

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

New York, Oct 3.—London correspondent telegraphed last night as follows. Proclamation of the Government...

Reports of pillaging and gutting of houses by the mob come again to us today, but do not seem to be based upon any foundation.

The nomination by Trochu of military courts to try such offences is a new precaution.

The Prussians are anxious to believe that there is disunion in the capital. The balloon post of Paris promises to be a regular success.

Rome, Oct 3.—Voting yesterday was orderly throughout. Polls closed at 3 p.m. The result, as it was generally expected, is nearly unanimous in favor of Italian unity.

Rome, Oct 3.—Late returns show over 50,000 votes cast in favor of Italian unity and less than 50 against. Several monks and priests voted yes.

London, Oct 3.—Later advices from headquarters of the Prussians around Paris show that they are quietly closing in on the city.

London, Oct 3.—Advices from Paris state that the Prussians have pushed their scouts beyond Villjuif and Drancy. The French gunboats on the Seine have fired on the Prussians, burning the woods at Bellecour.

London, Oct 3.—The Prussians took 800 prisoners in the engagement of Saturday. Gen Barthelemy is in conference with Jules Favre and Minister Washburne.

London, Oct 3.—The Prussians have resolved to demand 100,000 francs indemnity in each department they now occupy from which Germans have been killed by the French.

Tours, Oct 3.—The Prefect of Lyons has been invested with plenary powers to preserve order.

A dispatch from Cologne on Sunday says another body of Germans has crossed the Rhine, and also that another body is near.

Nuremberg, Oct 3.—A body of 300,000 Germans is now arriving at Toul. This force is destined to operate against Lyons.

Tours, Oct 3.—News from Metz confirms the report of the excellent condition of Bazaine's army.

The Prefect of the Department of the North telegraphs from Lille, 2d inst to the Government here the following French account of the recent battle on the south of Paris:—

I have dispatches from Paris, received by carrier pigeon, dated Sept 30th, giving the following details: Our troops to-day operated on the defensive. A reconnaissance in force was made and we reconquered successfully

Maille and Haryand, and also advanced to Thies, Choisy and Lerevill. All these positions were solidly occupied by the Prussians, who were entrenched and protected by artillery.

After a short engagement, in which our artillery and Chassepots were used, our troops retired in good order under the guns of forts Biestre and Derry. The Mobles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as were those of the enemy.

This dispatch is signed by Gen Trochu. London, Oct 3.—Another account from Paris says the French lost in the engagement of the 30th 1200 killed and wounded.

Among the wounded was Gen Guillemin. About 300 prisoners were taken. The French forts were almost silent on Saturday and Sunday.

Vienne, Oct 3.—The Review says the startling news about Russian war preparations is untrue. Gen Logatoff is still at Constantinople. Russia is making no war movements whatever.

The relations between Russia and Austria leave nothing to be desired. Chateaufort, via Tours, Oct 3.—The Prussians have arrived near Paris in the Department of the Loire. They also approached Eberon in strong force but retreated before the guard mobile.

Nuremberg, Sept 29, via Tours, Oct 3 One thousand Prussian cavalry passed Verd to-day. It is said they go to join a corps of 100,000 men now forming at Toul.

The German army which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhouse recently is marching on Schlestadt and will occupy the entrance of the valley of St Marie aux Mines.

Admiral Fourichou has resigned the portfolio of war, but remains in the Cabinet as head of the navy.

Tours, Oct 3.—M. Mireseanu acts as Delegate and Minister of War in place of M. Bauralobon, resigned.

Ocala, via Tours, Oct 3.—The enemy is concentrating at Toul. Pithiviers is still occupied by the enemy, who are pillaging in all directions.

Berlin, Oct 3.—The Prussians, by the aid of an electric light, were an entire night in crossing the Rhine at Mulhausen.

Berlin, Oct 3.—Bismarck has issued a circular to the Prussian Ministers resident abroad. He insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate.

