

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 13, 1867.

Customs Duties on Damaged Goods.

Complaints both loud and deep have for some time been preferred by business men against a system that obtains here of collecting the full rate of specific duties from a certain class of goods when damaged, while goods upon which an *ad valorem* duty is levied are submitted, in case of damage, to appraisement and subjected only to a duty upon the appraised value. This system bears very heavily upon some of our importers, as will be evident to the reader after a moment's reflection: A. imports a case of clothing or dry goods that cost in England \$1000, on which there is an *ad valorem* duty; when he comes to open the case he finds the goods are damaged. He at once demands an appraisement. The appraisers declare the value of the goods in their damaged state to be considerably less than their first cost. A. therefore pays duty on the appraised value (say \$500) of the article, instead of on their original value of \$1000. On the other hand, B., an importer of goods upon which a specific duty is charged, has a case of tobacco, weighing 100 pounds, landed in the wharf. The duty on tobacco is twenty-five cents per pound, no matter what its grade or condition; the importer opens his case and finds that the "weed" is not worth the duty he has just paid upon it. What redress has he? None, whatever. The law which under similar circumstances says that a piece of calico is not a piece of calico, distinctly declares that a pound of tobacco is a pound of tobacco, and worth, under any circumstances, twenty-five cents! Is not the Customs law inequitable in its operation? and ought not Government in some way to share the loss with the importer? We question, indeed, whether Government is a gainer by insisting upon the payment of the full rate; for if the consignee of specific duty goods is made aware beforehand that they have sustained serious damage, he will, by steering clear of the Custom-house, suffer them to lie in bond at the expense of the Colony, or permit them to go to auction, where they will most likely not bring sufficient to reimburse the Government for the expense to which it has been put, to say nothing about the duty. We do not know that the Governor has the power to afford relief in cases of the kind; but we do think a statement of facts should be laid before His Excellency by the merchants, so that a clause providing a remedy may be sent down to the Council as early a day as possible next winter.

Statistics of Australia and New Zealand.

Some idea of the rapid growth in wealth and importance of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand may be gathered by a perusal of the following statistics, which we gather from a recent work on these countries. The Australian Colonies, together with New Zealand, are six in number, with a population of less than two millions whites. They are making great commercial and agricultural progress, and there is some talk of their confederation after the manner of the Union of the British North American Colonies. From late files of papers published at Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, we learn that the value of the imports of these Australian Colonies in the year 1865 reached \$35,000,000, while their exports amounted to something over \$30,000,000. This includes intercolonial trade. The Colony of Victoria contributes far the largest amount of these totals. Its imports for that year were \$13,257,537, and its exports \$13,150,748. New South Wales comes next, with imports of nearly \$10,000,000, and exports of a little over \$8,000,000. New Zealand is third on the list, its imports being \$5,594,977 and its exports \$3,713,218. Then follow, in order, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania. The mineral and agricultural resources of the colonies are important. Within the last sixteen years Victoria and New South Wales have produced a supply of gold amounting in value to £1,000,000. New South Wales produced nearly 5,000,000 tons of coal, and the coal fields North and South of the port of Sydney are said to be inexhaustible. New Zealand has within a few years risen to an important position as a producer of gold and wool. South Australia has within ten years past exported copper to the value of nearly \$5,000,000, and her agricultural resources are of vast extent and richness. Queensland is rich in grazing lands and minerals, and has besides begun to cultivate both cotton and sugar with success. Tasmania produces wool, grain and timber, and carries on an active business in whale fishing. The total tonnage of vessels arriving at Australian ports (including

those of New Zealand) in the year 1865 was close upon two millions, while the tonnage of vessels departing was a little more than that amount. Statistics are given as to the number of domestic animals in the country, which show an astonishing increase. In the year 1825 there were in the whole of Australia only about 6000 horses, 134,519 head of horned cattle, and 237,622 sheep. In 1865 there were over half a million of horses, not far short of four million head of horned cattle, and between twenty-nine and thirty million of sheep.

THURSDAY, August 8.

