The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday, October 5 1870

The Interior Mail Service.

The present contract for the principal mail service of the interior will expire on the 1st of March next. The period allotted to the reception of tenders for the continuation of that service for one, two, or three years from the 1st of March aforesaid expired yesterday. Inasmuch as the Executive usually takes some time to consider such tenders, a few remarks bearing upon the general subject may not be altogether out of place. It may be mentioned, in the first place, that the terms proposed for the new service are similar to those of the present in so far as frequency and time are concerned, that is to say, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March and from the 1st of November to the 31st December the service is to be fortnightly; and from the 1st of April to the 31st of October the service is to be weekly. In the second place, tenders are to state by what means it is proposed to carry the mails, whether by a four horse express coach, by light pair horse waggon, or by any means of conveyance suitable to contractor, due regard being had to the security of the mail matter. It is to these two principal elements in the proposed contract, time and conveyance, that we desire to direct a little attention. Weekly mails may possibly not be altogether inadequate to the wants of Cariboo during the months indicated above; and yet, inasmuch as the express usually makes semi-weekly trips, and the steamers connecting the seaboard with the interior make semi-weekly trips, and the steamers connecting the Colony with the outside world will make semi-weekly trips also, we cannot help thinking that, for a very trifling additional expenditure, the large and important community in Cariboo, as well as all the intermediate communities, might have a semi-weekly mail service. But, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the necessity for a more frequent service during the summer months, we think all must be agreed in this, that the fortnightly service during the winter months is altogether inadequate to the necessities of the interior. In former years Cariboo was regarded as passing the winter months very much as Brnin does, and, therefore, the principle of less frequent mail communication during that period of the year came to be recognised and acted upon by the Government. In more recent years, however, the periodic recurrence of that sort of somnambulic condition has ceased; and the winter months in Cariboo are now scarcely less active and productive than the summer months; and any little inequality still remaining must now disappear before such quartz-crushing and meadow-developing enterprises as are being introduced by Messrs Lane & Kurtz. To the cursory observer a fortnightly service may appear something better than it really is. To the great bulk of the people—indeed, we may say, to all—its practical meaning is monthly mail communication; for there is no opportunity of receiving, reading and answering letters, all within the round trip. Just think of the hardy and productive miners in Cariboo, the traders and the mechanics, the professional men and the missionaries who have, as it were, ostracised themselves, enjoying only monthly mail communication during five months in the year, while we in the lower country have semi-weekly communication! There need be no hesitation in affirming that such a service is as unjust to the people of Cariboo as it is inadequate to their necessities. That it is extremely unsatisfactory we do know, for it has constituted a grievance these several years. Let us now pass on to the second part of our subject—the mode of conveyance. Shall the Cariboo mails be carried on a four-horse express coach, a two-horse waggon, or on the back of a cayoosh, or, for the matter of that, a Siwash?—for such is the question practically suggested by the terms in which tenders are invited. To some persons a mail service may appear to be a mail service all the same, whether performed by a coach-and-four, with all its attractive conveniences and dashing accompaniments, or by a bare-footed, smutty-faced native of the forest, and that the Government would not be justified in paying a larger subsidy for the one than for the other. Yet this doctrine is scarcely in harmony with the recognized principles governing such matters in civilized countries. Let us bring the matter home to ourselves. The Canadian Government undertakes to assume the mail service of this colony when it becomes a province of the Dominion. Suppose that, in doing so, that Government were to pacle a dozen of Chinook canoes, with their blanket sails and their swarthy crews redolent of salmon, upon the routes between Victoria and San Francisco, and between Victoria and Port Townsend, for the purpose of carrying our mails, what would be thought of it? It may be said that the thing is impossible, that such a service could not be performed by Indian canoes. Never mind that. The principle remains the same. But we know that, if such a thing were ever so practicable and cheap, the Government would not entertain it for an instant. In Canada, as in all civilized countries, the mode of conveyance is always made a fundamental condition in granting mail subsidies, whether the service be by sea or by land. Indeed, one need not go beyond the terms of Confederation offered to this colony, in order to find a practical recognition of the principle under consideration. In agreeing to the fortnightly mail service between here and San Francisco, and the semi-weekly mail service between here and Puget Sound, it is expressly provided that the vessels employed in the service are to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers. And it must be present to the mind of every reflecting person that, as a rule, mail subsidies in new countries are frequently given quite as much is consideration of the accommodation afforded for passengers and for commerce, as for the mere transmission of mail matter. That this universally recognized principle will apply as much to the mail service between the seaboard and Cariboo as anywhere else, all candid persons must feel and admit. Indeed, it is well known that it formed an element in past contracts; and let us see with what results: A journey to Cariboo, which formerly occupied a couple of weeks, and cost a couple of hundred dollars is now performed with comfort in five days, at an expense of sixty dollars! Now, we should learn with extreme regret that there is any intention on the part of the Executive to subsidize any less efficient means of conveyance between Yale and Barkerville than exists at the present time. Such would be a retrogade step—a public calamity. Least of all should such a policy be entertained at the very moment when the Dominion Government is about to relieve the colony of the expense of the mail system. On the contrary, the service required under any new contract ought to be more ample and efficient than the present one. Our own impression is that, in view of the imminence of Confederation, the wisest policy would have been to extend the present service over the four months which must carry us into the Dominion, leaving it to the Federal Government to inaugurate one more liberal and better adapted to the wants of the interior. If, however, there is to be a new contract which may project its conditions far into the new state of existence it should be one which will provide for more frequent communication—semi-weekly in summer and weekly in winter—with Cariboo, and which will require the employmen tof at least as good a mode of conveyance as exists at present. The service is now inadequate to the just wants of the colony. To render it less efficient in any respect at the very moment when it is about to be assumed by the Dominion Government would be an act of folly for the perpetration of which we cannot believe the Executive sufficiently insane.

