

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, Oct 12.—The World's special correspondent at Orléans reports that the French had the advantage in the fight near Moselle where the Germans lost 7000 killed and wounded besides a great many prisoners.

There are rumors from Rome of the intended retreat of the German forces around Metz on the main line of German communication.

Advices from French sources admit that the Prussians have held Orleans since the 6th. Bazaine, Oct 12.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William: 'VERSAILLES, Oct 12.—Thousands of prisoners fell into our hands as the result of Von Kerbell's victory near Orleans. The battle lasted from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m. The capture of Orleans followed. French losses are heavy—our small. Details are wanting.'

LONDON, Oct 13.—The preliminaries of a marriage between the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Lorn, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, have been arranged with the consent of the Queen. It is considered that the possibility of the Princess succeeding to the Crown is too remote to forbid the alliance.

The town of Ablis has been burned, according to the threats of the Prussians, because the people, not being regular soldiers of France, had fired on German troops.

The Prussians occupy Breteuil. It is certain that the Germans are advancing on Amiens.

The people in Tours and its vicinity are rushing to arms.

It is expected that large masses of troops will be called out by Minister Gambetta and will take the field within ten days.

It is reported that Gen Bourbaki has accepted the command in Tours.

An engagement took place on the 11th at Messageries. The French were defeated and compelled to abandon the place.

It is reported that the garrison of Metz made a sortie which resulted in the recapture of a battery.

The Times' correspondent says the German side writes that the bombardment of Paris will positively commence on the 18th or 19th.

News received shows that Bazaine's sorties at Metz on the 7th, 8th and 10th were highly successful. Several Prussian regiments were cut to pieces and a large amount of provisions and ammunition was taken.

The Prussians were also forced to change their position for fear of being cut apart.

A Versailles correspondent states that Bismarck has caused an intimation to be conveyed to the Legations at St Petersburg and Vienna that intervention now to secure peace would be acceptable to Prussia.

The conclusion was reached at a council of war yesterday that Paris cannot be successfully attacked and must be reduced by a siege of many months.

The advance of the army of Lyons upon Metz has been resumed and a rumor is current that the siege of that city has been raised.

The appeal of Bismarck has been met by Russia with a proposition for mediation by a congress of Great Powers at Brussels.

New York, Oct 14.—A correspondent at Tours gives a dreadful account of the misery excited by the cruelty of the Prussian detachments. Villages have been burned, franc-tireurs shot in cold blood and women outraged and murdered.

At Mauterels Chateaux a detachment of Bavarians, who had perpetrated great excesses in the neighborhood, were surrounded and forced to surrender. The subaltern in command was bogged to death with sticks by the peasantry and his men hanged one by one from a tree.

A special to the Evening Telegram from London says: 'A dispatch was received at Tours to-day by the Provisional Government, by carrier pigeon, which stated that the Prussians are in full retreat from Paris. No particulars as to the terms of the retreat have been received when our dispatch left. A dispatch was also received from Paris by another source, stating that the Prussians had in consequence of this unexpected event is indistinguishable.'

LONDON, Oct 14.—Rouen advices announce that the Prussians have captured Batouil. The mobiles repulsed the first attack, but the Prussians came up a second time with reinforcements.

No command has been offered Palikao as reported.

Tours, Oct 14.—A dispatch from Epinal yesterday afternoon announced that the Prussians had entered that place. The citizens made a strong resistance but were not able to resist artillery. The town was considerably damaged by the cannonade.

It is reported unofficially that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this side of Orleans, and they are no longer in Beaugency and Meunay.

The troops which were sent forward to reinforce the 15th corps, subsequently participated in the action near Orleans, and were again arriving here.

Their losses in the first two days action are much less than was at first reported.

LONDON, Oct 14.—It is stated that the Prussians have not been able to plant a single battery near enough to annoy any part of Paris. A steady fire has recently been maintained from Fort Mont de Valerien and d'Ivry. The Prussians were compelled to retreat from the fire of these forts behind the plateaus of Meudon and St Cloud.

Tours, Oct 14.—Reliable information by mail from Lyons states that city to be amply prepared to resist any force the enemy can send against it.

All symptoms of disorder have disappeared and all through the south of France the situation is now accepted as unalterable.

LONDON, Oct 14.—Official accounts show that French officers have captured 32 prizes since the war commenced.

BZANZ, Oct 14.—Dysentery, scurvy and other diseases prevail at Metz. All able-bodied citizens are compelled to serve in defence of the city.

A correspondent of the Standard says Leblanc is in Metz and has a command under Bazaine.

