

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The European Position.

Scarce had the Prusso-Italian war note reverberated through the world and set mankind pondering over the real nature of the European struggle—the position of the three belligerent Powers, and the probable results of the contest, when news arrives of the prospect of immediate peace, owing to the overthrow of the Austrian army in their second and third engagements with the Prussians, and the proposed cession of Venetia—the bone of contention with Italy—to the French Emperor.

The announcement of wars and rumors of wars in these eventful times loses much of its startling character and falls on our ears like an every day occurrence. Where we have no direct interest to be subserved, our sympathetic feelings for suffering humanity are too apt to give place to sordid selfishness or indifference. We skim hastily over the news at our matutinal meal, raise our eye-brows with Pecksniffian horror at the bare announcement of human bloodshed, and discuss our muffins and toast with unruffled complacency the next moment; believing of course that wars and rebellions are fearful things, but caring little if all the nations of the world become involved in carnage, so long as we or ours are not sufferers thereby.

Like the materialistic Yankee, who terminated an apostrophe to a beautiful running brook by "calculating how many horse power it contained," the selfish reader is prone and his reverie by revolving in his own mind what amount of benefit—what "mill power" he or his countrymen can obtain from his neighbors' misfortunes; while the indifferent reader exclaims, "let them fight, it won't hurt me!" and thereupon banishes further thought from his mind.

There never was, perhaps, a rupture between any of the civilized powers concerning which such diversity of opinions were entertained, and of the probable results of which so great a variety of prognostications have been made. The generality of mankind, including Germans themselves, never believed at all in the probability of a conflict between the two chief Federal Powers, notwithstanding their menaces. Both had too much to risk on a doubtful result, and although confidence was felt in the strength of Prussia, still Austria, aided by Hanover and the Southern States of the Confederation, was regarded as too formidable an opponent to hazard the national honor on the cast of a die.

Had it not been for the bellicose attitude of Victor Emmanuel and his great longing to cross swords with Francis Joseph on the Venetian question, it is more than likely that the peace of Europe would not have been broken. With the Italian alliance, Prussia's hopes were sufficiently strengthened to chance the issue, yet little were we prepared to learn the result that a few days have served to bring about. In a short and vigorous campaign in Bohemia the Prussians, according to our telegrams, have worsted the Austrians in a series of battles—first, at Glatz on the confines, then at Gitschin, and subsequently at a place called Sudau, between Horsewitz and Monogratz, whither the Austrians had retreated and taken up a strong position. After an obstinate resistance, the Prussians, who were commanded, it is said, by the King in person, stormed the position, and the Austrians under the command of Benedek fled precipitately to Koniggratz, another stronghold, not, however, without losing many in killed and wounded, besides prisoners and cannon, and much of their materiel. The Prussian loss is not given, but it is said to be heavy, while they claim to have considerably more than made up for their losses by the number of the enemy killed in the previous engagements, and the prisoners taken, the latter being put down (erroneously, we should say) at 100,000. On the 4th General Goltz arrived at the Prussian Headquarters with a flag of truce. Moving on the heels of the Austrian losses in Bohemia, we have word of another victorious encounter in the South over the Italians, under the

neted patriot and soldier, Garibaldi, who was slightly wounded, and that Austria having vindicated her honor in Italy, concurred in Napoleon's views, and was ready to cede Venetia to France, and to accept the Emperor's mediation for the conclusion of peace. The *Moniteur*, the French official organ, goes on to say "that the Emperor had immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice," and peace was regarded as virtually concluded. While Austria, as a last resource, is willing to surrender Venetia to Louis Napoleon in the same way she did Lombardy in '59, it is evident that she is merely desirous of ridding herself of an incubus. More careful of her honor in the South than she appears to have been in the North, she has now a national reputation to retrieve, which was out of the question while she had to combat a foe on either side, and with Venetia off her hands her position in Bohemia would soon assume a different aspect. We see no reason, therefore, to be so confident of immediate peace, unless the cession of Venetia is made contingent on the suspension of hostilities between all of the belligerents which would be a virtual admission by Austria that she was conquered. We rather see grounds for fearing a yet fiercer and more deadly struggle between the two late Federal Powers. In the meantime, Austria is undoubtedly in a critical condition, with the eastern division of her wasted and defeated army beleaguered by Prussia, and her western army entirely shut off.