PUGET SOUND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The owners of the New World steamer have formed a joint-stock company, capital \$80,000, divided into 800 shares of \$100 each. Five hundred and seventy shares have been disposed of on the Sound, leaving two hundred and thirty shares yet to be taken. Parties taking five shares or more will be required to pay only one-fifth of the amount down, and the balance will be collected in quarterly instalments. It is proposed that the head office of the Company shall be established at Olympia, W. T. The object of the Company is stated to be to insure speedy and cheap communication between Puget Sound and Victoria. The New World has run for six months in these waters, carrying passengers and freight at exceedingly low rates, and has earned money for her owners the expenses per month not exceeding \$2000. Not only the American territory but Victoria has been greatly benefited by this steamer. The present owners desire to see the people directly concerned in the vessel, so that they may be insured a continuance of low rates, and so that they will also find it to their interest to throw the whole of their influence in her favor. Victorians are directly interested in the maintenance of the line; and the New World having earned money under very serious disadvantages, and in the face of a strong opposition, it is clear that with the traffic undivided, handsome dividends will be realized. The project is worthy the subscriptions and support of Victorians.

PUGILISTIC.—NOVEL CARD.—The following amusing card appears in the *Caribbean Sentinel* of the 22nd inst. It breathes "fight" through every line: "To Mr Joe Eden:—Sir: I should be very sorry indeed, after your having come so far, that you should return without transacting a little business with me, which I and my friends began to fear had died out, and that I should never have another chance of entering the roped arena, to try my ability, in Caribbo. And it likewise gives me pleasure to inform Mr Joe Eden that I and my friends have not repudiated the insignificant sum of two hundred dollars, for his traveling expenses. And it likewise gives me still greater pleasure to inform the boy that I do not mean parley, but business, and plenty of it, and very glad of such chances. As I do not wish to keep Mr Eden waiting long, for fear he might spoil, I will name next Saturday evening, when I will give a Sparring Entertainment, at Clark & Parker's Saloon, previous to making the match for the forthcoming contest, and when I will be ready to make the first deposit of \$500, for a match of \$2000 a-side, as mentioned in the previous challenge; and likewise to give him the privilege, being a stranger, of choosing his own place for the first deposit, on the same night. And likewise after the first deposit of \$500 a-side, he shall receive the \$200 traveling expenses, according to agreement. If this suits the lad, he can be on hand."—Geo. H. S. WILSON."

MAINLAND ITEMS FROM THE "EXAMINER."—Some few months ago we announced the discovery of coal on Kanaka creek a short distance from this city. A tract of land was reserved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to enable the discoverers to prospect and locate ground thereon. The men have accordingly been prospecting, and have struck about a dozen veins, but none of them are of sufficient width to justify working. Private advices received by the last mail state that "times are becoming brighter on Williams creek. More money is circulating. The banks are again buying dust pretty freely. The new creeks are getting on very well....On Saturday last, at Chilliwack, an Indian woman committed suicide by hanging herself to a tree....The run of salmon usual to this time of year has, so far, been a comparative failure. This is unfortunate, as a greater number of fishing stations than heretofore were started this year, and these previously established have increased their facilities for the business....Officer White arrived from Douglas on Monday with an Indian prisoner, charged with shooting a hog. Mr White reports six or seven miners at work at the Douglas Portage mines, making an average of about \$20 a week to each man....Mr O'Reilly has been seen on his way to Kootenay....Wm. Johnston has been elected Chief, and D. Withrow Assistant Engineer of the New Westminster Fire Department....A company have commenced the manufacture of resin and turpentine....The crops in the vicinity of Lillooet Flat look better than ever before.

DINNER TO D. NORCROSS, Esq.—On Tuesday evening, a dinner was given to Mr Daniel Norcross, of San Francisco, by the Old Fellows of this City, at the St. George. Forty guests sat down to the repast, which was excellent. The chair was filled by Deputy District Grand Master, J. S. Drummond, and the Vice-Chair by N. G. Charles Hagle. A number of toasts were drunk and speeches made by the company. The Chaplain of the Order, Rev. Thomas Somerville, made a most eloquent response to a toast with which his name was coupled. The guest of the evening was also exceedingly happy in his response. The company separated at a late hour, singing the National Anthem. Mr Norcross, we learn, will leave us shortly for Oregon. He has made a host of friends during his stay here.

