PASSENGERS

ORNIA from San Francisco—Walter D
nt, A Poughot, J Lightner, James Moor-
Collins, Rev Father Maloney, F C Jteem
Price, John Watson, Wm J Reid. H
Levy, Capt Cooper, Mrs Catherine Deu-
ett, M Ehrenbug, Mr Whittil, Mrs Jane
dren, Mrs L Leland, E Morgan, H Liv-
, Thomas Richardson and 48 others.

OSIE McNEAR, from Puget Sound—
nderbilt, Mr Carson and lady, Mr and
Robinson and 3 children, Mr Scott, Mr
r, F W James, J Dillon, Bartlett, Rev.
nman. Ensign, Tripp, Cabboin, Pack-
Dodge, Dr Barnard and lady, Mr and
children, Mr Laughton, Mrs Monsell,
Lowden J W Famer, E W Rice, J W
mard, Mr Buffington, Harniss, C Mc-
C McAllister, Miss Freva. Mr Coleman

ODS ON THE WAY.

, from San Francisco, sailed July 25.
3 pkgs Chinese mdse, 20 bags coffee, 2
2 hf sks 1800 qr sks flour, 6 cs fruits, 20
ales hay. 1 pkg lime juice, 10 bbls mo-
cs china, 20 bbls 4 cs linseed, 5 cs
ice, 50 sks salt, 75 bxs soap, 2 cs spirit
es, 25 bbls 200 kegs sugar. 100 chts 30
cco, 10 nests tubs, 10 kegs vinegar, 130
312,924.

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MERCHANTS & GENERAL
IMPORTERS,
EET,..... VICTORIA

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(limited,) Fire and Life
he Union Insurance Co. o
isco, Marine. jy12 d&w

ERS AND OTHERS!
SALE CHEAP,
ING MILL, COMPOSED
of French 3-feet Burr Stones. Spindle
olting Cylinder, Wheels, Blocks and
a Two-horse Gearing; Smith's Tools
r of 10 and 6 feet Saws; 3 Circular
etc.
SH CARRIAGE (MAIL PHÆTON).
pply a the COLONIST AND CHRON-
toria. jy7-1md&w

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RS. CORNWALL'S (ASH.
Miller thoroughly acquainted with
a small mill for some months.
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W. F. TOLMIE, Esq.,
Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.

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DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
GUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-
NSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
COUGH, &c.
VOMITING AND DISTRESS
ew minutes after taking a dose o
EDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPA
CHLORODYNE, discovered by
ne M.R.C.S.L., (ex-Army Medical
of which was confided solely to
ort, 33 Great Russell street,
nare, London (Pharmaceutical
medical testimony of civil, hos-
d naval practitioners pronounces it
relieves pain of any kind, soothes
t fever, and imparts the most re
thout producing or leaving any o
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has graciously invored J. T. Daven-
lowing extract of a despatch from
S. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated
The remedy most efficacious in its
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d with a small quantity given to
I have saved several lives." Earl
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ved a despatch from Her Majesty's
a, to the effect that cholera had
ully, and that the ONLY remedy of
CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet,"
lius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S.;
ly Lecturer upon Anatomy and
George's School of Medicine: "I
nsumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and
d am most perfectly satisfied with
my Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two
cured me of Diarrhœa."
the General Board of Health
to its efficacy in Cholera.
re we convinced of the immense
edy, that we cannot too forcibly
y of adopting it in all cases."
omery, Esq., late Inspector of Hos-
"Chlorodyne is a most valuable
lgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To
restoration to health after eighteen
uffering, and when all other medi-
consequence of the extraordinary
medy, several unprincipled parties
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Chlorodyne except in sealed bot-
words, "Dr. J. Collis Brownes'
graved on the wrapper. A sheet
estimonials accompanies each bot-
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and 4s. 6d. ju24 lyw
Y, Agent for Vancouver Island
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AP FARE!
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TO GIVE PARTIES WISH
DIGGINGS
—ON—
N CREEK
do so with as little loss of time and at
e (consistent with comfort) as possible
ES will carry Passengers
Soda Creek for $40, or
lle for $48. Passengers
Victoria on the Friday's
over at convenient places at night to
to connect with the Steamers.
e to Savona's, $25
F. J. BARNARD.

te of Character.
THAT ALEXANDER BIRCH
in my office under articles, from
April, 1866, and that conducted
period,
ty and propriety AND.
and
August, 1866.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866. NO 40.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
AND
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For Three Months	2 50
Per Week	0 25

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A. S. Pinkham	Seattle, W. T.
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco
Thos. Boyce	do
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G. Street	30 Cornhill, London

Peace in Europe.