WASHINGTON, Oct 15.—It is reported, as coming from an intimate friend and relative of Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, that he tendered his resignation to the President on Saturday evening last; and that the President has not yet accepted it.

In addition to instructions issued by the Attorney General and the Secretaries of War and Navy in regard to carrying out the neutrality proclamation, yesterday Secretary Boutwell also issued orders on the subject to the various Customs Collectors of the country. He informs the deputies of their duty to assist in enforcing upon armed vessels of each belligerent strict conformity to the orders of the proclamation. He also instructs Collectors to keep strict watch on these vessels as to time of their arrival, stay and departure, and take all information they can obtain as to the U.S. District Attorney in their districts, and also to keep the Secretary of the Treasury informed as to the violation of any order in the proclamation.

LONDON, Oct 15.—The following advices received here from Tours left that place on Wednesday evening:—All lines of communication towards Tours are still open. The Commander of the 15th corps has made official report to the Government of a battle before Orleans. He says the fighting was desperate. The Prussian artillery was literally overwhelmed. For three hours, however, the enemy was held in check, when a flank movement compelled our retreat, which was effected in good order.

The terrible artillery fire of Mont Valerien has totally swept the country around about for six kilometers. The Prussian works have been destroyed, and all the batteries that the Prussians have erected against Mont Valerien have been annihilated. On the North the Prussians have been driven back as far as Devils and Bonneville. The entire peninsula around Geneville has been freed from Prussian by a sally reconnaissance and is now in French hands. On the east of Paris a lively cannonade has been maintained. The Prussians have been driven from Compeigne for more than three miles east of Vincennes, and the Prussian circle around Paris is therefore expanding daily instead of contracting. Parisians are greatly encouraged. The Prussians report a meeting imminent among the French soldiers at Metz.

A dispatch from Versailles via Berlin received to-day contains the following: Orders for arming the German people has been raised to 23 millions. Prince Fradrick Charles occupies the house of the Prince of Moskowa, the royal headquarters are west of the beleaguered city, those of the Crown Prince to the east.

Tours, Oct 14.—There is nothing received today from Orleans or Paris. A dispatch from the sub-prefect of Pont Leveque, dated Wednesday, confirms the report of the successful sortie by Bazaine, who had burned five villages which had been giving shelter to the Prussians, dislodged the enemy from several positions, at the same time General Robert made a successful sortie on the left bank of the Moselle river.

VERSAILLES, Oct 13; VIA BERLIN, Oct 14.—The French shelled and wantonly fired the palace of St Cloud. Ten French battalions made a sortie from Paris to-day but were easily repulsed by the 2nd Bavarian Corps which lost only 19 men.

LONDON, Oct 13.—A detachment of 30,000 Germans under the command of Prince Albert with their artillery are marching on Rouen, and making exhaustive regulations on the way.

The Prussian Government has ordered the appraisal of property in Strasburg.

Tours, Oct 14.—A dispatch from Bonneville reports that the Prussians lately at Villenobline are now moving on Chateaudun, where the mobile guards are ready to receive them.

Advices from Metz show that the Prussians occupy Verdun and villages around the city but hold no position within 20 kilometers of the fortification.

Bazaine made a sortie on Saturday last in which he captured 600 oxen and 500 sheep from the enemy.

The enemy maintain a strong garrison at Nancy.

LONDON, Oct 14.—Amiens, threatened by the Prussians, and is preparing for a vigorous resistance. The national guard have gallantly but vainly defended Epinal, but finally had to retreat toward Viry.

Tours, Oct 14.—The following official dispatch has been received by the Minister for the Interior:—No Prussians at Beaugency, but they have occupied Meunay in force.

SEQUENZA, Oct 13.—The Prussians have commenced the bombardment of Soissons, and the town is preparing to stand a siege.

NEUCHÂTEAU, Oct 13.—A force of Prussians 7000 strong is at Epinal. Ten trains full of Germans passed the Meuse on their way to Paris.

LONDON, Oct 14.—The German garrison of Senay was captured by a French force from Montmédy consisting of 60 men.

The Prussian videttes retreated from the mobile guard at Martenay.

The activity of Bazaine is undiminished and sorties of the garrison are frequent.

The military movements of late in the Prussian camps and within the walls of Paris indicate that a great event is imminent.

A special dispatch from Hague says that great agitation prevails consequent upon the discovery that the King was about to declare war with Russia. There has been a row in the Cabinet and the King was told he must not take the initiative. The Crown Prince warned the Ministers that if they did not take sides now Holland would regret it ultimately. The Cabinet appealed to the people, and petitions from all parts of the land in favor of giving the States-General and not the King the right to declare war. A majority of the population are with the Crown Prince.