The Pic-nic, given by Maguire's Band at Oadboro' Bay, came off yesterday, and proved very pleasant. Dancing was continued until a late hour in the evening.

THE THEATRE.—Our readers must not fail to attend the entertainment prepared for at the theatre this evening, which will be given under the patronage of Admiral Hastings, Capt. Dorkins and the Officers of H. M. S. Zealous. The band of the flag-ship, by the kind permission of the Admiral, will discourse selections from favorite authors. The Zealous amateurs, aided by the ever-popular Jenny Arnot and the Marsh troupe, will appear in drama and farce; and there will be interludes of ballads and dances. The performances have been carefully rehearsed, and Mr Manager Marsh is confident there will not be a single "hitch" to detract in any respect from the success of pieces or the enjoyment of the audience.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—At the regular meeting, held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing three months by District Deputy David Spencer: Elective—D. McFadden, W.C.T.; Miss Alice Bothwick, W.T.; Robert Williams, W.S.; George Norris, W.F.S.; A. Lyne, W.T.; John Fox, W.M.; Miss E. J. Bullen, W.I.G.; John Vaughan, W.O.G. Appointed—John T. Norris, W.A.S.; Miss A. T. Robinson, W.D.M.; Mrs Bothwick, W.R.H.S.; Miss Keir, W.L.H.S.; Wm. McKay, W.C.; Geo. Robinson, P.W.C.T. We are glad to learn that the work of temperance is slowly but surely progressing in our midst.

The *Examiner* states that a registered letter from Frederick Lanfester's parents passed through the Westminster Post-office, bound for Fort Shepherd, last week. It will be remembered that Lanfester expected a remittance from home by the last steamer, and, failing to receive it, shot himself. It is more than probable the letter mentioned by the *Examiner* contained the sum required for his necessities.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer *Fideliter* arrived from Puget Sound yesterday morning. She touched at Olympia, Port Townsend and Bellingham Bay. The passengers were Col. Haywood, Collector Wilson, Wm. Kohrt and wife, Edgar Marvin and wife, Mr Read and wife. The colliers at Sehome are turning out about 100 tons of coal daily.

LANG'S COVE, at the head of Esquimalt harbor, has been selected as the site for the dock yard. The Admiralty have secured the land lying contiguous to the cove. We are unable as yet to state when active operations will be commenced.

FOR THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.—The Bank of California has opened separate accounts for the receipt on deposit of national currency notes and silver coin, and will pay out the same on checks drawn expressly therefor.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—Complaint has been made of the conduct of men and boys who bathe daily in Rock Bay, to the great annoyance and scandal of the neighborhood. We do hope the police will make a wholesome example of some of the offenders and thus put an end to this most indecent practice.

The steamer *Enterprise* returned from the river at 4:20 o'clock last evening. She brought 23 passengers and a small amount of treasure.

The output of coal at Nanaimo is 100 tons per diem.

The ship *Vortigern* has been chartered to take coal from Nanaimo to San Francisco.

The British bark *Ava* has sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo, to load with coal.

The Comox coal seam has been finally abandoned by the California company.

Bankruptcy Court.

[Before His Lordship Chief Justice Neidham]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1867.

Isaac Turgoose.—An application was made by Mr Courtney for an adjudication, *forma pauperis*, which was opposed. Ordered to stand over.

George Balls.—Second examination; passed.

Paris Carter.—Came up for his discharge, but the application was postponed, as a sufficient number of creditors had not signed as consenting parties.

President Johnson in Boston.

[Special Correspondence of the "Alta."]

Boston, June 24th, 1867.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

EDITORS ALTA:—The great event to which the good citizens of the "Hub" have been looking forward, the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, has to-day taken place under favorable auspices.