The French had declined them altogether, with the offered opportunity of an election to the Constituent Assembly in the Departments held by the Prussians, and which he believes would have favored peace.

London, Oct 3.—The World's special dis-

patches assert to-day that the Prussian Government has addressed a final remonstrance to England on the subject of her refusal to prohibit the exportation of arms for the supply of France.

A letter from Napoleon to King William dated Sept 26th says that the time has arrived for him to speak. The duel between Germany and France can only terminate in complete ruin or a loyal recognition of both Powers.

The Emperor addresses from his interview with the King of Prussia at Sedan that it convinced him that the King would prefer an alliance with France to ruin. Surely, it only remains to indicate the means of accomplishing that object.

London, Oct 3.—A special from before Metz on the 3d says the Prussians captured a battery at Lonagal, in front of St Germain and destroyed with shells a French bridge across the Moselle. Shells were also fired into the Valley of Montz, near Metz.

Last night the Prussians made a dash into the village of Noilly, in front of the French position, and wholly consumed it. The village contained stores for the garrison, the locality of which the inhabitants refused to disclose—so the Prussians burned the village and stores together.

Paris, Sept 27, via London, Oct 3.—Following is official: The barricade commission has been completed by the addition of M. Albert, formerly member of the provisional government. The commission now contains 9 engineers.

Berlin, Oct 3.—The North German Gazette to-day announces that heavy shipments of breadstuffs have been made from America to supply the French, and says that on Sept 18th a French steamer brought 29 English cannon and 1000 rifles with cartridges for the French army.

A pacific movement has been commenced at Cronstadt in favor of the adhesion of Wurttemberg to North Germany.

London, Oct 3.—Advices from Paris state that the Prussians have pushed their scouts beyond Villjuif and Drancy. The French gunboats on the Seine have fired on the Prussians, burning the woods at Bellecour.

Firing from the roads at DeLest and St Denis has dislodged the Prussians at Chateau Desains and LeBourget.

The Prussians have thrown up works at Dagery.

Copenhagen, Oct 3.—The sessions of the Riksdag were opened to-day by the King who in his speech congratulated the country on the maintenance of neutrality by Denmark.

London, Oct 3.—At a Cabinet Council held to-day it was decided that, as the Chinese Government had refused to make reparation for the massacre at Tientsin, as demanded by the French representatives, and as the Chinese Government is obviously making preparations for a general war upon foreigners, England must join France in exacting full reparation for those outrages and other fresh outrages. It is believed that Russia will act with the other Powers in the matter.

New York, Oct 4.—A special from Ostend says there is great indignation at Berlin on account of what the Prussians regard as a violation of neutrality by the United States in permitting shipments of munitions of war from New York to French ports. It is stated that the Prussian Government has demanded explanations and an apology from the U S Minister.

A special from Boulogne has news from Tours that the southern part of France is under arms.

Great numbers of troops have arrived at Tours within the past week from Bordeaux and Marseilles.

The towns on the Loire, Angers, Suresne and Nantes are crowded with troops and military preparation are steadily carried on.

The towns on the Rhine from Lyons to Avignon and Nantes have assumed the aspect of camps. No thoughts of peace seem to be entertained anywhere.

London, Oct 3.—Gen Barthelemy and Gen and Col Forbes, after much diplomacy have obtained special permission from the King of Prussia to visit Paris. They carry their own flag of truce and go at their own expense.

A good deal of indignation was created here by the publication of Count Von Bismarck's statement, over his own signature, charging Mr Russell with falsehood. The matter will not be suffered to drop here. It is understood that this method will be resorted to by the Prussian Government for disapproving of a number of other alleged conversations with Bismarck, heretofore published anonymously.

Tours, Oct 4.—The Prussian force, which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhausen, has arrived at Charlemagne, a few miles from a Prussian detachment was yesterday driven out of Artzay. There is evidently a movement on foot on the part of the enemy to attack Tours.

