

## By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## Eastern States.

St. Louis, June 21.—An Omaha dispatch gives an account of a battle on the 12th at O'Fallon's Station between sixty whites and about 150 Indians. Many Indians are supposed to have been killed. The whites sustained no loss. The Indians are quiet between the North Platte and Denver.

New York, June 21.—At the great match for \$1000 between Dexter in harness and Ethan Allen with running mate (?) over the Fashion Course to-day upwards of 20,000 people were present. Ethan Allen won in three straight heats. Time—2:15, 2:16 and 2:19, the fastest time on record. Dexter's time on the second heat was 2:16 3/4.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—There is official authority for stating that Seward enclosed in his letter to Juarez copies of dispatches from Queen Victoria and Napoleon to the President asking the U. S. Government to use its influence with Juarez to preserve the life of Maximilian.

Denver, June 24.—1:25 p.m. The first through coach by the Smoky Hill route since the 12th arrived here last night. Two coaches coming west were attacked on the 15th by 200 Indians five miles east of Big Timber; one of the passengers and two soldiers were killed; two passengers, one driver and one soldier were wounded. The coaches and station at Big Timber were surrounded three days; one man was killed at Walker Creek and two at Grinnell. One was wounded at Deering Well and one at Pond Creek. The Indians were found to be in strong force between Three Crossings and South Pass and they have driven the telegraph repair party back; they will make another attempt to repair the old line to-day.

## Europe.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The herbage of Murphy against popery has led to great disturbance here within the last few days. There has been great excitement. At least 100,000 people were in the streets. The mob held the city and sacked several houses, after which they marched through the streets singing "Glory Hallelujah." "John Brown" and other choruses. The Riot Act was read and troops ordered to the city from Manchester, but they were not obliged to fire upon the people; the police used their batons and several persons were wounded, but none killed. Murphy has persisted every night in making long and offensive speeches against the Roman Catholic Church and ridiculing its rites. Quiet now prevails.

Florence, June 21.—Startling intelligence has been received from Rome. The despatch reports that 200 men had thrown themselves into the city, as it was supposed with the intention of proclaiming a republic, but the desperate attempt failed and 40 of the revolutionists are now in prison.

Paris, June 21.—The Emperor's Government has decided to make a considerable reduction in the military forces of the Empire. A despatch to the *Herald* by cable, dated London, 20th, says to-day was the 30th anniversary of the ascension of Queen Victoria to the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Bells were rung, a royal salute fired at St. James Park, and flags flying all over London. The Queen is at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, June 21.—A despatch from Constantinople reports the Sublime Porte has refused his consent to the request of the Great Powers, preferred through a collective diplomatic note, that hostilities be suspended in Candia, and that inquiries be made into the alleged grievances of the Christians by a commission appointed collectively by the Great Powers and the Porte. The Turkish Government professes to have received information from Omar Pacha that he is making considerable progress, and hopes soon to subdue the Cretans.

VIENNA, June 20.—The Austrian Government has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, including Kossuth.

WARSAW, June 21.—The Emperor Alexander has issued a decree suspending confiscation in Poland.

PARIS, June 22.—The Corps Legislatif has adjourned. The Emperor has postponed giving the details of proposed reforms until November.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Herald's* cable special from Birmingham says the lull which succeeded the riot of last Tuesday continues. The city police are still armed with cutlasses. Five hundred special constables were sworn in, but two hundred were afterwards discharged. Murphy, the anti-popery lecturer, speaks every night, and a disturbance may break out again.

BERLIN, June 22.—The constitution of the North German Confederacy, having been ratified by all the States comprising that body, will be officially promulgated on Thursday next.

LONDON, June 22.—Advices from the continent say that the feeling now prevalent at Paris and Berlin is that the relations now existing between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia are not cordial.

HEART'S CONTENT, June 22.—The repaired cable continues to work perfectly, and may now be considered as reliable as though no damage had occurred. It was found to be absolutely crushed, notwithstanding its having an iron armor for the length of 100 feet.