The last Radical "Victory."

Our evening cotemporary has placed himself in the position of a man who, having swallowed a dose of deadly poison, is advised by his physician to follow it up with another dose as an antidote. Having been terribly mendacious in his statements on Friday, our cotemporary attempts to recover from the effects by again falsifying the record on Wednesday. The effort of our neighbour to appear jolly under adverse circumstances, and to claim a victory where he has suffered a crushing defeat, is ludicrous in the extreme, inasmuch as it appears that the amended copy of the Reply presented to the House yesterday, was in the handwriting of the hon. Speaker, while the first copy presented was the joint production and was in the handwriting of several of the hon. members. Our cotemporary, in the course of his jubilant article, assumes that we do not know the history of the Reply. But as it happens that we are well posted with regard to it, we will, for the benefit of the public, narrate the "historical" facts connected with it. Dr Helmecken first prepared a series of resolutions, in reply to the Governor's Message, which he handed to Dr Dickson. The last named gentleman called to his assistance several of his Radical friends; each had his say with regard to the document, and, after intertuning, scoring, and adding until it resembled a patch-work quilt, it was introduced into the House by Dr Dickson as his own production. The reading consumed three-quarters of an hour; it was found that the statements contained in it were nearly all erroneous, being founded generally on mere assumption, and that the document was anything but respectful and dignified in its tone. So indignant were the majority, that one by one the members withdrew and left the Committee without a quorum. An adjournment took place. On the following day, the Radicals, finding that it was impossible to get their copy through the House, consented to eat "humble pie," and invited the Speaker, Dr Tolmie, and other honorable members to meet with them at the residence of one of the members, where the affair was discussed, and brought back almost to the shape in which it had been originally drafted by the Speaker. Subsequently, the document was read before the Committee and found to be still defective, when it was referred back to the Radicals, by whom it was handed over to Dr Helmecken, who yesterday reported it complete to the Committee. If this be a triumph for the Radicals it is what Paddy would call a "quare" one. Our cotemporary is welcome to all such victories. His article of last evening reminds us of a Federal despatch after the Bull Run rout, which read—"After gaining a glorious victory over the Rebels, our forces retired in good order to Centreville—the enemy following in much confusion!"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, July 19.

LONDON AND LANCASTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, represented in Victoria by Messrs Henderson & Burnaby, held its annual meeting at the London Tavern on Tuesday, April 18th, Mr F. W. Russell, M. P., in the chair. The Report read by the Manager, Mr Clirehugh, expressed satisfaction at the general progress of the Company. In 1862-3 the premiums amounted

to £90,295; in 1864-5 the premiums had reached the large sum of £231,013, showing an increase in two years of £140,717, or over 150 per cent. The premiums for 1865 amounted to £122,416. The losses by fire in 1865 amounted to £74,413, 13s. 5d., being nearly 68 per cent. on the amount of premiums. For the past four years, however, the average loss, in proportion to the premiums, has been as nearly as possible 57 per cent., including the above exceptional amount. To the District Boards, mercantile connexions, and various representatives of the Company, the Directors felt the best thanks of the Company were due. The Directors, in terms of the deed of settlement, had paid interest to the proprietors for the past year after the rate of six per cent. In putting a motion of vote of thanks to Mr W. P. Clirehugh, the Manager, the chairman warmly eulogized his conduct, to whom he said a great deal of the past success was owing.

NEW DIRECTORY.—We have received from Mr Legh Harcourt, the local agent, the prospectus of the Pacific Coast Business Directory for 1866, now ready for publication and compiled by Mr Henry L. Langley, Editor of the San Francisco Directory and State Register. This new work, which may be obtained at the very moderate cost of five dollars, is designed to furnish information that will render it of essential value to every business man on the coast. The Editor has already established his reputation as an accurate compiler of statistics and general information, and neither pains nor expense is to be spared in rendering this book, the most comprehensive and valuable work of reference on all matters connected with the business facilities and resources of the Pacific States and these Colonies. Not only will the names, business and address of all merchants, manufacturers and professional men in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, Territories of Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia be given, but also lists of all the commercial, agricultural, mining, telegraph and other undertakings with other items of general information. We hail the advent of the publication as a public boon and can confidently recommend it to the community at large.