The ceremony took place at about 9:30 this morning. The President, escorted by the De Moly Ensamment of Knights Templar, and drawn in a splendid baronne by six bay horses, passed through the densely crowded streets and entered the splendid building which has replaced that destroyed by fire some three years ago. The dedicatory services were very impressive. The Lodge being duly opened, a suitable prayer was offered by the Chaplain, and a dedicatory ode sung by a select choir of sixteen of the fraternity. Then followed the working tools to the Grand Master, succeeded by the singing of an original hymn composed by Brother J. H. Shepherd. The Grand Lodge then formed in procession and marched around the Hall, the Grand Master pouring corn upon the floor in the name of the Great Jehovah, dedicating the Hall to Freemasonry, while a suitable ode was sung. The Hall was then opened upon the floor, dedicated to the Hall to Virtue in the name of the Holy Saint John, and finally the Grand Master, pouring out oil, dedicated the Hall in the name of the Fraternity to Universal Benevolence, and, after prayer, and the proclamation of the Grand Marshal, the services ended in the grand apostrophes and sweet strains of the "Te Deum Laudamus," a short

and characteristic speech by the President, and the benediction.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

Started at about half-past twelve from the Pleasant street gate of the Common, and occupied in its passage through the principal streets nearly three hours. The average time taken in passing a given point was one hour and thirty minutes. It comprised thirty-five Commanderies of Knights Templar, numbering 2500 men and officers, and accompanied by ten bands of music; fifty-four Lodges, numbering 6000 masons, and marching to the music of thirty-seven bands, and following these scores of carriages containing delegates from all parts of the Union and the more distant Lodges of New England. Lastly came the De Moly Ensamment of Knights Templar, headed by a platoon of police, and followed by the carriage containing their distinguished guest, Andrew Johnson. A file of Knights Templar closed the long array.

Such was the order of the great Masonic procession, and a gorgeous pageant it was. The sun's rays were reflected from lance-heads and myriad blades of steel, from parian and sword-sheaths of burnished brass, and the cunning work of the gilder, from the silver ornaments of the Knights Templar, and the jewels and golden insignia of the Masters of solomonic black. Even to one uninitiated into the secrets of the Order there was much to provoke thought as long columns of Knights Templar rode and marched by, wearing the bloody cross which in ages long past was the symbol of an Order famed for stern discipline, unshrinking bravery, and the respect they demanded and received in the despoticisms of medieval Europe. The thought came as they passed in solemn pomp, with uniforms and plumes of funeral black, relieved only by their arms and their insignia, if they were indeed true representatives of their steel-clad prototypes, but reflection reminded one that the battle-fields of the civil war have shown the knightly spirit of these modern "wearers of the bloody cross."

So, too, the ephods and breast-plates spoke of the ancient Jews, the crooked staff of the still more ancient worshippers of Osiris; while the rich banners bore shining mottoes drawn from the history and teachings of the last and purest teacher of men, or carried the mind back to the mystical crosses that gladdened and encouraged the weary soldiers of the great Christian Emperor of the Seven-hilled city.

Bands filled the air with melody; shouting and flags, wreaths and arches, relieved with gaudy hues the huge walls of granite and brick, and a dense populace, swelled by the influx of visitors from the neighboring towns, from distant States, and even the colonies of H.B.M., filled the streets of our mother city with a turbulent sea of good-natured humanity. But one thing marred the general enjoyment—the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Many will, perhaps, disagree with this, but it is certain that many Masons refused to join the procession, many houses were left undecorated, and many voices were silent as the escort of the President passed, because men would not give to a man whom they could not trust the only token a democratic people can give—their hearty applause, their assurance of love and confidence.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to record the fact that few gave utterances to any hisses, groans or other low expressions of hatred or dislike; but the thousands who stood gazing on their Chief Magistrate showed their respect for his high office by keeping to themselves their contempt for the man whom the mysterious dispensation of fate made the President of the Republic. True, there was always a spasmodic scream of applause from the numerous arches who sat in rows on stone copings and iron fences, and an occasional cheer from some isolated group of staunch Conservatives. In certain localities, noted for the Conservative proclivities of their denizens, sallow handkerchiefs waved, and sweet trebles uttered shrill hurrahs. But how different was all this from the steady clapping of myriad hands, the hoarse hurrahs that swept down along the streets like the fire of a brigade, or the roar of the breaking surf, when our regiment went forth to do battle, or when Grant or Farragut received the loving hospitalities of a grateful and confiding people.

The exercises closed with the address of the Rev. Wm S Studly, at the Music Hall.

