By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

BERLIN, Aug. 18—The following is official: Pont Mosson, Wednesday Evening—Gen Alvensleben advanced yesterday with the Third corps toward the East side of Metz on the line of the enemy's retreat toward Verdun. He encountered severe fighting with a division of Froisard's, Canrobert and the Imperial Guard, which was sustained successfully by the Tenth and a part of the Ninth corps under Prince Frederick Charles.

A severe combat ensued lasting 12 hours. Losses on both sides heavy.

The Prussian Generals Dooring and Widet were killed. Rousach and Grascher wounded.

Notwithstanding the superiority of the French force they were driven in upon Metz.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The *World's* London special says of the continual reports of engagements, that they were a series of conflicts necessarily entailed upon the two armies by reason of their vast numbers and extension of line on which they are moving.

The Prussians will doubtless leave Verdun beyond them as they have left Metz, Onville, Bitche, Stresburg and other fortified places.

It is believed on best authority that the French will concentrate at Chalons with six hundred thousand men and one thousand guns, and that the Prussians will attack them with five hundred thousand men and fourteen hundred guns.

There are rumors of agitation among the Germans of the Baltic Russia, and of the mobilization of the Russian army for the Prussian frontier.

Evrything now depends upon the result of Gen. Bazaine's battle near Chalons.

PARIS, Aug 18—In the different battles around Metz 40,000 French troops of the 22nd and 25th corps were engaged. The Prussian loss is computed at 20,000. The French loss was comparatively small, owing to the aid afforded by cannon and the adjoining fortress.

Official dispatches from Marshal Bazaine just received, claim a great victory over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, between Theoncourt and Thomville.

The *Temps* to-day says Emile Ollivier, ex-Prime Minister, has gone to Italy. His departure at such a moment is severely commented on.

Information received this morning reports a great battle going on near Malatown, a place about one-third of the way on the road from Metz to Verdun. Large numbers are reported killed on both sides. No particulars yet received. Generals Froisard and Beautivelleare reported wounded.

Information of a reliable character has just been received to the effect that a large body of Prussians had entered Brichy, in the Department of Moselle.

LONDON, Aug 18—The *Times* says the French were fighting their way all Tuesday to gain a position which would enable them to turn the enemy's right flank, and their progress was necessarily slow. On Tuesday night they had advanced no further than a point near Stoer, 15 miles from Metz. These are the only facts positively known.

PARIS, Aug 18—*La Pays* says that two days ago a French war vessel captured in the English Channel a British vessel laden with contrabaud of war, destined for the Prussians.

NEW YORK, Aug 18—A private cable dispatch says Bazaine declared that the enemy were repulsed along the whole line, while German official reports claim a victory on the ground that the French were prevented from continuing their retreat.

PARIS, Aug 18—The following is official—Gen Froisard is reported grievously wounded in one of the recent battles in the vicinity of Metz.

BERLIN, via LONDON, Aug 18—In a naval engagement in the Baltic yesterday, one division of the Prussian fleet consisting of an avise an the gunboats Drache, Blitz and Sacamada, encountered a French fleet of four armed frigates, a corvette and an avise. The Prussians soon withdrew with loss.

The French fleet is off Doenbasch.

PARIS, Aug 18—The French Government represents the previous reverses of the army as fully checked and says that the attempt of the enemy to interfere with the concentration of troops at Chalons has been completely frustrated.

The *Patrie's* account of the battle at Metz on Monday says Bazaine was not surprised, and succeeded in effecting a junction with McMahon and Trochu.

The London *Times*, in an article on the situation, says the road to Paris is open to the Crown Prince, who may leave Charles Fredrick to watch Marshal Bazaine.

The *Times'* special telegram from Berlin, this morning, contains the following: The French army has been seperated by the victory of the Prussians at Mars la Tour. The main body has been forced back on Metz and brought to a stand by the 1st and 2nd German armies under Prince Frederick Charles and General Stinmetz. The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince who has only General Troyehu and some fragments of McMahon's corps to encounter on the way to Paris.