THE MONTGOMERY CASTLE.—This ship, consigned to Messrs Janion, Rhodes & Co, arrived yesterday morning in Royal Roads, 141 days from Liverpool. Capt Hughes has kindly furnished us with the following memoranda: Left Liverpool on the 10th of May. Experienced long calms in St Georges' Channel. Crossed Atlantic Equator in 33 days, in long. 28°. Off Cape Horn on the 56th day experienced very heavy weather. Crossed Pacific Equator in long. 119°, 110 days out. Fresh N E trades in Pacific. Two weeks ago had strong winds. In the Straits had light winds and calms. The ship shipped no water on the voyage and the cargo is expected to turn out in fine order. The Montgomery Castle is a splendid specimen of marine architecture, fitted with all the modern appliances and presents a neat appearance. The ship ran into Esquimalt harbor yesterday. Hatches will be surveyed on Monday and the work of discharging Victoria freight will commence on Tuesday.

MAINLAND ITEMS.—The Governor and Mrs Musgrave and party have returned to Sapperton from Yale and Boston Bar. They spent a very pleasant time on the trip and were everywhere well received.....The house and farm buildings of Charles Kearsley, farmer, 16 miles below the Mouth of Quesnelle, was burned to the ground on the 18th ult, the loss will be upwards of $500. .....The forest fires have been very severe in the Lake La Hache district, and a great deal of hay has been destroyed; one hundred tons in one instance, near Bridge Creek.....Mr Spence has nearly completed the repairs for the season to the road through through the green timber, and has made an excellent job of it. The road is very much improved.....The telegraph construction party have only reached a point 67 miles above Yale and are progressing very slowly.....The new rifle corps has been fully organized at New Westminster and accoutrements are ordered.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Comox and Nanaimo last evening at 4:45 with a few passengers, among whom was Dr Featherstone. The only vessel taking in coal is the Atalanta. She will complete her loading on Monday. The Indian, Quinnam, who is in jail on the charge of murdering Hamilton, to revenge himself upon the Indian who 'peached,' has charged back upon him the burning of the bridge. The people are exasperated at the murder of Hamilton; and were it not for the certainty of justice being dealt impartially Quinnam would be lynched.....The Dawson Whaling Company are having great success. Since the last report they have taken several whales. They captured two in one day, one of them being double the length of their schooner.

"Treasure Trove"—Extraordinary Auction Sale.

