

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, August 6, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

We have English papers to the 18th June, in which we find so much to interest if not excite the general reader that we find room in this issue to refer to only the most important topics. The telegraph some weeks ago stated that at a meeting at St. James' Hall a riot took place and the red flag was raised. The meeting was called by the Metropolitan Working-men's Conservative Association; but the Reform League assembled in great force and gave cheers for Bright, Gladstone and Mill, and groans for the Tories. The Conservatives seated Mr. R. A. Fowler in the chair. Mr. Mantle moved an amendment that Mr. Baxter Langley take the chair, which was carried by a large majority. The Daily News, of June 13th, gives the following account of the disturbances: Mr. Langley and Mr. Fowler and their immediate backers now stood in close proximity, and their contest for supremacy became more and more fierce and exciting. Both parties hustled each other, and the excitement culminated in an attempt to drive Mr. Langley from the platform. This act incensed the Leaguers, and a rush from the body of the hall was at once made to the rescue of Mr. Langley. A fight between both parties was the result. The table at which the chairman was to have sat was tumbled down to that provided for the accommodation of the reporters, and the chairs were used as weapons of attack, together with sticks, which some of the parties had brought. In the midst of the melée, Dr. Peritt raised the Republican cap of liberty, as did Mr. Osborne one of the Reform League flags, and the supporters of the League thus led on to complete possession of the platform. The conservative supporters, however, seemed determined to hold their ground, but at this juncture they were overpowered, and in the struggle several were thrown from the platform and seriously hurt. The fighting, which up to this time had been almost confined to those on the platform and near it, then became general. The yelling, shouting and uproar were indescribable. After some exertion on the part of the police, the proceedings became less uproarious, and ultimately Mr. Fowler essayed to address the meeting. It was, however, found impossible to allay the angry feelings that had been aroused, and as confusion and disorder were too great to admit of his being heard, he addressed himself to the reporters. The subsequent proceedings were confined to cheering and groaning, and to noisy discussions amongst persons who formed themselves into knots in various parts of the hall. About half-past nine o'clock the gas was extinguished and the hall cleared by the police. William Murphy, the anti-Popery lecturer, who has been lecturing on the "Errors of Roman Catholicism," has succeeded in creating a great riot in Birmingham. The Mayor of the city, admonished by a report of disturbances that had attended Murphy's lectures elsewhere, refused to allow him to speak in the Town Hall, whereupon his friends built him a tabernacle of wood capable of holding 3000 persons. On the 16th of June Murphy commenced his lecture by saying that before he had finished his lectures he would prove to the people of Birmingham that every Popish priest was a murderer, a cannibal, a liar, and a pick-pocket. [Applause.] They knew him, and they knew he could prove what he said. He was prepared to meet any Popish priest, from Bishop Ullathorne to the biggest raganuffin in the lot; and if ever there was a rag and bone gatherer in the universe it was the Pope himself. They might threaten him with bludgeons and with sticks, but when the bludgeons and the sticks were going to be fired at him, the Great Eternal I Am would direct them another way, for God was stronger than the devil. That God had raised him up for a purpose, he believed. [Hear.] Popery was the same to-day as it was in days gone by. [Hear, hear.] If she had the power (said Mr. Murphy) what wouldn't she do to you? What would she do to me? Why, she would roast me, as she did Ridley, Cranmer and Latimer. These extracts are a fair specimen of the character of the harangue. Outside the "tabernacle," during the whole afternoon and evening, the dense crowd showed every indication of a tumultuous spirit; the Irish element—women as well as men—was in great force; stones were thrown in all directions; blood was flowing in many places, and in several charges the police were all but overpowered; so despite all, in fact, had the state of affairs become, that after much endurance the police were compelled to use their cutlasses; with these weapons they made running charges, but it was