## California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Suits have been commenced by the State of California against the following steamers and ships for non-payment of the commutation tax to Commissioner of Immigration:—Steamer Golden City \$6000; ship Garland \$1000; ship Ellen Southern \$358,000; steamship Sacramento \$29,000; Colorado \$187,000; Constitution \$8000; ship Gem of the Ocean \$259,000. The penalty being \$1000 per head.

Arrived June 25th, H. B. Steam Frigate Zealous, from England and Callao, 52 days, 3810 tons, 800 horse power, 20 guns, 510 officers and men; ship Heloise, 15 days from Fort Orchard.

OREGON, June 23.—The Union Pacific Railroad is open to Julesburg, 373 miles west of this point. Two daily trains will commence running each way on Monday.

## Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Havana dates of June 17th, say the capture of Santa Anna, at Sissal, is confirmed.

## Europe.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A mysterious disease is reported to have alarmingly increased the number of deaths in Ireland lately, and there is some alarm, and a consultation among surgical men in England on the subject had taken place.

The order of the Garter will be conferred on the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and missions will be sent from England for that purpose. The same honor will be conferred on the Sultan, who comes to England to receive it in person.

The Pole who attempted to assassinate the Emperors of Russia and France still makes no disclosure, but persists in the denial of having had any accomplices.

The Times correspondent says some influential persons are doing their utmost to persuade the Government to withdraw the bill on the liberty of the press and on the right of meeting.

No soldier wearing a Crimean medal is allowed on duty at the Camp Rhye during the Emperor of Russia's visit.

A Naval review will be held at Spithead on the arrival of the Sultan, from July 15th to the 17th. It will be witnessed by members of both Houses of Parliament.

It is rumored that Napoleon will visit Berlin in September.

The Spanish Government will demand from the Cortes a loan of 500,000,000 reals.

The Government of Warsaw has abolished the prohibition against the people being in the streets after midnight.

The Turkish Government has arrested many important Turks belonging to the Egyptian Prince Mustapha Pacha, partly on suspicion of larceny.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—The Czar has returned from his visit to Paris.

VIENNA, June 23.—Accounts received show that the people of Croatia violently resist union with Hungary.

LONDON, June 23.—A despatch from Constantinople asserts that the Sultan has acceded to the proposition of the European Powers for a joint commission to inquire into the grievances and demands of the people of Candia.

## South America.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Advices from Cartagena say that fighting was common along the river Magdalena.

## Eastern States.

A Washington special says Gen Buford, one of the special commissioners to investigate the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, has returned after a full examination. He thinks there is no necessity for an Indian war, if the Indians are protected from the rapacity of frontier settlers and traders. The present war is a raid on the treasury by frontiersmen and army contractors as the Pacific Railroad is fast arriving westward. These men are thrown out of business by cheaper freights. The Government pays \$4 a bushel for oats at Fort Laramie, and \$5 1/2 corn, and \$125 for hay.

The *Journal of Commerce* says ship building is less active now than ever before. Excepting the Pacific Mail Company's steamers at Green Point, nothing is doing. The foundries are also idle, having lately discharged several hundred workmen. The embarrasment is attributed to a great measure to the disorganized condition of labor. The Pacific Mail Company are building three steamers, two to be called the American and Japan, to connect the China line with Japan. Each will be 365 feet in length. The American and Japan will be launched probably by August.

