

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, August 3, 1870

Our Mineral Wealth.

Let him go in any way... The colony did let him go, and he has been looking for him ever since... The Governor, of the early rushes of population to this colony...

den and distrust, and he was treated... The mineral deposits of the country were seemingly regarded more in the light of hidden treasure... The Governor has discharged his duty in the matter with a promptitude and an absence of circumlocution which is perfectly refreshing...

THE TERMINUS.—It is now believed by some that the Pacific Terminus of the North Pacific Railway will be at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay... The San Francisco Bulletin discusses this of the capabilities of the decision...

TREASURY.—Yesterday Wells, Fargo & Co. by the California shipped \$672,000... THE STRANGERS who selected the country last Spring with the intention of proceeding to Peace River have mostly settled down upon claims on Lightning Creek... NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS OR demands on the estate of the late CHARLES BREW...

MARAVILLA COCOA. SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is indigenous to South America... THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

On the 27th June, 1866, MESSRS. TAYLOR & CO. were appointed by the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of the said Cocoa.

ROBINSON'S Celebrated Magic Soap. Washes without Machine, Board or Hard Rubbing better than any other Soap will do with Hard Labor.

THE MAGIC SOAP DOES AWAY WITH the longest and thickest wash days... THE MAGIC SOAP is to the quality of your clothes by making them soft, pliable and white.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Juron 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Spital Square, London.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: PEPINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice.

PANCREATIZED COGNAC LIVER OIL & PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas.

COLLOIDINE (Morse's), the universally approved substitute for the medicinal use of IODINE.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S GUINNESS MENTLEY & CO. LONDON.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. For Coughs, Colic, Indigestion, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, SCOUR, AND COLIC. CAMOMILE PILLS.

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By Electric Telegraph.

PARIS, July 23.—French agents in the South German States have demanded their passports. The Imperial Guard arrived at Nancy to-day. The heat is excessive and many deaths by apoplexy are reported. The Municipal Council has voted 300,000 francs to the war fund. La Liberté states that the Government in receipt of news of the neutrality of Denmark. A courier has been sent to advise the Cabinet to take no steps until the arrival of the French fleet. A portion of the French-Algerian army has arrived at Lacomilles, on route to the front. The Journal Officiel publishes the Proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France, in which he says—There remain for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war on Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great German nationality shall dispense as freely of their destinies. As for us, we demand the establishment of a state of affairs guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace, a peace based on the true interests of the people, and also to assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things when nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other. The Bank of France has raised the minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent. A Ministerial decree forbids the publication of any movements of the French army. The Czar sends a dispatch to the French Government to-day and regrets to be unable to accept the proposal of the French Government to act in favor of peace. The Czar, while regretting the war, remains neutral so long as the interests of Russia do not suffer, and adds his readiness to do all that is possible to limit hostilities and mitigate the sorrows of war. M. Duesberg, Minister of Hesse, in Paris has requested Minister Washburne, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect the Hessians in France, provided the French Government gives consent. Washburne has acceded to the request. The army in South Germany is ordered north—the Prussian army goes south. Denmark decides on war, Hungary all for France. Paris, July 23.—Edward Farnsworth, Grand Secretary of the American Old Fellows, Frank Austin, of California, arrived to-day being detained in France on account of a war. LONDON, July 23.—Baron Von Bunsen, Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a circular to the Austrian Ministers abroad. Austria will preserve an attitude of neutrality, reserving every overture to participate in the expected intrigues between Hesse and Prussia. Insurance rates are steadily and slowly advancing. In consequence of the attitude of Austria towards Bavaria, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on foot. The Channel Squadron has received orders to prepare to unite with the Mediterranean Squadron at Gibraltar, and form a flying squadron under command of Admiral Milne. A special from Berlin to-day announces that the passenger travel on railways will cease to-morrow. Reserves are pushing forward and the army is in excellent spirits and full of confidence. STRASBURG, July 23.—The Prussians below the eastern end of the bridge connecting the city with Kehl. The French troops are marching on Kehl and the Mollat. VIENNA, July 23.—The Austrian Reichsrath has been convened in extra session order to take measures to preserve neutrality. LONDON, July 24.—Prussian vessels crossing in the Channel and north seas intercept supplies of coal for the French fleet. The Bank of Frankfurt has loaned 1,000,000 thalers to France, with deposits stock as security. France adheres to policy of the treaty of neutrality of ship money as in 1874, no regard being paid to the Paris Convention. Dispatches received via Paris to-day of Forbach, Department of Moselle, July state that the Prussians were repulsed Carling and a reconnoitre on Prussian has been made by the French troops. BAVARIA, July 24.—Italy has issued a declaration of neutrality at Florence to-day. There have been demonstrations in favor of Prussia in Milan, Padua and Genoa. DUBLIN, July 24.—Great demonstrations were made here last night in favor of France. A meeting of 50,000 persons was addressed by prominent men. FRANKFORT, July 24.—American societies strong at 77. BERLIN, July 24.—The only written document Prussia has received from France the beginning of the quarrel was received at Berlin on Thursday last. It declares that the Emperor of France is obliged to consider the proposal to elevate a Spanish Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France and Prussia's power of restoring the right governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he is forced to consider the determination as equally menacing the equilibrium of Europe, particularly as it was recommended by Prussia to the Cabinets of Europe in an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes by saying that the French Government is therefore taking steps for the sense of its honor and injured interests having adopted all measures which circumstances rendered necessary, concludes at war with Prussia. PARIS, July 24.—Specials to the York Herald say it is predicted that the Emperor will proclaim a republic to Europe if a coalition is formed against him. Prussia is threatening Denmark, are being placed upon the fortified Paris.

Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

PARIS, July 28.—An American legion is now forming, it will have a French commander appointed by Government.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times says regarding the recent treaty, that its authenticity is fully established, and it is clear that both Prussia and France were involved in a conspiracy touching which they should now make a clear breast of.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, says: 'People here are furious because Prussia interprets English and French newspapers.' The Times fears that Denmark's good understanding with France is caused only by a hope of Prussia.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—A Berlin correspondent of Independence says he has seen original draft of the secret treaty in the archives of the war office at Berlin, and certifies the authenticity of the copy recently printed by the London Times. France has repeatedly demanded this document from Prussia but has always been refused. She is now satisfied its recovery is impossible and assumes a hostile attitude.

LONDON, July 28.—Prussia complains that England furnishes arms and coal to France. French cruisers are off Isle of Wight, and said to be boarding all merchantmen.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—All war demonstrations either in favor of France or Prussia have been forbidden here.

LONDON, July 28.—A special correspondent from Madrid, 25th inst. says that the feeling of the Government is generally in favor of France, based on feeling of satisfaction because Prussia and not Spain was attacked.

Republican newspapers denounce the tendency of the Government, and say the people will never endure submission to the French advance under any circumstances whatever. The same sentiment is partly shared by the army.

The order expelling Don Carlos from France was procured through intrigue by Olegas and with humiliating concessions.

Spanish parties expected war with reference to their domestic interests. Montebesier favors proposals and thinks that France will be busy too oppose their candidate. Prim keeps silent and the Republicans are immovable for a Republic.

The Rising Star has arrived from Aspinwall. Ten days were lost by disaster.

There have been sharp earthquakes in Lima but no damage done.