not until between 5 and 6 o'clock, when the police had been largely reinforced, that they got the upper hand of the mob; by that time many persons had been severely wounded and taken to the hospitals, and many of the police (who behaved admirably) had been roughly handled. Some five-and-twenty rioters had been taken into custody during the melée. The house of the father of the Secretary of the Local Protestant Association, situated close to the tabernacle, was assailed by the mob, the windows all broken, and some of the furniture much damaged. The riots continued three days. Two whole streets were sacked and many persons injured before the melée was finally quelled. The London Times is declaiming against the ruffianism which has become rampant in the streets of the great metropolis. The Times says: "Never do we recollect a more abrupt or astonishing crop of outrages than has sprung up in this first week in June. Ten days ago London streets were as safe as those of any town in England. Now they are so full of danger that it seems as if nobody could meet a small crowd even in broad daylight without being exposed to assault and robbery. The letters written to us on the subject filled a whole column of our last impression, all telling the same tale, though dated from different quarters of the town. No doubt each complainant thought his own case unique, from the very audacity of the offense, but it appears that precisely the same thing was going on all over London. The correspondence between Lord Stanley and Earl Cowley in reference to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg had been issued for the information of Parliament. The tone of Lord Stanley's despatches is substantially that her Majesty's Government would observe, in case of hostilities, the strictest neutrality; but his lordship did not withhold his counsel from Prussia, and on the 19th of April he wrote to the Minister at Berlin that the Prussian Cabinet might do well to consider whether it might not give way on the question of garrison. "I should wish your Excellency," wrote the noble lord, "to place before Count Bismarck confidentially this view of the question; and you will not conceal from him the deep regret with which her Majesty's Government would witness the commencement of a war between France and Prussia for an object apparently of such little practical value, especially as such a war could not fail to retard the consolidation of Germany, towards which so much progress has lately been made." In another despatch his lordship wished Lord Loftus to remind Prussia of the disadvantages of her position. "She has a very long seaboard and ports to defend," writes his lordship. "While the season is favorable for maritime operations, she has no means of resisting naval pressure by France on her own coasts, and the havoc which the naval superiority of France would enable her to commit on German commerce, not only in Europe, but also in other parts where it is actively carried on, might produce a very serious financial crisis in Germany." Attention was called in the House of Commons to a brutal outrage committed upon a young midshipman of the royal navy, who had just joined a war vessel at Plymouth, by his brother midshipmen. The young man was strapped down and branded on the nose with the sign of the "broad arrow." Two of the midshipmen engaged in the outrage were promptly dismissed the service in disgrace. The Pall Mall Gazette of the 8th of June says: "Our correspondent telegraphs that a demonstration was held in the Uster Hall at Belfast, Ireland, last night, to protest against recent concessions to popery. Upwards of five thousand persons were present. The Orangemen wore the insignia of the order. A large number of leading Protestant gentlemen attended. Everything passed off quietly, but a large force of police were kept in readiness in the barracks. An imperial Russian decree has been published whereby all political prosecutions still pending in reference to the latest risings are quashed, and all persons implicated, except criminal offenders, are amnestied. No fresh prosecutions will be instituted in reference to the last Polish insurrection. All Poles interned in Russia will be allowed to return to their homes, and natives of the Western provinces will receive permission to remove to Poland. All Polish priests are to be subject to the law-breakers by the Duke of Luxemburg has promised to give the ground covered by the fortifications to the city, and the Duke of Luxemburg has been convened for the purpose of making the necessary legal provisions for the acceptance of the gift. On the departure of the Prussians the fortress will be occupied by a thousand Luxemburg soldiers. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 5th of June, says: "Once more the resignation of Count Bismarck, on the ground of ill health, has been

announced as imminent. The severe mental and bodily work which has fallen to his share certainly tells upon his constitution; but, as his wish to complete the task in hand is as fervid as ever, it is difficult to say when he will find it indispensable to grant himself a respite. The receipts at the Paris Exhibition during the month of May realized an average of fifty thousand francs a day, without reckoning the payments for weekly tickets. Numerous purchases for their respective museums are being made by Prussia, Austria, Russia and other countries, and many of the most instructive and useful objects have been already secured by them. The London News says the Spanish Supreme Court of War and Marine has quashed the entire proceedings of the Cadiz Prize Court in the case of the steamer Tornado. Lord Stanley must now, it is said, insist on the restoration of the Tornado, with due indemnity. Louis Kosuth has written a long letter to Mr. Deak, the Hungarian Minister, which was published in the Magyar Ujsag, the organ of the extreme left in Vienna. The present arrangement between Austria and Hungary, Kosuth declares, is identical with the ultimatum presented by Jellachich when he invaded Hungary in 1848, which was retused by the Hungarian Ministry, in which at that time Deak himself and the present Minister of War, Baron Eotvos, were the colleagues of Kosuth. The Pesth journals of the 30th of May publish a letter from Mr. Deak in which he states that he deems it unnecessary to justify himself against the accusations contained in the letter of M. Kosuth, as his whole political conduct is publicly known, and on that conduct he rests his justification. The hereditary objects of his political life, he says, have been to effect an arrangement with Austria, in conjunction with the maintenance of Hungary's constitution, and he will not trust to unforeseen events, revolution or foreign aid.

Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, July 30, 1867.

The Council met at 8 p.m.: the Mayor and five Councillors were present: COMMUNICATIONS.

An account of \$125 due to the estate of W. M. Seaby, was referred to the Finance Committee.

An account of \$25 due Messrs Mohun & Farwell for taking levels and surveys of the Johnson street ravine was referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

The Council commented favorably upon the work, and a well executed plan and section of the same was handed in, which no doubt will be of future service to the City.

Communication of E. R. Thomas complaining of a dangerous portion of the sidewalk on Fort street, between Government and Broad, north side, was read. Referred to the proper Committee.

Communication of H. Mansell respecting Sanitary matters, was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

THE CORPORATION.

From Mr. R. Bishop, refusing to accept a less amount than \$1500, with costs, on behalf of Titus & Hathaway, or to refer the matter to arbitration, was read.

Dr. Tuzo was then agreed upon to act on the part of the Corporation, and His Worship was requested to consult with Mr. W. S. Green in regard to the matter.

The Council then adjourned until 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday next, unless sooner convened.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. CHARLES KEAN. The public generally will be deeply concerned to hear that Mr. Charles Keane was taken so seriously ill as to incapacitate him from performing King Lear at the New Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, on Wednesday night. We regret exceedingly his sudden illness, for beyond it being unexpected, it is very serious, while it has brought an engagement that promised to conclude very brilliantly to an abrupt and unsatisfactory termination. Every seat was taken in the house for Friday night, when he was announced to make his last appearance in Liverpool, and on which occasion he intended to appear in Richard III. and The Jealous Wife, for his own benefit. In fact, so great was the demand for seats that he was contemplated converting the orchestra into stalls. The bills circulated in the house stated that Mr. Keane will never again appear before a Liverpool audience; but notwithstanding that he could not wish to bid adieu in a better part than his celebrated assumption of Louis XVI, with the delivery of which the audience was so delighted on Tuesday night, we hope that this announcement is premature. It may be desirable to publish the doctor's certificate, which has been handed to us—"Liverpool, May 23—hereby certify that I find Mr. Keane suffering from serious prostration, the result of an affection of the heart, which will render his acting again for some time to come impossible.—W. H. MANIFORD, Surgeon." Mr. Catcart assumed the part of Lear.—Liverpool Post.

THE GROUND CREEK DIFFICULTY.—Governor Seymour, accompanied by Sarreyor-General Trutch and Captain Forcher, R.N., will leave New Westminster for Ground Creek to-day. Captain Forcher is an old and experienced naval officer, and is at present in command of H.M.S. Sparrowhawk. He has seen much service ashore, and, in 1862, explored the ruins of Cyrene, on the coast of Africa, and wrote one of the best works that has yet appeared on the subject of ancient cities and classical antiquities. Governor Seymour has shown excellent judgment in selecting Captain Forcher to accompany him to the scene of difficulty, and will, no doubt, be guided in any steps he may adopt in dealing with the law-breakers by the Captain's advice. A gentleman possessed of the experience of Captain Forcher in commanding large bodies of men, and being perfectly unconnected in any way with the matter in dispute, will be impartial in any judgment or conclusion he may come to. Capt. Forcher sailed last evening in the Leviathan for New Westminster.

A GARRISON FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Our special telegraph announces that a military force will be dispatched to British Columbia for our protection. It is high time our wants were attended to. We hope sincerely the report is true.

THE LOSS OF THE "TRANSPORT."—A COMMISSION APPOINTED.—Amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Active we notice C. F. Hopkins, Esq., President of the California Insurance Company, and Capt. Sands, late Captain of the ill-fated steamer Transport, wrecked on the West Coast of this island last fall. The object of these gentlemen in visiting this place is to procure evidence in a suit pending in the Fourth District Court, San Francisco, by the late owners of the lost steamer against the Insurance Company to recover the insurance upon her. Mr. Pearkes has been appointed Commissioner, by consent of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, for the purpose of taking the evidence here. Mr. Dennison, of Port Townsend, we learn will appear before the Commission for the plaintiffs, and Mr. McCright for the defendants. The examination is likely to last several days.

