The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

The News.

The telegraphic intelligence received during the last two days is of peculiar interest. Last week a vague intimation reached us of the probability of a Ministerial collapse in England, but we were scarcely prepared to hear so soon afterwards of the actual resignation of the Cabinet. After months of patient endurance, the Union of the Colonies was so far considered *un fait accompli*, that the bill had been drafted and only awaited the disposal of the Reform Bill, and other important measures, when we were assured that it would be submitted to Parliament. The second reading of the Franchise Bill was pushed through the House of Commons by a small majority after a close and desperate struggle. The Ministry, says our telegram, "had constantly carried their points by majorities, ranging from five to twenty-seven, when Lord Dunkellin (liberal member for Galway) moved that the basis of the Borough Franchise be seven pounds rateable value instead of seven pounds rental value, which it was estimated would make a difference of sixty thousand persons to the number designed to be qualified—seven pounds rateable being equal to nine pounds rental. The vote resulted in 306 for the Ministry and 317 for the motion," or a majority against the Government of eleven. The Ministry in consequence of the defeat tendered their resignations to the Queen, and Parliament adjourned to await the result. This, to all intents and purposes—unless indeed Mr Cardwell will have remembered us in our necessity before his official dissolution—shelves the Union question for some time to come, and leaves us to hobble along, as best we can, in our former uncertain and unsatisfactory condition. In view of the dangers of a disruption of the Government in such stormy times as the present, the Queen may induce Earl Russell and his Ministers to retain office for a further period; and if so Mr Cardwell's little nurseling may yet be weaned and baptized, but the chance is a faint one—a broken reed on which to rest our hopes. From Europe, the news is becoming more and more exciting. The impetuous Italians, in their eagerness to set foot on Venetian soil, appear to have reckoned without their host, and have opened the campaign in northern Italy, as unfortunately as they did the war of '59. Having crossed the Mincio on the 22nd of June, near Gaeta, the Italians advanced without resistance towards the river Bella, driving by their superior numbers an Austrian brigade back upon the outlying forts of Verona. The King's troops continued their onward march on either side of the Mincio towards Peschiera, a strongly fortified town at the southern end of Lake Garda, here it would seem the Austrians were well prepared to receive them, and a great battle ensued which resulted in the defeat of both wings of the Italian army, and their retreat across the Mincio followed by the Imperial forces, who took several cannon and many prisoners, behaving it is said, with great valor. The Italian troops appear to have fought bravely under fire. Prince Amadeus and several Generals were wounded. It is not probable that the Austrians in Venetia will attempt to follow up the successes of their arms, they will have enough to do to repel the invading forces at the several points of attack, and know too well the dangerous risk that they would incur in leaving their strongly fortified position in northern Italy. In the meantime Garibaldi was hastening to the battle ground; bridges were to be thrown across the Po, and the next telegrams will probably bring word of fresh engagements, as the Italian reverses had only served to fire the people and to incite them to redouble their efforts to liberate Venetia. A diversion in favor of Prussia by attacking Bavaria through the Tyrol was contemplated. The Italian volunteers had worsted a detachment of Austrians near the bridge of Coffare. From Germany the news is no less interesting. The Hanoverian army was completely surrounded by the Prussians and 24 hours were granted to the King for determining upon the terms of capitulation, although another despatch says that they had escaped into Melningen. The elector of Hesse Cassel, refused proffered terms of alliance on the entry of the Prussians into the Electorate, which would have guaranteed to him his sovereign rights, and he had been sent north. Brunswick had intimated her willingness to support the Prussian proposals for reform, and a Berlin despatch says that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the northern States with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau. The Mecklenburg and Oldenburg armies have been demobilized and will form a reserve corps with other troops in northern Germany. The Grand Duke of Baden had broken off relations with Prussia, which adds another State to the Austrian cause. On the other hand, the Hungarians were already showing signs of shaking off the hated Austrian yoke. A great battle in Bohemia, was considered inevitable. From Madrid we have intelligence of the suppression of a serious military revolt and from Bokhara, we learn that the Russians were establishing their supremacy, and after seven days hard fighting had defeated the enemy, placing the the Emir in a most critical position. Verily we live in stirring times.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, July 10, 1866.