WYANDOTTE, (Kansas) June 13.—When the Senatorial excursion party reached here, Ben Wade was called on for a speech, but he refused, saying he would not speak in a city where Lynde law reigned, and men were butchered without a trial. He alluded to the case of two colored men, who were arrested last night, charged with murder, and lodged in jail, but were taken out to-day by a large mob, who tried to hang them, but the rope broke, when they were shot to pieces in the Court House yard, where their bodies lay nearly all day. The coroner's jury refused to take testimony rendering a verdict of "hung by a mob." The evidence developed to-day indicates that the men were innocent, the ringleaders of the mob being the real murderers.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is understood that the Government has telegraphed to Sheridan at New Orleans peremptorily desiring him to appoint as Governor of Louisiana the person nominated by him for that office. New York, June 14.—The *Tribune* confesses much uneasiness as to the course of the President on the subject of removing under the Military bill. The President is treading on dangerous ground for himself. The *Herald* ably demands a July session and the instant impeachment of President Johnson.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Griffin was removed from the head of the city police for inefficiency and hostility to the negroes.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Barney Aaron's (the prize fighter) physician expresses the fear that he will not recover. Collier's blows on Aaron's side were evidently delivered with the intention of killing him. The injuries will probably prove fatal. The heart is jarred from its place, and the lungs mashed to a jelly.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—A bloody affair has occurred at Natchitoches. C. W. Stauffer, a Radical candidate to the Convention, was shot by three brothers Jones, who also shot the Sheriff and a deputy while attempting to arrest them. These Joneses are nephews of Governor Wells.

## Europe.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The British War Office has decided to send 30,000 Enfield rifles to Canada for the use of the volunteers. A large quantity of ammunition has also been sent for their use.

The London *Post*, in a letter dated Paris 25th, says it seems to be the opinion that the Emperor will gather all the crowned heads of Europe and Asia, and a feater will be thrown out to Washington for inviting President Johnson to Paris. All the sovereigns have replied "Yes," except the Emperor of China.

## Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Havana advices state that one of Maximilian's war vessels has arrived there with a prize captured off Yucatan. As a prize can be held only in ports held by capture, what course can be pursued in this case is not known.

## South America.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Brazilian mail steamer Rio Janeiro brings advices from the seat of war to May 28th. Bombardment was kept up. The Brazilian troops, under Baron de Herval, crossed Uruguay and were ready (April 14th) to continue their march to Upper Parana forty thousand strong, six cannon and three thousand horse (?). A flotilla was being equipped at Malta Brossa for an attack on Paraguayan ports.

The cholera is diminishing in the allied army, having made no extra ravages.

Through an anonymous telegram from Buenos Ayres, it is said that twenty-seven hundred men died in four days among the small force at Carosens, and the camps were moved in consequence. This is regarded as a stock-jobbing story.

A commissioner has been sent to Bahia to study sugar cane diseases, and, if possible, arrive at some practical result to remove the fast increasing evil.

Sixty of the last American emigrants have sailed to Esperanza Santo, and others to San Paulo. They report some crops still good.

A water spout at Cerro caused the bursting open and fall of a high mountain, burying two houses and every person therein.

## The Bahamas.

The Nassau *Guardian* draws rather a melancholy picture of the condition and resources of the colony in regard to the value of real estate thus:—One of the largest estates in this island at present uncultivated is Miller's. It is situated on the southern side of New Providence, three and a half miles from the village of Adelaide, ten from Nassau and fourteen from the village of Sandlands, and comprises five hundred and five acres. The estate was owned originally by Mr. John Miller, who, about eighty years ago, built a good stone house upon it, with a substantial kitchen and outbuildings. The house is now in ruins.

On passing through the once populous hamlet of Carmichael we called to mind Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." The pretty church has lost its comely thatched roof, and the Superintendent's house is uninhabited.

As the congregation was leaving the Baptist chapel in Nassau on Sunday the 10th inst., brick work flooring of the joists and gables, and precipitated a number of women and children into the tank below. It appears that a supply of water is always kept in the tank for the use of the baptistry. About twenty persons were immersed but no one was killed.

## Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., May 3, 1867.—The Commissioner of Customs has issued a circular explaining that articles admitted free of duty, as mill and factory machinery under the tariff, applies only to machinery of all kinds, for carding, spinning, weaving, rope making, milling of flour, meal, &c., paper making, sawing and other manufactures, and when intended to be fixtures and form part of a mill or factory, and not to circular or to articles of a similar make, which will be subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, unless imported with machines to which they belong. Iron chains of less diameter than one-half inch must pay 15 per cent. Iron cables over one-half inch free.

