18—The Vasalia stage on
as stopped 17 miles from
Fargo & Co's treasure box
bers—value of contents not
passengers were not mo-

18—The City Fathers are
the grade of the city and
te change in the present
ge.
orking on a ranch near here,
dly crushed by a threshing

o, Aug 18—Arrived—Bark
amble.
teamer Newbern, Sitka and
s; schooner A S Williams,

, Aug 18—Flour—There is
iry at the following rates:
$5 15@5 25. Extra $6 12½

fine $1 60 Choice $1 72½.
nues dull at 95c@$1 05 for

25. Choice $1 45.
ged.
, Aug 21—The French in
n building high hopes all
dispatch received by the
City of Paris, a store, here:
victory—our brother safe.'
ty is assigned for the vic-
rmans do not consider the
ial significance.
are on the street eagerly
ting of news of some kind
ards or the issuing of extras.
alifornia arrived from Port-
he schooner Forest Queen
ning from Mijilones, Peru,
rate of soda.

ng Intelligence.

ORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.
, Starr, Pt Townsend
n, Finch
rite, Williams, Pt Townsend
y, Pt Townsend
d, San Juan
ick, San Juan
encer, Lighthouse
ader, Dake, San Juan

prise, Swanson, New Westminster
ton, Burrard Inlet
l, San Juan
ence, Sooke

CLEARED
, Starr, Pt Townsend
inch, Pt Townsend
ence, Lighthouse
rite, Williams, Pt Townsend
y, San Francisco
yes, Astoria
d, San Juan
encer, Sooke.
eirnan, Jacobson, Tahiti
n, Comox
n, Burrard Inlet
Pritchard, San Juan
anson, New Westminster

ASSENGERS

J B Underwood, S Guthrie, J Par-
Norris, Messrs Long, McKay, Roff,
k, Watson, O'Brien, Reswell, Gen
wyer, Mr Scales, Brackett, Jones,

A ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—
wife, Miss Julia Lindsley, Miss Belle
e Diggs, Mrs Nunn, Miss Nunn, Phil-
ons, wife and child, F H Lamb, Jeff-
atthews, Frazier, Eldridge, J Scott,
C Swan, A Pilusin, Anisley, Moorse,
nesy, Kit, Lieut Bateman, R N, and

DNSIGNEES.

S ROYAL, fm London—Hudson Bay
athan, jr. & Co, John Wilkie & Co.
Capt Lewis, Dr Tuzo, R Williams
nis, Rev F A Harris, Findlay & Dur-
ushby, M Grainger, Roscoe, Tye &
& Co, Hibben & Co, Sproat & Co, T
ahlschmidt, Rev E Cridge, Jay &
, Moore & Co, W Holroyd, Burns &
er & Co.

EXPORTS.

an, to Tahiti—11,700 ft rough lum-
lumber, 5072 shingles.

for San Francisco—10 cks oil, 10 bls
26 dry hides, 72 green hides, 3 cases
old junk

SHIPPERS

nan for Tahiti—Moody, Dietz & Nel-

—J Boscowitz, R Brodrick & Co, W
lliams, D W Russell.

BIRTH.

on the 14th inst, the wife of Mr G L

DIED

e 17th inst, Ann, the beloved wife of
d 46 years.

ROBINSON'S
ed Magic Soap
hout Machine, Board or
bbing better than any
Soap will do with
ard Labor.

SOAP DOES AWAY WITH
resome wash days.
SOAP adds to the quality of your
ng them soft, pliable and white.
SOAP has proved superior to all
proved after several years' use not
htest degree any fabric of the finest
ds. With
SOAP the most delicate lady can
arge family washing in two hours,
ladies can testify to. All we ask is
SOAP removes Tar, Paint, Pitch,
any description from and all kinds
them clean and white as well as your
t rubbing your clothes to pieces, thus
of hard labor on wash days and be-
p ever used
SOAP is put up in bars, enclosed
ions for use and sold at 25 cents per
ox, for $2 50. One bar of this Soap
gallons of beautiful soft soap for ge

a few of the many Ladies' names who
ic Soap from one to two years.
SALEM.
ett, Mrs J R Moores,
s, Mrs W Delany,
Mrs Graves, Union Hotel
ty.
—Mrs Hayden and Sisters of Charit
espectable Grocers and Dealers
S. ROBINSON & CO.
Bay, Victoria. jy29d w

GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
World.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 11. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870. NO. 36.

