

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, June 26, 1869

SOME men are blessed by a fixity of their natal stars in the firmament, which by their supposed supernatural influence, make every action in such men's lives, no matter how absurd, redound to their glory and advantage. The power of these "lucky stars," as they are called, transmutes men's actions and words—as the philosopher's stone was said to act on all baser material—into pure gold. Thus it is, while this astral influence lasts, that confessed idiots become great men, and their opinions are set up in letters of gold; but let the shining orbs alluded to be eclipsed by some other luminary, and this whimsical diety is cast from his high place; his opinions so frequently repeated to have become political "household words" are voted "bosh," and the new deity is set up on the same pedestal to be worshipped and cast down as before, unless his star is "fixed" long enough to carry him through his "season." We do not put forth the above as a doctrine, we only utilize the popular fiction to demonstrate more clearly the peculiar fortune that follows all men with greater or less continuity at intervals or throughout life. We do not pretend to argue for the new Governor a perfect elysium when he arrives out here; on the contrary, we suspect that his will be the very disagreeable task of clearing out the Augean Stables that have been allowed to accumulate much that is noisome to the public taste and expensive to the honest taxpayer. There is one advantage which he will have over some of his predecessors: he will be free from the "regiments" of parasites that former Governors have been afflicted with, and from which the public Treasury has suffered so much. He cannot be assailed with the imputation of having old-country prejudices, as he himself is a colonist, and will lean naturally to practical men in his appointments. Hence we may look for the appointment of men who can understand our wants, and who, being content with moderate remuneration for actual work. In speaking so far, we have had no desire to reflect upon the present holders of office; there are, no doubt, gentlemen amongst our present officials who are not more than remunerated for their excellent and valuable services; but there are others who can easily be dispensed with—those being absolutely nothing for them to do, and some whose salaries are altogether out of proportion to the services rendered. There are here, by some odd contingencies, hitherto unexplained, forms of procedure, both Fiscal and Judicial, that have long been obsolete in the old country; as if, by the transference of the old-fashioned machines to this Colony the workmanship had an out-of-date shape. It may be that much of the popular feeling expressed against officialdom arose from this cause; a defect, however, of the most serious character, for awkward or ignorant people may be imported or educated; but those whose habits have become a second nature are past recall. Hence it may be necessary for our new Governor to remove certain of the gentlemen now holding Government appointments, although with much regret for, while they honorably fill the positions assigned to them, to the best of their abilities, they are, from no fault of their own, wholly unfit for the duties. We cannot imagine a more unfortunate place for an official retaining old-fashioned prejudices than British Columbia. It is not merely that new Colonies require more promptitude in action, more boldness of conception, and also a greater breadth in facing hazardous enterprises, than would be deemed, in England, quite consonant with discretion; but we are here in juxtaposition with the most god-headed nation in the world; and although the conception and carrying out of the enterprises south of the forty-ninth parallel, are not exactly models for us, still they are material for people so inclined by which to draw a comparison in relation to the

respective degrees of progress as effected by the governments of the two countries in question. In alluding to the necessity for a more recent style of procedure in our various branches of government, we are very far from recommending any importation of forms or modes of action from our neighbors and "cousins." We only require our machinery filed down and altered to suit the improvements and additions which modern science has introduced. We require a simpler form of government at a smaller cost and fewer officials. A reduced "civil list" will place means in the hands of government or credit, (which is the same thing) to enter upon any public enterprise that may conduce to the welfare of the people. The constant excuse put forward hitherto for the non-performance of the most necessary public project has been the want of sufficient funds. This, if properly looked at, is a very lame excuse, as a government should never lack funds for any public improvement that would bring profit to its traders and revenue to the public treasury. Hence it is, that we look for a real relief to the Colony and the people by the advent of Governor Seymour, who is an experienced financier, and who, while there is an officer drawing a heavy salary for doing next to nothing, will not accept the ordinary excuses as reasons for deferring the construction of a road, or the removal of some obstacle to traffic, that is imperatively demanded for the public good. He will not admit that any ordinary official occupation shall stand in the way of the proper administration of Justice, or that any section of the Colony remains cut off from the others so that it is necessary to pass through an alien country to reach it.