The rumored declaration of war against China is contradicted.

LONDON, Oct 15.—Deserters from Metz report that the bread and salt is entirely exhausted, other provisions are still plentiful.

The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun had commenced and the fort has already been developed that both fortifications are well supplied with artillery and experienced gunners.

Lieut Gen DeByrr, the Baden Minister of War, has been appointed to command the Baden contingent.

The Prussian earthworks before Fort Mont de Valerien are close to the French garrison whose fire is incessant. The Germans are generally passive and will remain so until all preparations for a general bombardment are completed.

The sorties of the French at Paris have all been successfully repulsed.

A siege train of heavy guns has just arrived before Paris from Germany.

Gen Bismarck returned to the Prussian headquarters yesterday and is expected in Paris again to-morrow.

It is said that negotiations looking to peace reported to be going on last night, are unfoiled.

A rumor was in circulation that Gustave Fleuret would make a demonstration with a command of the National Guard. As a precaution several battalions of the National Guards were placed in the Hotel de Ville. The commander-in-chief will remove Fleuret from command of the 5th battalion National Guards.

LONDON, Oct 16.—The World's correspondent at Orléans says that Bazaine made a fourth and overwhelming attempt in force, marching by Landchamp and Momenes, 7 miles from Metz, while another portion of his army furiously assailed Germans beyond Wasserville. The Germans were beaten in both directions, their camps broken up and the main body driven to Pont-a-Mousson, where they now are. Bazaine is now at Thionville organizing another movement. He holds the line to Mezieres and Navange.

BZANZ, Oct 16.—American diplomats in Paris having the good will of the Paris Government, propose that Lorraine and Alsace together with Luxembourg should go to Belgium and their neutrality be guaranteed by Europe. All the Powers interested in France will consent to the proposition.

LONDON, Oct 16.—It is understood that Russia insists upon an European Congress as a preliminary to a treaty of peace, and that Prince Gortzchakoff has informed the Government of Berlin that if the fortress of the Rhine were to be neutralized Russia will require European guarantees to be likewise given to her on the Baltic and Polish line. The demand of Russia is supported by a vote from the Austrian and Hungarian Chambers.

A special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the armies investing Paris have been and are still receiving heavy reinforcements, comprising the last of the guard, heretofore before Strasburg, a large bulk of the newly formed 13th army corps before Toul, and a Baden division which are marching by Troyes, and also a reserve corps formed in Silesia—in all about 100,000 men. The 15th corps under Gen Von Werder is advancing from Upper Alsace against the Rhine. Operations at Paris are delayed by Bismarck's wish to prevent the shelling of the city. An attack is now expected next week.

Tours, Oct 16.—Dates from Paris to the 14th received. The Prussians were driven from Bayeux and Chantillon on the 13th by a heavy reconnoitering force from the city, supported by the guns of the fortifications.

BZANZ, Oct 16.—There are rumors that a difference of opinion prevails at the King's headquarters. Moltke wants an immediate bombardment while Bismarck and the Crown Prince favor the slower process of siege and starvation, and argue that they have nothing to fear from the garrison and can spare half the investing army to break up stempered organizations and besiege cities in other parts of the country.

Leading citizens of Berlin publish names to the protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

LONDON, Oct 16.—A correspondent at Boulogne says engagements have taken place within three days at Choisey, Ecales, Elne and Lalotte Sabrin, in each of which the Germans were badly beaten. In the latter engagement, which occurred on Thursday, the Germans numbering 8000 or 9000 were attacked by 10,000 garde mobiles and troops of the line. They were badly posted and were taken by surprise, but fought with determination until taken in the flank by the French, when they sought to retreat through the town of Lalotte, the inhabitants of which, aided by a small body of francs tireurs, baricaded the main streets, and resisted the Germans until the main body of the French fell upon them again, and the retreating column in two and captured and dispersed the whole.

LONDON, Oct 16.—The opening of the Cortes took place to-day. The King announced the renewal of diplomatic relations with Italy and that the promised neutrality of Portugal will be maintained in the present war.

LONDON, Oct 16.—Late advices from China show that preparations for war continue. The Chinese professed to believe that the French representatives exceeded their instructions by making peremptory demands, which must lead to the unexpected arrival of a fleet of the Americans remaining in Paris out of the city. That will be the limit of success of his efforts and the sole result of his labors.

Bismarck continues to insist upon the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

Jules Favre, fortified by the improved military condition and the temper and power of resistance of the capital, says the nation shall perish before acceding to such conditions.

