

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Irish Land Law in Parliament.

The Spanish Revolution.

The English Elections.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE N. A. OPPOSITION STEAMSHIPS.

LOSS OF THE BARK D. M. HALL.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct 5.—The new deep sea submarine telegraph cable direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is said that the Committee appointed by the last House of Commons in the subject of the Land Law in Ireland will report to the next session at an early day. It is thought the Ministry will bring in a bill to adjust the question as soon as possible.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The provisional Junta will free the children of the blacks in the colonies in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery by the Cortez.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The provisional Government have organized; Serano and Prim have been made Honorary Presidents.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—A report from Spain says the Carlists are agitating, being allowed to come over; there are cable rumors of trouble at the principal cities. Principe stated that the Captain General decided to have Cuba for Spain; turning over the Government of the Island to the Spanish Admiral, but the latter declined; it is also stated in the Basque provinces that some local juntas have been issued protesting against the supremacy of Marshal Serano.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In four boroughs, workingmen's candidates have been brought forward for election to Parliament with favorable chances of success. Gladstone has probably been elected in South Lancashire, but he will be chosen from Greenwich; with one or two exceptions the liberal candidates opposed the Irish Church Bill.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—General Prim has arrived here. There was unbounded enthusiasm among the crowds in the streets, and many people were crushed to death. Deputations from various cities, of soldiers, sailors, citizens and foreigners escorted him to the Capital. The provisional Junta has issued a decree reducing by one third the tariff on all imports. Don Juan cousin of Isabella, has resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain in favor of his son Don Carlos.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The Prince of Wales today laid the corner stone of the new University in this city. The Princess of Wales and other distinguished persons were present.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Hon Wm Gladstone has issued an address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of the reform in England, criticized the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased rates in regard to Ireland. He says he is a true friend of the Irish people, he repudiates the propositions for general endowment of churches in Ireland. He says the case against the established church is aggravated by the fact that it is a church of the rich. The arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on misapplied funds. The established church is a monk of past oppression, disestablishment will give the clergy more scope in the church. The people must be cared for, the revenue must be applied to public works and not to religious establishments. Gladstone closed with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire to support the only just policy which England can pursue.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Cubans in this city demand their island to be represented at the deliberations of the provisional Junta.

Eastern States.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5.—The Democrats held an immense mass meeting here to-day, the procession was over two hours passing a given point. The business houses and residences along the route were profusely decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—This city gives

7500 Democratic majority, a large gain over last fall. New Haven gives 199 Democratic majority which is a gain over last fall; but not over last spring.

The Times, as Democrat paper says, the scattering returns from various cities show large Democratic gains in the popular vote. The Republicans have lost one town to three gained.

New York, Oct 6.—The Express says, the returns now indicate a Democratic majority in this State of over 5000 in November.

New York, Oct 6.—A story was circulated in the gold room to-day that the Government was treating for the purchase of Cuba.

New York, Oct. 5.—The greatest mass meeting ever held in New York took place this evening at Tammany Hall. The Democratic procession had in its ranks 90,000, and exceeded ten miles in length. The air was literally ablaze with rockets, calcium lights, &c. Through roughly estimated at 50,000, Gen. Baldy Smith presided.

CHICAGO, Oct 5.—The latest reports from Connecticut deny that there have been any Democratic gains in the town elections yesterday. From the figures given it appears compared with the vote of last fall, that the Democrats made some gains as compared with the vote of last spring.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Oct 6.—The Governor has signed the registration bill. Both Houses have passed the bills providing for the election. The Senate bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to challenge a vote. The Democrats strongly oppose the registration and election bills.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Times and Tribune despatches say that Judge Chase has come out in favor of Grant.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The national convention of the French Canadians in the United States, to-day adopted resolutions condemnatory (1) of the British American Confederation, and the movement on the part of the Canadian Government to coerce Nova Scotia into it. It also approved (1) the conduct of Nova Scotia in her liberties against usurpation. There was a strong feeling (1) the convention in favor of the Annexation of Canada to the United States. The resolutions favored the adoption of a Republican form of Government. The convention then adjourned, sine die.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Weston the pedestrian has concluded the task of walking one hundred miles in 22 hours and 19 minutes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Howell Cobb of Georgia fell dead this morning in a corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Mozart Democracy are again in the field. They urge Fernando Wood to accept the Congressional nomination for the 9th District.