The memorable despatch sent by Julius Cæsar to Rome after his conquest of Asia Minor, "*veni, vidi, vici!*" has, perhaps, no parallel in the annals of military bulletins save that of the gallant Sir Charles Napier, who announced the termination of his brilliant campaign in Affghanistan in one Latin word, "*Peccavi.*" (I have Sinded.) The King of Prussia returns to his capital, after one of the most glorious military campaigns on record, and regardless of the Shakesperian maxim that "brevity is the soul of wit," opens his Chambers with a long winded speech. The Royal address occupying nearly a whole column of this paper, (which we published on Friday within four days of its delivery) was considered sufficiently impertant to be transmitted the entire distance from Berlin by wire, and to arrant the expense of the cable tariff, but we fail to discover in it much beyond a sanctimonious glorification, a "jubilate deo" for the triumph of the Prussian army; very right and proper in its place, but not what mankind would look for on such an occasion. The old monarch says nothing new or startling; gives no outline of the actual and prospective position of affairs in Europe, nor any insight into the general policy which is to regulate the new German Empire in her internal Government, or in her relations with the powers affected by the metamorphosis in the map of central Europe. After a pious thanksgiving and a just tribute to the bravery of his troops, the old King, with his heart full of joy and gratitude, announces that the path is open for the national development of Germany, that her independence has been secured, and her re-organization about to be, by an honorable and lasting peace. That the Prussian line extends from the Carpathian to the Rhine, and that the co-operation of the government, and the people's representatives, is needed to gather the fruits of victory; that a united Federal army is to be established under the leadership of Prussia, the cost of which is to be equally borne by all members of the Confederation; and that a bill is to be introduced for the conversion of the popular Representatives of the Federal States. Allusion is made to the "budget" trouble, which the King hopes may be satisfactorily settled, and the financial condition of the country is pronounced satisfactory; money, however, says the King in so many words, is required for payment of war supplies. Vote it! and may Providence bless you. Such is a synopsis of the speech which, in connection with the other short announcements, leaves little reason now to doubt that peace has been absolutely concluded between the belligerents, and on terms as honorable to Prussia as they are humiliating to her haughty opponent Austria. Within thirty days from the first clash of arms on the Silesian frontier, the victorious troops of Prussia swept through Saxony and Bohemia, penetrated Moravia and threatened the Austrian capital itself. The humbled Kaiser, finding himself in the position of a stag at bay with the Prussian beagles in front and the Italian grey hounds at his back, summarily handed Venetia over to France on condition that Napoleon would mediate for terms of peace. From that time to the present, the intelligence has been fragmentary and difficult to elucidate, but it would seem that while pacific overtures were being made by the French Court to the cabinets of Berlin and Florence, hostilities continued, until the position of Francis Joseph became daily more critical, and the national existence of his country was seriously imperilled. We then hear of an armistice, and of the preliminaries of peace having been signed by the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia with the assent of France and Italy. These preliminaries are said to dissolve the former German bond, and organize a new confederation, from which Austria is to be excluded. North Germany is to form a union under Prussian direction, and the Duchies, with the exception of Danish Schleswig, are to be annexed to Prussia. Austria agrees to pay part of the expenses of the war, but, excepting in regard to Venetia, her integrity is to be maintained. Here is a wonderful and glorious achievement for Prussia! With the loss of but a few thousand brave men, and in the marvellously short space of one calendar month, she vanquished a foe of superior numerical strength, well disciplined and inured to war, established her sway over thirty-five millions of people, and laid the foundation of the great German Dynasty which is henceforth to play a conspicious part in the destinies of nations. The brightest dreams of the ambitious, but far seeing and able diplomatist, Bismarck have been realized. Prussia has opened a new leaf in her history. The national eagle is perched on the highest pinnacle of fame, and German unity and sentiment is no longer "*une idee*" but a great acknowled fact. It is not that we rejoice in the humiliation of Austria, but her sway over the German people is shown to have been purely ideal, and it is truly said that her signal failure to maintain her supremacy over Austrian Germany is due to the inherent German sentiment as much as to the efficiency of the Prussian "needle gun." The world, however, will benefit by the present order of things. Instead of petty disintegrated governments, and diverse conflicting interests nominally, united under one Federal bond, but constantly disturbing the concord of Europe, we shall have a great united, powerful, and prosperous nation firmly established in a position that will enable her to effectually check the avaricious designs of neighboring powers, and to preserve the balance of power so desirable in central Europe.