LONDON, July 26.—Midnight—Advices from a special correspondent at Cherbourg state that the French squadron is completely formed. It is under the command of a vice admiral and two rear admirals, the chief in command being Vice Admiral Count Bonet Uralumeis whose flag ship is the ironclad Surveillante. The first division is commanded by Rear Admiral Palponer whose flag ship is the ironclad frigate Lesavey, Commandant Pericot. This division comprises the ironclad frigate Guerrier, Commandant Dugailles and Ocean Commandant De Sobrey, ironclad guard ship Rochambeau, Commandant Renoco, and ironclad Zulteron, Commandant Dupere. The second division is commanded by Rear Admiral Dieudeseim and comprises the ironclad frigates Aguales, Commandant De Jouquier, and Flandre, Commandant Daval; ironclad corvettes Pelye, Commandant Parres, and Jano, Commandant Robuste. The Rochambeau is the Dunderberg bought of the United States. Her armament consists of 15 guns of 9 1/2 and 10 1/2 inch bore, throwing solid shot weighing 475 pounds a distance of 1300 yds. The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting.

The first division was to sail on Saturday evening and the second probably on Tuesday. It was doubtless the first division which possessed Dover on the 25th. Transports would soon follow carrying the corps of marines now forming at Cherbourg. Gen Devas Sergeant arrived this morning to inspect this corps, and Gen Le Bonf goes in command of it. The corps numbers 8000 men and is to land on the Schleswig coast, to join Gen Boubes's 3000 men. The squadron is to blockade the Prussian coast, and the troops are expected to operate from Denmark.

The defenses of Cherbourg have been strengthened within the last few days, but had the Prussian fleet attacked the place last week it might have entered through the western pass, burned the arsenal and town and returned through the same pass without receiving a shot.

Detachments of infantry and marines are continually moving.

The transport fleet is composed of three large sailing vessels with auxiliary screws, and will be commanded by Vice Admiral La Rouciere Jourdan. With the transports there will go a numerous flotilla with batteries and gunboats to operate on the coast and rivers.

The corps of the Baltic will consist of two divisions, including a regiment of Zouaves and two of Chasseurs de Afrique.

New York, July 27.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune at Metz sent advice on 24th inst that he was ten miles from the front and there was no possibility of passing. On Monday, 25th, he telegraphed from Metz as follows: Gen Bazaine leaves this morning with 3500 men. Ladraintault goes also. The Emperor is expected to arrive next Thursday, and a battle is expected shortly afterwards. The army of Africa is rapidly arriving, and the Zouaves who left Constantinople on the 19th have already arrived.

The special correspondence of the Tribune in Paris states that private letters from headquarters of the army say that no strangers will be respected. Formal order have been given to shoot every man atempting to contravene the orders against the Press issued from Strasbourg on the 23d.

There are advices of a steady concentration of troops towards the Oabritte. Apparently the main attacks are to be made along the Valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish provinces, but the Prussians seem to be falling back behind the Rhine.

PARIS, July 27.—A decree has been published naming the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor.

The Departments of Moselle and Upper Rhine have been declared to be in a state of siege.

A decree has been published calling out for active service 9000 men of the contingent of 1839.

The official journal has an article on the pretended proposed treaty between France and Prussia recently published in London, and says that after the Treaty of Prague in 1866, several conferences were held at Berlin between Bismarck and the French Minister, all of which were based on the subject of the proposed alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in the terms were then advanced, but the French Government never had any knowledge of the project; and so far as the propositions which were discussed at the interviews were concerned the Emperor rejected them. It is obvious to all that the publication in the London Times is designed merely to influence public opinion in England.

TRAVES, July 27.—The French yesterday violated the neutrality of Luxembourg. A party of 100 men from Serenk crossed to Saarlonis, signing the 'Marseillaise.'

PARIS, July 27.—La Liberte has the following information:—The Prussians have encamped at Weisenburg and Trouves. They have but two squadrons of cavalry, and are concentrating at Mayence, where King William arrived last night.

There is a rumor of an engagement yesterday in which 300 Germans were killed and 80 made prisoners without loss to the French. No confirmation of the fight or details have been received.

WEISEBADEN, July 27.—The Duke of Nassau, having been invited by Napoleon to join the French, replied that his principles are pledged to Prussia.

BERLIN, July 27.—Count Bismarck's organ promises to give, on the part of Prussia, an immediate explanation of the French-Prussian treaty.

