

ROCHESTER.—A large enthusiastic meeting of the State Commercial Union was held here last night. Israel T. Hatch, and other prominent citizens, interested in the welfare of canals, addressed the meeting. The former advised the greatest reticence on the part of the members of the Commercial Union, as to their movements and designs, especially urging that there be no affiliation with either political party until after a convention is held, a platform promulgated and candidates announced.

NEW YORK.—It is supposed that J. W. Lingard, manager of the Bowery Theatre, has committed suicide by drowning. He has been missing since Wednesday, and left a note to his family, saying that they would never see him again. Pecuniary and domestic difficulties are said to be the cause.

The Board of Education has appropriated \$33,500 for building a new high school. A communication was received from the lady teachers, asking to have their salaries increased so as to be equal to those of the male teachers.

Dana, of the *Sun*, has commenced a libel suit against Galway, West & Co., of the anti-gambling society, for alleged libel.

DENVER.—The weather is clear and delightfully cool. The crop prospects in Colorado and New Mexico have greatly improved by the recent rains.

New Mexico dates, of the 6th, report mining very much improved; the ditches are full and more gold is being taken out than ever before.

Track laying from Denver eastward on the K. P. R. R. commenced on Tuesday; the road is to be completed in six weeks.

NEW YORK.—Thomas Sheridan, the wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of August.

NORFOLK.—Sheriff Mayhew and Deputy Sheriff Stevens to-day, completed the removal of the seven hundred negro squatters who, since '63, have occupied the Taylor Farm.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A fire broke out this morning, near the Merchants' Exchange, and swept through the wooden buildings in that section, and soon enveloped nearly all the locality between Elm and Chestnut streets; total loss, \$250,000, insurance 125,000. Over 20 families were driven from their homes. No loss of life.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The Captain of the whaleship *Caroline Foote*, complains of extortion and robbery by the collector at the Mexican port of La Paz.

Major George W. Wright, city editor of the *Alta California*, and a member of the Western Union Telegraph expedition, died to-day.

WASHINGTON.—The President has nominated Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; W. B. Browne, Receiver of Public Money, at Vancouver, Washington Territory; Enoch G. Adams, Register of the Land Office, do.; Charles H. Chamberlain, Receiver of Public Money, at San Francisco; John Warren, Surveyor General of Arizona. Commodores Selfridge and Schenck are to be Rear Admirals, both on the retired list. Commodores Melancthon, Penith and Coboggs, Admirals in the active list; Fabius Stanley is to be Commodore; W. E. Hopkins, Captain; W. H. Macomb, Commodore; Paul Shurtleff, Captain; W. E. Troy, Commodore; Thos. Patterson, Captain.

The House judiciary committee has decided by a vote of six to four, against the McGarrahan claim.

Ackerman, this morning, took the oath of office, as Attorney-General, before the Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Judge Hoar left by the afternoon train for Boston.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive sealed proposals, until the twentieth of July, for the right to take furs upon the islands of St. Paul, St. George and Alaska, for twenty years, from July 1870.

Under the currency bill California gets 1,717,388; Oregon 171,273 and Washington Territory 37,180 additional circulation.

#### FOREIGN.

MADRID.—It is positively asserted that the council of ministers has decided to convoke the Cortes for the 20th of July.

LISBON.—The government has sent orders to the Governor of Portuguese Guiana to receive, from the English authorities, formal possession of the Island of Balaina.

PARIS.—The authorities here have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of the Prince

Hohenzollern to the Spanish crown. There seems to be no doubt that the King of Prussia is also favorable to the project, and refuses any explanation in reply to the note from the French government. Dispatches from Madrid announce that at a council of ministers, held yesterday, they were authorized to present the name of the new candidate, Hohenzollern, to the Cortes, which will probably be convened expressly for that purpose. The council of ministers hope the Prince will receive more than a hundred and fifty votes, the minimum required by the resolution passed by the Cortes on the 3d of June. The Prince is expected to arrive at Madrid early in November. A Spanish fleet will be dispatched to bring him.

The *Gaulois*, an independent organ, has the following: "This morning Gen. Prim, in reply to the dispatches of Senor Ollozaga, the Spanish Ambassador in this city, says he acted with the consent of Regent Serrano, unofficially and outside of diplomacy. And finding a difficulty in obtaining a candidate for the Spanish throne he addressed the Prince of Hohenzollern, who unites many desirable qualities, but whose personal importance was thought insufficient to give umbrage to France; but as an *emete* has been excited Gen. Prim retracts, and assures the French government of the sincerity of his intentions. "The *Gaulois* adds, this question is settled so far as Spain is concerned, but it remains to be seen what Prussia will do, after the scene in the French Chambers yesterday, and the unequivocal declarations of the Duke de Grammont.