C. W. H.

Fall of a Thunderbolt in the midst of a Crowd of People—Nearly One Hundred Persons Prostrated.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express* of July 1st says: Last Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a large crowd had assembled in the Fair grounds of the Springfield Union Agricultural Association, when a sharp thunder-storm suddenly came up. The rain began to fall, and the crowd sought refuge from its effects in the exhibition sheds. A flash of lightning took place, accompanied by a loud peal of thunder, and instantly an awful spectacle was presented. The lightning struck one of the sheds which contained men, women and horses. About one hundred persons were paralyzed in an instant, falling on their faces, and as many as fifty were rendered insensible for five or ten minutes, while about a dozen were terribly seriously burned. Two horses were killed on the spot. An old gentleman named John Gordenier, and two or three others are not expected to recover. One woman was prostrated and deprived of locomotion; but not of her power of locomotion; she instinctively gathered herself up and ran to her husband, and was conveyed to Holme's Hotel, and declares that she had no knowledge of what took place after the flash until she found herself in a room at the house.

The lightning struck a pole in the centre of the shed, against which Henry Tillon, the landlord of the West

Falls Hotel, was leaning, and to which a horse was attached by a chain halter. The horse was killed instantly, while Mr Tillon escaped by being dazed and knocked down. A singular fact mentioned in connection with the strange freak of the electric fluid is that all the persons rendered insensible fell on their faces.

A young lady named Miss Cassie, who wore a white and black checked dress, was quite seriously injured, and her dress was fairly scorched, but did not take fire. Another woman was struck on the shoulder, the fluid passing down her side and raising a perfect blister in its course. A man was hit on the right side of the head, and on his recovery the mark was found to commence at the right eye, which was swelled like a puff ball, and could be plainly traced down the neck, across the chest and off the left arm.

The most fearful consternation existed among the people until it was discovered how light the injuries were that had been inflicted, and the excitement was most intense. A great many attributed the stroke to the attraction of a moving machine which stood near the shed, but two boys who were sitting on it at the time escaped uninjured, nor was the machine at all damaged if struck.

A valuable mare which was hitched to the pole was knocked down, and died on Friday from the effects of the lightning.

RAILROAD ACQUAINTANCE.—A Western railroad conductor tells the following capital bit, of which the *Times of Cincinnati* makes a note:

"One day last week," said he, "there came on board the cars, from one of the up-country stations, a very pretty, genteel young lady, on her way to this city. She was alone; so I waited upon her to a good seat, and made her as comfortable as possible. It was a few minutes before the starting hour, and she was so agreeable and so talkative, that I lingered, and we had a pleasant chat."

Afterward, when collecting the tickets, she detained me again an instant, and gave me some fine peaches, which she said came from her friend's orchard in the country, and really, I began to think that I had not had so charming a passenger for many a day.

Well, we arrived at the depot; and then I attended her to the carriage, handed up her carpet-bag; and, after all, what do you think she said?"

Now we thought of course that the young lady would say, very politely, "Thank you, sir,"—smile like a gleam of sunshine—the carriage roll off—and our friend John Van Dusen, the gentlemanly conductor, would bow an adieu, and with a sigh turn away, and forget the matter, and we stated that as our natural supposition.

"No," said the conductor, "She did no such thing; but just as her foot was on the step she turned, and with a kind of look I can't describe, observed:

"You must consider this, sir, merely a car acquaintance. You must not expect to be recognized if we meet anywhere else."

John drew a long breath.

"What did you say?" we asked.

Why, I thought this very uncivil, to say the least, so I replied very quickly:

"Certainly not, Madam, I was just going to remark that you must not feel slighted if I do not call on you anywhere, except on the cars; for really we conductors have to be careful about our acquaintance!"

"And the lady?" said we.

"She looked quite silly as she drove off," replied John.

A keener response to an example of female "snobism" could not have been made, far better deserved.

FULFILLING THEIR VOWS.—A ludicrous incident happened at Belgrade recently. A body of well known Servians, all members of the extreme patriotic party, marched through the streets with long beards down to their knees, escorted by a number of barbers, razors in hand, and in this array entered the fortress, where the barbers proceeded at once to strip the bearded bands of their hirsute adornments and sent them out clean shaven. It appeared that at the bombardment of Belgrade, in 1862, these Servians had vowed never to let a razor touch their faces until they could do so in the fortress itself, on the day which the Turkish troops abandoned it, and they completed their vow.