A brother of Bazaine writes to a French paper denying that the General refuses to recognize the Republic, or that he holds them for the Napoleonic dynasty. He adds that Bazaine does not consider himself: Marshal of the Empire but of France.

LONDON, Oct 17.—The French fleet is again assembled off Dunkirk. This fact, coupled with the unexpected arrival of a squadron in the North Sea, has caused the Germans again to remove the lights and store the torpedoes and other obstacles in the Elbe. The squadron in the North Sea is accompanied by flat-bottomed boats. The Germans apprehend mischief.

Tours, Oct 17.—All the Departments within 100 kilometers of the enemy are declared in a state of siege and will be required to organize military committees of defence.

Nothing official has yet been received from the armies confronting each other near La Ferté—a battle is imminent.

A dispatch from New Brissach announces that the garrison made a successful sortie yesterday morning. A thick fog prevailed and the Prussians were surprised. Many were killed and wounded.

MARSEILLE, Oct 16, via London, Oct 17.—A balloon with 4 passengers which left Paris at 7 a.m. reported here at 1 p.m. The aeronauts reported Paris still courageous. A battle occurred on the 15th outside the walls in which the Prussians lost 3000 killed.

LONDON, Oct 17.—A powder magazine exploded near Alexandria recently, killing and wounding 50 persons.

The Duke of Mecklenburg reports the capitulation of Soissons and 4000 prisoners. The Prussian army was to enter the city on Sunday.

The Prussians have evacuated Beaugency. They blew up the viaduct there before marching out. A small force of Prussians still at Meunay.

The first shots of the Prussian bombardment of Paris were fired from Belleville on Friday.

Tours, Oct 17.—M Keratry, recently from Paris, will go to Madrid on a secret mission. M Gambetta started this morning for Lyons and Besancon in response to petitions from the journals and people of those cities.

Tours, Oct 15.—Bazaine has escaped from Metz and is marching with his whole force to the relief of Verdun.

The rumors of the evacuation of Orleans and driving back of the Prussians are confirmed. It is also reported that Trochu led in person a brilliant sortie from Paris and repulsed the enemy at all points.

LONDON, Oct 16.—The Standard has a telegram from Tours, announcing a great victory gained at Metz by General Bazaine, who appears free to move on Thionville. The report is considered doubtful, though credited here. Boulogne telegrams have the same statement.

A dispatch from Cologne says the bombardment of Verdun continued constantly. Thirteen heavy reserve batteries threw, from a distance of 4000 paces, 174 bombs into the citadel.

VERSAILLES, Oct 14, via London.—Reports of French successes before Paris are untrue; the Prussians hold the same positions as on the 16th September.

Soissons, after obstinately resisting for 4 days, has capitulated to the German forces.

It is rumored that Gen Bazin has been sent by Bazaine to the Royal headquarters at Versailles to treat for the surrender of Metz.

No additional official news has been received at Tours from Orleans. It is understood that large forces are en face near For Stenbin and, a general battle is imminent. The military authorities here are hurrying forward reinforcements in that direction.

Garibaldi has been appointed to command the regular troops in the Vosges, with a brigade of the guard mobile attached.

Levere, chancellor of the French embassy at Vienna, escaped from Paris on the 12th in a balloon and has arrived safely at Vienna.

The Government announces the Prussian retreat from Beaugency.

A reconnaissance of Prussians in force was repulsed on Thursday near Orleans after a sharp skirmish.

The enemy were in force last night six miles from Chateaux arm, and had burned the villages of Vauze and Ely.

LONDON, Oct 15.—A dispatch from Lille states that advices from the neighborhood of Rouen say the Prussians today attacked the outposts near that city. The French cavalry held the ground. The French made a sortie. Hym Wehrhach yesterday morning under cover of dense fog and were driven back.

The Prussians have retreated from Brenil to Leun.

Tours, Oct 15.—The journals report that the Orleans Princes have been expelled in the army now forming at Rouen.

On the 10th a splendid fight took place at Bagnoux and Chantillon, where the enemy was dislodged. During the reconnaissance of our forces the enemy sustained considerable loss. General Damptier, in command of the Automobiles was killed at the head of his command.

The Prussian batteries were dismantled at Dart. Our troops withdrew to their line in admirable order, according to a preconcerted plan the sailors in Fort Mastroube covered their retreat.

The Chateau of St Cloud was destroyed by fire from a sortie.

Tours, Oct 15.—Evening—Starting rumors of a Prussian assault, the Prussians are known to be in large force, have surrendered to the French with their artillery.

The French forces are continually increasing. The Government authorities have given notice that there has been nothing from Orleans for a day or two. A small force of Prussians occupy the Bourges.

