Rheumatism, Diarrhœa,
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WNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right
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," January 12, 1866.—"Is pre-
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f Freeman being the Inventor was

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rize for the Best 5-tined Steam

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ES, ONE SECOND PRIZE
SILVER MEDAL.
ry Prize for which they competed
the most severe and prolonged
ever known. oc2

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PROPRIETORS,
BROTHERS,
LONDON.

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THEOBROMA LINNÆUS. Cocoa
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LOR BROTHERS having secured
this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by
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CEDENTED SUCCESS."
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Entire solubility, a delicate aroma
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Maravilla Cocoa above all others.
nvalids we could not recommend a
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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 12 1869. NO. 32.

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We have another turn of the kaleidescope called the Telegraph, and this time, the Cuban news disposes of forty thousand insurgents, more than we supposed had ever been assembled on the Island. There appears to be some shadow of truth about it, as the acting Captain General informs the Spanish government that he can manage now without any more reinforements. The probability is, that the raiders and their misguided creole associates, will be swept from the Island or summarily disposed of by the authorities; peace will be re-established, but who will replace the homesteads reduced to ashes? the property to the extent of many millions destroyed? the thousands of innocent lives sacrificed? Or re-habilitate outraged women? Who will bring back the laborers to their toil that were forced to the front ranks at the point of the bayonet by the miscreants from abroad, and were shot down by the troops? Who will re-imburse the landed proprietors for the loss of their crops for two or three years, or save them from bankruptcy and ruin in consequence of their inability to procure the necessary hands for their plantation? But, then, people who appreciate smartness should not be too fastidious; a dozen men perhaps will clear a few thousand dollars. It may be objected that the small modicum of profit is a very poor sett off against the murder, misery and desolation that produced it; that may be true enough, but who cares? Certainly not the perpetrators; and then Spain is too weak and too poor to make a national question of it, so that it can't possibly do any harm. These are certainly smart arguments, but if Spain is weak, Providence is strong and has retribution always in store for such crimes which is dealt out to the full when the proper time comes. Consumers of sugar and tobacco will have to wait a year or two before prices resume their normal position; but they can console themselves with the thought that they are assisting to make the Cuban raid a profitable speculation. The ancient Carthagenians were celebrated for their raids and robberies which were usually attended with horible murder and outrage; they thereby obtained for faithlessness and treachery till it became a proverb, and the neighboring nations as a public duty, wiped them out. It may seem hard that any nation should be held accountable for the acts of the ill-disposed among its people, but it must be remembered that no nation can be said to possess a government that is powerless to repress acts of lawlessness within its own borders and the invasion by its subjects of States supposed to be at peace with it. Nations must take their places in the family circle, and faithfully perform their duties to their neigbors, or be esteemed as Carthage was.

THE Steamer Eliza Anderson sailed from New Westminster for Victoria at 7:15 o'clock last evening.

WE once heard of an itinerant lion tamer who used to delight the morbid tastes of his audience by thrusting his head between the capacious jaws of the king of the forest, until the latter concluded to get up a little performance on his own account, and snapped off the tempting morsel that had so often escaped him. The English House of Commons have, in the estimation of the Lords, tempted them with several Bills, which the Lords would fain have decapitated; but by a dexterous handling of the liberal press, the innocents have hitherto escaped unharmed. The Peers have at last got a Bill in their capacious jaws which is likely to see its last with them—the Irish Church Bill. [illegible] they would seem to have made up their minds to immolate it on their high altar. It is true that after similar assertions touching other Bills—as for instance the Reform Bill—they backed down, and swallowed the potions with many grimaces. The Irish Church Bill may be disposed of in a similar manner, but at the same time an unusual appearance of determination is observable amongst the leaders of the Government. Gladstone talks of proroguing Parliament, in order to increase his forces in the upper house by the creation of new Peers. Who knows if some outside question may not be brought on the stage to divert the attention of the British public from home politics? It is an old manœuver in political circles, and the same hack—the Alabama claims—that served the politicians in the United States, could be turned to account. Even Fenianism might answer for the time, and George Francis Train may thus be made useful where he least expects it; the Cuban revolt seems nearly played out. Whatever turn affairs may take, it is evident that the English people are anxious for a "shindy," and if they do not get it abroad, they show every disposition to try it at home. Nature will have her way, and the ablest government man can form will not alter or divert her laws.