Frankfurt, Oct 3, via Berlin, Oct 4.—Nothing interesting has transpired around Paris. A sortie from Metz on Thursday was repulsed by General Kahlner with heavy loss to the French.

Vienne, Oct 4.—The Austrian Government again declares its anxiety about the Russian designs on the Danubian Principalities.

London, Oct 4.—A manifesto, purporting to have been written by the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe, on the 26th ult, and which is published here to-day, is unquestionably bogus.

Paris papers received to-day say the Prussians threaten Point du Jour. The bombardment of the city from the west is imminent.

Tours, Oct 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the Prussians north of Paris; no results given.

The commanders of forts Montagne and Dirry, on the south of Paris, report that on the 28th large masses of Prussians passed west, towards Versailles.

There are 150,000 Prussians at Pithiviers. Rome, Oct 4.—The Prussians are at Martes-sur-Marne in force. They have also appeared at Bollix.

Tours, Oct 4.—Advices have been received stating that the Prussians are concentrating at Toul for a movement on Lyons.

London, Oct 4.—Advices from Bismarck represent the condition of the towns as distressing. Before the bombardment the mob plundered the shops, and the population taking refuge in the cellars were either suffocated or burned to death. The people

have made an appeal to the Prussians in favor of peace. Garibaldi denies any intention of serving under the French Republic.

The Corporation of Berlin has voted a handsome sum for the relief of the people of Strasbourg. The Queen is a heavy subscriber. The garrison has been placed at Mulhausen. Thiers says his representations to Russia were confined to placing the Tours government in the most favorable light and to show the risk of Prussian aggrandisement. He made no propositions whatever.

The German national party demands a constitutional assembly and a reconstruction of the confederation.

Tours, Oct 4.—Advices from Compeigne announce that the Prussians have stripped the Chateau.

Rouen via London, Oct 4.—The Prussians are at La Fert. They levy heavy contributions. Continuous firing was heard on the heights of Eberon and around Rambouillet.

London, Oct 4.—There is a strong belief that the Emperor and Bismarck contemplate offering terms to the Prussians. If the latter consented to the escape of Bourbats, the object was to promote such a result, in view of the difficulty of treating with the Provisional Government.

A correspondent before Bluche telegraphs on the 4th that on Friday, Saturday and yesterday the garrison made sorties with cavalry and infantry, protected by a shell fire from the burned batteries and farms where the besiegers' outposts were in position, but previously abandoned. All the previous sorties were completely repulsed. From the 11th to the 20th there was a severe bombardment, dismounting several guns and destroying the castle and many houses. Finally the besiegers' batteries became disabled after firing twenty thousand shots, and withdrew to Jemareil. The covering battalions also withdrew, leaving the north and west side open. The fort is built on a perpendicular rock two hundred feet high and is very strong, having solid casemates, and is considered to be impregnable. The garrison is 2000 men.

The whole German force now before Paris consists of seven army corps, each of 38,000 men, besides cavalry, which will probably bring the total up to 350,000 men.

A correspondent at Boulogne sends word to-day that he has news from Versailles of the safe return to Paris of Gen Barthelemy and Combes.

It is said the garrison of Paris now consists of 300,000 National Guards, 300,000 regulars of the line and 200,000 Garde Mobile. These troops are disciplined, and it is confidently believed in Paris that the city alone will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive with success. There is no truth in the statements that there have been riots and fighting within the city.

Advices from Florence say that the viceroy has appeared at Barragona and Billeas.

London, Oct 4.—A telegram from Shanghai says the North China Herald announces that a treaty has been concluded between China and Japan for the expulsion of foreigners.

New York, Oct 4.—A special to the Telegram from London to-day says: Advices from Berlin state that the citizens have petitioned the King not to expose himself to personal danger at the siege of Paris. His Majesty replied that he had taken his decision, which is not to return to Berlin until the war is terminated.

Couriers from the English and Russian Governments are daily passing between the respective capitals, and the Prussian headquarters. It is believed that both Governments are paving the way for an armistice.

