

Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

### Continental Europe.

It is interesting, in perusing late Continental European papers, to notice the change in sentiment towards Prussia since the short but decisive campaign in Bohemia. Before the ball had opened there was a general feeling of hostility to Prussia manifested by all the Continental States, and public sentiment in Prussia was anything but favorable towards the King and Von Bismarck. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had decided against the policy of the government and had been dismissed. A campaign of ten days duration, changed the map of Europe, deposed thirty petty sovereigns, reduced Austria to the rank of a second class power, and placed the Kingdom of Prussia foremost among the powers of Continental Europe. It has been truthfully said that nothing succeeds like success. Hence it occurs that Von Bismarck, who left his country to direct the campaign in Bohemia, followed by the anathemas of his countrymen, returned at the end of a fortnight to receive the ovation due to him as a victor. Men who ten days before were ready to denounce him as a traitor, hastened to retract their harsh criticism, and to render him the homage due to his ability and statecraft, which he has fully established on an enduring basis. The elections for Deputies were immediately called and resulted in a virtual defeat of the "Party of Progress"—a party that occupies a position in Germany similar to that of the Radicals in England. The speech of the King from the Throne at the opening of the session was a wishy-washy affair. He said a great deal about thankfulness to Divine Providence for the victories that had rested with Prussian arms, and promised to restore the power of voting the supplies to the people's representatives; he alluded to the contemplated re-organization of the Federal army, and a prospective revision of the Franchise Acts; but said nothing as to the policy of the government regarding Austria, nor of its policy towards Southern Germany. The budget, we learn by cable, has since been sent in to the Chamber, and that body have signified their gratitude for the "gracious concession" by voting King William an indemnity for past excesses of expenditure—which His Majesty acknowledged were made without "legal foundation"—and have passed the supplies for 1866. The lesser German States absorbed by Prussia are gradually accepting the new order of things. The Kings, poor fellows, die hard. They cannot understand why they are stripped of regal power at the will of Prussia, and compelled to consent to any arrangement that Bismarck may see fit to dictate. But if the Prussians retain the good will of the *vox populi*, there is little fear of the deposed monarchs giving much trouble to their new masters. France has been gently snubbed by Prussia during the whole contest, and the King of Prussia, in his speech, made not even an allusion to "our good cousin Napoleon," who, the telegraph states, is lying seriously ill at St. Cloud. Whatever may be the motives that induced Napoleon to rest quiet while these great changes were going on around him, time alone must decide. Frenchmen request us to wait for a move until the Great Exposition shall have closed; while the rest of Europe sneer and say that he has been outwitted by his more wily adversary, and that a hostile movement would be the signal for a general European war, out of which France would emerge "second best." Outwitted or check-mated Napoleon may have been, and men may sneer at him and his policy; but if the adoption by him of the celebrated needle gun, and his pushing forward armaments on sea and land mean anything, there is mischief ahead. The latest cable news is to the 6th inst., at which date the difficulties between Italy and Austria were cleared away, and peace finally ratified—the latter power surrendering Venetia

upon Italy agreeing to pay 34,000,000 florins of the indebtedness of that Province.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**THE COMING BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.**—The theatrical performance for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute will take place in the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening next, when the Amateurs will repeat the fairy extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" with all its scenic effects and incidents. Fresh local hits and adaptations *à propos* of events of the day will be introduced, and a number of juvenile sylphs, in addition to the adult corps de ballet, will enliven the scenes in fairyland. The members of the Institute will fill up the interlude with glee, comic songs, &c., and will conclude with the laughable farce of "Slasher and Crasher." The programmes will be issued in the course of a day or two. Neighbors on Puget Sound will notice that the time is fixed to enable excursionists to patronize the entertainment.—Tickets may be had at Messrs. Hibben & Carswell's, J. Bagnall's, and the Mechanics' Institute.