PARIS, Aug 19.—The Paris journals this morning say that 19 Prussian spies were arrested and, after trial and condemnation by court, were shot at Fort de Maistromgar. Among the executed were five officers of the enemy.

The following has just been made public: General Headquarters, 1:35 p. m.—On the march the corps of General Lidmirault formed on the extreme right of the army division of the 73rd regiment, destroyed the Prussian regiment of lancers and took its colors.

There have been many brilliant charges in one of which General Legrand was killed at the head of his divison. General Montague is missing. Prussian Generals Keoling and Wekel were killed and Generals Troantoz and Von Ramek were wounded. Prince Albert, of the Prussians, commanding the cavalry, was killed the following morning. We are masters of the position previously held by the enemy. On the morning of the 17th several combats with the rear guard took place near Gavellotte. The force of the enemy in the battle of the 16th is estimated at 150,000. We have not yet received exact figures of our losses.

PARIS, Aug 19.—The authorities continue to arrest suspicions prrties. Many discoveries have been made of arms and paper demonstration widely the extended system of Prussian spying throughout France.

LONDON, Aug 19.—A special from Carlsruhe says the demands of the King of Prussia are stated to be: First, That he be declared Emperor of Germany. Second, The Provinces of Alsace with the city of Strasburg be given to the Grand Duchy of Baden. Third, Bavaria to receive full money compensation in consideration of her services and expenses. Fourth, that Napoleon III., be deposed and that an Orleans Prince be placed on the Throne. The feeling in Germey is unanimously in favor of these conditions.

A dispatch from Copenhagen, this morning, informs us that the French blockade of the Baltic ports has been declared effective, and ten days are allowed all vessels running out.

PARIS, August 19—The Prussians sent a flag of truce, demanding an armistice for the purpose of burying their dead. They admitted the loss of 8,000 killed. The armistice was refused. In this battle the first corps of Prussians was commanded by Gen Manteugel and the seventh by Count Zastrowhad, which comprises 500,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry and 96 guns. It is said the French troops numbered 150,000.

The ground between Metz and Verdun has been a scene of constant carnage since last Sunday.

The Department assert that the seige of Strasburg is abandoned but the statement is not confirmed.

Letters from Rome report that Gen Chartres, the commander of the Papal forces, is at Vertobi, and that the Italian army would attack him. He has demanded that the passages of the Tiber be immediately fortified especially at or near to a point where the railroad from Florence enters the Papal territory.

The police authorities at Rome announce that all strangers living in the city, and within four miles, must obtain permission of residence and without such papers they are liable to expulsion.

LONDON, August 20—A great Prussian victory is announced, particulars to be forwarded soon.

The following is an official dispatch from King William dated Thursday evening:—We have driven the French under Bazaine, after a battle lasting 10 hours; there were 40,000 killed and wounded. The French garrison were taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French is complete.

Signed WILLIAM.

All private dispatches to bankers agree precisely on the same terms regarding the victory of the Prussians.

A bombardment of Strasburg from a point near Kehl began on Friday morning and continued till noon, when it was suspenced for two hours. The return of the garrison was most harmless.

MUNICH, August 20—9 P. M.—A bloody battle occurred to-day between Gavellotte and Rosunville; the French were repulsed and driven back to Metz. All communications between Metz and Paris have been destroyed.

NEW YORK, August 20—The following has just been received:

BERLIN, August 20—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William dated near Rosunville, near Metz, August 20: The French army was attacked to day west of Metz, its position was a very wrong one. After a combat of 9 hours duration the enemy was totally routed. The French forces have had their communication with Paris interrupted and are thrown back on Metz.

LONDON, August 20—There is a rumor current here of the sudden death of Emperor Napoleon. It is asserted confidently by some but accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

BRUSSELS, August 20—A Paris letter to the *Independence Belge* says McMahon is retreating on Paris and evade an engagement unless he can form a junction with Bazaine.

The Council of War at Paris, as a defensive measure, have ordered the partial destruction of Bois de Boulogne.

