The Weekly British Colonist.
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

Threatened Turbulence.

At the restoration of Charles the Second, the tide of popular opinion set so strong in favor of loyalty, that the principal annalist of the day pauses to express his wonder where the men came from who had done all the mischief. In our own time and in this very Colony, when the intelligence came that we were to be united unconditionally to British Columbia, it was a difficult matter to find a single man among the many that voted to ask for Union on "any terms Her Majesty saw fit to grant," who would acknowledge the part he had taken in bringing about so undesirable a state of affairs. In point of fact, the men who are now blatant for Annexation to the United States, were then the leaders of the Union and Tariff Party, and ridiculed and traduced every candidate or voter who opposed their ruinous policy, and attempted to drag in the mire the reputations of men their own corrupt natures could not appreciate or understand. To-day they are filled with rancor at the Crown for taking them at their word, and a certain obscure print known as the *Telegraph*, disgusted with the result of its own efforts, actually advises the "people to leave the Colony and become American citizens." Such raving—the emanation of a disordered mind—is treated with the contempt it deserves by men of sense and influence here; but it is not without its effect abroad, where the character of the sheet and its conductor is not known. We believe it will be acknowledged by even his friends that the party who conducts the sheet in question is almost solely responsible for the fix we are now in; and it certainly is an evidence of poltroonry on his part, after having by his writing and legislation encompassed our ruin, that he should tell his readers to fly from the country as from a pestilence. Had our cotemporary been actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the country, when he brought forward the measures he now condemns, he would endeavor to remedy the state of affairs by counselling the people to pursue a course of moderation—to accept things as they are—and endeavor, by sending good men to represent them at New Westminster, to remedy the evils which it is feared will flow from the adoption of the policy of the Radicals in the late Legislature of this Colony. But no! peace and quietness are not the aim of the agitationists. Like evil-doers in the days of the Bloody Code of England, who cheerfully walked to the gallows because they knew the scene would attract a crowd and create a "sensation," our Vancouver politicians are quite willing to be gibbeted on the gallows of public opinion, if they are sure that the spectacle of being "turned off" will draw a large audience. Therefore the "boys" are advised by the *Telegraph* to give Governor Seymour a *"fitting reception"*—which advice means that Her Majesty's representative should be insulted upon his arrival by our citizens, who are to prove by an outrageous and beastly exhibition the truth of Governor Seymour's assertion, "that the people of Vancouver Island are not fit for representative institutions." They are to wound the feelings of a man who holds the destinies of Victoria in his hand—they are to insult and browbeat him before they know whether he will prove an enemy or a friend. Our representative institutions were swept away by the Act of Union, and the Colonies placed in the hands of the Crown or its representative. Shall we throw down the gauntlet, and defy the "coming man" to do his worst? or shall we accept the olive-branch we believe he will extend to us? Of the two courses, we prefer the latter. Granted that Governor Seymour is not the governor we asked for; granted that his despatches have been in the main untruthful—abuse will not improve our position, nor successfully controvert his misstatements. The man who is so lost to every sense of self-respect and decency as to counsel any but a conciliatory course is a revolutionist and disloyalist at heart. His advice, if followed, will involve the Islanders in financial and political ruin. And the politician, who, having had his own way here for years, and proved how ignorant he is of the science of legislation, can suggest no other remedy for the evils which his madness and folly have brought on the country, than to advise people to leave the land in which they had hoped to rear their families and pass the remainder of their days, to become good citizens of a foreign government, deserves the execrations of his victims. Such advice is monstrous, and shows clearly how slight are the ties that bind men of his stamp to their allegiance, and what an utter and complete failure all their theories of government have proved! We again counsel moderation and conciliation; and advise our readers to stand with those who will allow Mr Seymour to land in silence; but who will at any cost and at every hazard protect him from the annoyance of many low-minded rowdy who may feel disposed to follow the italics of the *Telegraph* and accord the Governor a *"fitting reception."* The mischief-makers who pay the *trichinae* of the *Telegraph* to do their dirty work have already injured the country too deeply to be forgiven. Let them pause and consider well before they attempt an outrage that will call down on their ruffian heads a punishment as swift and terrible as it will be exemplary and deserved.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

The Bill as Assented to by Her Majesty, August 6th, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The British Columbia Act, 1866.