**RIFLE CONTEST, No. 2 COMPANY.**—The Monthly Challenge Cup was shot for on Saturday, by members of No. 2 Company five shots each, at the following ranges: 200, 400 and 600 yards. The cup was won a second time by Sergt. John Woollocoat, who scored 27 points. The second prize was won by Private Brown by 20 points. The cup has to be won three times before the winner claims it as his property. The winners of the cup are as follows: July—Sergeant Widdowson; August—Sergt Woollocoat; September—Private Gerow; October—Sergt. Woollocoat.

**CHARLES CRIK** appeared yesterday on remand charged with having drugged and robbed a young sailor named Coleman. Inspector Welch said the accused was an old offender, and had been brought up on all sorts of charges. The Magistrate said that he regretted he was unable to give him a heavier punishment than six months imprisonment with hard labor. The complainant applied for the restitution of the \$7 stolen from him, but although the amount in prisoner's possession corresponded with what was found on prisoner, the coins did not, and the Magistrate said he could not make the order.

**BOUND OVER.**—John Stephens charged Wm. Bryant yesterday in the Police Court with assaulting and using threatening language towards him. Mr Courtney appeared for the complainant, Mr Copland for the defendant. After hearing the statements on both sides, complainant, at the suggestion of the Magistrate accepted an apology, and the accused was ordered to enter into his own recognizance to keep the peace for three months.

**CHAWLES BEDFORD'S** sweet-tand organ we observe, is emitting the pleasant kind of music in support of his patron. Just furnish the (bank) notes, Chawles, and he'll grind you any tune you desire, either "Yankee doodle" or "Rule Britannia," and descend from the sublime to the ridiculous from "Wearing of the Green" to "The King of the Cannibal Islands."

**SPRATT & KREMLER.**—At a meeting of the creditors of this estate held yesterday, a most satisfactory statement of the business transacted and profits during the past 5½ months, was made, and it was decided to continue the business for six months longer under the management of the firm, who possess the entire confidence of their creditors.

**NEW FIRM.**—Messrs. Hicks & Russell have succeeded our old-time friend W. B. Smith (who goes to England) in the family grocery business, and will continue in the same line at the old stand on Government street. We bespeak for the young firm a continuance of the liberal patronage that has been accorded their predecessor.

**THE SAANICH CASE.**—Henry Williams, the colored man who deserted from the Saginaw, and became the hero of the Saanich case, was brought up again yesterday in the Police Court, and on application of the Police the prisoner was remanded for three days, Mrs. Freddison being still unable to attend.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL.**—This praiseworthy institution is again in trouble, and the committee ask subscribers to contribute their mites a little earlier this year than customary, in order that the pecuniary difficulties may be overcome. The request, we trust, will not be in vain.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The Education Class met last night and entered with spirit into the business of the evening, the chair being ably filled by Mr W. K. Bell. An interesting programme was arranged for Monday next.

**FROM PORTLAND.**—The steamer *Fideller* arrived last evening from Portland with passengers and freight as per lists elsewhere. We are indebted to Captain Erskine and Engineer Sutton for files of papers to the 6th inst.

### Municipal Council.

MONDAY evening, Oct 8.  
Council met at 7 p. m. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Gower, Lewis, Layzell and Hebbard.

**COMMUNICATIONS.]**

A communication was read from Mr Alfred Waddington, in reference to certain plates on Waddington Alley, and the clerk was directed to inform Mr Waddington that the plates must be properly secured, otherwise he should be summoned before the Mayor to show cause.

Leave was given to Mr John Leach to make certain alterations on Yates street.

**SANITARY COMMITTEE.**

The report of the Sanitary Committee, ending 30th ult., was read and adopted.

**MUNICIPAL REVENUE.**

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the by-law providing for the raising of a Municipal revenue, and reported progress, and Council adjourned till Wednesday next at half past six p. m.