LONDON, July 27.—France has enquired through Russia upon what conditions peace could be made. Prussia replied to Russia that it was too late.

Revolutionary intrigue is rife in Rome and throughout Italy, in view of the probable withdrawal of the French troops.

A recent deposit of arms has been discovered in Genoa, and a large quantity of guns and ammunition was seized.

The Pope is greatly alarmed at the projects of France, as well as the plots of parties in Italy.

The Carlist movement in Spain is abandoned, Don Carlos having given offence to his adherents by offering to serve against Prussia. They refuse to carry out the plan of invasion and a rising in Spain.

The Times maintains that its publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia has had one good effect, inasmuch as it secures the neutrality of Belgium, which, without warning, would have been liable to violation at any moment.

M. Olivier, in a letter to a friend here, denies the negotiation by France of the alleged secret treaty with Prussia.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs positively denies that France entertained any idea of the annexation of Belgium.

The Spanish Government has demanded of the Duke De Grammont an explanation of his assertion in an address to the Cortes that that body were to be surprised into voting for the Prince of Hohenzollern.

PARIS, July 27.—The Gaulois repeats the rumor that an American legion numbering 500 men is organizing under command of French officers. The report is still regarded as doubtful.

New York, July 27.—The special correspondent of the Tribune writes from Berlin that Prince Frederick Charles is at present commanding the army of the Rhine.

The Danish neutrality is reckoned as improbable, and Austria now leans more to Prussia than France.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed John Archimede, Inspector of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Moscow, to be Archbishop of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, to reside in San Francisco or Sitka. His salary is to be paid from the Imperial Treasury.

A cable correspondent at St Petersburg states that Russia is concentrating troops on the borders of Galicia, and that the troops in camp at Crunostile are held ready to march at any moment. The Government openly favors Prussia, while the liberal Press sustains France.

LONDON, July 28.—Edourd About will replace Paradol in the French Academy and possibly as Minister to Washington.

The Bank of England has just raised the rate of interest to five per cent.

Many additional failures are announced. Yesterday there were seven failures at the Stock Exchange in this city and at the Cotton Market, Liverpool.

Yesterday was observed quite generally as a day of fasting and prayer at Bremen and Hamburg. Business was nearly or entirely suspended.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russian force in Poland has been increased to 200,000 men, including the Imperial regiment on guard.

Stocks are firm.

MADRID, July 28.—Indignation at Grammont's aspersions of the Cortes is unabated and serves to divert the sympathy of many from France.

PARIS, July 28.—The Journal Officiel contains correspondence from St Petersburg in which it is said that Russia does not sympathize with Prussia. Russia wishes to make Prussia take the Baltic and attack the independence of Denmark and half of Germany.

It is reported here that several American officers desire to follow the French army in the campaign against Prussia for the purpose of making observations for the use of the American Government, and petitions were lately filed with Government for the necessary permission, but the request was declined, the military authorities of the Empire saying that no foreign officer however high his rank will be permitted to follow the French army.

The Emperor left St Cloud to-day by special train for Freny, accompanied by Prince Napoleon.

Gaulois publishes a report that a continental alliance has been concluded between France and Italy. The new treaty stipu-

lates that in case of certain events France is to pay Italy sixty million francs and leave her free to make some capital in the kingdom.

Advices from Rome represent that the Pope accepts as inevitable the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

The French Government has received official notification of the neutrality of Denmark.

LONDON, July 28.—The Belgian camp at Beverloo has been broken up and the troops distributed among the frontier fortresses.

The House of Lords was crowded to-night to hear the statement of the Government's position in the present war. Granville said the Government was embarrassed by explosive material lying all around with matches ready lighted, efforts to extinguish which had been useless, though Lord Lyons had been able to hold back a declaration of war for five days. In presence of this war England had one duty and that was to observe a strict neutrality. Malmesburg and Russell approved the attitude and action of the Government. War was wholly needless and inexcusable. Parliament would certainly sustain Government in its policy of neutrality, and await an opportunity for interference.