THE EMPEROR AND THE TRAIN.—It appears that Emperor Norton drew up an edict the moment George Francis Train arrived in San Francisco, forbidding him, at the peril of his life, to proceed on any filibustering expeditions against the domain of his cousin—Her Majesty Victoria. This he sent to the *Alta* for publication, but not appearing His Majesty yesterday called on Train at the Occidental to deliver his order in person. The great Bloviator received him with becoming deference, but insisted upon his Fenian foray. His Imperial Majesty, finding the warlike and redoubtable Train to be fully bent upon the expedition, changed his tactics and said, that to avoid the terrible bloodshed that must ensue, he would agree to and pledge his royal word that, provided Train would pay him $1,200—one-third down, and the balance in one or two years—he should have the Island of Vancouver delivered peaceably into his hands.—*S. F. Call.*

DEATH OF A CARIBOO PACKER IN NEW YORK.—A telegram from New York of May 18th states that George Gibson of Cedar Creek (Cal.) died suddenly at a hotel in that City the day previous. His effects, amounting in value to $30,000, were taken in charge of by the authorities. The deceased person was doubtless George Gibson, a packer of Cedar Creek, Cariboo, who left here in January last for New York, where he had relatives residing. The amount of money found in his possession corresponds with the amount he had upon leaving here. Gibson was a '58 pioneer, and accumulated a fortune by dint of industry and steady habits.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—Affairs on the Island are represented to be in a most flourishing condition. The crops and stock are in fine order and the farmers appear to be prospering. Great preparations are making at the American camp for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July. A free collation will be provided, and there will be singing, dancing, and music *ad lib.*

Two new planks will be required in James Bay Bridge. Where the fire occurred the other day a hole large enough to admit of the entrance of a horse's hoof has been left.

THE poles for the Government House telegraph line are nearly all set. The line will be carried over James Bay Bridge.

The Late Race between Greyhound and Lucy—Curious Charge of Conspiracy.

Yesterday morning Frederick Reynolds and James Lascelles appeared before the Hon. Mr. Pemberton at the Police Court to answer to a charge of alleged conspiracy in seeking to defraud J. M. Lammon, the reported owner of the well-known race-gelding Greyhound, of the said animal, valued at $500. The affair grew out of the late race between Greyhound and Lucy, which was won by the latter, ridden by Lascelles, one of the defendants, Reynolds, by virtue of a bill of sale held by him, having taken possession of the gelding a few days ago. The evidence of the complaining witness, if true, discloses a pretty state of morals [illegible] structed by Mr. Bishop, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Wood, instructed by Messrs Pearkes & Davie, for the defendant Reynolds, and Messrs Drake, Jackson & Aikman for the defendant Lascelles.

J. M. Lammon, sworn—My information charging conspiracy against defendants is true; [bill of sale produced, it was signed by Lammon and read:—"This is to certify that I have this day sold to F. Reynolds my horse Greyhound."]; this is my signature; the understanding with Reynolds was that I was to receive $400; I told him I would not like to have him keep the horse; he said he didn't want the horse, but he wanted the paper to show that if I lost the race he was to have the horse or the money, provided it was bet; I was to get $400 on the morning of the race or on the track; I got no money on account of the bill of sale: I applied to him for money on the track, and he said if I wanted it to bet I could have it; I told him I didn't think I'd want it; I asked him after the race for the bill of sale and he said he had destroyed it; before the bill of sale I had received $30 from him—$10 at a time; this sum mentioned in the bill of sale had nothing to do with the amount previously advanced; Reynolds never applied to me for the horse; I held him till the 2nd of June; the horse has since been taken from the field and I don't know where he is; I called on Reynolds and he said he had given Lascelles a *bona fide* bill of sale of the horse, and that I had given him one; I asked him if I had ever received the $400 from him; he made me no answer and I asked him again; he said "you are no lawyer;" I then asked him if $30 wasn't all I'd received from him, and he replied that was all; I told him I would pay him the $30 and he said, "all right," and he would go out and see Lascelles about the horse—that I needn't be frightened about the horse as I wouldn't lose anything by him; this conversation took place in the presence of Wm. Mann; I bought "Greyhound" and paid for him.

Cross examined by Mr. Wood—I paid for the horse in March, on or about the 8th, in Washington Territory, of J. Spurlock; here's the bill of sale, for $300, my own money, that I swear; some of the money I borrowed—some from Wm. Mann; can't say when or where I borrowed it; I borrowed $20 from James Brown; I borrowed $30 of Alexander Holmes, a butcher working for Mr. Reynolds; I had $200 of my own; at the time I bought the horse I had money with me belonging to Mr. Harris and Mr. Clarke to buy stock for them; had a conversation with Lascelles about the horse Greyhound, about the 15th of April; told him the horse was for sale; did not tell him I could make a good race for the horse if I had him over here; he wanted me to see if I couldn't get the horse over and make a race with Lucy; might have told him the horse could be bought for $300; Mr. Lascelles never gave me $300 to my knowledge; he did not lend me the money—I never had it; I owed Spurlock $30, and he sent me the bill of sale afterwards to Victoria; do not remember Lascelles, in presence of Reynolds, saying that I was so long away that he thought his $300 were gone; I did not reply that all I wanted was to make a race so that he and me could make a little money; Lee lent me $50 to bet on the race; Lascelles did not say that Reynolds was willing to advance me $300 or $400 on security of the horse; Lee wrote the bill of sale; Mr. Reynolds gave me $100 to bet for him on the horse, which I did; $400 were not given to Lascelles on the security of the horse; the horse was taken by force; I met Lee on Broad street and had a conversation with him about the horse and this case; he said the horse would be out of the country before I could get hold of him.