2. In this Act the term Governor means any Officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government.

3. From and immediately after the Proclamation of this Act by the Governor of British Columbia, the Colony of Vancouver Island shall be and the same is hereby united with the Colony of British Columbia, and thenceforth those two Colonies shall form and be one Colony with the name of British Columbia (which Union is in this Act referred to as the Union.)

4. On the Union taking effect, the form of Government existing in Vancouver Island as a separate Colony shall cease, and the power and authority of the Executive Government and of the Legislature existing in British Columbia, shall extend to and over Vancouver Island; but in order that provision may be made for the representation of Vancouver Island in the Legislature of British Columbia after the Union, the maximum number of Councillors in the Legislative Council of British Columbia after the Union, shall, until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, be twenty-three instead of fifteen;

5. After and notwithstanding the Union, the laws in force in the separate Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, respectively, at the time of the Union taking effect, shall until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, remain in force as if this Act had not been passed or proclaimed; save only that the laws relative to the Revenue of Customs in force in British Columbia at the time of the Union taking effect, shall, until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, extend and apply to Vancouver Island: and, until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, the Governor of British Columbia shall have, in relation to the territory for the time being under his Government, all the powers and authorities for the time being vasted, in relation to the United Kingdom in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury or in the Commissioners of Customs, with respect to the appointment of warehousing ports, and the approval and appointment of warehouses or places of security in such ports, and everything consequent thereon or relative thereto.

6. Nothing in this Act shall take away or restrict the authority of the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of British Columbia either before or after the Union; nor shall anything in this Act interfere with the exercise of any power that would have been exercisable by Her Majesty in Council if this Act had not been passed.

7. Until the Union, British Columbia shall comprise all such Territories within the Dominions of Her Majesty as are bounded to the South by the Territories of the United States of America, to the West by the Pacific Ocean and the Frontier of the Russian Territories in North America, to the North by the Sixtieth Parallel of North Latitude, and, to the East from the Boundary of the United States Northwards by the Rocky Mountains and the One hundred and twentieth Meridian of West Longitude, and shall include Queen Charlotte's Island and all other Islands adjacent to the said Territories, except Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto.

8. After the Union British Columbia shall comprise all the Territories and Islands aforesaid, inclusive of Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto.

The Acts described in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed; but this Repeal shall not invalidate any Order in Council or other Instrument issued under the Authority of those Acts or of either of them, or any Act done or Right or Title acquired by virtue of those Acts or of either of them or of any such Order or Instrument.

SCHEDULE.—*Acts repealed*—An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia; An Act to define the Boundaries of the Colony of British Columbia, and to continue an Act to provide for the Governmen of the said Colony.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the Colonbian.]

HOPE, Sept. 25.—Weather thick with light rain; wind south; thermometer 56.

From a person lately arrived from the Okanagan and Similkameen country, we gather the following: At the Okanagan Mission the grasshoppers had again destroyed most of the crops. This is the third year of this plague, and the farmers hope they have seen the last of them.

There are about 1500 sheep, kept by a Frenchman at the Mission, and all doing well.

The Walla Walla Indians had made a raid on the Shuswaps—result not known. It is about some old dispute.

The cattle throughout the country look well. Mr. Harper passed the Custom House with 550 head on his way to Kamloops. Messrs. Reece & Co. had about 250 head at Alison's, on the Similkameen. They are now on the way to Hope. They look fine, and people may look out for excellent beef.

On the Similkameen some 40 to 50 Chinamen are working and making good wages. Mr. Krugor had turned the Similkameen; and was taking out big pay.