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DAVID W. HIGGINS

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Three Months do	2 50
One Week	0 25

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PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,

TERMS:

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Six Months	3 00
Three Months	2 00
One Week	12½

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Clute & Clarkson	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Yale B C
do do	Lytton
do do	Vanwinkle
do do	Richfield
do do	Barkervill
do do	Camerontown
do do	Clinton
Crosby & Lowe,	Olympia, W. T
Mr Perkins	Seattle, WT
David Sires	Port Townsend
Hudson & Menet,	New York
F. Algar	11 Clement's Lane, London
S. Street	30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco

The Blue and the Green.

In its relations to the present Franco-Prussian war the attitude of the British nation is one of rigid neutrality. In the sentiments of its people it is neither neutral nor united. While Anglo-Saxon sentiment and sympathy run counter to the French cause, those of the Hiberno-Celt are even more pronounced in its favor. To those who have not taken the trouble to look below the surface this appears strange; and people are apt to be content with thinking of origin and Crown relationships on the one hand, and Celtic hate of Saxon on the other, as the true explanation. A little reflection, however, will show that the condition alluded to has its origin in reason and less in prejudice. While strongly disapproving of the act of Napoleon in precipitating an European war upon such a miserable pretext, it should be remembered that English sentiment, in the first instance inclining to go with 'our faithful ally,' experienced a sudden revulsion on the publication of the Franco-Prussian Draft Treaty. It is, therefore, to that document that we must look for the cause. Nor need we look long. Viewed in the light sheh upon it by the English press, there can no longer be any doubt about the origin of the now celebrated document. By this treaty Napoleon, in 1867, and shortly after the signature of the Luxemburg guarantee, approached Prussia with a proposition substantially as follows: I will concur in the fusion of the South-German States with the Confederation and will guarantee the new Germany, on condition that you will invite the King of Holland to sell Luxemburg, consent to my conquest of Belgium, and enter into an alliance with me to fight by sea and land, 'any Power who might on account of such conquest peclare war against France,'—that is, of course, Great Britain. This audacious proposal appears to ave been contemptuously rejected, all the more contemptuously, doubtless, from the circumstance of its proposing to give Prussia nothing that she did not believe herself competent to secure without foreign aid or intervention. Then commenced the Emperor's long and somewhat mysterious preparation for war, carried on in the face of the hypocritical declaration that 'the Empire is peace.' When all was ready the proposal was once more submitted to the Prussian Government—apparently on the 15th July last—as the only arrangement which could give peace for the present and security for the future. The Emperor doubtless imagined that, France being ready and the mitrailleures complete, Prussia would prefer acquiescence to war. But, if France was ready for war Prussia was not unready. Conscious of her strength, mindful always of strategical points, and keenly aware that her hold on Germany depended on unbending resistence to French designs, once more and definitely she rejected the proposition. War instantly followed. Under these circumstances is it surprising that English sympathy with France should have been forced back in its channels to find a new outlet? At the very moment his professions of friendship and peace were the loudest Napoleon was secretly plotting to involve his old and too confiding ally in a terrible and unequal war. Is it strange that the sympathy of the intended victim should turn from the false plotter to the Power which, from whatever motive, refused to enter the diabolical compact? Prussia was not the ally of Britain. France was. Prussia made no professions. France did. Bismarck's fault was ambition. Napoleon's was faithlessness and ambition. So much for the Blue. A word about the Green. To some the bond of sympathy between Ireland and France takes no more noble range than the possibility of the latter striking a blow at England through the former. But, let us not do such an injustice to a brave people, who have ever been amongst the nation's best soldiers. Irish sympathy with France lies deeper than the Channel. When Sarsfield embarked with twenty thousand Irish soldiers for France, leaving behind him the land of his lost cause and the bitter memory of the violated Treaty of Limerick, he laid the foundations of a long and glorious connection between Ireland and France. Those banished soldiers were the founders of the renowned Irish Brigade, and they were not long in making their names famous in the military annals of Europe. The tide of battle was more than once turned by Lord Clare's Dragoons, and it was the desperate valor of the Irish that beat back the stubborn columns of England at Fontenoy. A ballad, affectionately familiar to Irishmen, tells us how

"On far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade,
Lie the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade."