LONDON, August 20—12 P. M.—There is great joy at Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfort over and recent Prussian victory. Illuminations and processions are the order of the occasion.

A Paris correspondent writes that silence has settled on the name of Napoleon; he is dead socially and Imperially. For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chambers.

It is said that there are now more than 400,000 Germans between the Rhine and Paris.

PARIS, August 20—Noon—There are rumors of engagements between Canrobert and Prince Fredrick Charles; also that the Prince Royal has penetrated France as far as Vitery la Francois, 19 miles south east of Chalons, and had an engagement with the forces under McMahon.

The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within twenty four hours.

Part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nancy and named a Mayor of the city.

The Prussian invasion of Luxemburg is considered imminent, from orders lately given for their subsistence.

The *Presse* says trustworthy advices state the Prussians loss has not been less than 90,000 in the battles of the last two or three days.

CARLSRUHE, August 19—The following dispatch is official; The Baden division has occupied the French town of Schultzeiun one mile north of Starsburg-Hanshreffen. On the northeast the 7th division continue to harass the retreating French.

NEW YORK, August 20—A special to the *Telegraph* says, telegrams this morning say Paris is terribly excited over news received from army. The flight of Ollivier is now fully confirmed.

KULSURG, Prussia, August 20—Three French frigates are off this port now.

PARIS, Aug 21—Strong bodies of troops belonging to McMahon's army are being pushed into the Vosges.

A Deputy of the Corps Legislatif to-day announced that the Prussians had entered Clattilem-Sur-Marne. This would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris via Soisson.

A dispatch from a Prussian source announces the commencement of the bombardment of Strasburg.

It is particularly denied that the Emperor is at Rheims. He has again gone to Chalons.

Advices from Mulhanzen reports the Prussians having entered Kiam. Gen Trochu has issued a proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege.

A correspondent of the *Gaulois* declares from actual observation that the road from Metz to Verdun is occupied by Prussians. At Verdun no news has been heard of Bazaine since the 19th.

The headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles is near St Ingbaels, eight leagues from Verdun.

Figaro asserts that the camp at Chalons is broken up and that the troops lately there must now be close to the camp of the Prince Royal. It so, the Prussians now have around them Marshal Bazaine with his forces massed in and about Metz on one hand, and McMahon with his corps and a large force which was at Chalons, on the other.

The *Republique* says the statement of *Figaro* is correct.

The *Constitutionel* says that England, Russia and Italy have agreed to act together to insure peace.

BRUSSELS, Aug 21—It is now believed that England and Italy have determined on intervention jointly. Russian concurrence is immediately expected.

BERLIN, Aug 21—It is officially stated that the only important news received since the action at Bisonville is that the French have withdrawn all the forces into the fortifications of Metz.

LONDON, Aug 21—The telegrams of Saturday morning are only just received in Paris from the scene of war around Metz. The position of Bazaine causes the greatest apprehension. Paris now knows that the Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitry Le Francois, and a battle decisive of the war, is hourly expected between him and McMahon.

A special from Paris on Friday night says the Emperor, while at Chalons, was hissed and hooted by the soldiers.

Pfalzburg, in the Vosges, was captured on Saturday by the Wurtemburg army. The capture of this fortress insures the communication of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies.

A special correspondent at Chalons on the 18th writes that the Emperor has arrived there. McMahon and Canrobert are there. In the affair at Longeville the Emperor narrowly escaped being killed or captured.

LONDON, Aug 21—The cholera is raging at St Petersburg; one hundred and fifty persons dying daily.

CARLSRUHE, Aug 21—The *Herald's* special says Strasburg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make feeble sorties, which are constantly repulsed. Eight thousand Prussians arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery. The city is surrounded by thirty thousand men under General Werder. The inhabitants are demoralized. Disorder prevails everywhere. Surrender is hourly expected. The Crown Prince has won another victory in the great battle before Chalons.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, via LONDON, Aug 21—Prussians still pouring in. Last night there arrived 2000 Prussians and 36 officers. To-day more soldiers and 54 officers were brought in. Among the latter was Gen Plombing.