**The Telegraph Expedition.**

A letter from the Western Union Telegraph party, dated at St. Michel's, North West Coast, Aug. 2d, says the ships from San Francisco had not arrived, but were expected daily. The telegraph employees had no news from the outer world for more than a year. Col. Kennicott, leader of the St. Michel's party, died suddenly at Miloto Bay last May. The remainder of the party were well. Stores were plenty and Russian officials had treated the party with great kindness and hospitality.

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO.**—The brig *Franklin Adams*, Capt. Burr, arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon. She left the Bay on the 22nd ult., brings a large miscellaneous cargo and comes consigned to Pickett & Co.

**CARBON ELECTION.**—By telegraph we learn that Walkem, candidate for Legislative Council, has a majority at Quesnelle and Soda Creek, and is probably elected for the district.

**REMANDED.**—Needles, the Skadgett Indian charged with stealing a gun, the property of Mr Buler, was remanded yesterday for one day. Dib, his supposed confederate, was discharged.

**FROM THE SOUND.**—The steamer *Eliza Anderson* arrived last night at 11:30 from Olympia and way ports with 36 passengers and some freight.

**BROKEN HER PISTON-ROD.**—The Sir James Douglas will not start for Nasaimo until Friday, in consequence of having broken her piston-rod.

**BASE BALL.**—A match is to be played at this game on Saturday next. A meeting takes place this evening in the Gymnasium Hall to arrange preliminaries.

**BELLINGHAM BAY.**—Capt. Roeder reports the bark *Kutusoff* loading with coal at this mine and three other vessels on the way from San Francisco.

**The steamship *Active*** reached San Francisco yesterday—four days and twenty hours from this place.

**H. M. S. Scout** will not leave until Wednesday morning. She will carry a mail to San Francisco.

**It was publicly stated** yesterday that Governor Kennedy and family will leave for home on the next mail steamer.

**The Demonstration Committee** of the Reform League recommended "that a medal or card be immediately issued and sold commemorative of the Trafalgar square, Hyde Park, and Agricultural Hall meetings, the committee believing that the meetings alluded to have been an epoch in the reform movement, and as such deserve celebration and remembrance."

**The Scottish Guardian** reprints a translation of a strange paper attributed to Napoleon and first published in France in 1841—a sort of sketch of an argument respecting our Lord, anticipatory in some kind of a general way of the line taken in "Ecco Homo." It is certainly curious and possibly may be genuine.

**According to a Roman Catholic journal** published in Mayence there are at present 310,000 monks and nuns connected with the Roman Catholic Church, distributed as follows: 50,000 Franciscan Monks, 16,000 School brethren, 8,000 Jesuits, 6,000 Congregations of Attendants on Sick, 5,000 Benedictines, 4,000 Dominicans, 4,000 Augustines, 4,000 Carmelites, 4,000 Cistercians and Trappists, 2,000 Regulated Quire-Masters, 2,000 Lazarists, 2,000 Antonians, 2,000 Piarists, 1,500 Redemptionists, 1,000 Basilians, 1,000 Eremitic Congregation; all the rest number 1000, with the exception of the institutions of secular priests with monastic arrangements, which comprise about 3,000 members.

**Attention has been called** to the fact of a titled personage openly carrying on a retail business. Lord James Butler, of the house of Ormond of Lianthony, is not only state steward in Dublin Castle, but a retail dairyman. His lordship's carts, with the owner's name inscribed thereon, according to law, traverse Dublin supplying all who will take at least four quarts of my lord's milk daily! This is only one of the many examples of trading by noblemen. The eccentric Lord Stanhope, apprenticed two of his sons to handicraft business. There was once a Lord Teynham, who, in partnership with a tailor, made money by selling, or pretending to sell Government appointments. Recently, Lord Thomas Gordon was in the Bankruptcy Court as a tobacconist; and the Lord Henry Loftus is now before the same Court, his vocation being that of steward to the Marquis of Ely, his master being also his nephew.

Many other examples might be adduced, wherein the calling and the title of the individual seem to be out of harmony.