And the grim boast is true. During the first half of the eighteenth century four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen died in the service of France. These relations have never been forgotten by an affectionate and enthusiastic people, and the Irish peasantry still feel pride in the stirring ballads that recount the heroic achievements of the Brigade. Nor can Catholic Ireland be altogether insensible of the social equality ever yielded by Catholic France to a race long despised and cruelly wronged and down-trodden in England. The speeches at the recent meetings held at Cork, Kanturk and Castlebar prove that they are not unmindful of this. One of the speakers at the Cork meeting said:—'France received us as friends and brothers; she recognized our chiefs as nobility, and her proudest nobles were willing to ally themselves with the Irish chieftans, mixing French and Celtic blood. We repaid them by pouring out our blood in defence of France and her glory.' Nor can there be a doubt that it is these resollections which are at the bottom of the passionate ardor of Catholic Ireland in the present cause of France, and which prompt the cheers that greet the name of McMahon, the descendant of one of the 'Wild Geese,' as the Irish exiles were called in earlier times, who now commands the armies of France.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—Every old Victorian knows *Madame Maitre*, who for many years has kept a green grocery at the corner of Broad and Douglas streets. Some five or six years ago the *Madame* came prominently before the public in the character of prosecutor in a charge preferred against a man who she charged with robbing her of $2500 in gold, which, for safe keeping, had been secreted between the mattrasses of her bed. The prosecution failed, and the Madame has since continued unmolested until 12½ o'clock on Sunday morning last, when she retired to rest, leaving a coal oil lamp burning low, having first carefully locked the doors leading to the kitchen and the store, between which her bedroom is situated. It is necessary here to state that, since the previous robbery Madame Maitre has kept her money in a canvas purse, which she placed within a small morocco satchel, such as ladies carry when out shopping: This satchel she was in the habit of locking and depositing on the floor of the bedroom closet, locking the door of the closet and placing the key beneath a tumbler standing on the bedroom mantle-piece. On Saturday night she had $250 in the bag in gold and silver coin. She had been in bed about one hour and was still awake, when, by the light of the coal oil lamp, she was suddenly startled by the opening of a door leading from the bedroom into the kitchen and the appearance of a tall, stout man dressed in grey tweed and wearing a black mask upon the upper part of his face with holes cut in it for eyes. Holding his hand up as a warning signal to the affrighted woman to keep still, the man walked straight to the mantlepiece, raised the tumbler, took from beneath it the key, and proceeded immediately to the closet, unlocked the door, seized the satchel, and disappeared through the door by which he had entered, unlocked and unbolted the back door scaled the fence and made his escape. Madame Maitre, petrified with fear, lay trembling until daylight. when she gave the alarm. Early the same morning some children picked up the satchel and the bag in Mrs Cameron's yard on Cormorant street. The satchel had been slashed through the side with a sharp instrument and rifled of its contents save a few receipts and invoices, by which the ownership of the bag was ascertained. The Madame thinks that she recognized the rascal and will be able to point him out to the Police. From appearances the robber must have concealed himself behind a dress hanging in the kitchen and gained access to the bedroom by removing a screw that fastened the hasp to the jam of the door. The burglar must have possessed a thorough koowledge of the premises as well as of the habits of Madame Maitre and the place selected by her for the keeping of her valuables.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia and way ports at 12½ o'clock last night, bringing 48 passengers and a fair freight. Mr Finch, Purser, has our thanks for customary favors

The Alleged Libel on the Magistrates—End of the Case.

Yesterday morning Hon Mr DeCosmos again appeared at the Police Court to answer the charge preferred against him of libelling the Bench of Magistrates. He was accompanied by his counsel, Mr McCreight. The large amount of interest manifested by the public in this case, when it was first brought forward, seemed to have entirely subsided, and the number of spectators in attendance was not greater than is usual at the Monday morning *levees* of the Magistrate. Mr. Pemberton took his seat shortly after 11 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to read his decision, which is as follows:

