldi's escape to the soil of France.

WASHINGTON, Oct 19.—Baron Gerolt has received a dispatch from Bismarck dated at Versailles yesterday, declaring to all friendly Powers that the object of the German military operations in France is not for conquest but only to secure such new boundaries as are considered indispensable to the better protection of Germany against future invasion from France. He added that Germany feels no hostility toward France, and entertains a sincere wish for its future welfare. A copy of the dispatch has been communicated to the Department of State.

A dispatch received to-night from a reliable source states that in London a report that peace is arranged is much believed, although not yet officially announced.

LONDON, Oct 19.—A report comes from Luxembourg that Bazaine raised the siege on four hours nearly the whole investing force of 35,000 men were captured. On the 15th he returned to Metz with an immense amount of supplies and military stores which had been accumulated in that fortress. Meanwhile the Prussians who had fallen back to Port-au-Mousson after the defeat of the 14th, had swung their line around so that it extended from Port-au-Mousson to Bury and Faulgner.

About 5 a.m. on the 17th Bazaine attacked the Prussian centre at Conzeville in over-whelming force and succeeded in throwing the

whole army between two wings. The attack was followed up with vigor and the left wing forced back into Port-au-Mousson, hemmed in by the river by a largely superior force. The Germans fought stubbornly and the slaughter was immense. One division of landwehr attempted to cross the river, and was literally cut to pieces. The fight lasted far into the night and was resumed on the morning of the 18th, and at about 9 o'clock finding resistance useless, the Prussians laid down their arms. 9000 surrendered, all that was left of 37,000. On the morning before the French forces engaged was estimated at over 100,000. Their loss fully equals those of the Germans.

New York, Oct 20.—A dispatch from Berlin at 9 o'clock last evening says, the terms of capitulation of the garrison and fortress of Metz have been agreed on at the Prussian headquarters at Versailles between the French General Beyer and King William. Following are the conditions. Bazaine signs the treaty of peace between France and Prussia as plenipotentiary of the Emperor Napoleon. Bazaine's army is to be disbanded, but is to remain at Metz. Napoleon's son, the Prince Imperial, is to ascend the throne of France and Bazaine is to be nominated Regent on receipt of the terms of the surrender of Metz. The prospective return of peace has produced tremendous excitement in this city and an intensity of feeling is felt throughout all circles, particularly in the Stock Exchange, where an unusually large amount of business was transacted to-day.

LONDON, Oct 20.—Dispatches from Hamburg state that ten French ships of war are now outside Heligoland. None were in sight at the mouth of the river. Preparations to meet them have been made.

Berlin, Oct 20.—The Etoile Belge says it is believed that Trochu and other members of the provisional government are anxious for peace, while Gambetta is implacable.

Burnside has found it necessary to deny that he has been commissioned by the American Government to offer peace propositions of any kind.

Ten French frigates are anchored off Dunkirk, with fires banked.

It is rumored that the mission of Favre from the French Government to London is to negotiate a loan.

Official report says that after the battle before Paris on the 12th, the Prussians demanded a truce of five hours to bury their dead.

Paris letters dated 15th state that the citizens and troops are still in the best of spirits and hopeful. Sorties are made daily and much loss is inflicted upon the invaders, who have not been able to erect any batteries.

Eastern States.

BOZON, October 19.—Gen Banks has been nominated for Congress. Gen Butler was re-nominated for Congress in the Fifth District, with only one opposing voice.

WASHINGTON, Oct 19.—There is little if any doubt that Columbus Delane will succeed Gen Cox as Secretary of the Interior.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 19.—Official returns from 77 counties show a Republican majority in the State of a little more than 17,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Oct 20.—This city was visited with a severe shock of an earthquake 11 o'clock this morning. The inhabitants rushed terror-stricken into the streets and the excitement was intense. Much confusion prevailed; it is impossible to ascertain as yet whether any serious damage has been done.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct 20.—A very sensible earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 11 o'clock, which lasted 15 or 20 seconds. The National Bank building and other large edifices swayed to and fro, causing persons occupying upper stories to flock into the streets. Great consternation prevailed. The shock was plainly felt at Meadville, Penn.

New York, Oct 20.—About 11 1/2 o'clock to-day an earthquake shock was felt in this city, lasting 7 seconds. An undulating motion was distinctly perceptible, accompanied (as some reports state) by a rumbling noise. The occurrence has caused great excitement and reports show it to have been general all through the New England States.

BANGOR, Maine, Oct 20, 2 p.m.—A severe shock of earthquake, has just passed throwing down a portion of one of the chimneys of Adams Hall. Its general direction was NE and SW. Duration from thirty to forty seconds.

New York, Oct 20, 3 p.m.—Dispatches regarding the earthquake are being received from all points in the Northwest, States and Canada. Although the shock created considerable consternation, the damage to property seems to have been light.

California.

SAN DIEGO, Oct 19.—Seven hundred and fifty troops left for Arizona to-day.

VICTORIA, Oct 19.—One hundred and eighty-four foreigners were naturalized here yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct 18.—The famous Morgan Blackhawk horse fell in a corral at the Southern yard and was killed. He was 24 years old.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 19.—The weather is very warm this evening and the atmosphere is filled with smoke, which obscures the view on the streets like a fog. People are prophesying an earthquake.

The careful search instituted, has established the fact that the young lady seen in San Mateo is not the missing school teacher Miss Kichie.

The managers of the mercantile lottery lottery announce that they will not sell any more tickets until the 24th inst. Mean-time brokers have put the price up to \$6, but it is known that these are large numbers in the hands of speculators which will be thrown on the market, and it is doubtful if the advance can be realized.

Senators Cole and Casserly were expected to accompany the anti-slavery through Chinatown to-night, but both senators declining on account of previous engagements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 20.—Flour—City brands super \$5@6 3/4; Extra \$6@6 25. Wheat—\$1 75@1 95; Market for choice milling firm at \$1 95; good old brand \$1 22 1/2.

Oats—Firm at \$1 25@1 50.

Hay—Firm at \$9@14.

Arrived—Shipper Gen Harney, Shika.

Sailed—Ship Martha Rickett, Fort Blake.

Steamer California, Astoria.

Lochival, Port Townsend.

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AT RACE

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G. C. H.

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ON NAPOLEON,

who was the only of the Imperial of sticking to the She remained in three o'clock on out to join her in Italy. I have is correspondent) perial Court to is separated the dams; but