VIENNA, Oct 15.—The Emperor in a letter conveys the Austrian and Hungarian delegations at Paris.

LONDON, Oct 15.—A fire occurred in a riggers' shop, Liverpool, which destroyed property of immense value. Ten thousand operatives are temporarily thrown out of employment.

LONDON, Oct 15.—Telegrams given to the public to-day by the Lombard street News Room, and generally circulated, state that Prince Amedeus has consented to accept the Spanish throne, and that Victor Emmanuel has given his approval to the scheme.

The following is given as the result of the first day's bombardment of Neustadt: 7 persons killed, 21 wounded and 18 buildings burned. The place is well provisioned and the garrison obstinate in its defence.

New York, Oct 15.—The bombardment of Paris has been resolved on as a necessity. The environs of the city, whence the bombardment must take place, are now very difficult of access, hence, the official announcement that nothing decisive can be hoped for three weeks.

California: SAN DIEGO, Oct 14.—The Panama steamer Colorado landed 20 U.S. soldiers at this place. Lieut J Lawson commanding. By the Colorado we get the following particulars of the loss of the Continental on the night of the 9th. The steamer Constantine signalled and notified us of the loss of the Continental and the passengers of St Lucas Cape on the 9th, and commenced taking the wrecked passengers—80 all told—on board the Colorado. All were in a very destitute condition, none of the passengers or crew having saved anything but what was on their persons.

The Continental left Mazatlan on her return trip to San Francisco on the 23rd on which night she encountered a heavy gale while crossing the Gulf of California. For a time it blew a perfect hurricane, the wind coming from every quarter of the compass. The ship labored heavily in the chopping sea. For a time the steam pumps kept the deck-water under, but the coal pumps, being the coal loose, which got into the pumps and

effectually closed them. The passengers and crew then commenced to throw the cargo, which consisted of salt in bulk and hides, into the sea. They worked incessantly for 12 hours, but were unable to keep the water from rising in the hold, and until the fire was extinguished had strong hopes of saving the vessel. The scene now was said to have been one of the wildest excitement; some of the passengers threw their gold into the ocean and in despair cried to Heaven for aid. Very few ladies were among the passengers and life-preservers were used in which they jumped into the small boats. Orders were given to take to the boats on the night of the 28th and remained in close proximity to the steamer until 9 a.m. of the 30th, when they left her to her fate. It is supposed she went down on the night of the 30th, as on the morning of 1st Oct no sign of the vessel was discernible. Don Rabion of Mazatlan and his daughter were among the passengers. His daughter was safely put in one of the boats which separated her father who she beseeched to join her, but he persistently refused to leave the ship, and those on board appear to have clung to the ship with a mad desperation amounting to frenzy. One stewardess was among those who remained on the ship and an American lady with two children could not be induced to join the boats. A Mexican boy took the two children. A Mexican boy took the two children, jumped overboard and reached the boats with his charges in safety. No provisions were put in the boats. One sardine each and a little apple jelly was all that any of them had during the time that they remained in the boats. The Osipie picked up three men who were found floating on a raft in the vicinity of the wreck. Seven persons perished in the steamer and one man was crushed between the small boat and the side of the steamer. Of the six boats only three of them landed at St Lucas, the others were driven up the coast, two of them for forty miles north of their landing place, and had to make their way over the burning sands without a drop of water to Cape St Lucas, at which place slaughtered cattle and other kinds of provisions were issued with a liberal hand, and everywhere the sufferers were kindly cared for. Dr S Woodbridge of San Francisco, attended and nursed those who were in feeble health. Blame is attached to Capt Dall for deserting the ship during the night. The ship carpenter makes the assertion that the timbers were rotten and unsafe and that the ship was liable at any moment to go to pieces. Great credit is given the officers and passengers of the Colorado who divided their clothing with and raised subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 14.—The Continental makes the third voyage by the North Pacific Transportation Company within one year. The Continental was the newest and most seaworthy of the three, having been built in 1862.

Passengers by the Continental blame Capt Dall severely, claiming that he had stood in his post no lives could have been lost. His own first boat, however, was lost. The captain ordered the first boat to be sent back to the ship, which he did, but occupied in another boat. The captain's boat was the second to leave the ship, three others leaving subsequently. The first boat was sent back to the ship, which he did, but occupied in another boat. The captain's boat was the second to leave the ship, three others leaving subsequently.

The vessel was not enough to hold her and the passengers remaining on board to throw their goods overboard. They would save them; but they were so afraid of the sharks which swam around all the boats that they refused to do so. The rescued all speak of being very comfortably treated by the Mexicans and by the U.S. Consul at San Jose.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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