Re. DeCosmos—Having reviewed the arguments advanced in this case by Mr McCreight, I feel that in rendering my judgment, they are entitled to careful consideration. With reference to the learned counsel's remarks upon the arrest by warrant, I would observe that for offences threatening a breach of the peace, a justice has authority necessarily incident to the cognizance of the offence to apprehend the accused in the first instance, if he thinks such a course proper under the circumstances of the case. The known combative propensities of the defendant exhibited on the public street upon more than one occasion, taken in connection with the fact that the libelous publications were being continued, seemed to threaten a disturbance of the peace; hence the issue of the warrant. It was issued on Saturday; but I directed, however, that it should not be executed until Monday, and that the defendant should not be locked up or treated as a prisoner, but simply be compelled to appear in Court at 11 o'clock. Blackstone says 'The direct tendency of libels is the breach of the public peace, by stirring up the objects of them to revenge and perhaps to bloodshed.' He defines libels to be 'malicious defamations of any person, and especially a *Magistrate*, made public by either printing, writing, signs or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule.' [Blac., vol 4, p 150. See, also, 1 Hawk., P C, 192.] I have referred to the case which I quoted in support of the power vested in the Beach of Magistrates to take sureties for good behavior upon a charge of libel. [Holroyd *vs* Sparke.] It was tried in 1853, and it was decided that they had that power. The objections to my adoption of that course, raised by Mr McCreight, appear, however, to have great weight. And as nothing is further from my intention than to interfere with the freedom of the Press or liberty of the subject, I shall discharge the defendant, leaving it to the Attorney General to take steps in the matter if he shall think fit so to do.

Mr DeCosmos then withdrew and the routine business of the Court was proceeded with.

THE GOOSE RACE.—About 150 persons visited the Gorge yesterday for the purpose of seeing Mr Cook perform his great feat of navigation in a tub drawn by four geese. At a few minutes before 5 o'clock Cook entered the tub—having previously harnessed and yoked his geese to a board circular in shape, about four feet in length and 2½ in width,—in fact four holes, each sufficiently large to admit a goose, had been cut in the board and in these holes the geese sat and swam, and swam, and swam, ye bold navigator, meanwhile, holding a paddle in each hand and with it directing his 'steeds' in the way they should go. The start was from Curtis' Point and although the tide was nearly flood a stiff 5-knot current was running up; the strange craft was consequently swept along towards the bridge with great rapidity. Upon nearing the Gorge the sight of the strong water so alarmed one of the 'leaders that he tried to leap out of his traces (*i. e.* hole), but the lashings were secure and much against his will floated with the rest through the Gorge, and soon rested unharmed on the quiet bosom of the Upper Arm. The tub behaved beautifully—for all the world like a duck—breasting the great breakers that did their best to engulph it, and bearing its captain and crew as gallantly as 'tis said did the traditional tub that took to sea the 'three wise men of Gotham.' The remainder of the programme—riding and gymnastic feats A was not carried out for want of an opportunity.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—The Seattle *Intelligencer* is informed that Messrs Flint and Tilton having detesmined upon the advisability of first essablishing a survey for the Branch Road through the Snoqualamie Pass, *via* Cedar river, proceeded to Squeak Valley, where Mr Maxwell's party were engaged in surveying, as we have before noticed, and informed him of the fact. Whereupon the continuation of that line is for the present abandoned and all parties returned to near the mouth of Cedar, whence surveying will be had along the course of that stream to the nearest accessible point on the south fork of the Snoqualmie river; thence up taat stream and through the Pass across the Cascada Mountains.....Mount Rasnier is reported on fire.....Kidder's surveying party had got across Puyallup river and expect to reach Steilacoom on Friday or Saturday of this week.....The North Pacific Railroad Company are reported to have purchased the entire interests of the O S N Company in its line of steamers on the Columbia river, as well as its railroads at the portages on that thoroughfare, for the sum of $700,000.....Wilson, the escaped convict who has been terrifying the Portlanders for some time back, has been recaptured, tried and sentenced to the State Prison at Salem for a term of 8 years.....The mail system along the Sound, a recent departure from which caused great dissatisfaction, has been restored by Mr Udderwood, Postal Agent for the Territory.....A man sold some whisky to the Indians at the Swinomish Reservation, whereupon they got drunk, and one of them was killed. The whisky-seller and the man-slayer were both arrested.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The schooner Alert, Capt Christianson, arrived from the West Coast of Vancouver Island yesterday. The Indians all along the coast are in a fearful state of inebriety. Not the slightest check is now put upon the supply of grog, which is brought from Victoria in canoes and ladled out openly to the unfortunate wretches in quantities to suit. What a ridiculous farce the Prohibitory Law has become, to be sure. The whaling party were at Dodger's Cove, Barclay Sound. Their preparations for an onslaught upon the whales were complete and they were to commence operations immediately.