Navigation on the Rideau canal was opened yesterday.

OTTAWA, C. W., May 4.—An order in Council has passed on the question of the cattle plague, under which it is required that importers of cattle or any prohibited animals or articles from England must make a special application to the Department of Agriculture for the necessary permission. Each case will be considered on its merits. There is no restriction as to horses.

It is asserted that the existing Parliament will not meet again to vote supplies, as confederation will take place in the first part of July. The elections must therefore take place in June.

In regard to the Executives of Provinces, it is now said that Sir Narcisse F. Beaulieu, the present Premier, will be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Judge Draper, of Canada West, is to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The ice on the Ottawa river has now gone, and the last boat of the season has made a trip to Grenville. There was no communication with Montreal and the East is opened. Traveling by water is yet chilly, and the passage up the river is slow and tiresome, although the run down is quick and pleasant. The country around here has emerged from its shroud of snow, which has covered it for nearly five months.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Mr and Mrs John A. Macdonald and Mr and Miss McDougall arrived here this afternoon.

The Civil Service Regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Wiley, and accompanied by the band of the 100th Regiment, was at the Railway Depot to receive them. The Mayor and several members of the City Council were also present, as well as a concourse of people from the town. The Mayor presented an address to Mr Macdonald, welcoming him back; congratulating him on his improved health, and the success which had attended the Confederation scheme; and wishing him and Mr Macdonald a long and happy life.

On the last trip of the steamship Nestoria, from Liverpool to Montreal, a lady passenger committed suicide. She discovered her former husband among the passengers and was so much affected that she jumped overboard and was lost.

## Europe.

LONDON, June 1.—The Bank of England will reduce its rate of discount in a few days. Bank of France also reduced its rate.

LONDON, June 1.—A despatch from Berlin to-day reports that the Prussian Cabinet and the Government of the Czar have come to an understanding upon the Eastern question. Their policy is to be identical.

PARIS, June 1.—Extraordinary preparations are being made by the French Government and the municipal authorities of Paris for reception of their royal visitors.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald's* special dispatch of the 2d of June says the grand

Prix de Paris of hundred thousand francs, and the Emperor's cup, the two most eagerly sought prizes of the French turf, were run for to-day on the Bois de Boulogne. Nearly one hundred thousand people, hailing from every nation on earth, were present. "Hervagues" won the race. Napoleon, the Czar and the Grand Duchess of Russia, the King and Queen of Belgium, Princess Murat and other royal persons were present on the Emperor's stand.

DUBLIN, May 30.—A despatch from Dunganroon reports that twenty-five Fenians who attempted to land near that place have been arrested and lodged in Waterford jail to await trial.

VIENNA, June 3.—The Austrian Government has ordered the fortifications of this city to be repaired, and work has been commenced.

BERLIN, June 3.—Bismarck has asked to be relieved from the cares of office immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the North German States, and the king has acceded to his proposals.

## Canada.

Several papers are insisting upon a complete Canadian currency, to the exclusion of the system of British France, the United States and nearly all great nations. It would also effect a wonderful simplification of business, and save an immense amount of discount on American silver.

Telegrams confirm the sad news that Mrs Stephenson, of St. Catharines, C. W., has died of grief at the loss of her husband, who was accidentally killed a few days ago.

The Ottawa police have been armed with Smith & Wesson revolvers.

An affidavit has been made to the effect that on the 27th inst. \$30,000 worth of gold was taken from the Richardson mine at Madoc from two blasts of the quartz.

Hon J. A. McDonald takes credit to himself and Mr McDougall for securing to Ottawa the seat of the Confederation Government; a matter which, it seems, was at one time, during the negotiations last winter, doubtful.