Count Bismarck is to dispatch to the North German Ambassador of the secret treaty published in the Times.

Later—Everything indicates that an important engagement must take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Mayence, on the river Saar. They have 400,000 men, with rather too much cavalry to forage for. In the opposing force there are about 300,000 men. Great excitement was caused in the Daches Principality by a rumor that the people are preparing to make use of the opportunity to regain their independence.

New York, July 28.—Special correspondence from Berlin to-day says a Royal decree has been issued calling for marine volunteers to defend the Prussian coast. Premiums of various rates have been offered, some of them as high as 500 thalers, it is supposed to induce desertions from foreign vessels.

BERLIN, July 28.—The French employ American agents to buy arms at Liege, under pretence that they are for the U.S.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—U.S. securities higher—closed at 79 1/2.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor arrived at 4 P.M. at Metz, where the Imperial headquarters are established. A proclamation to the army will be issued to-morrow.

PARIS, July 31.—Olivier, Prime Minister, had an interview yesterday with the principal editors of Paris, during which he explained the position of the Government on several questions concerning Prussia. He gave some explanation of the secret treaty project, which Bernadotte had previously given, relative to measures taken by the Cabinet some time ago to effect a general disarmament. He says these measures were merely secondary. Lord Clarendon's for the same purpose. Olivier replied to Clarendon that King William refused absolutely to disarm.

Olivier said that his colleagues that no other offer was made to Prussia than that made to Clarendon.

On the Roman question Olivier said it had seemed equitable and useful to the French Government to evacuate Rome, because Napoleon always kept his promises which unites us more closely with Italy and Austria.

The Journal Officiel publishes Bernadotte's explanation of the secret treaty affair. It is well known that Bismarck made France an offer before and after the war with Austria, the substance of which offer was that France should take Belgium as compensation for the aggrandisement of Prussia. The Emperor in all cases declined the propositions. The very moment the treaty of Prague was concluded Bismarck again betrayed a disposition to restore the equilibrium and made several propositions looking to combinations affecting the interests of States bordering upon France. During one of these conversations Bismarck dictated to Bernadotte this secret treaty project which has just been made public and which Bismarck has kept ever since. This accounts for the document being in Bernadotte's handwriting. Bernadotte gave notice of the contents of the proposed treaty to the Emperor's government at the time, but the proposition was promptly rejected. Bernadotte said that the King of Prussia was not favorable to Bismarck's plans.

PARIS, July 30.—To-day the Emperor assumed the chief command of the army.

The Prince Imperial visited the camps to-day and was received with immense enthusiasm.

There has been no serious engagement yet—all rumors to the contrary are false.

Reports have been received from the best authority that the mission to Vienna is a complete success. Austria will not take umbrage at present.

The Italians in Rome will remain in accord with Italy.

BRUSSELS, July 30.—It is officially stated that Lord Laflar, British Ambassador, has gone to Gollisen, probably to engage in the discussion of neutrality presented by England in such an extraordinary fashion.

LONDON, July 30.—It is now thought the Prussian army will propose to cross the Rhine from Baden into France, near Pannieren, two miles below Basle.

There is great activity in the defence of Antwerp.

Bismarck takes the field at the head of his regiment of cuirassiers, leaving Herr Theoten in charge of the foreign office.

Belgium has 10,000 men in position. The English home force is now only 40,000 men.

BRUSSELS, July 30 via London, 31.—At 12:30 this morning the French attacked Saarbrucken in a largely superior force and were ingeniously repulsed.

FRANKFORT, July 30.—U.S. bonds opened buoyant at 83; closed heavy at 76 1/2.

Later—The city is excited to-day with rumors, the most important of which is one of Federal action. U.S. bonds are greatly affected by this report. They opened buoyant under the influence of favorable news from Saarbrucken and fell to 76 1/2 at the close.