The steamer Alaska sailed for Aspinwall with a large list of passengers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A Washington special says that President Johnson has expressed his opinion lately that he considered the election of Grant certain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A rumor says Reverdy Johnson has signed a naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 9.—Both Houses have adopted a resolution to adjourn tomorrow and to reassemble on the second of November. It is generally understood that registration cannot be completed in time for the election. No election bill will be passed, they will probably adjourn without passing one.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The Union Pacific Railroad is forwarding ninety cars, and construction material to the end of the road. A large number of snow plows are also being placed in the mountains ready for use.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Reverdy Johnson sends a cable telegram that he has signed a protocol with the British Government recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens. No particulars given, but it is inferred that the compact is similar in its features to Bancroft's treaty with Germany.

South America.

NEW YORK, Oct 6.—The political affairs in Panama are still unsettled. Reports of a coming revolution were current, and several arrests had been made. The President had issued a proclamation stating that measures had been taken to keep the peace.

The news from the South American coast gives further accounts of the fearful ravages by the inundations and earthquakes. Several vessels were damaged at Coquimbo including the American ship Black Eagle. The residents of Valparaiso have raised \$40,000 for the sufferers, and the Chilean Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the same purpose.

The political affairs in Chile are unsettled. The victims in Peru will probably reach

2000. A change has taken place in the season; of Peru in consequence of the earthquake, the depth of water off the headland of Sannas near Arica having been decreased to six or seven fathoms. The loss of lives in Ecuador will not be less than forty thousand.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A Havana letter of Oct. 2d says, the excitement here is intense. No news from Spain. One or two prominent naval officers are under arrest for expressing public matters.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Sailed, steamer Oriflamme, Bolles commander, for Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—J. W. Raymond, agent in this city of the North American Steamship Company, received a telegram from his principals in New York this morning, stating that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and that the steamships of the opposition were withdrawn.

Legal Tenders remain steady at 7 1/2 buying, and 12 selling.

Arrived, British bark Garland, 128 days from Liverpool; British ship Oracle, 182 days from Liverpool is out side the heads bound in.

Wheat market very quiet, ordinary to fair grades are quotable at \$1 50 @ 1 75 per 100 lbs.

Barley market firm, we quote the range for new at \$2 10 @ 2 25 per 100 lbs.

Oats quotable at \$1 90 @ 2 15 per 100 lbs.

Sailed, Oct. 7.—Bark North West, Port Madison.

Sailed Oct. 8.—Bark Iconium, Freeport.

The bark D. M. Hall went ashore on the 3d of October on the South Spit of Coos Bay and will prove a total loss. Two men were drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Arrived Oct. 8th, schooner Ocean Pearl from Port Ludlow via Port Townsend.

Cleared, Oct. 9.—Ship Revere, Port Townsend.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oct. 10.—The steamer Active will sail for Victoria on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 16.—George B Taylor has resigned the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Troubles arising from a reported outlay of near \$200,000 to carry the bill selling the road to the present company through the Legislature, is said to be the cause of this step.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 16.—A wrecking company have succeeded in raising the safe belonging to the Adams Express Company, which was sunk on the steamer W. R. Arthur, in 1866, above Vicksburg. The safe contained \$200,000 belonging to the Government, and \$30,000 to private parties.

OMAHA, Sept 16.—A despatch says Spotted Tail with about a thousand Sioux are starting for the Reservation near Fort Randall. General Auger is personally superintending matters.

FORT WALLACE, Sept 16.—A report was brought to-day that a party of twenty-five Indians committed depredations within half a mile of Pond Creek City. A little later, another messenger reported that a band of one hundred Indians stampeded 1,200 head of stock within sight of Pond City; this drove passed yesterday, on its way to California.

Europe.

TRAFALGAR, Sept 22.—A deputation of Greek citizens waited on Admiral Farragut to-day and returned thanks for the sympathy of the United States manifested for the patriots of Candia. The Admiral said the people of America not only sympathized with the Cretans, but would aid as far as possible the cause of liberty in Crete.

Editorial Correspondence—No. 12.

New York, Aug 4, 1868.