LOCAL INTELIGENCE.

Monday, August 13.

WARNINGS.—A kind friend desires us to give the following cautions to doctors and others, whose duties call them out after dark: No 1. On the left side of the first bridge, at Rock Bay, there is a hole in the boarding through which either man or horse might step. No 2. On the further end of the next bridge, one of the boards has become so thin that a heavy step would be likely to burst it through. No 3. About two miles out on the Saanich road, on the right hand side, a culvert has given way, and an opening presents itself, almost large enough to swallow up both man and horse. No 4. On the road turning from Humboldt street to Beacon Hill, there is a similar caving in. As these dangerous places have now existed for some time; and the colonial exchequer is said to be "played out," a word of warning may not be out of place to save the few of us who still remain here from being reduced to premature decrepitude, or possibly visited with sudden destruction.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—One of the most glaring swindling operations that has ever come to the notice of the public in Oregon, was revealed to us on Saturday evening, upon the return of our enterprising friend T. J. Carter, Esq., from British Columbia, where he went a few weeks since to look after the valuable interests of the British Columbia Silver Mining Company, at North Cherry Creek, Shuswap district. The Company was organized in this city, by some of our most far-seeing and wealthy men, among whom we may mention Mr Carter, Col. J. S. Ruckel, Messrs Charles Knowles, D C Fields, Judge W. W. Page, and Mr Wm. Davidson, of this office, on representations made to them, and specimens of ore shown them, by the Right Honorable Mortimer Robertson. The Company voted money and supplies and appointed Maj. Blake to accompany Robertson to the mine, for the purpose of beginning active operations. Upon reaching Colville, Robertson preceded Maj. Blake, leaving instructions as to how he should follow, which orders the Major tacitly observed but failed to find the vein. The company then concluded to send Mr Carter to look after their interests. His trip was a most interesting one. Mortimer was to meet him first at New Westminster, but he was there informed by letter that they would meet at Yale When Mr Carter arrived at Yale another letter was found informing him that he would find Mortimer at a certain place on Shuswap lake, with a boat and Indians to convey him to the ledge at North Cherry Creek, which was said to be nearly pure silver. Mr Carter arrived at the appointed place but peered in vain upon the placid waters of the lake for the boat and the discoverer of the surpassingly rich mine. Still persevering he went to where the mine was said to be located, and found—not the ledge—but that he was the first "Boston man" who had ever intruded upon the *illahe* of a venerable Siwash who was blind in one eye, and had never seen with the other either Hon. Mortimer Robertson nor "any other man" thereabouts, previous to Mr Carter's going on this trip with his confidential friend. We are in no manner disposed to make light of this subject, and only give the above account of it for the purpose of "checking" against any similar transactions that may be deposited on call in our city. In order to show the confidence of the parties who had engaged in this operation we are told by one of the company that the financial agent, Mr Davidson, refused one million pounds sterling for his one-third interest, believing that the mine was far richer than those of Peru, and the same authority informs us that Col. Ruckel offered to swap his quartz mill and mines in Baker county for the interests of the Attorney of the company, Mr Page, and those of Mr Russel. Mr Page it is said was willing, but Mr R. was not. Some few of the company yet stick to it that Robertson is the "smartest man they have ever struck," and next week several of them will leave Portland for Colville, where they expect to meet Major Blake, and thence upon mules will proceed to Big Bend, to convey to Robertson the greetings of the Company, and express their convictions to him that they have become wiser although out and injured.—*Oregonian.*

BIG BEND.—A letter of a late date from McCulloch Creek says, the population of that Creek is about 120, and of French Creek about 150; the entire population of the mines being about 350. Tunnels had been run 140 feet; and shafts sunk from 40 to 60 feet on McCulloch Creek, without reaching bed-rock. The lower mile and a half of the creek was considered worthless; higher up, some of the claims were yielding steadily, from $4 to $6 a day to the hand, and others only making grub. A great deal of work had been done on French Creek, but, the writer says, much gold had not been taken out; and he does not believe that it will turn out much of a mining country.