Yesterday morning visitors at the rooms of Mr Lumley Franklin witnessed an extraordinary, exciting and amusing scene. A line of groceries having been disposed of at good prices, the auctioneer announced that he would next offer a number of unclaimed packages that had lain for a long time in the storehouse of Wells, Fargo & Co of this city, and which would now be sold to pay freight and charges. The interest among the crowd—which was very large—here became great, and the packages—which comprised trunks, boxes, cases, bags and valises—were scanned with eager interest. Mr Franklin proceeded at some length to descant in a humorous manner upon the nature of the goods and the extraordinary character of the sale. He knew, he said, that he was about to offer them the figurative 'pig in the bag,' but, then, he regretted to say, good pigs were often 'bagged,' and why should not many or all of the mysterious packages before them—the contents of which none knew—prove upon examination to contain articles of value? He then proceeded to offer the first lot, a trunk.

A bystander—Do you warrant it full?

Auctioneer—Yes, of air, if nothing else.

The trunk was sold for $7. A small package in cloth was next offered. Fifty cents was bid, increased to $4 and it was knocked down to a gentleman from Saanich who found in it a set of old account books worth $6. Another small package, sold for $2 50, contained 50 medical almanacs of 1859. Next came a little box, tied around with string and sealed. Ha! here's a chance! A gold watch, or set of jewelry, at least. Two dollars was bid; $3, $4 and so on to $8, at which figure a well known photographer bore off the prize and nervously retired to a corner to examine it. An anxious crowd gathered around him as he cut the string, removed the seal and discovered—not a watch—but about 100 enormous pills, and a dozen white powders. Another package, similar in appearance to the last, was bid for warily and fell into the hands of Mr Plummer, who opened it at once and found it full of pills of which he was required to take one three times a day.

Mr Farron was awarded a case for $18, in which he found six sets [24 boxing-gloves] worth $5 per set. He will please accept our thanks for a set.

From several of the packages wearing-apparel of some value was obtained; but the interest centered in a very large, heavy case addressed 'Henry Smith, Port Gamble.' For this case there was a brisk competition, and it was finally knocked down to Mr Anderson, of Johnson street, for $37. Mr Anderson had it conveyed to his store, where he opened it and found within it a mahogany bureau, the drawers of which were stuffed as full as they could be with wearing apparel of every description for both sexes, blankets, feather bed and pillows, counterpanes, shawls, love-letters, books, mantel-ornaments, children's toys, keepsakes, a gold and silver watch and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The space between the bureau and the case was also filled with wearing apparel—and, taken all in all, Mr Anderson made a lucky bid.

The other packages were of more or less value and similar in character to those sketched above.

The sale was conducted with much ability and wit by the auctioneer and the roars of laughter that sometimes broke out as the 'pigs' were liberated from the 'bags' evinced great good humor on the part of the visitors.

NOTE.—Last evening Mr Anderson, while overhauling his case, discovered six fine diamonds set in a cross of gold and worth from $150 to $200!!

Cariboo News.

We condense the following from the Cariboo *Sentinel* of the 24th Sept: Mining operations are limited on account of drouth. On William creek a few hydraulic claims are working. The Downie cleaned up 21 oz last week. On the lower part of the creek several companies were getting good pay. The Forest Rose 40 oz, and the St George 40 oz. On Stout gulch the Mucho Oro 22 oz, the Taffvale 88 oz. Valley Mountain, good yields. On Lowhee several claims are doing well. Mosquito, a number of claims paying wages. On Whipsaw several claims are paying. French creek, a good deal of work is going on. On Canadian heavy—works are being carried on and good results anticipated. In Beggs' gulch good pay has been struck. Cunningham creek gives good promise. On Antler creek several claims were paying. On most of the other creeks wages were being obtained by several companies. The Caledonia co washed up 36 oz last week, and 47 oz on Thursday. The Ballarat washed up 74 oz last week and 54 oz on Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The work of widening and otherwise improving and rendering safe the road through the canyon where the recent fatal accident to Mrs Allan occurred, was in progress. There was complaint about the delay in re-establishing telegraphic communication. The new Anglican church at Barkerville was opened on Sunday the 18th. A Sunday school has been opened in the Wesleyan church and quite a number of children are in attendance. A subscription list has been opened for the relief of the orphans and widows of French soldiers.