By the Court—Who did you bet the $100 with?

A—With Mr. Lascelles, on account of Reynolds, [a laugh]; Lascelles rode against Greyhound and won.

The Court here said the case was assuming a new phase, one which made it of great public importance. It was essential that races here should be conducted with a due regard to decency and honesty, and from what had transpired in the examination of the witness Lammon, he considered it necessary that the Police should make inquiries. He should adjourn the case.

The counsel for the defence and prosecution both objected to an adjournment, but finally consented to a postponement until Wednesday next.

NICELY ARRANGED.—We have omitted in our previous notice to state, that refreshments of every description can be had at the Floral Fete on Tuesday next; so that the entire day can be devoted to the Exhibition. Thus with the enjoyment of mixing in a gay throng, and the inspiriting strains of music, combined, a delightful day may be looked for.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamship Gussie Telfair will leave Portland this morning for this place, and will connect with the Oriflamme at Astoria, which left San Francisco for Portland on Tuesday last.

FOR BURRARD INLET.—The Isabel started for Burrard Inlet yesterday, having in tow the bark Eli Whitney, to load with lumber at the B. C. & V. I mills.

THE schooner Lord Raglan, will probably be allowed to whiten her aged bones on the beach at Trial Island where she struck. The cargo—some $1500 in furs—and the rigging were brought safely to shore.

THE H. B. Co.'s steamer Otter will sail for Nanaimo [illegible] Monday next.

European Mail Summary.

Several journals have lately referred to a pious pilgrimage to the Holy Land to be undertaken by the Empress of the French in fulfillment of a vow made at the period of the Prince Imperial's birth. Some prints have even gone so far as to describe the itinerary of the journey. What is certain is that the Viceroy of Egypt some time back addressed a letter to the Empress inviting Her Majesty to honor the Isthmus of Suez Canal and that this invitation was graciously accepted. The *Moniteur d'Alexandrie* announces that the Empress had an inquiry made of M. de Lesseps as to the period when the Imperial yacht l'Aigle would be able to traverse the Isthmus. If the Empress visited Egypt she would naturally take advantage of the opportunity to accomplish at the same time her journey to Palestine.

A private letter from Rome, written, says the London *Weekly Register*, by one likely to be well informed on the subject, says that on the meeting of the Ecumenical Council in December next one, and only one political question will be discussed. This will be an endeavour on the part of the Holy Father as the head of the United Church to persuade the different nations of Europe to disarm their present enormous and costly armies and fleets and submit their differences to arbitration. Non-Catholic as well as Catholic Powers will be urged not to break the peace and it will give a guarantee or promise that they will not do so. The Holy Father is reported to have said that of the anniversary of felicitations he received on the anniversary of his jubilee, none gave so much pleasure as the unexpectd courtesy of the Queen of England, who, although differing from Catholics in matters of faith, has by this simple act bound more firmly than ever in loyalty her many Catholic subjects.

The Italian papers contain but little information respecting the conspiracy which is said to have been discovered in Milan. One of the persons arrested is described as Mr. Nathan, an Englishman who is "said" to be an intimate friend of Mazzini. Hence the name given to the conspiracy.

The North German Parliament discussed, on April 22, the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Herr Twesten made a speech, in which he called upon Count Bismark to lay before the House copies of the diplomatic correspondence in the shape of a Blue Book as it is done by other Governments. Count Bismark replied that in countries where this custom obtained it proceded from the necessities of the Parliamentary system but that it created mistrust among foreign Governments. Count Bismark added that in England the publication of official documents was managed with great diplomatic fact, the result of many years experience but, nevertheless it had given rise to complaints. It was well known that the very prudent publications made by the French Government did not obtain their Parlimentary object. He himself was not an advocate of this system but in case the Parliament insisted he would lay before them what he could. He further remarked that the Governments which published Blue Books did not by any means give all the correspondence of their foreign offices.

Another Speech by George Francis Train.

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN, MAY 7.