Mrs. E. R. THOMAS, with customary kindness, yesterday solicited subscriptions for the relief of the Robottom family, and raised \$40. The young men of the city, we are proud to say, responded liberally to the appeal made by Mrs. Thomas to their hearts and purses. A committee of ladies should be organized to furnish temporary relief to future worthy objects of charity. As the calls upon the generosity of the young men would probably be frequent, subscriptions should be limited, say to \$1 from each person. The charge would then fall lightly upon all, and much good could be effected by a proper organization. Reliable intelligence received from San Francisco yesterday state that Mrs. Stapleton, who was sent to that city through the exertions of Mrs. Thomas, has obtained employment at remunerative wages and is leading a respectable life.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Colonel James Miller was found dead in his bed at the What Cheer House under the following circumstances: It seems that the evening before he took lodgings for the night, and yesterday noon the servant finding the door of his room locked, entered and found him dead in bed with a bottle of morphine by his side. The deceased was a native of Scotland. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army as a private, and remained until the close, when he was in command of the Fifty-sixth regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He had been in California but a short time, and was only 25 years old at the time of his death. The Coroner will hold an inquest on Monday to ascertain the cause of death.—S. F. Bulletin.

TRAGIC DEATH OF AN AUSTRIAN ARCHDUCHESS.—The Archduchess Matilda, the intended wife of Prince Humbert of Italy, a Princess in her nineteenth year, by all accounts endowed with rare gifts of person, mind and heart, died in Vienna on the morning of June 6th. She inadvertently trod on a furnace match, which was lying at her feet on the floor, as she leaned out of the window talking to one of her relatives. Her summer dress was in a blaze before she was aware of it, and before any one could run to her rescue she sank to the ground in agony of pain, from which death only released her. The lady was the affianced bride of Prince Humbert, the heir of the throne of Italy. Prince Humbert was enjoying the festivities of Paris when the news of the accident to the Archduchess reached him, and he immediately left, it is supposed, for Vienna.

WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Bricklayers and plasterers earn in New Zealand 1s. sterling per hour, while masons earn from 10s. to 12s. per day of eight hours. House carpenters and joiners can earn with ease £3 per week, while blacksmiths, cooper, wheelwrights, tinsmith and printers earn proportionately high wages.

THE FIDELITER, from Portland on Sunday last, arrived yesterday afternoon. Owing to customary remissness on the part of our Portland contemporaries we are again without files of late papers. Will not the gentlemen connected with the Oregonian and Herald in the future see that copies of their journals are sent on board the steamer.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.—Several excited Mexican imperialists are organizing an expedition to Mexico. Ten regiments are to be raised at New Orleans, twenty in New York and five in Philadelphia, and they are sanguine of success.

FORTIFICATIONS AND DOCKYARD.—We learn that a commission will proceed in a steam launch to-day to survey Esquimaux harbor for a proper site for the proposed fortifications and dockyard.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Captain Winsor, arrived from San Francisco at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, bringing about forty passengers and a freight valued at \$36,000. The Active sailed from San Francisco on the evening of the 24th inst., and was delayed off the entrance to the Straits by a thick fog on Monday night. She will sail for San Francisco on Thursday, at 7 o'clock p.m.

THE SIAM.—This noble ship sailed yesterday from the outer harbor for Melbourne, Australia. She carries a few passengers and a full freight of lumber from Stamp's mill.

A CAVE.—The earth on Broad street, where excavations are being made for a culvert, suddenly caved in yesterday morning, fortunately without injury to the workmen.

THE BARK BUENA VISTA, from Hong Kong May 23rd, arrived at Port Townsend on the 23rd. For the six succeeding days there were no other arrivals at that port.

THERE were no cases before the police magistrate yesterday.

NOVA SCOTIA.