THE ALIDA.—The steamer Alida, Capt Stone, arrived at 11½ o'clock last night from Puget Sound ports. She experienced a rough passage from Port Townsend to Victoria and was seven hours in crossing—the wind blowing a gale. Mr E O Norton came as purser—Mr Taylor remaining over this trip to recruit. Mr Norton will please accept our thanks for favors.

JORDON RIVER and several little streams that empty into it have been prospected from mouth to head and no prospects found that will pay. On Sombrero creek a piece weighing 50 cents was washed out and $3 50 worth of scale gold obtained. Mr Stephens and party, who did the prospecting, will return immediately to Sombrero with an outfit and tools.

MAINLAND TELEGRAPH TARIFF.—The tariff fixed by the Government is very reasonable and places telegrams within the reach of everybody. The rate for ten words is a follows:—To New Westminster, 50 cents; to Yale, $1; to Clinton, $1 25; to Quesnellemouth or Soda Creek, $1 50; to Cariboo, $2. The line in the hands of the Government will soon become a public boon and accommodation.

THE new Archbishop of Alaska, recently appointed by the Emperor of Russia, is 32 years old, and has been eight years in orders. He is highly spoken of for learning and character. It is not yet settled whether his residence will be in New York, San Francisco, or Alaska, his diocese including the whole of the United States.

H. B. Co.'s BARK PRINCESS ROYAL.—This vessel has been chartered by a firm at San Francisco to carry a cargo of wheat from that port to Liverpool. She will sail hence for San Francisco on Wednesday evening, after being towed outside by the Company's steamer Enterprise.

THREATS.—Joseph McDowell, appeared at the Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of threatening to assault Mrs Timothy Roberts, shaking a whip at her and calling her a black-snake. McDowell defended himself with much ability. The case was continued for one day.

UPWARDS of $500 have been collected by Mr Norris for the Agricultural Show. So much for energy and push!

TO OUR NEW WESTMINSTER READERS.—Dr Mills Bowden, Dentist, will visit New Westminster to-day and remain there one week. He may be consulted at the Colonial Hotel. *

STEALING.—An Indian was yesterday fined at the Police Court for stealing a coat from a son of Dr Tolmie.

Doings at Nanaimo.

NANAIMO, August 26th 1870.

The ship Shooting Star was towed out of the Harbor by the steamer Grappler on Wednesday afternoon; she carried away one thousand tons of coal. Capt. Austin said that he had made better time in discharging ballast and taking in cargo than he had ever done before—the vessel only being in port seven days. The Newbern arrived on Wednesday morning, and after taking nearly two hundred tons of coal left for Sitka, calling at Tongas and Wrangle. She will be down again in about two months. Capt. Freemen proposes putting the vessel on the beach at Fort Simpson for the purpose of cleaning her bottom. Titus and his men are on the Noonoos Road; it is expected that they will be nearer town in a few days. Mr. Fenney who has the job for repairing the bridge across Commercial Inlet is making speedy and substantial progress in the work. In order to prevent traffic which at the present time would be dangerous to life and limb, Mr. Fenney has been compelled to tear up some of the planking, thereby rendering it imperative to take the safe route It is expected that it will be closed for about two weeks, and when the work is completed, we are sure, from present appearences, of a first rate job. Mr Hirst is putting up a large addition to his store; on the ground which has been excavated is a celler of brick work six feet in depth on which will be erected a substantial frame building for larger than his present place of business. *Mr.* Webb, of the *Miner's* Hotel, is also adding some rooms to his present capacious premises; and *Mr. J.* M. Sabiston only waits his turn of the architect's time for putting up a Billiard Saloon. The New Slope Head with its pondrous machinery is nearly completed. The whole work shows for itself the vast amount of labor and material expended in its construction. Its lofty chimney can be seen for miles. The sportsmen of this part have been busy slaughtering the grouse which are very plentiful. The fires in this part are all out and it is to be hoped that we shall have no more smoky weather this year. The Sir James Douglas arrived from Comox at 10 A. M., on Saturday morning, having made the shortest time on record—5 hours and three quarters. She bro't a few passengers, most of whom went up in her on Wednesday. The Coal Bin has been slightly diminished by recent shipments to San Francisco, that taken for the Fleet at Esquimalt and for other veseels.

QUARTZ.—A party has gone to Leech River to hunt for a quartz lead believed to xist there.