A suggestion is reported to have been made that both Mecklenburg should be incorporated into Prussia and that the Grand Duke thereof be compensated by the cession to them of Alsace and Lorraine.

London, Oct 5.—The British Government has resolved to adopt the small bore Gatling Mitralleuse.

Vienne, Oct 5.—The Russian Government is reported to be making extraordinary military preparations in Trans-Caucasia, between the Caspian and Black Seas. Fortified passes to Asia have been reinforced and stores are being accumulated.

Berlin, Oct 5.—Following is official: The manifesto dated Wilhelmshohe, signed by Napoleon and recently published at London, is entirely unknown here and is doubtless apocryphal.

London, Oct 5.—French troops now in Algeria, numbering 37,000, demand to be recalled to resist the Prussians.

Saarbrucker, Oct 4.—The garrison at Metz make sorties every day, but without important results. The French are always driven back into Metz with loss. Bazaine adheres to Napoleon. The besieged are constantly being repulsed. They frequently send up balloons.

A large cavalry force has gone to Tours.

London, Oct 5.—A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainebleau, near Chailly, yesterday.

A dispatch received at Tours from Chartres, dated to-day, says the Prussians gained some advantage near Eperon, which opens that place to their army. They bombarded Eperon for a time. The Mobles and French tirailleurs fought courageously but were unable to continue against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy.

Tours, Oct 5.—It is reported here to-day that fighting is going on near Orleans.

A dispatch from Belfort says the French tirailleurs defeated a detachment of the new Prussian army which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmar.

Fontainebleau, Oct 5.—A detachment of the enemy several hundred strong made an attack on the French tirailleurs, near here and were handsomely repulsed. The Prussians retreated towards Chailly.

Tours, Oct 4.—The postal service continues irregular and uncertain. Prussians are concentrating at Toul for a movement on Lyons.

London, Oct 2.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated most enthusiastically in Berlin; an immense serenade was performed by 600 singers and musicians.

The total number of guns captured so far by the Germans is one thousand and seventy two. A million of francs belonging to the French Government was found in the Bank at Strasbourg, and eight millions of private property.

Berlin, Oct 4.—The Parisians have ordered that no prisoners are to be taken, because they consume food and stores in Paris.

The Prussian commander has been also directed to take none.

The books of the great library have been moved into cellars, and all the windows have been filled with bags of cork.

Watches have been stationed at Notre Dame to look out for fires.

Tours, Oct 5.—A government delegation will be sent from here to be established in Tulle.

It is reported that the French tirailleurs recently blew up the railway for a long distance near Baveux, and Prussian communication is entirely interrupted thereby.

Lutz, one of the members of the Committee of National Defence and delegate of the Government, has been arrested by the Garde Mobile at Bescon, on charges unknown.

The Constituent Assembly will meet at Tours.

London, Oct 5.—Bulleon messages from Paris state that at a meeting of the Council on Sept 29th, Jules Favre and M Arago protested against the continuation of the war without consulting the people.

The Prussians have planted the cannon captured at Strasbourg around Metz.

Fontainebleau, Oct 4.—The French tirailleurs have been driven back to Chailly by a strong force of Prussians, both horse and foot, who were threatening this place.

Berlin, Oct 5.—A provincial correspondent says the troops from Strasbourg and the reserves from Freiburg are detailed to occupy upper Alsace, including the cities of Mulhausen and Colmar and the surrounding country, and to capture Belfort, Schlestadt and Brisach. This effected, they will advance to the interior of France.

The seat of government of Alsace has been restored to Strasbourg.

London, Oct 5.—Berlin telegrams to-day say that official accounts from headquarters report that preparations for regular attack on the fortifications and for shelling Paris are complete.

Gen Von Thule has been appointed military commander at Strasbourg.

A correspondent at Metz telegraphs that a sortie was made from Metz on the 3d by the 8th corps. The French wounded were left in the hands of the Germans, but the dead were carried back to Metz.