The Ottawa *Daily News* has the following: "A trick has of late been practised on the Customs by affixing to certain articles introduced into Canada the name of an article for which a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem is imposed, and the article then being entered at much less than its real market value, the duty payable is merely nominal, whereas if entered under the real name of the article it would be liable to fourteen times the amount paid. Thus, if a liquor subject to a specific duty of six shillings per gallon is entered under the name of another article, bearing an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent., and said article under its proper name is worth seven shillings and six-pence a gallon, is imported by a false name under an invoice charging at six shillings and tenpence half-penny per dozen bottles, or about two shillings and sixpence per gallon; the duty payable is only one shilling per dozen bottles, whereas the real duty imposed on the articles would amount to twenty shillings per dozen." The officials of the Customs Department ought to be able to find some way of detecting and punishing a fraud like that. A swindle such as that described is as bad as the famous distillery frauds.

A letter from the DeLery Gold Mines, received this morning, announces the finding on the Gilbert river portion of their property, of the largest nugget of the season, a lump of 65 ounces.

BELLEVILLE, May 1.—Intelligence just received from Madoc states that a raid was made on the Richardson mine this morning by about 150 men, headed by "Oariboo" Cameron, of Lancaster, C. W., who demanded admittance. Mr Hardin of Chicago, who had charge of the mine, under these circumstances allowed two of the number enter it, by whom a quantity of dust was taken valued at from \$75 to \$100. The mounted police were informed of the raid, but did not reach the mine in time to prevent it.

The Madoc correspondent to the Montreal *Gazette*, in his report of the raid on the Richardson mine, says:—From one of the blasts, I learn from what I consider a reliable source, (so far as you can trust any one, when gold stories are being told) that the second blast detached a piece of quartz or spar, he could not say which, about the size of a patent nail perfectly studded with, and held together by gold. The value of this lump is variously estimated. Mr Cameron has made the statement that there was one ounce in the mine, from which he believed he could cut out a slab four feet long, and six inches wide, which would be held together by the gold, and all who have had any chance to see the interior of the shaft, pronounce it the most wonderful deposit in the history of auriferous discoveries."

A shocking murder was committed in Quebec. A private of the P. C. O. Rifles—a man of notoriously bad character—shot his corporal through the back with his rifle, killing him instantly.

## New Brunswick.

Some New Brunswick papers announce that the Hon. John Rose is to be Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and a New Brunswick man is to fill the same post in Upper Canada.

Two of our contemporaries at St. John, N. B.—journals which are friendly to the Government of that Province, and likely to be in its confidence, concur in giving the following as the list of Senators chosen for New Brunswick:—Hon. Messrs John Ferguson, Peter Mitchell, David Wark, B. B. Chandler, A. E. Botsford, C. R. McClellan, John Robertson, R. L. Hazen, W. H. Stevens, Wm. Todd, R. D. Wilmot and W. H. Odell.

## Newfoundland.

The news from the Seal Fishery is cheering. The arrivals at St. John's, up to the latest dates, were 41,115 seals in 16 vessels, giving an average of 2570 to each vessel. The reports from other parts of the island are also very favorable. It is confidently hoped that the season will, on the whole, turn out well.

The melancholy tidings of the loss of ten women and two men off Catalina and Ragged Harbor, while in search of seals, cast a sad shade upon the cheering accounts respecting the prospects of the Seal Fishery.

The Legislature was still in session, but no business of more than local importance

had been transacted. The only reference to Confederation in the House occurred on the 4th inst., when the revenue bills were under consideration. Several gentlemen felt called upon to express their opinions on the question, there being Confederates and anti-Confederates as a matter of course, but as it was not the question before the House, nothing was done in the matter. A St. John's paper says that the Legislature would be prorogued on the 18th May.