The French loss during the week cannot be less than 50,000 killed, wounded and missing. At Conflans, Thionville and Gravelotte they are known to have lost 15,000 in each battle, including at least 4000 prisoners.

NEW YORK, Aug 21—The *World's* special from London, to-day, says the battle at Rinuville was without decisive result. Victory was claimed by the Prussians, but the French fell back in good order to Metz, their ammunition being given out, and were not pursued. The Prussian loss greatly exceeded that of the French, the former losing 40,000 on Thursday alone. Steinmetz' corps is cut to pieces and his magnificent cavalry exists no longer.

Some say the Crown Prince is marching on Chalons—others that he has halted at Barleduc. McMahon is at Chalons.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug 22—The operator at San Francisco informs us that King William and Staff and Gen Sheridan have been captured by the French. No particulars yet received.

LONDON, Aug 20—Following is a recapitulation of army movements for the past few days: On Sunday the 14th Bazaine established a temporary line of defence on the right bank of the Moselle, between Falmonent and Etain, along the river bank. After Metz was fully garrisoned he retired to the left bank of the Moselle. His rear was attached by Prince Frederick Charles with 70,000 men, the Prince's object being to break the French line, but he only detained them several hours and was at length repulsed with enormous loss. In this battle the Prussians came within range of the guns of St Quentin, which mowed them down. After this battle the Prussians sent a flag of truce and asked an armistice to bury the dead which was granted by the French commander. On Monday 15th, Bazaine passed the Moselle with his army undisturbed. On Tuesday, Prince Frederick Charles, having also passed the Moselle with the principal part of his force, attacked the French right at Gravalotte and Thionville, at the same time that the first Prussian army corps, under Steinmetz, advanced from north-east to south-west towards the French centre and left at Doncourt. The Prussians tried to envelope the French on the north and east and drive them back on the third Prussian army corps, under the Prince Royal, which was advancing from Barheduc. French peasants alone baffled the plan which, if successful, would have left France without other defences than are now at Chalons. Bazaine's fight on Thursday defeated the 3rd army of Prussians. The Prussian army has been badly punished.

LONDON, Aug 20—Prussian reserves at various points amount to 200,000

It is stated by the Paris police that the report that Prince Frederick Charles was wounded is untrue.

LONDON, Aug 20—A special to the New York *Herald* says that private letters from Paris predict a certain rising of the population, the expulsion of Napoleon from France and the creation of Trochu as dictator, with the eventual restoration of the Orleanist dynasty.

The reported insubordination of the Garde Mobile at Chalons is confirmed. Insulting cries were made against the Emperor and his officers, and the worst spirit was manifested. The whole Garde are to be transferred to Paris and scattered among the troops on the fortifications.

At Berlin to-day the publication of the King's dispatch announcing the defeat of Bazaine created tremendous enthusiasm. Bazaine made a desperate effort at daybreak to cut through the Prussian lines. After three hours hard fighting he was repulsed with heavy loss and again driven within the walls of Metz.

PONT A MOUSSON Aug 19, via BERLIN, Aug 20—Yesterday the Prussians won a brilliant victory near Gravelotte. The French were expelled from every position they held and driven back upon Metz and confined to a narrow territory around that place, completely cutting off their line of communication with Paris. Prussian loss was heavy. The 12th Prussian army corps hold the railway between Metz and Thionville.

NANCY, Aug 19—The Crown Prince is reported to have reached Vitry yesterday. There are rumors of fighting at Chalons to-day. Bazaine was driven to Metz and his army invested. There can be no escape from capitulation.

PARIS, Aug 20—A special to the New York *Herald* states, that the utmost consternation prevailed in the city this p.m. when the first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of Bazaine and army was made known. The scenes that followed on the Boulevards beggared description. Immense crowds surrounded the Chambers with loud expressions of anger. A report is in circulation of the intended abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son with the Empress as regent. Revolutionary demonstrations are being made on the Boulevards. All sorts of rumors are flying about. One asserts that there is to be a change in the Ministry and the accession of M Thiers and and other Orleanists to power. Another it to the effect that the Empress has applied to Italy and Austria for succor. The active preparations of Trochu are effectual. The French loan of one thousand million francs is announced.