We have from time to time recorded the names of ladies in America who, after affording proof of their competency, have been admitted to practice as physicians in the United States. We have now to notice that at the St Mary's Dispensary for Women and Children, in Marylebone, the office of general medical attendant is exercised by Miss Elizabeth Garrett. The lady is the first legally qualified female medical practitioner that England has produced. She holds the license of the Society of Apothecaries, but the College of Physicians, it is said, has refused to admit Miss Garrett to be examined for the degree of M. D. At present, however, she occupies a post (for which she has shown herself qualified) which a woman may very fittingly occupy for the benefit of women and children.—*Athenaeum.*

In the case, *Mayer agt. Mace*, tried in the Sheriff's Court at Warwick, in which the defendant was "Jem" Mace, "champion of England," we are treated to a glimpse of the private life of a professional pugilist. The so called champion, it appears, like other great men, possesses "a secretary"—not the useful piece of furniture that is known by that name, but a real live writing secretary—who bears the name of Mr Henry Montague, and travels with his patron from place to place. This is the first item towards our knowledge of a fighting man's establishment. There are many of us who, on other than sumptuary grounds, might hesitate before giving our tailor an order for "a Chesterfield coat at £4 14s. 6d. and an otter skin vest at £3 3s.; and yet it was for these articles, as supplied, "per esteemed order," to Mr Jem Mace, that Mr Mayer, a Birmingham tailor, brought his action and obtained a verdict for the full amount claimed, together with a second verdict in a second action, against Mr Montague, the pugilist's "secretary," for the sum of £3 3s. for a "sealskin waistcoat." When a jockey keeps his valet, and a pugilist his secretary, men who live merely by the sweat of their brows instead of their brows, and who are their own valets and secretaries, may console themselves that nature has not endowed them with a taste for "fancy vests" at £3 3s.—*London Review.*

**AN INVULNERABLE COAT.**—We have no sooner come to know the efficiency of breech loaders than an inventor steps in to neutralize them. The game of guns *versus* armour, which has been played so long on a great scale, must henceforth be transferred to the case of smaller firearms. We write thus on the authority of a report furnished by *Le Nord* of a remarkable test, to which the invention of a light coat impervious to musketry fire has been subjected, the inventor being M. Charles Bernard, with whose invention rumour has for a few weeks been busy. According to *Le Nord*, the trial took place two days ago at the Belgian Tir National, in presence of M. Dailly, president of the competition, and of a great number of marksmen. The experiment was made with a cavalry carbine, charged with three grammes and a half of powder, and the conical ordnance ball for that arm. The carbine, after having been tested and regulated, was placed upon a stand pointed at the level of the breast. M. Bernard placed himself at the distance of a hundred metres commenced by taking off his coat, and showed that between his breast and his capote there was absolutely nothing but his shirt and his waist coat. He then put on his capote, which is a flowing garment falling to the ground, and covered his head with a steel casque. The shot was then fired. The public were greatly moved when they appeared to see M. Bernard stagger and fall. Happily he had only made a false step in stooping to pick up the ball, which had struck him a little above the waist and to the left side. The ball, deadened against the stuff, had fallen at his foot, and he came running towards us to show it. At a short distance he threw the ball to the marksmen, crying to them not to approach. Not yet having taken out a patent, M. Bernard absolutely refused to let the garment be examined by which he obtained so marvellous a result. The ball was only slightly beaten out of shape, and bore on its point the impression of the stuff. The inventor offered to renew the experiment; but, in presence of the results obtained, those present declared a new experiment unnecessary. The coat is said to weigh very little, so that there can be no objection to it on the score of its burdensomeness. Are infantry henceforth to be useless against each other, unless they are armed with heavier weapons, which it will certainly be a novelty to introduce after all the desire of military men to have the lightest possible weapon? But there will be no help for it if it is possible, by increasing the light and power of the infantry's weapon, to make the necessary defensive armour, even with the advantages of the present invention, too heavy.—*Globe.*