'LILLOOET, Lillooet! Where's Lillooet?' Such was the question once propounded by the sitting member for the Lillooet District. But Lillooet would appear to be in no danger of being again represented by a gentleman unacquainted with its whereabouts. There are now no fewer than four resident candidates in the field. Last, not least, comes Mr Tynon, a prominent merchant, whose address will be found elsewhere. It will be observed that the requisition bears the signatures of the most influential men in the District. Mr Tynon is a young gentleman of good parts, and we have no doubt that, if elected, he will make a most useful member. We understand his return is pretty certain.

CARIBOO gets its fresh meat for from 10 to 15 cents per pound.

PLEBISCITE.—To-day the Romans vote 'Pope,' or 'No Pope.'

Good News from Omineca.

Fred Black, under date 15th ult, writes from Germansen Creek as follows:—'There has been considerable change here, Vital Creek has proved a failure, but Germansen Creek, just discovered by J J May, D McMartin and others, I think is rich. It prospects well, say, from $10 to $40 per day to the hand. There are about 110 claims located, and all have good prospects. Our company was the first at work taking out gold. We took out last week $620, as the result of one man's work for 20 days. Two or three other companies have just started work, and are doing well. The creek lies about 70 miles east of Vital Creek, about 90 miles southwest of Pete Toy's, on Findly Branch. It heads south-east, towards Nation River, is about 30 miles long, and good prospects are obtained for a distance of five or six miles. I think it is but a short distance from the head of the creek to Nation River. The boys up here are all in good spirits, and think that they will yet have time to take out a considerable stake. Every company has put in a wing-dam, or is at work putting one in. The creek is nearly as large as Cottonwood, at the bridge, and the bed-rock generally runs shallow. Should the creek turn out as well as is generally expected there will be a considerable rush in the spring. Pool is selling beef at 50 cents a pound.'

Respecting these new diggings the *Sentinel* says:—

'There are about 105 miners, including Chinamen, in Omineca. From $10 to 2 oz per day to the hand has been made so far on the new creek. The Campbell co, of which Sylvester was a member, was the first to commence working with sluice-boxes, and they washed up 34½ oz for three days. The creek has been prospected for two miles, and pays, as stated, about $10 to 2 oz to the hand, and prospects, though of a smaller amount, have been obtained at intervals along a distance of many miles more.'

A correspondent of the *Sentinel*, writing from Germansen Creek, says:—

'Washing commenced on a few of the claims last week. Sylvester & co are making about $16 per day to the hand. The Manitoba co about the same. J Giscome & co, three interests, panned out $56 for a day's work, and will commence sluicing to-morrow. Jacklin & co are making about $10 per day to the hand. P Kelly & co from $10 to $12. A Chinese company of 15 are making about $7 to $8 per day to the hand with rockers. Fenton & Co are getting about $16 per day to the hand rocking. Several companies besides these are doing well with rockers, and in the course of another week all the companies will be washing. This is the busiest and liveliest little mining camp I have seen for years. Every one seems to be in good spirits. But this cheerful feeling will be of short duration. Grub is scarce. It is all in the hands of one merchant. Miners, much against their will, will be compelled to winter below unless provisions be sent here before the season closes. Flour is $1 per lb; beans $1 per lb; sugar $1 25; tea $3; bacon $1 75; and all other requisite articles, which are scarce, sell at proportionate—perhaps I should say extortionate—rates.'

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—The election for Chief and Assistant Engineers will take place to-morrow. Mr Simeon Duck is the only candidate for Chief and Mr Frank Richards for Assistant. Under the English system of holding an election, a poll would be unnecessary where there was no competing candidates; but the Firemen's Protection Act provides for a ballot, hence the polls will be opened at the Union Hook and Ladder Company's House at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and close at 4 p.m. 'May the best men win,' which they are sure to do in this case.

OUR QUARTZ.—By the last steamer Mr J N Widber carried to San Francisco a quantity of quartz from a reef lying between Goldstream and Leech river. Yesterday his partner in this city, Mr William Reed, received a telegram stating that the quartz is pronounced the best quality, but that objection is made that the distance is too great.