OPENING OF THE PICTOU RAILWAY.—On the 3d inst. the railway between Itrou and the waters of Pictou harbor, Nova Scotia, was formally opened. A large party, including the Lieutenant Governor, the Archbishop of Halifax and many others, took part in an excursion over the line. The Halifax Citizen says a considerable portion of the road is still in an unfinished state, and that the absence of all enthusiasm showed how great is the dissatisfaction with the railway management of the Topper Government.

Paris Letter. (Special Paris and Continental Correspondence.) PARIS, June 4th, 1867.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR IN PARIS.

Who would have believed it? The haughty autocrat whose father but a few years ago refused to call the Emperor "dear brother," has at last condescended to visit the *parvenu* and even to accept his hospitality. Those who up to within a few days ago sung *Nach ist Polen nicht verlorien*, must hide their diminished heads. Poland's doom is sealed. France, which for many years showed some sympathy for the oppressed Poles, thousands of whom have found a shelter in France, must throw down the mask, for the Russian bear, who has hugged the devoted people to death, has been received with open arms in the French capital. Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias, made his entry into Paris on the 1st of June. All Paris and his wife, together with the thousands now staying here to have a look at the Exhibition, turned out to see the sight. His Majesty arrived with that punctuality which constitutes the politeness of kings. At the appointed hour, a quarter past four, the Imperial train glided into the *Cave du Nord*. Napoleon III. had arrived at four o'clock, and the door of the Emperor's carriage had no sooner been opened than he rushed forward to embrace his guest. What would one not give to have known the thoughts of the two Emperors at that moment? Several persons of distinction who accompanied the Emperor of Russia, having been presented to the Emperor of the French, and the latter having done ditto to the former with several of the French ministers who attended him, the two Emperors took their place in a *voiture de gala* with two horses. They started off for the Tuilleries, that the Emperor might shake hands with the Empress and take a little refreshment after his fatiguing journey. The boulevards and streets between the northern station and the Tuilleries were lined with an immense concourse of people, who, however, were disappointed, at their majesties not having chosen an open carriage. Though the day was hot and sultry, their majesties were boxed up in a closed carriage, with both the windows up as if it had been the coldest November day. After his majesty had come through the small talk usual on such occasions, he took his leave of the Empress and repaired to the Elysee Bourbon, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, formerly the residence of the President of the Republic of 1848. The Emperor of Russia will remain in Paris nine days, and all that the French treasury can do to make his stay one of sumptuous grandeur will most certainly be done. His Majesty is to be treated to a grand review at the Bois de Boulogne. On Sunday last he attended the race in the same place, and such a concourse of people has not been seen for many a year.

THE CAR AT THE OPERA.

It had at one time been hoped that there would have been a possibility of having the new grand opera house ready for the arrival of the *Czar*, but as such is not the case, a grand performance is to be given in the opera house of the Rue Lepelotier, in honor of the autocrat. The first singers of Paris are to perform before the crowned heads and host of European princes, and, moreover, the theatre is to be kept from the public, and neither love nor money are to be the means of procuring a place. Invitations are to be sent out by the Imperial Chamberlain to all the members of the diplomatic corps, the members of the Senate and Legislative body. It is stated that the house is to be illuminated *a giorno*, and that the parterre is to be reserved for all the members of the Imperial Exhibition commission and for exhibitors of all kinds.

THREE FINE DAYS AND A THUNDERSTORM.

The weather seems to have taken a spite against the Exhibition, for ever since the 1st of April, the day of the opening, the weather has been most uncertain, and the rain seems to be a fixture in order to labour the insolent coach and cab drivers of the capital. These gentlemen and the public of Paris are at present at daggers drawn, and not a day passes without several disputes taking place between *jarvey*, the visitors to the Exhibition and the public of the capital. Monsieur Cocher thinks he must make hay while the sun shines, and since the new law has left him the liberty to do pretty much as he likes, his demands know no bounds. As much as one hundred and seventy francs were asked and given on Sunday last for a two horse carriage to take one to the races of the Bois de Boulogne. The small one horse wicker-wagon carriages which were started about six weeks ago are doing a thriving business. The hotel keepers are following the example of the *cochers*, and a miserable snake down on the sixth story, about as comfortable as a dog kennel, is now quoted at ten francs a night. Will these cornersmen return to former prices after the Exhibition is over? That is the question. The prices of provisions of all kinds have augmented in a most frightful proportion since the middle of last month, and absurd things go on increasing in this manner none but the Rothschilds and the Princes will be able to remain in this city. As regards the theatres, those from abroad or from the provinces who wish to see our most celebrated actors and actresses must apply at least three weeks beforehand. The wet and uncertain weather has been most favorable to those places of amusement, for the evenings have of late been so damp and cold, that such a thing as spending an evening at any of the out of door places of amusement has been quite out of the question.