PARIS, 2 p.m.—It is asserted in well informed circles that an alliance between France and Austria has been concluded.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, Grammont said it was true that Prim had offered the throne of Spain to the Prince Hohenzollern, who had accepted it, but the people of Spain had not pronounced on the transaction, and France had yet to know the details of the affair, which had been conducted in secret. The French government would persist in its policy of neutrality, but under no pretext would it permit a young German power to replace one of its Princes on the throne of Charles 5th. He hoped however, that prudence in Germany and wisdom in Spain would avert extremities. The Paris journals unanimously oppose the project of Prim.

There was an exciting scene in the Corps Legislatif to-day after Grammont's declaration. Picardy demanded that it was the first duty of the deputies not to allow France to be engaged in war without the assent of her representatives. Cremieux supported the demand, and added that what was now meant was war with Europe. He protested against this and deemed peace imperative unless the dignity of France or her friends required war. Ollivier said the declaration of Grammont left no doubt that the government ardently desired peace, and he felt sure that that declaration would secure peace. The chambers must know that the government sought to attain its object in a straightforward manner, and if it wanted war it would say so, and it would not engage France in war without consulting the chambers. Hiliere asked by what right Prim had offered the crown to the Prince of Hohenzollern. Ollivier said he could not answer that question as he was not informed of the details of the negotiation. Some deputies exclaimed then that the minister of foreign affairs had been imprudent in making his declaration. Arago wished to speak but the president decided that the debate was closed. Arago replied that the government must be afraid of discussion. He accused it of having made a Hohenzollern king, and of then declaring war. The president demanded order and endeavored to bring up the budget as the question for debate, but the deputies replied with patriotic sentiments, and the chamber being too excited to discuss finance, the sitting was dissolved.

*Le Pays* publishes a violent article, crying for war. France, it declares, has recent diplomatic defeats as well as Waterloo to avenge, and Frenchmen are ready to take the same road to Jena and Berlin that their fathers took.

The French journals call attention to the fact that a German fleet is cruising in the Mediterranean. The Berlin journals represented it simply as an excursion, but now the fact appears portentous to French editors.

It is reported that Admiral Topete will separate from Prim if Hohenzollern is proclaimed candidate for the throne, and that he would prefer Prince Alphonzo to a Prussian for king.

PARIS.—All the Chinamen in Paris, fearing the anger of the populace for the recent massacres at Peking, have carefully kept within doors; but owing to Spanish affairs the news from China has created little sensation.

PARIS, 8.—Nothing definite has been heard from Prussia. Ollozaga goes, to-night, to Madrid to endeavor to make arrangements satisfactory to all parties. The ambassadors of Austria, England and Italy had a conference to-day with Grammont. They seem favorable to France. The Russian minister was received to-day by Grammont. The Emperor held a conference this morning with the ministers of war, the navy and justice. Military measures are already mentioned. The *corps d'armee* are to be made ready for an immediate movement, Bazaine in command of one and Lebrun the other. McMahon will have an army and Lebœuf an important command, while Polekas will take the command of troops to operate against Spain. Active preparations are making at the seaports. One of the many reports in circulation about Leopold says that he refused Prim's offer of the crown twice, but his sister, the Duchess of Flanders, induced him finally to accept. Should this prove true it is feared that Belgium will be drawn into the conflict.

A report has reached here from Madrid that Montpensier has ordered his adherents not to oppose Hohenzollern. The press of Madrid is divided on the question of Leopold's candidacy. A correspondent announces, by authority, that the Cortes will meet July 20th. The *Triumpho* gives notice that a demonstration will be made on Sunday against all foreign candidates for the crown.

Considerable excitement has been caused to-day, by rumors that Prussia is actually arming at all the Baltic ports.

The *corps d'armee*, now operating against the rebels in Algeria, under Gen. Mimpfen, has been called back.

The *Gazette de France*, Paris, says the Duke de Grammont's declaration in the Corps Legislatif, recently, is equivalent to a French ultimatum, and that the present situation is the result of Bismarck's intrigues.

The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, says the policy of the French government on the Spanish question threatens to make all the Spaniards unite on Hohenzollern.

Ollivier, yesterday, assured the French Senate that the offer of a crown to a Prussian was the act of Prim, and was not binding on the Spanish government.

The bourse at Paris opened excited, again this morning, *Rentes* 25 centimes lower than the closing figures last night. The French Minister of War has issued an order to all Generals commanding, requiring them to report to the war office immediately, the condition of the troops, arsenals, ammunition, etc., in their respective departments.