Back again in this over crowded metropolis, with the weather at a white heat, and mosquitos and flies more mischievous and persistent in the presentation of their little bills than an Island collector of bad debts. Have any of your readers ever passed a summer in New York City? If they have not, they have escaped a terrestrial glimpse of purgatorial horrors and should mentally resolve to steer clear of the American metropolis during the dog days. Sleep is out of the question. The most one can do in the heated term is to lie down—and will be remain in a recumbent position long before he finds himself undergoing a hot bath in his own perspiration, paying tribute in a pint or two of sanguineous fluid to the numerous bloodsucking insects that infest this favored locality. Phew! The weather is not warm, it is positively hot. The thermometer scores 101° in the shade; and not a breath of air stirring. Scores of people are prostrated by strokes of the sun and many die, while

the mortality lists have unexpectably doubled in consequence of the prevalence of zymotic complaints superinduced by the state of the atmosphere, and rabid dogs are accorded more than a fair share of the thoroughfare by the affrighted populace. New Yorkers apologize for the warm weather, and attribute its occurrence to various causes—the most prominent of which is the hurricane period in the West Indies; but knowing ones assert that the present is no warmer than any preceding summer, and that the natural tendency of a New York summer is to roast, broil, grill or exterminate the inhabitants, who are advised by the daily press to 'keep cool' and 'worry through' till the fall as best they can. In its efforts to follow this advice New York resorts to some strange experiments. Arctic soda fountains are set up in every drug store, (and two or three drug stores are found on each square), while ice cream saloons and grog shops displaying tempting signs of 'Nice Cool Lager,' 'Sherry Cobblers,' and 'Claret Punches,' abound. The latest invention, though, of heated New York is iced coffee and tea. You enter a first-class restaurant and call for a cup of coffee or tea; the article is served boiling hot and a small plate with lumps of ice accompanies it; you take a lump or two of the congealed hypocaust and dropping it into the cup proceed to quaff the liquid. The effect is pleasant and the drink, being neither cold nor hot, but a sort of 'arf-an-arf,' is quite reviving. If you are troubled with a 'heated term' at Victoria, try the effect of a lump of ice in your maternal or postprandial beverage.

Writing of drinks reminds me of the reduction in the whiskey tax from two dollars per gallon to fifty cents. It was found that under the higher rates, inducements were held out to the unprincipled to evade the payment altogether, and it was mentioned during the debate in Congress, to show how almost imperative the tax had become—that notwithstanding the tax on whiskey was \$2 per gallon, the article could be bought anywhere in New York for \$1 87 1/2 per gallon. The liquor sold here is of the most villainous description. The best 'imported' brandy has a bluish hue, strongly suggestive of the employment of blue-violet in its manufacture, and the whiskey is such horrid sharp stuff that a glass of it has been known to burn its way right through a man and come out at his boot heel within five minutes after being swallowed. The reduction in the tax, it is hoped, will ensure the country good whiskey, even if it fails to cure imported, brandy of the fit of the blues with which it is afflicted. I observe by the papers of to-day that the Franco-American Cable Company has been fully organized, and is preparing for active operations. It is expected when the new cable shall have been laid that a considerable reduction in the tariff will be effected. It is also proposed to make the passage from London to the United States by a 'short cut' via the Atlantic telegraph cable route. The idea is to make the passage from London to New York regularly in a week, with only one hundred hours on the ocean. The Irish railway to Killarney could easily be extended to Valencia. Thence could run in a little over four days time, first-class steamers to St. Johns, Newfoundland. Thence passengers and mails could be conveyed by rail and boat to the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk railway, whence they could find speedy conveyances for New York and the entire continent. This would be an expeditious route, though a very wearisome one considering the number of changes from boat to rail, and vice versa, en route. Many people, however, would be charmed with it on account of the brevity of the sea voyage. Four days on the Atlantic would simply be a novelty, and therefore thousands of people might be tempted to roam to another hemisphere who are deterred now by a wholesome fear of a prolonged interview with papa Neptune. And in this connection it is important that I should mention that at Portland, Maine, to-day, an International Commercial Convention commenced its sittings, the proceedings of which may have a more important bearing upon the future of our lovely and promising young Colony than some of your readers imagine. The eastern northern, western, and north-western States and the New Dominion will all be ably represented in the Convention. The measures that are proposed to be discussed embrace a large field. Briefly, action is to be taken for the purpose of securing a line of railway across the continent at its widest part, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas, connecting Halifax, Portland, Rutland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco in an unbroken line, and the completion of a direct line from the St. Lawrence waters to Puget Sound; the adjustment on liberal terms of the regulations of trade on the continent of North America, and such arrangement of lines of ocean steamers, sailing at fixed hours daily from each side of the Atlantic Ocean, and between China and San Francisco, as shall secure lines of communication by this route between Europe and Asia, as regular and as convenient as those now existing between city and city on the same continent, on the completion of the lines of railway now built