EXCURSION.—The steamer Fideliter, Capt. Erskine, arrived last night from Olympia, which place she left at 7 a. m., stopping an hour at Port Townsend, and making the run of over 170 miles in 14 hours. On board were Col. A. Hayward and Judge Brockway, of California, who have been on a visit to the coal mines at Clallam Bay, Nanaimo, and Bellingham Bay, accompanied by Mr and Mrs Wm. Kohl, Mrs J. P. Couch, Mrs Bowman, Mrs Capt. Erskine, Consul Francis, and Mr R. Brodrick of this city. The party all pronounce the trip a most delightful one. A dinner was given on board the Fideliter at Olympia on Saturday evening, at which Gov. Pickering and the Hon. Mr Garfielde were present. The affair passed off most agreeably.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—The steamer Fideliter will sail for Portland at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST.—The Missionary schr Metlakatlah, from the Metlakatlah Mission on the 18th ult., arrived yesterday morning, bringing a quantity of deer-skins and oil. There is no sickness at the Mission. The Indians along the coast are peaceably inclined. A party of natives have left Metlakatlah to hunt the sea-otter. The crops are in splendid condition and promise a great yield. The schooner touched at Fort Rupert and saw one schooner lying in that harbour.

FATE OF A REBEL.—John Butts, for his act of rebellion in refusing to do duty in the chain-gang, has been sentenced to a bread-and-water diet with solitary confinement thrown in by way of lunch. John could be heard yesterday within the jail precincts, singing a hymn and the national anthem alternately in the most penitent tones.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—The pieces to be represented at the forthcoming entertainment at the theatre in which our leading amateurs will take part, are the rich burlesque of "Lord Lovell and Lady Maucy" and the capital farce of an "Unfinished Gentleman."

ASSESSMENT ROLL.—Notice appears in our advertising columns of the different places where copies of the Assessor's roll for the towns and districts of Victoria and Esquimalt, and the districts of Sooke and Metchosin, have been posted.

NATIVE ROW.—Jenny Blake, the grass widow of ex-Sergeant Blake, "Mary" a Hydah squaw, and a one-eyed son of a Siwash, were each fined heavily in the Police Court on Saturday, for fighting on Cormorant street.

ON THE WAY.—The British bark Jeddo, which cleared from San Francisco on July 30 for Burrard's Inlet, has 713 sacks barley, 500 qr do flour, 293 bales hay, 800 mats rice, &c.—Value, $4,160 89.

DEATH AT OLYMPIA.—We regret to learn that a daughter of Capt. John Fleming, the popular commander of the steamer Lillooet, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock at Olympia, W. T.

BROKEN SHAFT.—The steamship Golden Age, from San Francisco for Panama on the 19th June, broke her shaft and put into Acapulco. Passengers were detained ten days.

ACCIDENT.—A man named George Wright fell from one of the sidewalks on Thursday last and fractured his leg above the ankle. He was taken to the Hospital for treatment.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, with 65 tons of coal for the use of the U. S. steamer Saginaw, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday.

THE "CALIFORNIA."—A private despatch states that the California reached San Francisco at 12½ o'clock on Saturday—4½ days from Victoria.

SUPREME COURT.—The jury in the suit of Bunster *v.* Joseph Bros., returned a verdict of $2500 damages for plaintiff.

THE GERMANIA SING VEREIN held their annual pic-nic yesterday, at Cadboro Bay, and wound up in the evening with a dance.

ASSIZES.—A special Court will be held to-day for the trial of the murderers of Urin.

THE "ACTIVE" will be the next steamer to arrive at this port from San Francisco.

Our Agricultural Interests.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE:—I have recently been up the Sound and gleaned the following facts, from which I draw the following conclusions: There is on the Sound a large quantity of land in very perfect cultivation. I could point to single fields, under tillage as large as 160 acres, and even 185 acres. Whidby Island, in our own immediate neighborhood, has perhaps 10,000 acres of open land, to say nothing of Protection Island, &c. The logging camps excepted, which do not require a large supply, the only outlet the farmers on the Sound have for their immense productions are Victoria and New Westminster. Owing to their cheap government, light taxation, more extensively cultivated open land, necessity to sell at any price, and a facility of transportation across these open waters in scows and schooners (in which respect they have the advantage of a settler at Saanich, Cowichan or Comox,) American citizens must for years to come, if we continue to pursue our present system, undersell our farmers and lumberers in our own ports. If these scows and schooners carried back in return our merchandise, there might be some sense in saying, "Let commerce flourish and let the farmers rip!" But such is not the case. The scows return empty, and the farmers and lumberers buy their supplies at Port Discovery, Port Townsend, &c., and these supplies are brought from San Francisco in sailing vessels, and so distributed all over the Sound; the reason of this preference over American goods is partly because they are more suitable for a new country, but chiefly on account of the prohibitory tariff on goods from Victoria. It is true that numbers of settlers make it their business on occasions to visit Victoria for the purpose of making such purchases as they can carry away on their person, for which they pay no duty, and this trade will continue and increase, whatever shape our internal policy may assume. In view of our protecting home industry, one extensive farmer actually sold out, and people have settled [illegible] our official Council (always excepting Attorney General Wood, who in the hour of the Colony's tribulation stood manfully forward on the right side) had not prevented.