QUARREL ABOUT A DOG.—A man named Clarke complained yesterday of having been assaulted by Captain Phamphlet. The quarrel arose, as is too frequently the case lately, about a ferocious dog, the property of defendant. The dog having attacked the complainant, he resorted to the use of bad language towards the animal. His owner, Captain Phamphlet was fined \$5, and the Magistrate administered to complainant (who also owns a dog that he allows to run at large) and defendant a severe lecture on the impropriety of endangering the public safety by not properly securing the animal.

NELSON HAUKHURST, who served in our chingang from 1860 to 1862, under sentence for stabbing a man, has just been convicted of killing another man at Salem, Oregon, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment with hard labor.

ELOQUENT HARANGUE.—At a meeting of the citizens of Lytton, British Columbia, called to take steps to oppose a dreaded advance of the Fenians by way of Columbia river, a Mr P. Kilroy eloquently delivered himself in the following manner: "Gentlemen and fellow-citizens. The immediate necessity of fortifying this town against an attack from the Fenians cannot for one moment be questioned, and also the fortifying the banks of the Columbia river is another question of the utmost importance, for if the Fenians ever get possession of the Kamloops and Okanagan section of the country, there won't be a live head of stock left and beef could not be purchased at any price, for one Fenian will demolish more beef in a day than any four white men in the Colony, particularly when they purchase on Fenian bonds. Sons of glory, hear my story, protect our stock, cheap beef is everything to the boys. [Great applause, with cries. "We are small in number but great in pluck."]

THE MALOWANSKI CASE AGAIN.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, the Chief Justice set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of Frankel vs. Lindsay (Official Assignee of the estate of M. Malowanski) and ordered judgment for plaintiff to be entered.

CARIBOO EXPRESS.—To the enterprise of Messrs Dietz & Nelson our citizens are indebted for the reception of the Cariboo Express yesterday, which was conveyed per canoe to this place. We have Cariboo dates to the 9th of July.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The public examination at the Craigflower School will take place on Friday, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Clergy of all denominations and the public generally are invited to attend.

A SEVERE TEMPEST.—While crossing the Straits, on Tuesday night, with the mails, the little steamer Pioneer encountered a severe blow and had her smokestack carried away, besides shipping several seas.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Fidelity left yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for Portland, taking 36 passengers and a limited quantity of freight.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—In this Court yesterday, the application of Mr Copland on behalf of his creditors was denied. Thomas Raton was granted a certificate of discharge. In the estate of A. D. Macdonald a postponement took place for further information.

CAMPING OUT.—The volunteers will go under canvas this evening, and will assemble at seven o'clock sharp, at Government Buildings. The encampment will be maintained for a week.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The annual public examination of the scholars of St. Ann's Convent School will take place to-day. The event usually attracts a large number of friends and visitors.

FEROUS DOGS.—Nearly every day complaint is made by parties who have been bitten by ferocious dogs. Something must be done to suppress these nuisances. They are not only annoying, but dangerous.

SETTLED.—The Fidelity-Alexandra suit has been settled by the payment of \$6000 and costs of action by the owners of the Alexandra to the owners of the Fidelity.

NEW TRIAL.—The plaintiffs in the suit of Janion, Green & Rhodes vs. Frankel have moved for a new trial. The matter will be argued on the 23d instant.

The steamer Diana has been chartered to convey Gen. Halleck and staff to this place.

The Pioneer, with the Puget Sound news, started yesterday. The Josie McNear will bring the bags next week.

The Alexandra will leave for New Westminster at 10 o'clock this morning.

Legislative Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, July 17th.

Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p. m., present Messrs Trimble, Young, Dickson, McClure, Pidwell, DeCosmos, Stamp.

THE REPLY.

House in Committee on the reply to the Governor's message on the supplies and financial condition of the country &c.