ANOTHER EXPLORING PARTY.—Mr Matthew Reynolds and four other experienced hands will leave here in a few days for Howe Sound, where they will spend some weeks prospecting for copper and other minerals. They will engage a boat to convey them to their destination and remain with them until they are prepared to return.

THE steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday, at 3:40 p m, with a Cariboo mail and express and the following passengers: Hon F J Barnard, Mr Pope and wife, Mrs Jolley, Mrs Carrington, Capt Raymur, Mr Pearson, Mr Oppenheimer, Fritz from Lillooet and three or four miners from Peace River.

ROYAL ASSENT.—It is notified in the Government *Gazette* that the Queen's assent has been given to an Ordinance passed last session, entitled 'An Ordinance to alter and amend the County Court Ordinance, 1869.'

THE steamer California sailed yesterday morning for Portland carrying a few passengers and a small freight.

TREASURE to the amount of $37,000 was brought down by Barnard's Express yesterday from Cariboo, for the banks of this city.

ANOTHER.—Mr Moody, sr, has commenced the erection of another two story frame on Pandora near Amelia street.

THE *Guardian*—as it has a right to be—is jubilant over the success of the Mainland productions at the late Show.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABSALOM.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist. Shaving 12½ cents Hair Cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents. That Original Cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Will you kindly allow me space to say that I have been authorized by the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to act as their agent for this colony, and that, as such, I beg to request all parties who have charge of any of the Society's books to communicate with me that arrangements may be made for the sale and renewal of stock and the transmission of the amount of sales. The Victoria and New Westminster auxiliaries, now defunct, are still indebted to the Parent Society to the amount of £31 11s 6d, but there is a large stock of books on hand in different places, and as I am authorized to sell or profitably distribute them, I shall feel very glad to hear from all who may be willing to assist in the good work. Yours truly,

R. JAMIESON,

New Westminster, Sept 30, 1870.

Correction from Nanaimo.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I notice several omissions and typographical errors in my letter to you on the subject of Mr Bunster's meeting, which confuse and make unintelligible the clauses in which they occur.

I stated that Mr Bunster, on going to the Custom House, spoke to '*Mr Hamley*, when that gentleman asked him,' &c; and I stated that when the Chairman rose he observed 'that *Mr Bunster* was about done,' &c. By leaving out the names I have italicised the reading of the letter is grestly changed and the substance of what the Chairman said is made to refer to himself instead of Mr Bunster.

Please publish this correction from

A WORKINGMAN.

CLINTON-LILLOOET DISTRICT.

REQUISITION.

To EDWARD TYNON, Esq., Merchant, Lillooet:

DEAR SIR—We have much pleasure in requesting that you will allow yourself to be nominated at the ensuing election as a candidate for the People's Representative in the Legislative Council, and do pledge you our votes and interest.

We are, dear Sir,

yours truly,

F W Foster, E Bell, A B Ferguson, A W T M Sons D McLane, H Major, J A Newland, G W Grapes, Thos Pocock, F P Reed, Jas Hamilton, Jas Reed, Jos L Smith, David McMillan, James Murie, S A Arnold, H Hautz, W Reynolds, P Peterson, S Tingley, W S Stone, E Dewdney, J Jones, Phil Grinder, E Dougherty, G Wilson, John Sau Alex Stewart, Henry Howard, Jas M Rogers, A Prayer Brasseux, Andrew Green, R P Ritchie, Jno L Bingham, R Curnow, Wm H Kay, J N Squires, R J Hamilton, Ed Carr, J M Ritchie, Allan Graham, Isaac Saul, L Lynfield, Wm Morrison, Jno Salmon, Wm Robertson, Geo Felker, M Trim, C S Hammond, J R Williams, Thos Hughes, T J Hammond, Geo Hyde, Jno C Smith, J G Hallatt, D Pratt S J McAllister, P Gannon, F McLaren, Timothy Clare, B C Hemphill, S Macartney, M H Ross, Samuel Adams, Augustus Shubert, Robert Madson, Henry Horsford, John Sanderson.

REPLY.

LILLOOET, Sept. 22, 1870,

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Requisition, so numerously signed during the short time it was being circulated.