The Council met at 10:30, a. m. Present—The Hons. the President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Treasurer, H. Rhodes, D. Fraser.

TEMPORARY LOAN BILL.

A message was received from the Lower House, enclosing the Temporary Loan Bill ($90,000)

On motion of the Colonial Secretary, the bill was read a first time.

FRANCHISE BILL.

A message was received from the Lower House, enclosing re-amendments to the Franchise Bill. The amendments were not agreed to.

CITY INCORPORATION BILL.

Council in Committee on the Victoria City Incorporation Bill, the Colonial Secretary in the chair.

The Mayor of the City and two Councillors attended in accordance with the wishes of the Council, to give evidence in regard to the bill. They suggested the following powers to be inserted in the Bill: No 1, to keep the streets in repair; 2, to cleanse the streets of the city; 3, to maintain the Fire Department of the city; 4, to regulate the Sanitary condition of the city; 5, to attend to the sewerage and drainage of the city. No 1, was estimated to cost from $3000 to 4000 per annum; No 2, about $1000; No 3, $3000; No 4 $1000; No 5, $1000; No 6 1800 more. Town clerk, $50 per month, rent $23; messenger, $25 per month, contingencies, $50 per month. The whole, something like ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum. It was also suggested that a tax of ¼ of 1 per cent be imposed on all unimproved land, but not on improvements—probably $6500 on the former could be obtained—and a tax of 1 per cent on rentals paying $15 per month and upwards, and to be collected by the Municipal Council—the half per cent tax to be collected along with the Colonial tax.

The Committee reported progress.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Standing Orders were suspended on motion of the Colonial Secretary, and the Temporary Loan Bill was read a second time—Mr Fraser noncontent.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday July 11.

FOURTH OF JULY AT PORT ANGELES.—The Fourth of July passed most pleasantly at this place. Mr. J. W. Bagley read the declaration of Independence, after which Jared C. Brown, the Deputy U. S. Marshal, delivered an impressive and eloquent oration, the extreme length of which alone prevents its insertion in our columns. The festivities of the day were continued at a Pic Nic, and concluded with a ball at the residence of the U. S. Commissioner, Mr Wm. G. Conklin, and a more pleasant re-union was never enjoyed by the guests.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.—The Police Committee yesterday examined ex-policeman Eden and Farrel, after which they proceeded to the prison and were shown through the various departments by the Superintendent. Everything was found to be scrupulously clean and neat. The Committee then adjourned till next Monday. Officers McBride and Truran were summoned to appear yesterday, but did not make their appearance.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS — E. Graham Alston, Esq, Registrar of Deeds, yesterday tendered his resignation as Registrar of Deeds, with a view to resuming his profession of barrister at law. Mr Alston has discharged his duties with zeal and correctness, and no official has more completely won the esteem and confidence of the public. We wish Mr Alston every success in his profession.

SUPREME COURT.—This Court will sit on Thursday. The first cases set for trial are those of C. B. Young v. Weissenburger & Schloesser; the Owners of Steamer Fideliter v. the Owners of Steamer Alexandra; Janion, Green & Rhodes, v. Frankel; and Same v. Solomon.

THE BILL FOR POSTING.—With regard to the item headed "Responsibility of an Election Agent" in yesterday's paper, we must remind the public that Mr Ring had no "agent" on the occasion referred to, although he certainly suffered "some" by the misrepresentations of his "friends."

TO OUR FARMERS.—The value of butter alone imported from California, Portland and Puget Sound, for the past half year, amounts to $32,509. Let our farmers of Comox, Cowichan, &c., take note and profit thereby.