BIRMINGHAM, July 30.—The French army is placed as follows: 1st corps, under Gen

McMahon, at Strasbourg. 2nd corps, under Gen Trossard, at Stavello. 3rd corps, under Marshal Bazaine, at Metz. 4th corps, under Gen Count Ladramault, at the Oaville. 5th corps, under Gen De Failley, at Bitzche. 6th corps, under Marshal Canrobert at Chalons. 7th corps, under Gen Douay, at Beafort. 8th corps, under Gen Bourbarky, at the army head-quarters.

VIENNA, July 30.—Austria consents Italy on the attitude to be preserved. She is said to contemplate a notion to the people that the concordat will no longer be considered binding.

LONDON, July 30.—In view of public sentiment in England occasioned by the publication of the recent treaty, the Government will address a note to the Governments of France and Prussia declaring the explanation of the secret treaty unsatisfactory.

From orders recently issued by the War Office it is believed that England intends asking Russia to join her in placing an army in Belgium for the protection of that country.

PARIS, July 30.—Fighting between the French and Prussians has commenced. Four Prussian army corps are on the Rhine. The enemy has mined the banks of the river.

Austria has given her sanction to the taking possession of Rome by Italy.

Minister Olivier informed the representatives of the Press yesterday that government would not place restrictions on publication.

Of reports of accomplished facts the Emperor reports that he never approved nor accepted the basis of the so-called secret treaty said to be drawn up by Count Bernadotte, and that Bismarck's prompting idea was actually odious to him.

The Paris says Austria is making formidable military preparations as she fears infringement of her neutrality by Bismarck. Command of the Austrian Army of observation will be given to Archduke Albrecht.

A Hungarian Corps will be organized.

LONDON, July 30.—The Catholic clergy at Limerick are preparing for a grand demonstration in favor of France, to take place on Sunday. It is probable that the Government will take measures to prevent the movement.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—The feeling against England is most intense. The press is unanimous in its attacks on England. A journal says England evidently wants another Alabama question.

All able-bodied Prussians between the ages of 20 and 30 years are in the ranks.

PARIS, July 30.—The Emperor's reception at Metz was very enthusiastic.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the towns near the Rhine border.

LONDON, July 30.—Bets are freely offered that the Prussian army will be in Paris inside of a fortnight.

The noted correspondent Historicos contributes to the Times justifying the attitude of England in the Franco-Prussian difficulty, while it is deemed that France asked Spain to form a treaty of alliance, it is asserted Senor Alvarez, Spanish Minister at Paris, has already committed himself to project and urge its propriety here.

The brig Veracity was recently lost off the mouth of the Elbe in consequence of the removal of lights and buoys by authority of Government.

In the House of Lords last evening the Canadian railway guaranteed loan bill was read a second time.

Madame Rauguis, who died recently at Florence, was mother of the Prime Minister, and not his wife.

The Saturday Review has seven condemnatory articles.

The French journals this morning say the Prussians have 300,000 men at Trevan, 100,000 in the Black Forest, 200,000 near Mayence, 100,000 in Solbeswig and 100,000 near Berlin. The triangle between Treves and Mayence and the river Tule is well filled with soldiers.

VIENNA, July 30.—Austria will establish a steam line from Trieste to Southampton, to connect with the American line.

LONDON, July 29.—There is popular excitement at the course of the British Government in the present war. A great many people want a peremptory notice given to France that England views with grief and displeasure their intrigues, evidently having for their aim the violation of the independence of Belgium, and will oppose with her whole strength any attempt to extend the French power on the continent before or after the war. The British Government, on the other hand, while condemning France for breaking her laws, closes her eyes to the large purchases of coal and ammunition made in England for the use of the French army.

Eastern States.

New York, July 27.—The Yatch Cambria passed Sandy Hook at 3:45 P.M. She is the winner of the ocean race. Dauntless also arrived this afternoon, she passed the Hook, 4:55 just behind. The Cambria was 28 days and five hours on the passage.