PARIS, Aug 20—Rumors of fighting at Chalons yesterday. Nothing official received.

LONDON, Aug 20—Another colliery explosion occurred a day or two ago, 40 persons were killed and many injured.

MADRID, Aug 20—The Government is preparing heavy shipments of troops for Cuba in September.

FLORENCE, Aug 20—There was a violent debate in the Chambers yesterday. Deputy Malana accused the Ministers of violating the neutrality of Italy by sending Italian troops to defend Europe (France?)

VIENNA, Aug 20—An Imperial decree opens the Provencial Diets.

Nevada.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, Aug 21—The Battle Mountain Mining Co shipped to-day by railroad ten car loads of copper ore for Liverpool.

CARSON, Aug 21—The Chinese and French on Clear Lake, West of Carson, are reported to be fighting to-day. The cause is said to be the late massacre of French in China.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, Aug 21—Hon William H Seward and party arrived last night and will remain a day or two.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 18—The steamship Constitution carried merchandise to New York to the value of $68,000, including 32,000 hides and 54,000 pounds of wool.

Since the beginning of the year the total shipments of treasure amount to $22,663,434 against $25,409,547 for the same period in 1869, showing a decrease of $2,746,013. Included in the previous shipments this year is the sum of $8,048,947 sent to New York by the transcontinental railroad.

Thos Gilmore is under arrest for stealing on Sunday 1000 pounds of pig iron from Greenwich dock. He sold it to different parties on various pretexts.

The U S steamer Newbern sails for Sitka and other ports in Alaska to-morrow.

The census reports for the State are so complete as to render it certain that the population thereof will exceed the general estimate, footing up fully 500,000, while the cities all fall below the estimate. San Francisco will not much exceed 140,000, and the townships of Oakland and Alameda, the entire population of which were claimed to be fully 25,000, will not reach 12,000.

Jacob Schrieber, the furniture dealer, filed his petition in bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities $47,000 assets $12,000.

The order from headquarters Department of California, directs the command at Point San Jose, new Black Point, to restrict the exercise of the military from the central to points within the new boundaries of the reservation, as prescribed by the recent Act of Congress, releasing the right of the Government to a large portion of the old reservations to the city of San Francisco for the benefit of settlers thereon.

The distillery of C Kerrens & Co has been seized by the U S Marshal. Thos Dolan has been arrested on the charge of breaking into it and abstracting articles necessary as surities against the establishment.

The new census will give California another member of Congress.

The Police Commissioners to-day ordered officer M Thorn to forfeit one day's pay for using improper language to persons in the calaboose.

In the case of 246 boxes of jewelry seized here for alleged under valuation, Judge Hoffman to-day decided against the United States and for the plaintiffs.

The case of the two forgers of checks on Treadwell & Co, which were sold to Pickett & Spear, will be tried in the Municipal Court to-morrow.

GILROY, Aug 18—The Vanalia stage on its way North was stopped 17 miles from here and Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure box taken by the robbers—value of contents not yet known. The passengers were not molested.

STOCKTON, Aug 18—The City Fathers are about to change the grade of the city and to make a complete change in the present system of sewerage.

Jas Terney, working on a ranch near here, had his feet badly crushed by a threshing machine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 18—Arrived—Bark Alemada, Port Gamble.

Cleared—U S steamer Newbern, Sitka and intermediate ports; schooner A S Williams, Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 18—Flour—There is rather more enquiry at the following rates: Superfine in sks $5 15@5 25. Extra $6 12½@6 25.

Wheat—Superfine $1 60 Choice $1 72½.

Barley—Continues dull at 95c@$1 05 for new.

Oats—Good $1 25. Choice $1 45.

Hay—Unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 21—The French in this city have been building high hopes all day on a private dispatch received by the proprietor of the City of Paris, a store, here: 'A great battle—victory—our brother safe.' No date or locality is assigned for the victory, and the Germans do not consider the telegram of special significance.