It was reported by the Indians that the Indian who killed Morgan, near Soda Creek, was skulking about the Okanagan Lake, threatening to kill every man or Indian he should meet. The Indians were in great fear of him, as they considered him bullet proof.

Several large pack trains were met on their way to Kootenay.

Mr. Alison has discovered a new pass which avoids the Hope mountain, and does not exceed the altitude of the Lake. The distance would be about the same as the present trail.

Cariboo.

[From the Tribune.]

WILLIAMS CREEK.

From a gentleman who left Williams Creek on Tuesday last we have received the following news from Cariboo: There had been copious rain, which gave sufficient water for working the claims which had been stopped. The Foster-Campbell company were taking out good pay, but not so large as previously. The Morning Star company had got into excellent pay and had washed up a large amount. The Caledonia company washed up 150 ounces to twenty-four hours work; they had struck a rich spot. The Moffit company were in a good streak, and were taking out about 17 ounces to the set of timbers. The Cameron company were not doing so well during the past two weeks as earlier in the season; they were running prospecting drifts. The Last Chance company were making wages. The Rabey company were making rather more than wages. The Dead Broke company average about $20 a day to the hand. The Adams and Rankin companies were making good wages. The Watson, Davis, Borealis, and Wake-up-Jake companies were not paying. The Cariboo company were averaging expenses. The Lillooet company has been doing well of late. It was expected that men would be able to work for two months longer. A great many are determined to winter in Cariboo, and it is thought that there will be a great deal of prospecting done.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Heron company were averaging 50 ounces a day. The Discovery company and Short Bend company were doing well—making over wages.

CEDAR CREEK.

There were about 50 men on this creek, and all the claims open were paying from one ounce to $20 a day to the hand.

NEW CREEK.

Five men came to the Forks of Qeesnel from the head of South Arm Lake for provisions, and purchased what would do them for five weeks. They returned to the head of the lake. It is expected they have found good diggings, but they declined to give any information to the public.

CANYON CREEK.

Quartz is all the excitement in connection with this creek. A lawsuit was going on at the Mouth of Quesnel about a quartz claim; a man named Glover was plaintiff, and John Perrin and others defendants. A large quantity of the quartz is on the way down for assay.

POLITICAL.

Either Mr A. R. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, or Mr James Anderson, of the Cameron Claim, will be the member for Cariboo district.

AN IMPORTANT case, involving the baronetcy of Sir Alfred Adolphus Slade, who succeeded his father, Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C., Bart., in 1863, and also involving some extensive estates, is fixed to come on for hearing at the Wells Assizes, commencing on the 3rd of August. Witnesses will be in attendance from India, Turkey, and America. Amongst the counsel engaged are the Attorney-General (Sir Hugh Cairns, M. P.), Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. J. Duke Coleridge, Q.C., M.P.

Correction.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—The *Evening Telegraph* has coupled my name with that of Mr. DeCosmos as a canvassing candidate for the British Columbian Council. I beg your permission to state that I am not in the canvass, nor have I any intention at present to enter into it:

J. T. PIDWELL.

Sept. 26th, 1866.

S.T-1860-X.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitatate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c, will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters; but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.

The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., Proprietors,
New York City.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and dealers everywhere throughout the world.

C. LANGLEY & Co.,
Victoria,
General Agents for the Colony.

Barne's Magnolia Water.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of prespiration.
It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.
It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.
It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.
It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.
It cures musqueto bites and stings of insects.
It contains no material injurious to the skin.

It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

GENTLEMEN:—"I had a negro man worth $1 200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Linement as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Soars, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT.

Foreman for American, Wells Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liniment."

ED. SEELY.

Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Lyon's Kathairon.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf aud dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon permaturely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is, hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Roaches, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and bills of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required: Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract. Take no other.

Cau tion.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.