**A WILD GIRL.**—A very curious event lately occurred in Hungary, during a bear hunt. A very savage she bear had just been wounded, when all at once a girl, about 12 years of age, rushed out of the bushes, threw herself upon the body of the expiring beast, giving utterance to the most lamentable cries. After a good deal of difficulty this young savage was captured, by nets and cords. It has been discovered that a peasant woman, some 12 years ago, lost a child—a little girl—in the confines of the forest, and had never been able to obtain any more tidings of her. A certain Countess Odoles has taken the girl under her care, and is obliged to feed her on roots, honey and raw meat, the usual food of bears.

**SIGNIFICANT.**—We found the following significant paragraph in "The Sacramento Union of the 22nd ult."—"There is a little stir in Fenian 'Circles' just now. A secret Council of delegates from all parts of New England met in this city last week, to organize a movement for the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States. At the head of the movement is P. A. Lamont, a native of New Brunswick, and a prominent participant in the late Fenian campaign against Canada." The Annexation movement, then is nothing more nor less than a Fenian movement as we suspected.

### AWFUL PETROLEUM FIRE.

A fire broke out in the city of Antwerp recently, and raged tremendously. A London paper thus describes the conflagration:—"The extent of property in building and merchandize at present consumed is roughly calculated at £200,000 to £300,000. The fire broke out at about 7 o'clock in the morning in some merchant's stores situate in the Place de Walbourg, a kind of square fronting on the quay, and known as the commercial neighbourhood of Antwerp. The buildings were chiefly lofty warehouses filled with merchandise of every description, while in the basement stretched extensive vaults filled with some thousand barrels of petroleum oil, and to the latter may be attributed the dreadful consequences that have befallen the city. The first range of warehouses attacked were the three belonging to M. Demis Haine, and by noon the whole of them was in a blaze from end to end. It there reached a magazine or depot where there was stored some 10,000 barrels of petroleum. The local fireman, police and military strove by every exertion to stay its progress, and rolled a good many barrels out of the building on the quay, but the explosion and vehement fury of the flames compelled them to retreat. During the whole day and night and the following day the conflagration swept on with terrific force. The flaming petroleum from the stores in question poured out in a stream and flowed down into the range of vaults above alluded to, where the larger quantity of petroleum was deposited. The fire then increased in magnitude tenfold, and the explosions that followed shook the whole city, and brought down houses, while many people are reported to have been killed. The force of the explosions blew in the brickwork of the sewers, into which the burning petroleum flowed, and by that means found its way into a good many houses in Rue de Saale, and into many other streets in the locality. The military drove the people out to a place of safety. Among the buildings that were subsequently consumed were the Hotel de Coburg, the bonded store known as the Great Swan and Lit le Swan, and a series of others of a commercial character. The engines that were brought into play were perfectly inadequate to contend against so awful a fire. There was only one steam fire engine there, and that belonged to a private firm at Antwerp. Most of the London fire officers have large insurance on the consumed property.

A gentleman advertises in the *Courier* that he will soon open a school "where Oregon" noble sons and fair daughters may drink the limpid springs of knowledge, that issue here permanently. Parents, only give us your patronage, and soon you may have the privilege of hearing the walls resound in echo to the tyre in debate, prolonged by the soft tremulous voice of the maiden reading the rounded periods and euphous words that convey the thoughts of their composition." Powers of mercy! what have we here? Another Mr Squeers and Dotheboys Hall over again?

A Hamburg correspondent mentions the suggestive fact that more than seven-eighths of the slain in the Prussian army were married men. Young men, as far as possible, escaped from the country; but those who had families were compelled to remain, and as the conscription laws are sweeping, and no substitute allowed, these were forced into the army.

A man died of joy the other day in Paris, on hearing that he had been made heir to a legacy of \$4,000.