Many people are on the street eagerly awaiting the posting of news of some kind on the bulletin boards or the issuing of extras.

The steamer California arrived from Portland to-day. The schooner Forest Queen arrived this evening from Mijilones, Peru, with 330 tons nitrate of soda.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Aug 16—Stmr Alida, Starr, Pt Townsend
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch
Aug 17—Stmr Favorite, Williams, Pt Townsend
Stmr Idaho, Gregory, Pt Townsend
Slp Sarah, Pritchard, San Juan
Slp Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan
Slp Yellow Lane, Spencer, Lighthouse
Aug 18—Slp Ringleader, Dake, San Juan
Aug 20—None
Aug 22—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
S hr Matilda, Wharton, Burrard Inlet
Slp Sarah, Pritchard, San Juan
Slp Yellow Lane, Spence, Sooke

CLEARED

Aug 16—Stmr Alida, Starr, Pt Townsend
Stmr E Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Slp Yellow Lane, Spence, Lighthouse
Aug 17—Stmr Favorite, Williams, Pt Townsend
Stmr Idaho, Gregory, San Francisco
Stmr California, Hayes, Astoria
Slp Sarah, Pritchard, San Juan
Slp Yellow Lane, Spencer, Sooke.
Aug 18—Schr H L Teirnan, Jacobson, Tahiti
Slp Hamley, Carleton, Comox
Aug 20—Stmr Emma, Burrard Inlet
Aug 22—Slp Sarah, Pritchard, San Juan
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster

PASSENGERS

Per stmr ALIDA—J B Underwood, S Guthrie, J Parker, F Louthan, J F Norris, Messrs Long, McKay, Roff, Shaw, Waud, Bismark, Watson, O'Brien, Boswell, Gen McLane, USA, Mrs Dwyer, Mr Scales, Brackett, Jones, Smith, and 15 others

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Rev Dr Lindsley and wife, Miss Julia Lindsley, Miss Belle McCurdly, Miss Kattie Diggs, Mrs Nunn, Miss Nunn, Phillips and wife, J M Lyons, wife and child, F H Lash, Sheffrie, J Matthews, A Matthews, Frazier, Eldridge, J Scott, Daniels, J Carthcart, C Swan, A Plluain, Ainsley, Moore, Craig, Henson, Hennesy, Kit, Lieut Bateman, 8 Nesped 20 others.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark PRINCESS ROYAL, fm London—Hudson Bay Company, Henry Nathan, jr, & Co, John Wilkie & Co, James A Grahame, Capt Lewis, Dr Tuzo, R Williams E Stamp, Rev Dr Dennis, Rev F A Harris, Findlay & Durham, J Ellard, A T Bushby, M Grainger, Roscoe, Eve & Co, Janion, Rhodes & Co, Hibben & Co, Sproat & Co, T Wilson & Co, T L Stahlschmidt, Rev E Cridge, Jay & Bales, Langley & Co, Moore & Co, W Holroyd, Burns & Edwards, J H Turner & Co.

EXPORTS.

Per schr H L Teirnan, to Tahiti—11,700 ft rough lumber 35,624 ft dressed lumber, 5072 Shingles.

Per Stmhp IDAHO for San Francisco—10 cks oil, 10 bls wool, 30 bls skins, 26 dry hides, 72 green hides, 3 cases household goods, lot old junk

SHIPPERS

Per Schr H L Teirnan for Tahiti—Moody, Dietz & Nelson

Per Stmhp IDAHO—J Boscowitz, R Brodrick & Co, W Dalby & Co, T A Williams, D W Russell.

BIRTH.

At South Saanich, on the 14th inst, the wife of Mr B L Butler, of a son.

DIED

In this city, on the 17th inst, Ann, the beloved wife of W. P. Sayward, aged 48 years.

ROBINSON'S
Celebrated Magic Soap
Washes without Machine, Board or Hard Rubbing better than any other Soap will do with Hard Labor.