**Funeral Services.**  
Yesterday morning a large congregation attended at Christ Church, and the service, which was commemorative of the recent death of Governor Seymour, possessed more than usual interest. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dean Cridge, Ven. Archdeacon Reese and Rev. Dr. Hayman. The sermon was delivered by the Archdeacon, who chose for his text Chapter XIII. of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, 14th verse: "For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come." The reverend gentleman's remarks went to show that kingdoms and dynasties and cities are founded in all the pomp and circumstance of this world, yet they crumble away; our loved ones pass away from our sight, and the circles of friendship are ever narrowing. Our plans fail altogether, or are completed by others. On everything that man attempts is set the seal of change and incompleteness. All the while  
"Our hearts are beating like muffled drums,  
As theirs are for the grave."  
Here there is no continuing city." The congregation were urged not to depend on the prospect of health or strength to delay turning their thoughts heavenward. The day that would soon close might never again open to them in this world. Time is short; eternity is long; and they were exhorted to put their hands to the plough, and to look not back till they had ploughed a long, straight furrow to the everlasting hills. The sermon, which occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour in delivery, was listened to with marked attention throughout. The anthem and hymns were effectively rendered by a full choir. The interior of the Church was heavily draped in black, and the congregation appeared in mourning.  
In the evening, at Christ Cathedral, the services were performed by the Very Rev. Dean Cridge and the Rev. Dr. Hayman, the latter preaching a most eloquent discourse from the 21st verse of 3rd Philippians: "Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself." The rev. gentleman dwelt on the frailty of our human existence, and the duties we owe to each other in charity and kindness. He described in beautiful language the delights that are in store for us when we have finished the voyage of earthly suffering and arrived in a "haven of rest." The discourse was listened to with deep interest.  
At St. John's Church, in the evening, there were also appropriate services. A sermon was delivered by the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Jenks, who alluded feelingly to the demise of Governor Seymour, and dwelt forcibly and eloquently upon the necessity of preparation in anticipation of the "dread" summons. The edifice was draped with the insignia of mourning.  
Rev. Mr. Somerville, at the Presbyterian Church, preached an impressive sermon upon the late sad event, and alluded in appropriate and eloquent terms to the lesson that death conveys to every mind. The pulpit and gallery of the Church were hung with crepe.

**From Rock Creek.**—Mr. Lait, of the H. B. Co., who arrived on Saturday from Rock Creek and Similkameen, confirms our report of Friday last respecting the gold diggings in that locality. The bedrock stone company, composed of fifteen men, have started work with excellent prospects before them. The clock in the valley of Similkameen is increasing rapidly. Mr. Hayes, the Magistrate, has 700 head of horses and 150 horses on his range. The Hudson Bay Company have also large bands of cattle in the valley.  
**The Savings Banks.**—The Officer Administering the Government has appointed Hon. A. T. Enghy to be a Commissioner of Savings Banks in the Colony, vice W. C. Ward, Esq., resigned, and the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, is appointed to act for the time being as a Commissioner of Savings Banks.  
**The Bank "Drunken."**—This bank was on Saturday laid alongside Sells's wharf, Esquimalt, where she will be rigged and get ready for sea within the next few days. The bark is in good condition and has many years of usefulness before her.