Individually, I have a much greater interest in the success of Victoria City than the income on which I exist from the former, and am an annual loser by the latter, and am convinced that a policy of protecting home industries would have the effect of producing flourishing settlements in the neighbourhood of Victoria, Esquimalt, Saanich, Metchosin Cowichan and Comox, which would react beneficially upon the commerce of the town.

It is a mistake to suppose that Victorians must, if the above policy were carried out, pay dearer for their commodities; on the contrary, increased production and internal competition would soon prove the reverse, and in dull times Victoria merchants, tradesmen and mechanics would be cheered by the spectacle, hitherto unknown, of prosperous farmers and lumberers driving their teams to town to buy supplies, implements, clothing, &c., for their families. To effect this we must reduce the unheard of nominal value of our lands around town and elsewhere. We have abundance of good land to settle several hundred families upon. Let us have a cheep government; adopt the utmost liberality towards foreigners disposed to settle amongst us; assimilate our laws, as far as we can do so consistently, with theirs, and protect our home productions, and American farmers will establish themselves here in numbers we little dream of.

The best acre of land on Whidby Island, thoroughly cultivated, can be bought for $9, exclusive of improvements, and is not this in itself a strong inducement to our farmers to establish themselves on American territory, as long as our markets are free, to be deluged with American produce?

Our mines are the first attraction of population to these shores. Let our merchants consider well whether it would not be better first to find a market among our miners and home producers, and afterwards turn their attention to the wants of China, Prussia, or Japan.

As to the British subject immigration cry, with our present system, can we honestly invite them to come out here? Can we say, "come, my dear fellow, and settle amongst us. We have made arrangements by which our American neighbors can undersell you in supplying Her Majesty's ships and our own markets; but come along—you are welcome all the same!" John Bull is proverbially easily gulled, but the fallacy of such a proposition is too transparent, even for him.

And what is the object of subsidizing steamers to bring people up to settle, if at all, on American soil? Will the Colony gain $1500 per trip by a few passing visitors? Far better expend the money on internal improvements. Men will find their way here fast enough if we offer them employment, and will remain and send for their families if the inducements to settle are satisfactory and permanently defined.

I would respectfully urge such of our citizens as remain to reconsider this matter, and to think before it is too late, whether it would not be well to reverse the engine, and by retracing our steps and recommencing, as it were, *de novo*, establish a domestic policy which will make it profitable for mill owners, farmers, gardeners, laborers and mechanics to settle amongst us, and thus obtain a result very different from that to which our present suicidal policy, or want of policy, is so rapidly tending.

In their recent resolutions on this subject, the Assembly took a correct view of the situation. And while deprecating any duties whatever *on general merchandise* proposed to *protect Home Industry*. Is it too late to obtain a reconsideration of this matter this session by the Legislation? as I have good reason to believe, that more than one member of the Council have changed their opinions on this subject, on a reconsideration of the peculiar circumstances of this Colony.

Remember the words of the great Reformer: Gentlemen, be wise and be wise in time.

OPINION.

Supreme Court.

THURSDAY, August 9, 1866.

J. D. Walker v L. Lowenberg—This was a suit brought to recover $3000 with interest, alleged to be due on a bond given jointly and severally to Walker, as Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, by Lowenberg, as security for over drafts of the firm of Spratt & Kriemler. The defence set up that the terms of the bond were altered by agreement, and by Walker taking a mortgage on the property of Spratt & Kriemler.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Drake & Jackson, for the plaintiff; and Mr Ring, instructed by Pearkes & Green, for defendant.

The jury left the issue of the legal construction of the documents to the determination of the Judge, and on the second issue found that the Bank was not entitled to the interests claimed from the defendant.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Debility—Persons constitutionally weak, are so much depressed by changeable weather that the ordinary offices of life become a labor, the necessity of thinking a toil. The nervous system is unhinged, and each day brings to such pitiable objects nothing but a succession of real or fancied miseries. To escape from such torments, it is only necessary to take Holloway's Pills, which purify and strengthen a debilitated, shaken constitution, more than any other medicine in the world. They cleanse the body from all impurities, gives tone to the stomach, regularity to the brain, activity to the kidneys, bladder, and bowels. They remove dejection of spirits and bodily lassitude, and restore to the mind decision and cheerfulness.