THE MAGIC SOAP DOES AWAY WITH the long and tiresome wash day.

THE MAGIC SOAP adds to the quality of your clothes by making them soft, pliable and white.

THE MAGIC SOAP has proved superior to all other Soaps, and proved after several years, use not to injure in the slightest degree any fabric of the finest texture or your hands. With

THE MAGIC SOAP the most delicate lady can accomplish a large family washing in two hours, which thousands of ladies can testify to. All we ask is to give us a fair trial

THE MAGIC SOAP removes Tar, Paint, Pitch, Grease or Dirt of any description from and all kinds of Clothes, leaving them clean and white as well as your hands; also, without rubbing your clothes to pieces, thus saving many hours of hard labor on wash days and being the Cheapest Soap ever used

THE MAGIC SOAP is put up in bars enclosed with full directions for use and sold at 25 cents per bar or 12 bars in box, for $2 50. One bar of this Soap will make your two gallons of beautiful soft soap for general house purposes

We annex below a few of the many Ladies' names who have used the Magic Soap from one to two years.

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Mrs H W Davies,
Mrs Nott,
Sisters of Charity.

SALEM.
Mrs J R Moores,
Mrs W Delany,
Mrs Graves, Union Hotel

VANCOUVER, W T.—Mrs Hayden and Sisters of Charity

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THE W

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DAVID W. HIGGINS

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do do	Clinton
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L. P. Fisher	San Francisco

The Blue and the Green.

In its relations to the present Franco-Prussian war the attitude of the British nation is one of rigid neutrality. In the sentiments of its people it is neither neutral nor united. While Anglo-Saxon sentiment and sympathy run counter to the French cause, those of the Hiberno-Celt are even more pronounced in its favor. To those who have not taken the trouble to look below the surface this appears strange; and people are apt to be content with thinking of origin and Crown relationships on the one hand, and Celtic hate of Saxon on the other, as the true explanation. A little reflection, however, will show that the condition alluded to has its origin more in reason and less in prejudice. of Napoleon in precipitating an European war upon such a miserable pretext, it should be remembered that English sentiment, in the first instance inclining to go with 'our faithful ally,' experienced a sudden revulsion on the publication of the Franco-Prussian Draft Treaty. It is, therefore, to that document that we must look for the cause. Nor need we look long. Viewed in the light shed upon it by the English press, there can no longer be any doubt about the origin of the now celebrated document. By this treaty Napoleon, in 1867, and shortly after the signature of the Luxemburg guarantee, approached Prussia with a proposition substantially as follows: I will concur in the fusion of the South-German States with the Confederation and will guarantee the new Germany, on condition that you will invite the King of Holland to sell Luxemburg, consent to my conquest of Belgium, and enter into an alliance with me to fight by sea and land, 'against Power who might on account of such conquest declare war against France,' that is, of course, Great Britain. This audacious proposal appears to ave been contemptuously rejected, all the more contemptuously, doubtless, from the circumstance of its proposing to give Prussia nothing that she did not believe herself competent to secure without foreign aid or intervention. Then commenced the Emperor's long and somewhat mysterious preparation for war, carried on in the face of the hypocritical declaration that 'the Empire is peace.' When a was ready the proposal was once more submitted to the Prussian Government—apparently on the 15th July last—as the only arrangement which could give peace for the present and security for the future. The Emperor doubtless imagined that, France being ready and the mitrailleures complete, Prussia would prefer acquiescence to war. But, France was ready for war Prussia was not unready. Conscious of her strength mindful always of strategical points, and keenly aware that her hold on German depended on unbending resistence to French designs, once more and definitely she rejected the proposition. War instantly followed. Under these circumstances is it surprising that English sympathy with France should have been forced back in its channels to find a new outlet? At the very moment the professions of friendship and peace were the loudest Napoleon was secretly plotting to involve his old and confiding ally in a terrible and unequal war. Is it strange that the sympathy of the intended victim should turn from the false plotter to the Power which from whatever motive, refused to enter the diabolical compact? Prussia was not the ally of Britain. France was Prussia made no professions. Fra