DESERTION.—Luke Lukes was charged yesterday in the Police Court by officer Ferrall with being a straggler from H. M. S. Alert, and was ordered to be given up to the naval authorities.

"THE TENTED FIELD."—At the meeting of the Rifle Volunteer Corps, held last evening, it was decided to go into encampment for one week—commencing on Wednesday of next week.

CAUTION TO INDIANS.—An old Siwash named Thucksall has been fined $20 or one month hard labor for stealing half a cord of wood at Macaulay's Point the property of the Puget Sound Company.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—The two men charged with uttering false coin were yesterday further remanded for one day, the police not being prepared to go on with the case.

P. S. MAILS.—The steamer Eliza Anderson did not bring the Puget Sound Mails yesterday. They will be brought over on the steamer Pioneer to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Puget Sound yesterday morning with a few passengers and a cargo of live stock and produce.

FREE LIST.—The service of free papers from this office has been stopped, and no paper will hereafter be delivered except to actual subscribers or purchasers.

☞ Messrs Thos. L. Stahlschmidt and Wm. C. Siffken, have been appointed Revisors of Trade Licenses.

☞ The Annual Licensing Meeting and Special Session of the Justices of the Peace, will be held to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The schooner Growler, with Mr Parker and his party of workmen, sailed yesterday for the Phœnix Coal Mine.

☞ A telegram from San Francisco last evening states that the steamship Orizaba had arrived in 56½ hours from Portland.

☞ Colonial Secretary Young has been appointed a J. P. for the Colony.

☞ The murderer of Ferd Patterson has escaped from gaol at Walla Walla.

OUR SUPPLY OF COAL.—Locomotion by steam on land and water is at present conducted on a frightfully wasteful system. No person can look upon the immense bunkers of our steam vessels, or the well stored tenders of our railway trains, or see the funnels and chimneys vomiting forth the clouds of smoke, without a feeling of regret that the power evolved by the coal is not more economically and more effectually applied than at the present time. In every department of manufacturing industry in which steam power is employed the same grievous waste is constantly taking place. It has been estimated that the aggregate steam power used in the United Kingdom is equal to that of 400 000,000 of men, or twice the power of the whole adult population of the globe. The combustion of two pounds of coal gives out sufficient power to raise a man to the summit of Mont Blanc. One pound of coal in the best constructed engines should be capable of raising 1,000,000lb. a foot high, but the actual mechanical power which is set free in every pound of coal consumed is sufficient to raise to the same height ten times that weight. Taking the average of the engines in use, it may be assumed that not one-third of the smaller of these powers is obtained from the coal, and consequently, as Sir William Armstrong pointed out at the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, "the average quantity of coal which we expend in realizing a given effect by means of the steam-engine is about 30 times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect engine." The same alarming waste of fuel is continually going on in the furnaces, where the ores of iron and other minerals are fused. The combustion in many of these is so imperfect that clouds of powdered carbon in the form of smoke pass into the air to darken the skies with two thirds of their heating power undeveloped. In our houses the same extravagant waste of coal power takes place. We consume for domestic use one ton of coal per head of the population, or about 30 000,000 of tons in a year. "If any one," says Sir William Armstrong, "will consider that a single pound of coal applied to a well constructed steam-engine boiler is sufficient to evaporate 10lb., or one gallon of water, and if he will compare this effect with the insignificant quantity of water which can be boiled off in steam by a pound of coal consumed in an ordinary kitchen fire, he will be able to appreciate the enormous waste which takes place by the common methods of burning coal for culinary purposes."—*Railway News.*

☞ For the last three months, letters posted and prepaid in England to persons in Frankfort, have been stolen almost daily. The post-bills and checks they contain never come to light, while the bank-notes, of course, are used. The postal authorities have hitherto failed to detect any of the parties.