London, Oct 5.—Enormous quantities of arms are sent forward and millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from England to French ports.

Madrid, Oct 5.—Yomito has spread to Alcanate and the citizens are leaving the town.

London, Oct 5.—Later—Hongkong advices report further assassinations of foreigners by the Chinese. It is reported that Chinese troops are being collected between Tientsin and Peking for the protection of foreigners, but strong doubts are expressed as to that being the intention of the movement.

New York, Oct 6.—A special telegram says that King William sanctions the demand made by the German expelled from France for indemnity for losses which they have sustained thereby. The German maritime towns also require special damages, asserting that, although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to the shipping interest through the compulsory detention of vessels in foreign ports is very great. It is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas; and an indemnity is now asked for in order to prepare the way for the universal recognition of the principle of freedom of private property in time of war under all conditions.

A cable dispatch to the Associated Press, dated London, Oct 4, says the adherents of the Emperor are very active in England. M Rouher and Baron Jerome David are now residing in the city. They go frequently to Chislehurst to confer with the Empress Eugenie.

It is rumored that the Prussian government is not opposed to the movement in England in favor of Napoleon. It is reported, and some persons go so far as to assert that Count Bismarck furnished part of the funds for the establishment of La Situation, the Imperial newspaper here.

Late advices from Paris state there is much plundering there.

The steamers of the Hamburg-American line are being used for the detention of French prisoners.

Eastern States.

Rochester, Oct 3.—The Lemington Gazette announces that General R E Lee was stricken with paralysis on the 26th ult, since which time he has been speechless. His recovery is doubtful.

New York, Oct 3.—Yellow fever is raging on Governor's Is. The population is but 150 and yesterday 52 cases of genuine yellow fever were taken from the island by the health authorities to the hospital at West Bank. There were a number of deaths from the pestilence last week. An attempt has been made to keep the fearful news a secret to prevent a panic in the city, but it cannot be suppressed beyond Wednesday. The island has been isolated by the authorities.

Rochester, Oct 3.—The flood has gone down. It is thought that half a million of dollars will not cover the losses in this city. In the towns above this the damage is greater.

Artois, near Greenwood, Va, Oct 3.—Accidents from Albemarle county say the destruction of property by the flood is immense and many lives have been lost. In some instances whole families have been swept away. About 50 mills and dams have been destroyed. The fresher was confined within the upper valley of Virginia.

New York, Oct 4.—Further developments, in regard to the ravages of yellow fever in New York and its suburbs, are published to-day. There was one fatal case in Clinton street on Saturday and other cases are believed to exist in the city. Government Island is completely quarantined, all communication with it except through the Board of Health being cut off. The Board held a special meeting yesterday which was entirely devoted to the consideration of fever.

Washington, Oct 5.—The President has decided to pardon all the Fenian prisoners who were engaged in the late raid on Canada, and by the 10th inst they all be set free, O'Neil among the rest.

A special dispatch says the condition of Alabama has created grave uneasiness here for some time past, and was the subject under consideration in the Cabinet to-day, and as a result of which the President has issued an order directing the State to be insulated a

separate military district of the Department of the South, under the command of General Crawford. Additional companies of troops have been ordered to the State.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—Sailed—Bark Zephyr, Astoria, schr Romp, fishing cruise, ship Revere. Port Townsend.

Flour—Firm. City brands of superfine \$4.75@5, extra \$5.62@5.75.

Wheat—Sales of 2000 casks received since Saturday, none of which will go hence immediately by ship. Market firm at \$1.60 @1.80.

Barley—Good \$1.05@1.17, brewing \$1.15 Oats—Steady at \$1.20@1.35.

Potatoes—\$1@1.10. Eggs—Oregon, 100 dozen at 40 cents. Hay—\$8@11.50.

A little boy fell off Market street wharf to-day and was drowning, when Geo Engler, eleven years old, went for him and saved his life.

Four million feet of lumber, mostly from Oregon and Washington Territory, arrived here within 48 hours.