Mr. Train on coming forward was greeted with that tremendous enthusiasm with which he is always received. Three cheers and a tiger were given for the "Future President of the United States," and an enthusiastic female exclaimed, "May England never get hold of you again." This gave the orator a hint for his beginning, and he said: I am not afraid of that; I have got hold of her. When I get my fingers upon the jugular vein of a nation there is little hope for her. [Cheers.] According to all the rules of public speaking I should not be here to-night. A dozen speeches will usually put a man out of Court. Two short sermons on a Sunday, and a clergyman thinks he must travel to Europe or Cuba. Now this is the one hundred and fourth time successively that I have addressed immense audiences in this country, each for two or three hours, and since I got out of a British bastile, and called for three cheers for Ireland and three groans for England, in the presence of the military and police. According to all the rules I ought to be laid up in bed; I ought to have the bronchitis or something else wrong with me. But I haven't. What is the reason? Your Chairman has eloquently alluded to it. It is because I have never tasted a drop of liquor in my life. [Great applause.] It is because I am a Father Mathew man that I am not hoarse to-night. I am glad that I am on time to-night, for to-morrow I speak in Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati [illegible] Sunday night. [illegible] San Francisco and organize a Fenian army to seize Vancouver Island. I am not hoarse to-night and I am able to carry out the programme I have laid before you, because I do not drink liquor or smoke, snuff or chew tobacco. When I look at or smell tobacco I pity the mouth of the chewer, but when I look at the mouth of the chewer I pity the tobacco. [Laughter.] Your Chairman has alluded to the names by which I am called and the epithets applied to me—insane, eccentric, incoherent, demagogue &c. Now if I have any honesty, genius, or power in the world, I attribute it entirely to my insanity. If I were coherent, I would do as Wendell Phillips does, who has delivered his lecture on the lost arts for twenty-three years; or Sumner, who has delivered his on the "Barbarism of Slavery" for thirty-two years, or Chapin, who has given his on "Columbus" some 400 times; or Edward Everett who spoke on "Washington" 380 times.

THE FECUNDITY OF THE IRISH RACE.

I stand by the Catholics. I rely on them entirely to preserve our country from degradation and ruin. [Applause.] In every American family, at an average, there were to be found but one and a half children, while in Irish Catholic families there were ten, twelve and twenty. [Cheers and laughter.] I want all Irishmen to become Fenians and all Fenians to become temperance men. Let the clergy jump in and ride to Irish independence, for we are bound to have it.

STOP SWILLING GIN.

We must get rid of our addiction to gin swilling. Under the Father Mathew temple I want to erect Turkish baths, that I may be your doctor. There are three thousand quack medicines which I must banish from society. Three Professors run the whole machine—the lawyer, the doctor and the minister—and, like the devil-fish of Victor Hugo, they suck your life-blood. One takes your body, another your purse and the third your soul. When I return from California in about six weeks I propose to erect a Turkish-Irish bath.

Atrocities perpetrated by the Paraguayan Dictator.

The statements contained in the following communication rest partly on the authority of documents which fell into the hands of the Allies after the flight of Lopez, and partly on the testmiony of Dr. Stewart, an English physician, for thirty years a resident of Paraguay, and a surgeon in Lopez's army. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Humaita. They are also contained in private letters from Colonel Sarmiento, President of the Argentine Republic, and in an official despatch (just published) by Mr. Ligerwood, acting Charge d'Affaires at Rio.

"Among the acts of Lopez, as appears by a book of orders found at Cambarity, and dated at San Fernando, 530 'accused traitors,' natives and foreigners, whose names are given, were executed 'by supreme command,' between June 17th and December 14th, 1868; 172 died in prison or in irons; of 190 taken from prison to work in the trenches, 71 were killed; of the 698 whose fate is here recorded only 8 were set at liberty. According to Dr. Stewart, these names do not by any means cover the numbers who have perished by Lopez's orders of cruelties. Of 600,000 inhabitants of Paraguay, he says only about 80,000 are left, of whom 40,000 are women and children, families of the best educated class; 180,000 males have perished. He also says 'the people hate Lopez, and since the middle of 1866 the white population has had but one wish about the struggle—that the Allies or some other Power should rid them of their destroyer.

"Colonel Sarmiento writes: 'The women were driven into the country under an armed guard to attend to agriculture, for which the words "to get their living" were afterwards substituted in the order. Lopez has killed all his prisoners, either by execution, starvation or torture; among these were his Cabinet Ministers, Bishop of Asuncion (tortured and then murdered), the wives of all whom he could not capture; foreign, native and Argentine merchants, and the husbands of two of two of his sisters. The details of the acts and manner of execution makes one shudder with horror. He sent for his sisters to come to his camp, and after having instructed them what to say, the husbands were called in. 'Do you know this man?' asked Lopez of the sisters. 'No, I do not know him.' The drama concluded by the husbands being shot in the presence of their wives.