As an evidence of the great destitution which prevails among the poorer classes, we quote the following extract from a letter dated Fogo, March 6th, received at St. John's on the 5th inst.:

"The weather has been very severe of late, hard frost and a good deal of snow, and the times are very bad with the poor. I have never seen the like. We have now 800 persons (today) on an allowance of 6 lbs. meal and a half-pint molasses each per week, or 24 1/2 lbs. meal, weighed out at this rate, besides our permanent and casual poor."

## Scrofula, or King's Evil.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which is more nearly destroyed. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing virus, and, above all, the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children into the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the root of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This fatal corruption, which genders in the blood, depraves the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumptions which decimate the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invadied by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

## AYER'S

## Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas, Skin Diseases, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYTHELMA, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for full use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Headache, Indigestion arising from a disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

MOORE & CO., CORNER OF YATES AND LANGLEY STREETS.

## NOTICE.

Estate of OPPENHEIMER & CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.—FIVE PER CENT.—will be paid at the Office of Mr. Weissberger, Government street, on or after Wednesday, 29th inst. DAVID LENSBERG, F. WEISSBERGER, Trustees.

## The Weekly British

## AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, July 2, 1867

## English and Continental.

We continue to-day our notice of late European joint large deputation of Conservative workingmen and others, who were elected on the 29th April. Derby, and addressed both by Mr Disraeli. Lord began by a well deserved compliment to Mr Disraeli's management, and then proceeded to object classification of workingmen parate class, which was the point of the Tory party last. He identified himself and his workingmen. 'We are working men. Some of us are our brains, some with our hands.' Mr Disraeli belonged chief first class, Lord Derby, as at least, chiefly to the second audience mostly to the third, the moment Lord Derby workingman par excellence, the man actually at work. He peated his objections to a 'last' line created by a fl which, however, he adhered countries. He described the desirable in a voter—steadfastly, &c., and thought they secured by personal payment and a residence clause,—which or two years was matter for cussion,—and he professed himself to see any fine in the demand extra payment from the householder. Mr Disraeli, saying, in allusion to Mr B, that he had always noticed a party taint to letter-writing difficulties,' and astutely remarked that he and his friends should 'disheartened by such ebullience had said they would not much elated, it would have to the purpose. When all ways in England are insolvent, the Board of Trade will probably plan for putting them on a saving. The shareholders of the Brighton Company have quiring into the position of it and find that whereas in 1866 earned £446,000 on a capital of 797,000, they in 1866 earned £508,060 on a capital of £1,000,000. Moreover, the Directors have recommended the purchase of other lines, without explaining two of them the Directors to and their nominees were shareholders. The Committee over, state—its chairman Charles Jackson, formerly, a Judge of the Supreme Court—that the report for the year underestimates the due to preferential shareholders 170,000, that amount has charged to capital under items. Moreover, there is certainty about the 'temporal which in June, 1866, were and in December had slipped the accounts, all very plain for shareholders whose property dropped in eighteen months to £250. It only remains the tenure account should be wrong to make the Long Brighton a model railway. A man has made a curious balloon from Dublin to a p Appleby, crossing the channel in a pouring rain which balloon so heavy that it neared into the sea. Mr Rodman of it up by letting down the gr keeping his hand on the which means he could tell he touched the sea, and th sand whenever he found he scending. Once, when beauc cold and fatigue, he fell as few minutes, he descended six feet of the surface, who stantly threw out 23lb. of which sent him up again to t of a mile, and fortunately above the rain clouds, on w bright moon cast the flying the balloon. At last he saw thought was a light, and a square compartments that u to be fields, and then a to turned out to be Appleby. at 3 a.m. He got the grapp in a wood, and was assisted the balloon into the open young men who were for turning from a late Appleby who at first fancied he mig "bogle." "Bogles," howe near Appleby, are not so believed in as formerly, and a man was kindly extricated uncomfortable position, and b ed with great eclat at Dutton about two miles from Mr Walpole has remitted the er of the sentence passed on the man unjustly convicted and sentenced by Justice Sh teen years' penal servitude, letter to Toomer's father an the fact, Mr Walpole, throu Baltimore, says he has acted as