A small Italian boy was run over and badly injured this evening by a runaway horse on Green street.

The Board of Regents met to-day and decided to admit women to all the privileges of the State University. The Committee on Instructions were directed to prepare and report a scheme for the organization of 5th classes in all parts of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 3.—The schooner Stranger, which went ashore at Pajaro with a cargo of wheat, has been got off.

Out of 200,000 Mercantile Library tickets 167,000 have been sold.

Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambridge, is expected here tomorrow. He will be received by the S F yacht club.

The Italians are to have a grand celebration in honor of the final transfer to Rome of the capital of Italy. One hundred guns will be fired and fireworks let off.

B McFarland, while driving a sand-cart to-day, fell under the wheel and was killed. A schooner arrived from the Oklahek Sea to-day with a cargo of sealkins.

Steamer Moses Taylor, due from Honolulu, is not yet telegraphed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 4.—A young man, name Pearl, an employe of the Central Pacific Railroad, was killed at the foot of Second street last night in a singular manner. A party were engaged in lifting a car which had got off the track back into its place when the lever flew out of their hands, striking Pearl up against the side of the car, breaking several of his ribs and otherwise injuring him, so that he died in a few minutes.

The schooner Caroline E. Foote, which returned last evening from a partially successful coast whaling trip, reports seeing many whales but a short distance from the Golden Gate, but through the bad conduct of the crew only a few were captured. While at anchor in Drake's Bay, 5 of the crew lashed the scarp tube together, making a raft, and escaped to the shore. She will go out on another cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 3.—Sailed, bark W H Gawley, Port Madison. Ship Revere, Port Townsend. Bark Sampson, Port Laddlow. Bark Delaware, Burrard Inlet.

Arrived, bark Washington, Newcastle. The ship Conquest from Pajaro Sound is coming in.

Flour—Unchanged. Wheat—5,000 sacks choice at \$1.80, good \$1.71 1/2.

Barley—400 sbs choice \$1.10, 5000 sbs good \$1.07.

Oats—400 sbs light to choice \$1.20@1.45 Potatoes—For all kinds except Carolina \$1@1.50.

The Constitution sailed for Panama, for day. The shipments of treasure was \$758,230, of which \$483,230 was to England and \$275,000 gold coin for Callao. She had 220 passengers all told.

The stockholders of the Bank of California to-day re-elected all their old officers.

The synod of the Pacific Presbyterian Church meets on Thursday next at Calvary Church. The opening sermon will be delivered by Rev Dr Lindaley, of Portland, Oregon.

The largest cargo of flour ever cleared from this port went to Hongkong by the ship Annie Mills, this p.m. It amounted to 62,300 quarter sacks.

The action of the Sheriff in keeping the Brotherton Brothers in the County Jail, instead of sending them to St Quentin creates a great deal of comment to-day. It is alleged that they have been allowed to receive the visits of women of doubtful character in jail since their sentence to the State Prison and have been treated unlike convicted foreigners. Unless some satisfactory explanation be made Judge Lake will probably make an example in this case.

Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—Late advices from Mexican sources contradict emphatically the report that the Juarez government has agreed to recognize the English bonded debt, which the holders transferred to the Empire under Maximilian, and which renewed the Tehantepec Railroad grants to English capitalists. The Juarez government insists that the bondholders, having taken the chances on the Empire, must abide by their bargain.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, Oct 3.—Generals Sherman and Schofield and staff were this afternoon entertained by Brigham Young. They will be seranaded this evening and leave tomorrow for the East.

Washington Territory.

OLYMPIA, Oct 6.—A fire broke out last evening at about half past eight o'clock, in the building occupied by Mrs. Walden as a restaurant on the corner of Main and First streets, resulting in the total destruction of the building and contents and the building adjoining occupied as a lodging house by the same party. The Fire Company were promptly on the ground, but so rapid was the progress of the flames and so inadequate was the supply of water that their efforts were unavailing, except to save the adjoining building. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss \$5500.

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