LONDON.—There was much comment in the Commons to-night on Prussia's delay in responding definitely to the note of France. The opinion was frequently expressed that this indicates a spirit of mischief, if not a more dangerous purpose, on the part of Prussia.

The lords have passed the Irish land bill.

The *Lancet* reports that the mental and bodily vigor of Bright is completely restored.

The excitement here has been intense over affairs on the continent, but there is a re-action to-day, in consequence of the conviction that war will be avoided. The panic and re-action are probably equally unreasonable.

LONDON, 9.—Both here and at Liverpool the breadstuff and cotton markets are unsettled, and prices irregular on account of a possibility of a continental war; the same influences are operating on the Manchester market for cotton goods and yarns. The general excitement seems unabated, yet there is an opinion that war will be, at least, avoided. Dispatches received from some quarters are well calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions. The Austrian government is preparing to form a permanent camp near the Prussian frontier. She has had this in contemplation for a long time. The *North German*, Berlin, *Gazette* says the French press is imprudently wild on the action taken by Prussia in the Spanish question; and that the selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern depends solely on the Spanish Cortes and not on the wishes of foreign powers.

Lord Camperdown has been appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty.

BERLIN.—A report which has been widely circulated during the past day or two, that the Prussian ambassador has been recalled, is not true. In official circles the situation is thought to

be free from danger. Bismarck neither assisted nor advised Spain in the Hohenzollern matter, and Napoleon's attempt to hold him to any responsibility therefor is regarded as a mere pretext.

HAMILTON, ONT.—The directors of the Canada Air Line Railroad company met to-day; the whole amount of stock was subscribed.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—The engine house and shop of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, was destroyed by fire last night, with a number of cars; loss \$100,000; insurance one-third.

PARIS, 1.30 p.m.—The excitement on the street is increasing. The Bourse is much excited, *rentes* declining, the last sales being at 69 francs 50 centimes, or 67 centimes lower than anything during the crisis. There is great activity in Boulogne, and other ports on the Mediterranean. A large number of transports are being fitted up, enough to bring home the entire French army in Algeria.

Circulars have been issued recalling to their commands all the officers and soldiers absent on furloughs. Large quantities of powder and war stores are being transported to strongholds on the eastern frontier. The government authorities of France have in their possession plans of all the fortresses, roads and canals of the Prussian government, and they have taken measures to put the *Garde Nationale* and the *Garde Mobile* on a war footing. Agents of the French government are now in Hungary purchasing horses for cavalry. The Bourse is still excited, but closes a shade firmer, *Rentes* being 69 francs 52 centimes.

PARIS, 6 p.m., 9.—The Prussian answer to France, on the subject of the Spanish throne, has been received, and contains the following points:

First: Disclaiming all participation in the candidature of Hohenzollern; second, that the prince is not even a relative of the Prussian royal family; third, Prim negotiated with the Prince and he must be responsible, not Prussia. It is believed the answer is unsatisfactory.

Eight p.m.—The second division of the army of Paris has been ordered to Chalons.

Ten p.m.—The Duke de Grammont announces that the French minister at Berlin informs the home government that he had an interview this afternoon with King William, the result of which will be made known to the Chambers on Monday.

The *Moniteur*, this evening, says the abandonment of the Hohenzollern project by Prussia is not enough now. France must prevent a recommencement of similar projects, and will demand the entire fulfilment of the treaty of Prague, namely the liberty of South Germany, the evacuation of the fortress of Mayence, the renunciation of military influence beyond Mayence, and the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question with Denmark.

General Palikas, commander of the fourth army corps, arrived to-day to witness the marriage of his son, but was ordered to return to Lyons, and not to leave his post.

Eleven p.m.—The officers of the French Mediterranean squadron have been ordered to be in the Bay of Palerme on Sunday, to receive instructions.

The *Journal Officiel*, this evening, says if the silence of Prussia continues till Monday French troops will be ordered to the Rhine on Tuesday.

The *Patrie* says the declaration of Grammont has produced a sensation in Denmark.

At a meeting of the diplomatic corps last evening Grammont said France would abandon her legitimate pretensions and he hoped the collective efforts of the Great Powers of Europe would preserve peace, but France had decided not to depart from the line of conduct traced out at first.

A general strike among the operators at Mulhouse, near Strasburgh, occurred to-day. It is reported that the strikers number 60,000. Troops will be sent there.

TOULON 9.—Six war ships are here, receiving their armament and fitting up for immediate service. The furloughed sailors have been recalled and ordered to be ready for duty.

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