The cost-steel of Prussia was worth a little over £500,000 in 1850, rose to £250,000 by 1860, and amounts now to nearly £1,800,000 per annum. The manufacture of pig, cast, and wrought iron has also been multiplied three or four times in the same period, now amounting to nearly £10,000,000.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures fevers, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR A COLD AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

A Household Word to Millions.—Throughout two-thirds of the civilized world, Dr. Perry's Vegetable Pain Killer is called the synonym for invigoration. Its country is in Mexico, Cuba, Central America, Brazil, and all the British Colonies from the Canadas to the Australasian empire, the evidence is alike in its favor. The victims of various and eruptive maladies depend upon its disintegrating and healing properties. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the sufferers from malarious fevers, intermittent and remittent, find it safe and sure. It has never disappointed those who have put their trust in it. In all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, Dr. Perry's Vegetable Pills should be used in moderate doses along with the Sarsaparilla, which will greatly hasten a cure.

By Electric T

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR

Eastern States

NASHVILLE, July 25—A dispatch from Knoxville, East Tennessee, dated Tuesday, Emerson Etheridge, for Governor, addressed a letter to the Nashville Convention, which was interrupted by a premature shot at him and the fight between several volleys were fired and instantly killed and several m

CHICAGO, July 26—The special says the Hawaiian Mission was interrupted by a premature shot at him and the fight between several volleys were fired and instantly killed and several m

ALBANY, July 26—The Convention struck out the clause relating to the Hawaiian Mission, which was a peaceable ode.

CHICAGO, July 29—The Washington dispatches state that the Department shows no progress made towards the settlement of the claims.

Several South Carolinians among the conservatives have proposed leading colored citizens to the Convention, which will help in the Congressmen, without regard to the color of the skin.

St. Louis, July 24—Imminent danger has been discovered in the near Port Knob, being the known.

CHICAGO, July 24—The fourth of the public debt shows two or three millions.

NEW YORK, July 24—Adv Thomas says it is the general belief that the United States will acquire the coal station. A coal mine has been discovered in the near Port Knob, being the known.

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Santa Ana is still a prisoner. A Herald special says that the United States will acquire the coal station. A coal mine has been discovered in the near Port Knob, being the known.

NEW YORK, July 24—At a meeting at Baltimore, a speaker Heaven to assist in the doctrine rights. He said the sovereign land must be sustained even at the expense of the Nation.

NEW YORK, July 31—The special says: Seward and S. Bruce have been trying to agree for the session of the British A sessions adjacent to Walrusi.

CHICAGO, Aug 2—A requiem repose of the soul of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, was held at Church of St. John.

W. R. Roberts, President of Brotherhood, is expected to shortly. It is said he has seen operation of certain European struggle for Irish independence.

Europe.

LONDON, August 2d.—A despatch from Athens says that Greeks have been driven out of Crete in several recent months.

PESTH, August 2—Louis Kossuth to represent the city of Waitzen against Diet without a dissenting voice.

PARIS, July 28—The *Moniteur* denies the statement that Napoleon III. is expected to visit the King of Prussia.

Notwithstanding the official denials above, Berlin semi-officially continues to urge the King of Prussia to the French Emperor's affairs of Germany.

The Emperor of Russia has issued constituting the territory recently by Russia in Central Africa into a province.

CHEERBOURNE, July 28—The German yesterday visited the U. S. Colorado, and was received with honors due her exalted rank.

Canada.

OTTAWA, C.W., July 29—It is that Earl Carnarvon, and not the Buckingham, will succeed the General.

The Governor at Soda Creek.

SODA CREEK, Aug. 6—Governor reached this point to-day, and will for Grouse Creek to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The pay taken out of the Creek. The pay taken out of the is enormous.

Eastern States.

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 25.—Republican Convention met last night sixty delegates present. During the session the gas was turned off, leaving the assembly in the dark. This caused a commotion. Gen. Burton applied for protection to the convention, which was refused.

The Surratt case will hardly jury this week.

The Secretary of the Department that work be vigorously prosecuted Northern Pacific Railroad with a favorable report on the enterprise next Congress. Gen. G. R. Chief Engineer of the eastern started from Bayfield, Wisconsin, pushing his surveying party into the west.