The draft prepared, by the hon. senior member for Methuen (Dr Helmecken), containing the essence of the lengthy address presented by the hon. member for the District (Dr Dickson) was read and submitted.

The first discussion that took place was in reference to an allusion to the "unfortunate" retirement of Sir James Douglas.

Mr DeCosmos rose to give his most emphatic dissent to the use of the word "unfortunate." Mr McClure said if the word was not erased, it would destroy the entire effect of the document which asked for an experienced Governor, and he should vote against it as a whole.

Dr Dickson was of opinion that the retirement of Sir James Douglas was "unfortunate" to the interests of the Colony, and a large majority of the people would support him in that view. (No, no.) It was certain that the Colony had never been so prosperous as during his administration, and his own interests, were so bound up in this Colony that he naturally did his utmost to build it up to an extent that made enemies for him in New Westminster.

Mr DeCosmos totally denied the assertions of the previous speaker and considered that Sir James Douglas was forced out of office at a very happy time for him, and had he retained office till now there would not be a single voice raised in his favor. (No, no.) It was as fallacious as it was common to attribute all the misfortunes of the country to the present Governor. He (Mr DeC) had the greatest respect for Sir James Douglas' private character, but the reverse for his official one.

The word "unfortunate" was thereupon erased. The subsequent discussions on the clauses were of minor importance and the Committee, at clause 15, rose, reported progress and adjourned till 1 p. m. to-day.

From the Big Bend Mines.

(From the B. C. Tribune)

From parties who have arrived here from these mines we learn that a great flood had occurred on French Creek, which had proved most disastrous to mining properly. The water on the creek rose, on the 2d instant, to such a height as to carry away windmills, wheels and sluice boxes in every direction, and rendering it impossible for any mining to be accomplished for several weeks. A terrific storm had also visited the same region, falling rains in vast numbers. The new trail from French Creek to the Columbia river was rendered almost impassable by the fallen timber, and it will require a number of men for some time to clear it for traffic. Several trains had got into the creek with goods before the storm and provisions were greatly reduced in price. Flour was selling at 30 cents, and bacon at 62 1/2 cents per lb. The Shep. Bailey claim on French Creek was paying very well before the freshet. For the night shift, six men working, the amount washed up was \$290. Several other claims have been taking out pay.

LATER.

Mr Nelson, of Dietz & Nelson's Express Company, arrived here last evening from French Creek, which place he left on this day week, the 9th inst. He stated that matters were improving on the creek, and most of the companies had resumed work. The Jenns Company were reported to have washed up on the 7th inst. 25 ounces of gold from shallow diggings. The company next above Capt. Doan's had got down a shaft 36 feet and got a prospect of \$6 in the gravel. Great confidence was felt in the claim turning out good. Mr Nelson likes French Creek and believes that it will turn out well yet. He has brought down some dust which is coarse and evidently washed gold.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate means. In these purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities, they balance disordered action, remove the cause of dis-ease, and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, in no longer a matter of dispute. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dizziness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are early dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, young or old, married or single, this mild but speedy medicine is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scurfula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates and softens, and salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure coughs of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

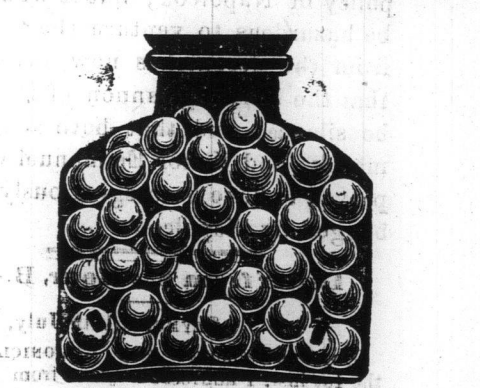
Indigestion—Billious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, etc., and their corresponding treatments.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 3s., each Box. There is considerable saving by taking the larger size. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box. 1866-1-7

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!



THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from impure humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these PILLS are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be taken as resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINT: CONSTIPATION; HEADACHE DROPSY PILES,

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have effected no relief, these extraordinary PILLS have, effected speedily and thoroughly cures. Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. (avoided) H. S. Carter, Smith & Dean,