British Columbia as a Farming Country

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Many of your readers who judge of the colony by what they see and hear in Victoria would be astonished if they were told that within a a few hours they could be landed on a level tract of land 50 miles long by 10 broad, most of which is of excellent soil and ready for the plough. Yet so it is, and strange to say the traveler who runs up the Fraser to Hope fancies that the country on either side is a rugged mass of mountain and forest. To such an one I would recommend a ride over the Pitt Meadows, the Chilliwack, Sumas, Matsqui and Langley Prairies, and the [illegible] of the river. He will see sufficient land to produce grain, butter, meat and bacon for the whole colony west of the Cascades with a tenfold larger population, and if he extends his journey to Lytton he will find that the country already supplies the whole northern portion of the colony. For the last ten years I have remained under the delusion that British Columbia could not be termed in any sense an agricultural country, but a personal inspection has produced a conversion in my ideas. I know a farmer on one of the prairies who commenced hard work seven years ago with a debt of $400; he has now a farm in splendid order worth $10,000, entirely the result of his own industry. It is true there are some drawbacks, but only such as bring out the bright side of the picture into greater relief. The river at its highest stage floods for a time a portion of these prairies, and the mosquitoes are very wicked in the month of July; but then there is no reason why dykes [cheaper than fences] could not be cut and embankments thrown up, by which means thousands of acres would be ready for settlement, and as for the latter trouble, you get used to it, and the mosquitoes will disappear as cultivation progresses. The great difficulty which meets the intending settler at the outset is the labor of discovering which land is open to pre-emption. Every district, especially those I have mentioned, should be surveyed and maps exhibited at the Magistrates' offices. The cost of survey might be borne by the settler and would be less than under the present partial system.

To all who are inclined to despair of the colony, I say get out of Victoria and its dullness, and its grumblings, and see the country, acquaint yourselves with its resources and enjoy its glorious climate, as has your obedient servant, AN EYE WITNESS.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

LONDON, Aug 18—Corrigan, anti-repeal candidate for parliament, leads the Dublin poll by 300 votes, and is undoubtedly elected.

Sir Edward Landseer is extremely ill.

The French victories were celebrated at several points in Ireland where Prussian accounts find no credit.

There is deep displeasure at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral at this crisis, and some persons urge a regency with the Prince of Wales at the head.

Cambridge University subscribed a handsome sum for the benefit of the wounded in the French and Prussian armies.

It is announced that the ship Iron Duke proved most satisfactory in the regatta. The Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vice-Commodore's cup.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—In the market at Antwerp confidence is restored and business has resumed its ordinary course. The German dealers in petroleum, and others connected with American trade, are confident, and look forward to a favorable result of the war. The French continue to report the last Prussian loan a failure.

PARIS, Aug 18—*La Pays* says that two days ago a French war vessel captured in the English Channel a British vessel laden with contraband of war destined for Prussia. When the captain was asked how he dared to do it he replied that he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would, therefore, probably be recalled he thought he could run the risk. The *Pays* says the same impression exists in Germany and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

The *Presse* says the report that the Prussians demanded an armistice is fully confirmed, and praises Bazaine for not according it. 'Peasants,' it says, 'must bury the dead, and the army continue the work o annihilating the enemy.'

The *Gaulois* says Pierre Bonaparte has gone to Corsica.

The Journals comment bitterly on the attitude of Austria, which is neutral as to the paesent struggle, when with barely 100 000 troops she could avenge Sadowa.

NEW YORK, Aug 18—The *Telegram* has the following from London—A special dispatch from Berlin states that another attempt has been made for peace between France and Prussia. The Queen's messengers arrived at Berlin yesterday with proposals of peace from the British Cabinet. The Emperor of the French has expressed his readiness to treat for peace, and proposals were made through Lord Lyons to the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck, who was telegraphed to at headquarters. The King replied that if Napoleon wished for peace he must ask for an armistice in the usual way; the issue must be decided either by arbitration or war.

PARIS, Aug 25—The *garo's Fi* extra says a fight occurred to-day between Verdun and Chalons, in which the Prussians were defeated. Groups of Prussian stragglers are continually coming into Chalons. The combat commenced at 3 a m and the news reached Chalons and Epernay at 3 p m. It is rumored the entire army of Frederick Charles was engaged.

Epernay is to be evacuated to-morrow.

The Prussian troops closely surrounded Strasburg yesterday. The government treasurer managed to escape with over twelve million francs.

Montmedy advices to the 21st say the Prussian cavalry cut the railroad at Autun.