**REHEARSAL.**—There will be a rehearsal of the extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" to-day, at 2:30 p.m., in the theatre. A full attendance is requested.

The steamship *Golden City*, with an English mail, arrived at San Francisco Oct. 3d.

**A Farewell Demonstration.**—I see by your paper that Governor Kennedy with his family is making arrangements to leave this Colony by the next mail steamer. I have heard of no demonstration of regard or esteem being prepared. I believe it would be a mistake if the citizens of Victoria, who expended so much in the reception of a man whom they knew nothing of, should allow that same person to leave with his family without, at least, some show of good feeling. The only objections that can be raised to Governor Kennedy as a Governor is the expense of government. For this, I think, he ought not to be held responsible, as it was necessary to govern this Colony with respect to the Home Authorities, and not under the control of the people he was sent to govern; and the proof of this is, that he has been upheld in all his actions by Lord Carnarvon. But setting aside the vexed question of his administration of the government, he has always willingly taken part in anything got up for the benefit of the place. His interest has been manifest in the organization of a Volunteer force. To him ought to be given the credit of originating a Boating Club. He gave his countenance to the Cricket Club; and, indeed, has done as much as a man in his position could do to keep alive any thing that would tend to the healthy enjoyment of the people.

His wife has endeared herself to every one who has approached her. She has taken a very lively interest in the Ladies' Hospital, and has endeavored to break down cliques; which, in a little place like this, is too apt to engender.

I do not think it necessary to mention the young ladies. All who have met them at Government House know their affable manners; and I think I may safely say that when they leave the Colony their kindly and courteous recognition will be a thing missed. Surely they have some claim to a ball at which all can take some part.

The citizens' ball, given on the 24th of May, 1864, on their arrival, might be repeated before they leave.

I am neither a government official nor government tory; but one who regrets exceedingly to lose sight of friendly faces.

**AULD LANG SYNE.**

The Josie McNear from Puget Sound, with 15 passengers and a quantity of live stock, arrived early yesterday morning.

Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

**Representation under**

The result of the late British Columbia has inspired hope and confidence as to these Colonies under men selected to represent principal districts are all towards Victoria, and avowed to the position and ed by Governor Seymour patches regarding this Colony and Big Bend will do down a good representation Westminster—the Black tricot—will, of course, return wholly committed to it some man who imagines of day rises and sets w porate limits that eleg never saw an inch of sn and who declares that th wicked Chamber of Co the Fraser sometimes fro mouth, is derived from tion, and not from the ac of any living white

A member possessing th ideas would be just the Westminster—al though suit any other commu the limits of Bedlam; bu will pass for nil. We confident that the peop terior of the sister Colo posed to mete us out a fu justice under the new ord but we feared that New influence might be suffic to control the elections o as in times gone by. O are glad to know, wa and it now only remai couver Island, when he select representatives, to character, ability, ex honesty to New Westr want men who will carry them—who, when they s so understandingly—w above party politics, tric canery, and who will str course of conciliation to policy of the United Colo redound to the best inte sections—believing, as do, that such a course policy is the one by toria will most prosper times in our history, w men in the Council. It the popular members can do nothing against official influence that will to bear against them; y efforts at reform and pro futile when opposed to and his party, who will n between the people and With this style of argu not agree. We believe our success or non-succes will depend upon the sty send to New Westmin influence in representati at all times dangerous, generally sufficiently pow itself felt when a tost vo But we contend that, ev Council as at present con good may be effected proper representatives Seymour and his official with the country they fall—that should the C into a state of irretrie under their rule, they m the general ruin. With edge before their eyes, is posed for a moment that measure that may origina popular members will "shelved," while Govern ties that will drive the fev people out of the Colo passed in opposition to voice? Suppose the rea goose that every day laid em egg," would he be con enough to wring the neck and cut off the supply of ernor Seymour stands pr position. He will not expensive staff of offic an attempt to collect the them would impoverish and further deplete the