**City Council.**  
On Saturday last the City Council held a special session for the purpose of adopting an address of condolence to Mrs. Seymour. There were present: His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors McKay, Allsop, Gerow and Allart.  
Councillor McKay moved the adoption of the following address to Mrs. Seymour, which was adopted accordingly:—  
Mrs. Seymour,  
Madam:—We, the Mayor and Council of the city of Victoria, B. C., beg to express our deep sympathy in your hour of bereavement and sorrow.  
We feel that in Governor Seymour we have lost a friend, who had the welfare of this City at heart, and who was always willing to forward any measures for its improvement and good government.  
Earnestly praying that you may be sustained through this heavy affliction,  
We have the honor to be, Madam,  
Your obedient Servants,  
JAMES TRIMBLE, Mayor,  
On behalf of the Corporation.  
On motion, the Council adjourned until Tuesday, 22nd instant.  
The steamship George S. Wright, arrived from Puget Sound and Nadsim at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing a few passengers and a full cargo of coal for Port and  
**Death of a Pioneer.**—Mr. Thomas W. Clarke, one of our earliest pioneers, died in this city on Saturday of consumption. He ceased to breathe in 1858, and leaves a wife and children behind.  
**Produce.**—Our dispatches show a slight advance in produce at San Francisco, caused by the fear of a short crop throughout California.  
**Appointment.**—Mr. McCarthy has been made a Sergeant of the Victoria Police force vice Mr. Bowden, promoted to be Inspector.  
**The "Mineral Lands Ordinance."** has been allowed by Her Majesty's Government to be brought into force in British Columbia.  
**Romantic Murder and Suicide in Paris.**  
An incident has just occurred in Paris the details of which, as related by the French papers, appear better suited to form the plot of a highly epical sensational drama than to be accepted as actual facts. We translate almost literally:—A worthy clerk possessed a most charming wife; amiable, witty, virtuous, her beauty added grace to these qualities. One fault only, and as her excess it must be admitted that it had been encouraged by her husband—she indulged to excess her Parisian instinct, her love for dress. Her husband was proud of her, and took her out to a great deal in society, chiefly in the official circles; but notwithstanding this gaiety her days were invariably spent in the education of her children. Indeed, had she lived in other times, Penelope would have found a dangerous rival. This, however, did not hinder the love of a youthful Cressus. His advances met with a scornful rebuff. Cressus, however, had some knowledge of women; he did not despair, he held his peace, and waited. But he had powerful allies, and soon the milliner, the dress-maker, the proprietor of hired bougians, &c., began a persistent and fatal attack on the tranquillity of the household. Yes, neither the husband nor the wife had the courage to reduce their expenditure. Thus a whole year was allowed to pass. Then it became no longer possible to hold out. Here was the moment for the youthful Cressus to reappear on the scene. One day the young lady, still then the pure wife, left his house hiding under her cloak a purse in which were bank notes to the value of 500,000 francs (£20,000). Up to this point the tale is stale in the extreme. It is but a mild repetition of an everyday occurrence in Paris society. Here only begins the peculiarities of this drama. The young woman, tormented by her debts, maddened, without hope, was dazzled by the enormous figure of five hundred thousand francs. It was a fortune, it was tranquility for life, and for who can read the depth of female calculations?—a future for her children. At this in exchange for one unique fault, which for ever should remain a secret. She had yielded. Her first impulse after her fall was one of joy. She ran and paid all her debts. These were covered with fifty thousand francs. But then, and then only, the horror of the situation dawned upon her. What was to be done with the four hundred and fifty thousand francs remaining. She could not invest them without the sanction of her husband, or entrust anyone with them, for it would have been necessary to confide her funds, even little by little, spend the money. That would have excited suspicion. She was compelled to hide them in her room at various hidden spots. Her husband, as well as herself, had the key of the furniture, and he frequently sought out different things. At any moment the husband might reveal all. The young lady, as she hid them, between her blankets, there in the kitchen, then under the boarding of the dining-room floor. Her mind in perpetual agony, she fell into a morbid despondency, and refused to take food. At last one day she became stark mad. She seized a heavy shears, and dragged him to the dining room, and pointing to the board, commanded him to "die there." Obedient, the husband flew to the bath notes, killed his wife, and then blew out his own brains.

**Monday June 21.**  
**LOCAL MATTERS.**—The Enterprise, from New Westminster on Saturday, brought in Cariboo mail or express, the up-river steamer having changed her day of leaving Quatsnoet mouth. The golden budget will be due here on Wednesday. The "big Byzantium," with 150,000 feet of lumber, sailed yesterday for Honolulu. She is to be a regular packet. Mrs. Seymour will go to New Westminster on Friday next, remaining there till the following Wednesday. Mr. Lowndes and the Rev. Dr. Hayman and Mrs. Hayman will accompany Mrs. Seymour to England. Mr. Coleman of this city, who made the ascent of Mount Baker last summer, and wrote an account of his perilous journey for Harper's Magazine, has been notified that his article is accepted, and acknowledged with something more substantial than thanks.  
**THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—GREAT BRITAIN'S DUTY.—An English paper, speaking of the completion of the Pacific Railroad, says:—Not two years ago the engineers modestly "hoped" to open the entire line in 1870; and lo! it is finished already; and, still more strange to say, it appears likely to be kept well within the estimated cost. Think of these things, O British shareholder, whose profits go to pay debenture interest; think upon them, O British public, which cannot use the Thames Embankment because of a 1st class extra year required to finish the vast mileage of the Metropolitan District Railway; think upon them, O British patriot, jealous for your country's fame as the land of Smeaton, Stephenson, and Watt! Think, too upon that other work, that meeting of the waters in the once desert sands of Suez, and ask where now is England's claim to lead the nations along the golden roads of peace? Why was it left to France to reap the glory of that great work? Why have we not united America in linking the oceans together on Franconian carrying water to the far from desert sands of India? For Heaven's sake let us only do something. Let us pierce a canal through Ireland, or bridge the Channel, or join British Columbia to the Canadas, or irrigate India on a royal scale; only let us do something to be proud of! If the thinking of money-bags, lulls us to sleep, let us beware lest we fall to wake up again.  
**THE SAN JUAN ISLAND TRAGEDY.**—The remains of Mr. A. Hibbard, who was killed on San Juan Island on Thursday evening last by Charles Watts, were interred yesterday. The funeral was attended by the American Consul and many friends of the deceased. Watts was arrested by Captain DeLacomb, Commander of the English Garrison, and handed over to the custody of Col. Bird, the American Commander. Watts made no effort to escape. When told that he had killed Hibbard, he said: "I know it, but he provoked me to it." On his way to the American camp, he wept a great deal and expressed deep sorrow for what he had done. He is now in close confinement at the American camp. All the effects of the deceased, together with the partnership effects of the Lime Co., have been taken in charge by Col. Bird. The prisoner will be tried by military commission.