Plantation Bitters,
MAGNOLIA WATER,
AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES,
For sale by all Dealers.
C. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria
se19 General Agents for the Colony.

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 it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod 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 foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses 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 consumption which decimates 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 invaded 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 remedials 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 ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, 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 their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache 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 they 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.

WANTED.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE WORK, who understands washing and ironing.
Apply to MRS. SUTRO,
Pandora street.

By Electric Tele

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 24—The S with Her Majesty Queen Emm was telegraphed at about 10 o'clo at ten minutes past 2 she rou Point followed a few minutes late S. steamer Shubrick, and receiv af 21 guns from the Fort comin harbor. She was saluted at B The same salute was given a the Vanderbilt, which hoisted the flag at her foremast. The Sacr tracted universal attention as sh the bay, from the fact of her flyin mous flag at her mainmast head Standard of Hawaiian, made of mensions, about the size of a first per ship's foresail. The Queen w received, without ostentation, b Hitchcock, American Consul to wich Islands. Elegant apartmen decorated with rare and beauti have been arranged for her at the Hotel, and the Hawaiian flag w over that building.

Arrived, Sept. 22d—Bark W 10 days from Seabeck; bark days from Seabeck. 23d—Bark der, 11 days from Port Madison.

Sailed, Sept. 23d—Hamburg b Melbourne.

Mexico.

New York, Sept. 23.—The *Her* Cruz correspondent of the 11th there are no indications of the w of French troops. The Eighty-fi regiment was expected to leave o but only one battalion came dow capital. French arms were e large amounts to increase the s the Imperial army. General U ceeds to Europe on a missiou, and accompany the Empress back Maximilian has sent a minister to

Washington, Sept. 23.—Mr. R received dispatches from Vera C month containing most gloomy i for Maximilian and the French. Juarez and his cabinet were ma parations to establish at Monterey government.

Europe.

Liverpool, Sept. 22, noon.—The Persia which sails from here New York takes out £30,000 on account. Quite a number of Fe arrested here to-day. Arms tions of war supposed to belong therhood were also found secreted parts of the city and were prompt

Eastern States

Columbus, Ohio, September Presidential party arrived at 5 P. an agreeable trip from Cincinnati, escorted to the State House, wh Ball welcomed the President in be city. The other officers of the Go took no part in the proceedings. ident made a lengthy speech in r was afterwards handsomely entert banquet at the Neil House. Mr S companies the party, but continues to take a public part in the pr The party will arrive in Pittsburg afternoon; thence to Harrisburg; Washington, where arrangements ing for a great civic welcome.

Chicago, Sept, 19.—Further par the shocking calamity at Johns where 500 people fell through place the number of killed at 17 wounded at 307. The great major wounded have fractured limbs, and be probably 50 amputations. Johnson sent $500 for the relief of ers. Gen. Geary sent $200. The Iron Company subscribed $1,000. form was an old bridge over a and was strong enough for ordin poses; but when crowded by peop the President who stopped at the y, it broke down. A village of habitants is covered with the pall Surgeons have been sent from Pitts all the neighboring counties.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary loch, notwithstanding the efforts of parties to induce him to part with of the gold reserve, has steadily de deed, being determined that the str the financial condition of the treas be maintained and increased. gold held by the Government, the the intrinsic value of its securities, nearer its return to a specie basis. gold continues to flow in from Eur the receipts from California are so at present, it is believed all the demands for it can be easily suppli withstanding the increasing amount the Government, and the premium duce as rapidly as is consistent, public interest.

Europe.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—European f the following intelligence:

The Paris *Moniteur* of September The Emperor in accepting the ce Venetia was guided by a desire to bute towards the removal of one of cipal causes of the late war, and ha suppression of hostilities. As soon conclusion of the armistice is deci in Italy, the Government of Her Ma employ its efforts to prepare the w conclusion of peace between the Ca Vienna and Florence. As it was n o regulate the preliminaries of the