HOW THE TWENTIETH MARRIAGE DAY WAS CELEBRATED.—A Paris letter writer tells the following story: A short time ago, a Frenchman and his wife gave a dinner party to celebrate the twentieth year of their marriage. Just before dinner, one of them broke a tumbler. This led to a discussion, which degenerated into a quarrel, which ended in each party expressing wonder at having had the patience to live twenty years with so horrid and stupid an animal as the other. The wife put on her bonnet and quit the house. The husband lighted a chafing-dish full of charcoal in his chamber, and lay on the floor. When the guests came, and failed to obtain entrance, they broke open the doors, and found the husband a corpse.

COMPARATIVE SIZES.—The comparative magnitude of the planets is as follows; Supposing the Earth to be 12 inches in diameter, then Herschell is 4 feet 5 inches; Saturn, 10 feet; Jupiter, 11 feet 3 inches; Venus, 11¾ inches; Mars, 6½ inches; Mercury, 4¾ inches; Pallas, 3¼ inches; Juno, 2¼ inches; Ceres, 1½ inches, and Vesta only ¾ inch. The Sun is 111 feet 3 inches, and the Moon 3½ inches.

☞ The losses at which the marine insurance offices and the underwriters at Lloyd's, London, are interested, through the late wrecks and casualties at sea, represent £1,000,000 to £1,500,000.

☞ A vineyard was lately sold by auction at Gevrey, in the Cote d'or, France, at the rate of $5000 an acre—the highest price known to have been given in that country.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

(DATES TO JUNE 2d.)

The disbanded Austro-Mexican volunteers had some violent rows in and near Trieste. Our Madrid correspondent shows that Spain was about to awaken from the cabinet delusion of conquest in South America. She was likely however to endeavor to retain her hold of the Chincha Islands.

The continued war of the radicals in the American Congress of President Johnson and his measures for reconstruction still attracted attention in England.

The *Etoile Belge* publishes letters asserting that Kossuth, acting in concert with the Italian government, is endeavoring to excite a revolution in Hungary.

In the Corps Legislatif on May 28, the report on the Budget was laid on the table. M. Jules Favre reminded the Chamber that it had still to discuss the Mexican question and that on the occasion of the debate on the Budget the government had promised that the documents relating to that question should be presented to the Chambers. M. Vuitry replied that the government would see what documents it was possible to publish in the present state of negotiations between France and Mexico. "But," added the Minister, "the Chamber understands that in the present position of affairs the publication of the despatches must be accompanied with great prudence and reserve."

The police have arrested in Dublin five persons supposed to have been among the most active members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and to have assisted Stephens in baffling the detectives. P. Kelly, T. Brady, B. Gibney Reilly and Brady.

Cardinal Antonelli has been seriously ill from a relapse of gout, but is now better. He has been twice visited by the Pope.

General Beauregard visited Liverpool Exchange on Monday, when, his presence becoming known, great interest was excited and the newsroom rapidly filled. He was applauded on leaving the considerable number of people followed him through the streets. It is said that the object of the General's visit to England is to advance a railway project in the United States.

The London *Herald* says the Chilean Minister at London had demanded his passports. The British government is said to have offended both belligerents. Spain is incensed at Mr. Layard's language and Chile is indignant at being left in the lurch at the eleventh hour.

At Queen Victoria's birthday celebration the Cabinet Minister all gave banquets in London as usual, upon the occasion. Mr Adams and the heads of the Diplomatic Body were present at that given by the Earl of Clarendon, Minister for Foreign Affairs. At Liverpool the mayor gave a banquet in honor of the day to the foreign consuls, the local officers, &c. Mr Dudley, United States Consul, spoke for the consulate body, and in the course of his remarks expressed an earnest desire for perpetual friendship between England and America.

There are no further cases of rinderpest in Ireland.

In the English House of Commons Mr Layard said that the Conference at Paris had come to the conclusion that the election of Prince Charles as Hospodar was illegal, and instructions had been sent to the agents of the different governments who were parties to the Conference that no steps had been taken to recognize Prince Charles.