**At the masquerade balls this winter, with scarcely a single exception, the Can-can spirit has seemed to pervade everything and everybody. Hence, young men and Anonymas have introduced the dance in its most ungraceful, grotesque and exaggerated form. In vain have experts been induced direct from the bal Mabille to teach them its Parisian delicacy of indelicacy of fancy flavor and wickedness. They have left their instructors far behind, and preferred to Americanize—and vulgarize—it. The excess to which it has been carried has more than bordered on insanity. At the height of one of these balls, in the Academy of Music, a single couple, occupying its procession box, began dancing the Can-can in full view of the assemblage. Upon the floor beneath, the watching and applauding crowd widened and widened, until those two young persons absorbed the entire interest of the moment. Cheer upon cheer greeted each fresh endeavor on their part; their audience were on the very tip toe of excitement; flushed and breathless, they danced on, only stopping to throw kisses and flowers to the swaying crowd, until, ready to faint with exhaustion, they were utterly unable to stand a moment longer. On such a scene as this, gazed the wives and mothers, the daughters and sisters of respectable citizens of New York, interested and unabashed, if not altogether unblushing. In the very midst of such a scene as this, jostled, glowing and elated with artificial, unhealthy, mad excitement, were respectable citizens of New York, themselves. Can any comment be more eloquent than the bare facts presented?  
Gathering force and impetuosity, the great wave of sensuality has rolled on, seemingly without an object to check its progress, until at length it seems to have reached its above our heads, ready to fall upon us like a destroying deluge. The last public masked ball held in this city was a public disgrace to the nineteenth century. It was advertised in the public press, the tickets were on sale in public places, and every outward claim was made at least to ordinary respectability. But for many days beforehand it was the foremost topic of conversation among what might be called "Young New York," and simultaneously anticipated as a delightful innovation. These two classes met and mingled together within the walls of a popular theatre, and scenes of revelry, ostentatious dissipation followed that beggars description.  
Here at least the mask was thrown off, nobody claimed respectability; vice herded with vice, corruption with corruption. But in the frightful madroom were hurried far down the dizzy road to ruin hundreds of young men, fitted by birth, training and education for the most exalted positions in society, and it was affirmed that there were, respectable women present; and it is certain that ordinarily sane and sober men, with faces lined with care, witnessed and applauded the horrible parody upon enjoyment, with a zest only too evident. The bestial spirit of sensuality and licentiousness ruled the hour. High and low were reduced to a flat and uncomproamisable level of degradation. Quadrilles, lancers, schottish, waltz and polka were all arbitrarily expurgated. Women were tossed from boxes to floor and back again, like so many packages of dry goods or burlap, into a crowd, shameless, upon the shoulders of shameless men. Not one faint flicker of refinement, not one feeble remonstrance, marred the consistent effrontery and debauchery of the occasion. Paris was out-done by New York; the eccentricities of La Closserie paled before the extravagance of Ml Camere; and the long night of revelry went out in the gray twilight of daybreak, like the garish meteor that drops from the zenith to the horizon, leaving a red trail of blood behind it. Even the voice of Mrs. Grady was awed into silence by such splendour and leafless sin. One or two newspapers denounced it mildly; the participants winked at one another with bloodshot eyes for a day or two; then it became a thing of the past. Does no blot remain? Is there no scar left?  
—Home Journal.**