THESEA.

This *diva* of the pot house concerts is still resting on her oars, she will, however, appear at the Chatelet in the new piece; the principal part will be sustained by Raynard.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—To Purify the Blood.—With this medicine the discovery of a great principle of guidance in treating the diseased body dawned upon mankind—the necessity of purifying the blood, and the *Howe of the Blood.* This rational treatment gradually superseded the barbarous bleedings, destructive emetics, and undermining mercurial preparations which had entailed the prostration and public for centuries. Purification of fluids and solids is the noble purpose Holloway's medicine was designed to effect, and wonderfully has it accomplished its end—truth, at the present day, is universally admitted, and acted upon. In loss of appetite, giddiness, partial failure of memory, bilious attacks, and habitual constipation, Holloway's Pills exert the most salubrious power, invigorating any organ which is falling through weakness.

Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRIT.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The reduced postage between the United States and Great Britain, goes into effect on the 1st, as far as relates to the papers etc. The clause providing reduced rates on letters, goes into effect on the 1st of August.

The New York Tribune's special Secretary of the Department of the Interior has been vigorously put Northern Pacific Railroad will favorably report on the enterprise Congress. Gen. G. R. S. Engineer of the East division, Bayfield, Wisconsin, and is pushing party into the wilderness.

Among the Persia's passenger Pestchowskoff of the Russian the special envoy departed the new Territory of Alaska States.

The trial of the petroleum battery to-day, in the presence of engineers and members of the entirely successful.

Canada.

MONTREAL, July 25.—A Reporter has gone to arrange for the North West Territory into

Europe.

PARIS, July 24.—The Copied the budget for extra ordinary taxes, and the business of the completed, adjourned.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—I mates to Prussia her willing guarantee for protection of G. tants North of Schleswig, and formation of nature of guard ed by Prussia.

New York, July 24.—Ad states that Orange day, 12th off quietly. 30,000 Orange in procession through Belfast. The Bishop of Derry died heart disease.

Money is abundant in Lon the harvest in Hungary magnificent.

It is reported on good auth poleon's letter of condolence of Austria on the death of M. "My grief is more deep bec responsibility of the painful misfortune. My only object to Mexico the influence of ot

Mexico.

New York, July 24.—Hav can news to 13th. Vidari is He was found seated in a w lynched by a mob.

The merchants of Mexico untary loan of half a million Dias.

Eastern Stat

CHICAGO, July 21.—Twel logs have gone over St. Ar the Mississippi, river since yest great boom containing thirty still safe.

A train of seceded Morn Jalesburg, bound for the St

NASHVILLE, July 21.—W assassinated in his store at G night. He had taken actio the Radical party at a me day.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Th special says the scheme for t Mexico is a mere private. Abbott, who has no autho anybody.

The Herald's special learr intention of Secretary Sewar Minister to Mexico in retali ation of his appeal for jth million. In the event of a fo show the Mexican chief the dependence on the United St

CHICAGO, July 23.—Priv new York says that little from his injuries, but the fact from the public at the time.

The Herald's Nashville s Republicans estimate that jority will be 20,000.

The Herald's special says dent is anxious to get rid of a faction in Washington done the President to remov and five department com President is preparing a pring all parties against joint petitions against Mexico.

The Tribune's special say bly good authority for the President will soon assign a new command, but his name.

WASHINGTON, July 23.— Superintendent of the Fre f North Carolina, says the of women and children orphans without employment tremely destitute. He refre ing in the fields have bec and will soon break down. guaranteed to this class in country the Bureau would fi tion.

Gen. Griffin, of Texas, re men generally better treat lessness prevails, and in m is utter disregard of hu lanterns are furnished hu men at their own expense.

Washington intelligence the President will fully on struction acts. He entire construction sought to be p tion of his message, which appear that he did not inte last act.

GALVESTON, July 21.— overwhelmed with reports Red River country. The accept appointments as re their lives. In Robinson