Mr D. Griffith desired to know whether the Conference had authorized any actual intervention in the principalities. Mr Layard—No.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 25th of May, says;—The brothers Davenport, are on the point of leaving Berlin, after a short but not very profitable sojourn here. In playing off tricks there is too much competition going on in Germany just now for their peculiar game to prosper.

The London *News* of the 29th of May, says;—The whole of the sailors now in the port of London have struck for an advance of wages, and unless the ship owners yield serious inconvenience must arise from the detention of the outward bound ships. Several hundred of the sailors, each man wearing a blue ribbon, marched through the streets of the city on Saturday afternoon. The men urge the high price of provisions and clothing as a reason for claiming an increased rate of pay. For ships bound to Australia and round the Capes they demand £3 10s. per month, being an advance of 15s or 20s.

The *North British Daily Mail* says:—The "lockout," which, since the partial "strike" of the workmen employed by a few firms, has been hanging threateningly over the engineering and shipbuilding trades upon the Clyde, is now, we regret to observe, fast becoming an unfortunate reality. Judging from the determined and unbending attitude assumed by both masters and men in their antagonism towards each other, it may well be feared that our trade will sustain serious depression.

Intelligence from Japan announces that the customs tariff has been satisfactorily arranged.

Both houses of the British Parliament adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess in London.

In response to a requisition signed by many eminent merchants, the Lord Mayor of London called a public meeting at the Mansion House on the 24th of May, to take steps for the erection of a statue in London in honor of George Peabody.

Notwithstanding recent rumors, the London *Post* says the marriage of Princess Helena with Prince Christian will take place on the 5th of July.

The race for "the Oaks" was won by Tormentor, Merilla was second and Ischia third.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the cash in hand of over five and a half millons of francs.

St. Petersburg correspondence says that the prevailing opinion in political circles in this city was that Russia would observe a strict neutrality in any war between Austria and Prussia, acting on the principle "that it was no business of hers if the German great Powers wished to cut each other's throats."

The London *Onyl* says the conduct of the United States government in relation to the recent Fenian agitation in Ireland has been most satisfactory and has strongly evinced their sense of justice and their good will towards this country. Several American citizens were taken up on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, but the only remark which this elicited from Mr Adams, who has shown throughout the greatest tact and kindness of feeling, was the expression of a hope that unless there was some real evidence to implicate them they would not be long detained. The Irish executive responded by liberating many of them on the sole condition that they should at once leave the country.

Prince Alfred, of England, is to be created a peer, under the title of Duke of Edinburgh and Earl of Kent.

The number of deaths from cholera is increasing in Liverpool. Dr Ross, of the Helvetia, has died. Three more emigrants belonging to the Jesse Munn have died—two on board the ship and one at the Birkenhead depot. The disease has appeared at the new depot at Bankhall, and five patients have been removed to the workhouse. The Rev. Father Callaghan, of the Eldon street Catholic church, died May 14, from cholera caught while visiting patients.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in healing and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and derives the most wholesome influence over the internal structures. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from the racking pains of Rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflamation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specifics.

Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.

In this class of diseases it may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds, and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scurvy Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act so powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Tropical Swellings.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight squeamishness or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach, and right side where these organs lie. Most drops cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, as a delicacy concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from piles and similar complaints when they might use Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Throats,
Bunions,	Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,
Bite of Mosquito and Sand Flies,	Gout,	Scurvy,
Coco-bay,	Glandular Swellings,	Sore Heads,
Chilblains,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Chapped Hands,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Corns, (Soft)	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
		Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s, 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. w5-1yeow

Expeditious Washing.

THE "MISERIES" OF WASHING DAY are at an end; and its numerous woes abolished, for the "Family Wash" may be speedily accomplished by using Harper Twelvetree's

GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER,

which effects a surprising saving in time, trouble, labor and Soap.

Sold by all Storekeepers in Penny Packets, and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley by Bow, London. Wholesale Agents for Vancouver Island,

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