This flattering testimonial of your esteem should not be overlooked; therefore I gratefully accept the honor of being your candidate for the Representation of the Lillooet-Clinton District in the Legislative Council.

Having vested interests in the District, if I advance yours I must my own. This fact, I trust, will be sufficient pledge that I shall earnestly and faithfully attend to any and all measures affecting the country generally or our own District.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN TYNON.

To Messrs Foster, Bell, Ferguson, Sones, McLean, Major, Newland, Grapes, and 61 others. oc2 d&w

ROBINSON'S

Celebrated Magic Soap

DIRECTIONS.

For doing a Large Family washing in Two Hours, of Five or Six Dozen Pieces.

1. Cut up fine a bar of the Soap, and put one-half of it into your boiler with sufficient water to cover your white clothes to be washed, and let the soap dissolve; then put your clothes in, stirring them, and let them just come to a boil, then pour out clothes and water into a tub and let them soak twenty or thirty minutes, stirring them around in the tub occasionally to loosen the dirt. Such articles as collars, wristbands or any other article very dirty, should be rubbed through the hands a little while soaking in order to loosen the dirt before boiling.

2. While your clothes are soaking put the half of your cut soap into your boiler, with sufficient clean water to boil, and let it be heating. After your clothes have soaked wring them out well and put into your boiling water, and let boil from 5 to 10 minutes; then rinse, blue and hang out to dry. If the above directions are followed, we will guarantee your clothes clean and white.

3. For your colored and woollen clothes use the same water you soaked and boiled your white clothes with, only heating it up again, and pour it over your colored and woollen clothes, and let soak the same as your white clothes, also rubbing them through your hands while soaking if very dirty. Then rinse in clean water warm as your hands will bear, and you will thus accomplish a large washing in two hours.

By cutting up a bar of this soap into two gallons water, and let boil until thoroughly dissolved, and then leave to cool, you will have two gallons of beautiful SOFT SOAP as good as Common Soap for general house purposes.

S. ROBINSON & R. J McDONELL.

FACTORY—James Bay, Victoria, B. C.

CONTRACTS

FOR 'FRESH MEAT AND VEGETABLES,' 'BISCUIT & SOFT BREAD' 'PROVISIONS,' 'SOAP,' 'WATER,' 'COALS,' 'FIREWOOD,' & 'FRESH MEAT & VEGETABLES' for the Royal Marine Detachment at San Juan.

H. M. NAVAL & VICTUALLING ESTABLISHMENT, ESQUIMALT, 1st October, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on or before the 30th instant Tenders will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Supply of the above-mentioned Stores.

SEPERATE TENDERS TO BE MADE FOR

Fresh Meat and Vegetables;
Biscuit and Soft Bread,
Provisions,
Soap,
Water,
Coals,
Firewood, and
Fresh Meat and Vegetables for San Juan.

Lists of the Articles required, and the Terms of all the Contracts, can be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

All Tenders are to be made in Sterling. The Tenders are to be in Sealed Envelopes, marked in the left-hand corner with the Article tendered for

No Tender will be received after noon on the 31st of October, 1870.

The Paymaster in Charge on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, reserves to himself unlimited power of selection in dealing with Tenders: the lowest or any of which not necessarily accepted

J. S. SPARK,
Paymaster in Charge.

oct dlw

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Sept 26—Orleans dispatches say cavalry encounters are reported at Bazeches and Auterian. A large force under Prince Albert is reported at the former place.

TOURS, Sept 26—There have been several engagements with the enemy in the open country between Paris and Bevis. Results not serious.

The Government denies the statement that Bazaine had proposed to surrender.

The Government still fears an armed collision at Lyons.

Eighteen Imperialist prefects have resigned in order to become candidates for the Assembly. Those remaining in office have pledged themselves to coöperate with the Provisional Government.

NEW YORK, Sept 26—The idea of ceding Cuba to the U S gains ground in Madrid.