Gen. Sherman sailed for Europe on the Scotia.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Telegrams from Fort Fetterman says that Indian runners just in report 100 white men with Crow Indians on the Big Horn River, supposed to be members of Big Horn expedition.

Some runners also report that the Crow and Sioux Indians recently had a fight in which the former lost 20 killed and the latter 12 or 15.

New York, July 28.—The result of the International Yatch Race caused considerable excitement here.

LOS ANGELES, July 27.—The present is a season of unusual business depression. Unless arrangements are made to relieve distillers and vintagers from onerous taxes grapes will be worthless this season. All who are connected with the business are dependent.

VIRGINIA CITY, July 27.—The Germans of Virginia, Gold Hill, Silver City, Dayton and Conroy towns hold mass meeting here to-night for the purpose of considering European affairs and adopting resolutions of sympathy with Prussia.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Sales of gold for the month of August to the amount of \$5,000,000 and the purchase of bonds to the extent of \$6,000,000, have been ordered. The statement of the public indebtedness to-morrow will show a considerable reduction.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Arrived—Smr. Montana, Panama; steamer Orizaba, San Diego; ship Isaac J. Jones, Seabeck; brig Deacon and ship Commodore, Port Ludlow. Sailed—Bark Chis Mitchell, Port Madison.

John Tyler, a gambler, quarrelled at a respectable house this morning, and in an encounter opposite the Russ House he shot a man named Dobeon, who died in about an hour. Tyler is under arrest for murder. The affair caused great excitement among the sporting fraternity.

All of the principal banks of the city have agreed heretofore to close at 12 m, on Saturdays.

Jas O Francis, a colored man, received his naturalization papers to-day. This is the first case of the naturalization of a colored citizen which has occurred in this city. Francis is a West Indian.

The following ships arrived from foreign ports to-day: British bark Mary Hick, from Valparaiso; North German brig Helena from San Jose de Guatemala; French ship Malabar from Arzon, Peru; British ship Whittington from Liverpool.

An Opera House, to cost \$1,000,000 and to be the finest in the United States, is to be erected on the circus lot on Jackson street between Montgomery and Kearney, by J. Lusk, Peachy and others.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Arrived—Smr. Constantine, Sitka and Port Townsend. She brings an assorted cargo, including a large lot of furs and 400 bales codfish and other articles, consigned to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

While George Francis Train was delivering a rambling lecture last night on the Chinese question an irate Celestial in the gallery shot him with a rotten egg, which scattered its contents freely over his person, causing him to modify his remarks quickly and soon change the subject. He leaves for China to-morrow.

The weather is cold and foggy with terrific clouds of dust.

The Mexicans resident here are preparing to celebrate the forthcoming anniversary of their independence with unusual spirit and unanimity.

The 30th anniversary of St Ignatius was celebrated at St Ignatius College, Rev Father Hayes preaching an eulogistic sermon in presence of thirty to forty clergymen and a large audience.

The Lower California expedition sailed to-day on a small schooner for Magdalena Bay. There was no collision with a United States steamer, as has been announced, and the whole affair assumed quite disinterested proportions. The expedition is in charge of O.J. Drake de Kay, who is appointed U.S. Consul for the proposed town at Magdalena Bay.

Arrived—Bark Scotland, Bellingham Bay, bark Forest Queen, Port Ludlow, bark Glimpee, Port Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A woman by the name of Maria Nodmores, a native of Monaco, was admitted to citizenship in the United States District Court to-day. This is the first woman ever allowed to take out naturalization papers in our courts. Her husband died after declaring intentions to be naturalized, and she wished to return to France and could not get a passport from the French Consul so she completed naturalization and returns as an American.

J. C. Merrill & Co. sold at public auction to-day the following vessels for cash: Steamer Washington, \$4000, Steamer Alois, \$3500, Steamer Pilot, \$3500, Barge Mathilde, \$1600, Barge Mountaineer, \$1100, Barge Moundbuilder \$1000.