**Yes! Everywhere!**  
In her bath-room, in her drawing-room, in her boudoir, in her carriage, at the ball or opera, on the promenade, everywhere, a lady requires as the extreme of refined elegance and fashionable luxury the fragrant aroma of the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.  
As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York. 558, N. Y.  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the feeblest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and counteract the influence of the brain and nerves. The Pills are especially useful in those cases where the system has been greatly weakened by indigestion or exhausted by medicinal preparations, these Pills are excellent stimulants, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.  
**35 Years of Success!**  
Harris attended the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla Pills, and "Pills" all now their sterling excellence and wonderful virtues have borne down all opposition, and established the fact that they are the surest and safest of all medicines for strengthening the Stomach, Stimulating the Kidneys, and Purifying and cleansing the Blood and Humors, and all other ailments, as a last resort, and suffering, try them, without delay, at a moderate price, 25c per box, 50c per dozen, and 100c per gross, at all the principal druggists and chemists.  
**BIRMINGHAM BAR.**—The "Seattle" Intelligence, says the fire in the coal mines has been entirely extinguished. A pump, has been rigged and it is believed that in twenty days the water will be out of the mine.  
**Hos. W. A. G. Young and Family** left San Francisco, per overland railway, for New York on the 14th instant.

**The Can-can in the City of New York.**  
At the masquerade balls this winter, with scarcely a single exception, the Can-can spirit has seemed to pervade everything and everybody. Hence, young men and Anonymas have introduced the dance in its most ungraceful, grotesque and exaggerated form. In vain have experts been induced direct from the bal Mabille to teach them its Parisian delicacy of indelicacy of fancy flavor and wickedness. They have left their instructors far behind, and preferred to Americanize—and vulgarize—it. The excess to which it has been carried has more than bordered on insanity. At the height of one of these balls, in the Academy of Music, a single couple, occupying its procession box, began dancing the Can-can in full view of the assemblage. Upon the floor beneath, the watching and applauding crowd widened and widened, until those two young persons absorbed the entire interest of the moment. Cheer upon cheer greeted each fresh endeavor on their part; their audience were on the very tip toe of excitement; flushed and breathless, they danced on, only stopping to throw kisses and flowers to the swaying crowd, until, ready to faint with exhaustion, they were utterly unable to stand a moment longer. On such a scene as this, gazed the wives and mothers, the daughters and sisters of respectable citizens of New York, interested and unabashed, if not altogether unblushing. In the very midst of such a scene as this, jostled, glowing and elated with artificial, unhealthy, mad excitement, were respectable citizens of New York, themselves. Can any comment be more eloquent than the bare facts presented?  
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**London, June 16.**—The generally censured Birmingham meeting on the preceding Lords on the Irish Church debate evinces moderation. The Times believes the based on the provisions of the provisions of the nation. Details of news by Lisbon are received. The ascended the Paraguay camp of Lopez; but we further of account of want of coal. The Pa successful in their efforts and blow up the allied officer, with the permission of the Commandant, passed the dispatch for Lopez, and patches from Gen. McMurphy, the Anti-Pog rested at Birmingham a ground of informality in. Advices from Hong state that the Chinese organised for the insult to of Legation.  
**Rio Janeiro dates of** The news from Pa ant. General Webb, to to Brazil, had taken up. **Paris, June 16.**—The factly quiet all day, and have disappeared.  
**Madrid, June 16.**—The day, the future form of censed. Senor Ochar election of a King, and a advantages of a monarchy, which is more in traditions of the people election of Don Carlos. cluded that the prospect extirct.  
**Berlin, June 16.**—T has arrived in the city to-day at a banquet the city, and made a speech which he said if Providence accomplishment of a g work through him it was but by his companions a work was executed. All the present government completed but their success the fruits and witness the edifices, the foundations of laid. In conclusion his his thanks for the receipt prosperity of the city.  
**Florence, June 16.** member of the chamber tasked to-day by an a He struggled desperately fled, leaving the deputy b **Brossels, June 16.** between France and the B for settlement of commerce been resumed and are probably they will be ter of the present month.  
**Cork, June 16.**—Four houses of Mr Gray, Mag the inmates resisted and estants, one of whom w the others fled.  
**Berlin, June 16.**—The ported a proposition to p leum.  
**New York, June 16.** London special says t House of Lord's to night interest. The nation to force a division peated before four o'clock the House is crowded w eluding the Prince of W Cambridge, who appar out the debate. The count on the passage of cond reading by a major 22. The general belief of Lords will strike out feature and leave dises This is likely to prove a to the ministry than a the bill. Rumours are to drive Bright from the **Constantinople, June** settled. The Persian Ar resumed his functions **Paris, June 18.**—The E a letter to Mr. Mackay, elected members of the C reply to a communication by that gentleman, in the situations, wherein, in re Government is equally a turbulence and grant liber cession of principles and are always insufficient i popular movement. Gover preserve itself, ought not pressure." The Emperor assured that these view constituents. I am certain same which are occupying the Chambers." **Madrid, June 16.**—The Cortes passed a decree es

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