LONDON, Sept 26—A special correspondent at Rouen sends to-day particulars of the action reported from Pontray. It was an important action and resulted in the complete defeat of the Germans. The action was fought on the line of the Orleans railway beyond Ephany, a station 16 miles from Paris. A column of 10,000 Prussians, advancing from Spence 2 miles on the plateau of Longumeau, attacked the French forces which were inferior in number but occupying a strong position. The French retreated under cover of the woods and drew the Germans on until they were brought within range of masked batteries which opened on them suddenly with tremendous effect. The Prussian column was cut and the French, charging on their flanks, drove the fragments in hurried retreat down the steep and rapid descent beyond the town of Loutiberg towards Corbets and Louis. There the Germans attempted to make a stand and re-form, but the French artillery, which had been brought up by cross roads, here opened on them again with more effect than before—and the retreat was converted into a rout. The German troops fled in all directions, throwing away their arms. The French captured all their artillery, two regimental colors and from 600 to 700 men who surrendered in a body and were sent to Chartres next day. Among the prisoners were two colonels of the Prussian line and a number of Saxon officers.

NEW YORK, Sept 27—A special to the *Telegraph* from Berlin to-day says a report is current in well-informed circles in that city that the Emperor has revoked the decree creating a regency which he issued on the surrender of Sedan. He has therefore, as Emperor, sent an envoy to Metz to consult with Marshal Bazaine in regard to terms of peace. This confirms the statement made by Bazaine that in reference to peace negotiations he would treat only with the Emperor.

A special telegram from Marseilles to-day says Garibaldi[illegible] to the number of 500 have risen in favor of a republic and marched to the seat of government at Tours.

TOURS, Sept 27—The Prefect of the Department writes to-day to the Minister of the Interior here as follows: Following news has been received here by carrier pigeon from Paris, dated Friday, Sept 24th—Gen Manahay's division yesterday attacked the height at Villefait near Paris, which were occupied by the Prussians. The battle began at [illegible] o'clock in the morning. After sustaining a sharp fire for some hours our troops captured the redoubts of Montin, Segnoville, Juat and Chantes Bruers. We occupy them now. The Guard Mobile behaved well. The enemy's loss is great.

On the same day Bellemere, commanding at St Denis, attacked the village of Pierrefitte, about a mile north of St Denis, which the Prussians had occupied in considerable force. The enemy was driven out and the French troops returned to St Denis unmolested.

LONDON, Sept 27—Bazaine, repudiating the Republic, demands an order from the Emperor or Empress to surrender. It is now said that Bazaine has not offered to surrender Metz on any terms.

BERLIN, Sept 27—A breach broad enough to warrant an assault has been made in Strasburg.

The North German *Gazette*; an official journal, says whatever may be the German plans about France the restoration of Bonaparte is not among them.

TOURS, Sept 27—The following dispatch from the Prefect of the Department of the Loire, dated at Orleans to-day, has just been received by the Minister of War: The generals here, seeing that they cannot resist the overwhelming force of the enemy commanded by Prince Albert, have just evacuated Orleans in good order.

LONDON, Sept 17—Bismark's repudiation of the alleged demand for Fort Dumont Vern has been prompted by the reaffirmation of the statement made by three Ministers of the Provisional Government.

BERLIN, Sept 27—The Foreign Office has advised the German representatives abroad as well as the diplomatic corps in Berlin that no government exists at Paris: the government de facto is located at Tours, hence Paris is left to pure military rule.

LONDON, Sept 27—A dispatch received by a roundabout way from Marseilles states that the city is borrowing money and arming with her traditional patriotism.

The Prussians around Paris are said to maintain the strictest discipline.

The Departments of the Seine. Loire and Marne are now under the control of the Prussians with the exception of Paris.

LONDON, Sept 28—Telegrams from Carlsruhe confirm the report of the surrender of Strasbourg. It is reported that the inhabitants were driven to desperation since yesterday, when they hoisted a white flag from the Cathedral, Gen Ulrich ordered it down. Surrender afterwards compelled by the pressure of the citizens and garrison.

LYONS, Sept 22 via LONDON, Sept 28—Every where the streets are crowded with soldiers and recruits for the army of the Loire which is in progress of formation at Tours. That of Durbine is about organizing. These two armies will harass the Prussians during the siege of Paris.

LONDON, Sept 28—The British Cabinet met on Friday to consider the question of intervention.

BERLIN, Sept 28—It is decided to annex Alsace and Lorraine as German Fo[illegible]