Cleared, brig Shooting Star for Nausimo, bark Peron, for Port Townsend, bark Amethyst, for Bellingham Bay, brig T. W. Lucas, for Victoria.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

July 26—Sip Hamley, Carleton, Comox; Sip Adolina, Fallon, San Juan; Smr Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend; Smr Alida, Starr, Port Townsend; July 27—Sip Alida, Dwyer, San Juan; Smr Emma, Biersbank, Nausimo; Smr Cal'fornia, Hays, Portland; Smr Otter, Lewis, New Westminster; July 30—None; Aug 1—Smr Otter, Lewis, New Westminster; Smr Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend; Smr Alida, Nash, Port Townsend; LEARED

July 26—Sip Albert, Christiansen, West Coast; Smr Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend; Smr Alida, Starr, Port Townsend; Sip Adolina, Fallon, San Juan; Sip Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan; July 27—Sip Alida, Dwyer, San Juan; Smr Olympia, Spring, Barclay Sound; July 28—Smr Otter, Lewis, N.W. Westminster; Smr Alida, Middleton, Sanich; Smr California, Hays, Portland; July 30—Sip Nautie, Collins, West Coast; Aug 1—Smr Otter, Lewis, New Westminster; Smr Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend.

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per bark COSSAIR, from London—42hd, 20bbis, 60cs box, 2hdcs, 2hdcs, 10cs sprits, 15cs groceries, 2cs books, 15cs oilman's stores, 1cs furniture, 300hdcs paint, 2cs gravings, 6cs saddlery, 3cs, 30hdcs, 47cs food, 4hdcs hardware, 1hdcs apron, 4cs agrt, 1hdcs, 2cs drugs, 3cs glass bottles, 1hdcs matches, 6cs coffee, 5hdcs candles, 1cs persimmon caps, 20,000hdcs salt, 3cs haberdashery, 7cs provisions, 2hdcs earthenware.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark COSSAIR, fm London—Findlay & Durban, J H Turner & Co, Sproat & Co, Roscoe, Tye & Co, E Stamp, H Nathan, jr & Co, H B Co, Jamieson, Rhodes & Co, Vancouver Coal Co, Guy Hutton, Edgar Harris, J L Stahl-schmidt, Langley & Co, Moore & Co, P McQuade, Millard & Beedy.

PASSENGERS.

Per star OLYMPIA—Dr Scott and wife, Rogers and wife, Miss J. Shelton, Miss E. Hamon, Miss Smith, Miss M. O'Neal, L. Vener, Bill Harmon, Rev S H Mann, Rev K. Thompson, Henshaw, Murphy, Shaw, Frasier, Spencer, Carter, Hughes, Hughes, Kyrie, Collins, H. E. Seelye, F. Tarbell, Thompson, J. G. Hart, Waterman, D. McDonald, C. Bartlett, and 11 others.

Per star ALIDA—H. H. Henly and wife, J. Perrot, C. H. Perrot, W. Summers, Tarbell, Spencer, Dolan, Orchard, S. Galliber, S. Smith, Gardner, Perry, J. Smith, J. C. Byrle, Campbell, Gifford, Mrs. Haddock, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor and 23 others.

REPORTS.

Per star OLYMPIA—4 cows, 3 calves, 1 horse, 5 cattle, 10 hales wool.

Per star ALIDA—12 bales mail matter, 40 bales bread.

DEEDS.

In this city, July 27th, Amelia, wife of William Bowden, aged 40 years, a native of Kingston, Devonshire.

On the 30th June, at Astle Hill, Georgian, Ontario, Allan Anderson, B.A. Trinity College, Toronto, and son of the late James Anderson, of the Hon B B Co, aged 22 years.

THE

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TERMS: One Year, (in advance) Six Months, do Three Months, do One Week, do

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING

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