in progress or proposed, between the eastern shore of the Atlantic and the harbor of San Francisco. The project of securing a direct line of railway from Halifax to San Francisco, is perhaps the most important, diverting as it is believed, substantial travel from ocean navigation to railway transit. The distance between these two points is 3,988 miles, and it is estimated that the number of through passengers yearly from Portland to Halifax would not be less than 50,000. The Portlanders are greatly interested in this matter, and more especially because her citizens desire that their city shall become the outlet of our Western granaries. For some months past they have been endeavoring to concentrate public attention upon their unrivalled harbor, as the cheapest point for the exportation of Western produce, and the advantages of a direct line of railway across the continent. Large subscriptions have already been secured to the company by municipal corporations, and individuals in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, while the city of Portland has authorized a subscription of \$750,000 to its stock. The friends of the project believe that by extending a line due west from Portland to Whitehall, and from thence to Rome on the line of the New York Central Railroad, the distance from Chicago to Halifax can be reduced to about 1600 miles, over favorable grades, easily condensing the time between Chicago and Liverpool to twelve days, and reducing the transit between San Francisco and London to seventeen days by way of Halifax and Liverpool.

The canvass for the Presidential election proceeds with as much vigor as could be expected considering the warm weather. Grant and Colfax resolutely decline to make speeches—the first because he can't, and the other because he is afraid to say too much. Seymour remains quietly at home, but Blair is out West and never misses an opportunity to speak to the crowds that assemble to greet him at the railroad depots. The partisan press is exceedingly bitter in tone, and both sides threaten revolution or retribution if the other is successful. In the meantime gold is raising (being now at 145) and the National securities are falling in London money markets.

The public debt statement for the month of July will show an increase of several millions of dollars since the last statement issued on the 31st of May. On the 1st of July \$28,000,000 in coin to pay the semi-annual interest on the 5-20's and bonds of 1881, and over \$7,000,000 to pay the principal and interest on the bonds of 1848 was taken from the vaults of the Treasury; hence the amount of coin on hand is much less. The receipts from internal revenue were heavy during the months May and June caused by the payment of the income tax but were much more less in July, while the customs receipts were about the same as usual. On the 31st of May the debt was \$2,510,245,886.74, and it is thought, when all returns are in, the increase will not exceed five or six millions of dollars.

Affairs in the Dominion move along favorably. The Premier has gone to Nova Scotia to hold out the olive-branch to the disaffected Bluenoses, and Joe Howe is said to have accepted it and also a seat in the Cabinet. At any rate, you may be sure there will be neither secession nor attempt at secession on the part of the Nova Scotians and you may be equally certain that before the lapse of a twelve month, both Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia will be found knocking at the door of the Confederacy. Such, at least, is the belief of the best-informed citizens of the maritime Provinces whom I have met with here. The New York Herald humorously says of the Nova Scotia tempest: "Sound and fury, signifying nothing—the continued fuss of the Nova Scotians in opposition to their absorption in the New Dominion. It is all a waste of indignation. Let the enraged Nova Scotians cultivate a little patience and in good time 'manifest destiny' will settle all their troubles, or let them consult Mr. Seward on the subject if they are ready to sell out at a bargain."

The same journal says of the late Southern Chief: "Jeff Davis has gone to Europe, and it is to be hoped, may be permitted indefinitely to stay there. We cannot afford to condemn, still more to execute, the man who was the incarnation of the Southern spirit with the country now ready to divide between parties as to the final result of the war. Congress has voted the money to pay his captors, and now let him go."

Abies, green is the latest fashionable sensation. Abies is a liquor, I may say a rapping spirit, for it knocks people down, or it turns men into simpletons. Does spiritism do more? The color of the thing ladies, is neither a pea, grass, nor no Motters nich green; it is a yellowish 'sickly' looking hue, and it is to be honored with Brussels, and is to figure about on parasols. Out-of-door dresses grow shorter and shorter, and indoor dresses longer and longer. Drawing-room dresses are gored in front and worn sufficiently short to allow the dainty little foot to peep out like a mouse from its hiding place; while behind, the dresses are cut full with immense trains, the length being regulated by the length of purse of the wearer. Some of these trains are really a yard long.