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O EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862.
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Artificial Mineral Teeth, with
entirely dispensing with the use
of metal fastenings, and espe-
cially those long resident in warm

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ET, CAVENISH SQUARE, and
Railway Bridge, LUGDUNE
134, DUKE STREET.
M: 66, NEW STREET.
entity of the globe, by forward-
the condition of their mouths,
will enable them to take an
mouth, so as to enable Messrs
a partial or complete set of
ERATED ODONTALGICUE,
reserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and
white Enamel for stopping
ocket; and the Gutta Percha
tional Treatise on the Teeth,
numerous advantages obtain-
method, may be had of their
furnished direct on receipt of
aply w

s Fluid Magnesia
great remedy for
Stomach. Headache
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Physician's cure for
ODT,

T, GRAVEL, and other com-
Bladder, and in cases of
erish Irritability of Skin

Cooling effects. As a safe and
Infants. Children, Delicate
the skin of the body, Dini-
indispensable, and when take-
reversing Saline & Aperient
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FOR DUNFERFORD'S MAGNESIA,

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rodyne.

SENTRY, DIARRHOEA,

E, FEVER, RHEUMA-

UMPTION, ASTHMA,

COUGH, &c.

OMITTING AND DISTRESS
minutes after taking a dose of
rodyne, the doctor can
CHLORODYNE discovered by
M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Medical
which was confined solely to
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teachments of six hours
practitioner pronounced it
eives pain of any kind, soothes
ever, and imparts the most
producing or leaving any o
e of opium.

gratifying favor. J. T. Daven-
port, surgeon, has recently
Mr Consul at Manila, stated
remedy most efficacious in its
(Cholera) has been found to be
with a small quantity given to
have a powerful effect. Can
be to the College of Physicians,
a despatch from Her Majesty's
to the effect that cholera had
and that the ONLY remedy of
CHLORODYNE—See "Lancet,"

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Lecturer upon Anatomy and
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impunity, Asthma, Diarrhoea and
most perfectly satisfied with
Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two
med me of Diarrhoea."

General Board of Health
its efficacy in Cholera.

we convinced of the immense
force of the remedy, and
adopted it in all cases of
Cholera. Late Inspector of Hos-
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Cholera is a most valuable
Asthma and Dysentry." To
attention health after eighteen
ring, and when all other medi-
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several unprincipled parties
to vend imitations. Never be
rodyne except in sealed bot-
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TRITIVE, Diuretic, Antiphlogistic,
and activity to the intellectual ac-
tivity of the digestive organs, it gradually
to a comfortable condition, it in-
fuses facilities without impair-
ment followed by prostration, which
draw liquors.

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Musical Compositions, and Adapted to the Psalms
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Commentary. By Wm. A. KING,
Musician, Organist, and Choirmaster of the
LIVERPOOL CHURCH, Liverpool.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

NO. 39.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

AND

VICTORIA CHRONICLE

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HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:

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For Three Months..... 2.50
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do..... Van Winkle
do..... Richfield
do..... Bamfield
do..... Clinton
A. S. Pinkham, Seattle, W. T.
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco
Thos. Boyce, do
Wm. B. Lake, do
G. Algar, Clement's Lane, London
F. G. Algar, 30 Cornhill, London

Popular Demonstration.

If ever there was a time in the history of this Colony, for a vigorous united action and a bold expression of true public sentiment, it is the present. By the false representations and official intrigues of an unworthy neighbor, the people of Vancouver Island individually and collectively have been traduced in the eyes of the Home Government, a death blow has been aimed at their best interests, and the attempt made to crush them under foot. Citizens of Victoria! can you tamely submit to the British Columbian yoke being placed on your necks as proposed in Governor Seymour's Union bill? Merchants of Victoria! You who have given your substance to building up our Colony, and have helped to make it what it is, will you see your interests jeopardized by being placed in the hands of an unprincipled Governor who would have it in his power to close your warehouses altogether? Fathers of families! can you suffer a libelling Governor to represent to friends at home that you maintain nothing but drinking saloons and haunts of vice? Then sink all inter se political differences, and outside issues; throw votes of censure to the wind; convene a public meeting at once—to-night if possible, and let free utterance be given to the popular voice, that the feelings and sentiments of all classes of the community may go forth to the world; and let a monster petition be at once set on foot, as suggested by our correspondent "Mercator," that the new Colonial Secretary, whoever he may be, may learn that the people of this Colony are intelligent beings, possessed of sufficient regard for their own interests not to accept Union under any such terms as those proposed in the new bill, much less to be ruled over by such a man as Governor Seymour or any one of his associates.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Aug. 6th 1866

CHAIN-GANG BREAK.—A serious "break" from the New Westminster chain-gang took place one day last week. The *Columbian* says: "Two of the gang, named Garland and Ross, the former being the man convicted of stealing from the dump-box of the Ericsson claim, Cariboo, and the latter one of the robbers caught at Lytton, overpowered the guard and seizing his rifle and pistol, ran towards the river and started across in an Indian canoe. The river being rough the canoe was upset, and the run-aways thrown into the water. Three Indians immediately went out into a canoe and picked them up, but the rascals turned upon their rescuers and drove two of them out of the canoe into the river. The third Indian upset the canoe and plunged the convicts again into the stream, when a man named Hand came off in a large canoe and brought the fellows to shore whence they were conveyed to prison. In the confusion which followed their escape, another old convict named Burke, made off and has not been recaptured.

RAILROAD.—The Alexandra, on Saturday evening, brought down 20 passengers and \$20,000 in treasure for the Bank of British Columbia.

FINE CROPS.—At the Oakland Farm, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, under the management of Mr Harvey, may be seen a crop of oats, wheat, Swedish turnips, potatoes, beetroot and other agricultural produce, equal to any other part of the globe, that are grown without artificial forcing. The oats stand, on an average, about four feet high and the wheat from four feet to five feet six inches, with full heavy heads; the turnips, beetroot and potatoes, and other garden stuff have every promise of being equally

GOING DOWN.—David Cameron, Esq., ex-Chief Justice, and the Hon. Donald Fraser, M. L. C., intend paying a visit to the Lower State by the California.

Three Indians and a squaw have been brought from New Westminster as witnesses for the prosecution in the Pandora street murder case.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P.

February 1866.

Received February 24.

SIR:—As you did me the honor of consulting me respecting the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, praying that the Colony might be united to British Columbia, I would now venture to express my views in accordance with your wish, my views upon the subject.

I think that the Assembly has faithfully represented the desire of the majority of the population. So great is the anxiety for Colonization existing in Victoria, the political condition of the island, that the conditions are left entirely for you to determine. Nanaimo, the second town, I believe fully wishes for the amalgamation of the two colonies, but the people there are proportionately contented and the best feeling exists between them and the people of the mainland.

3. The question of the creation of the two Colonies is one of great difficulty. They were until recently united to the extent of having a Governor in common. But the dissatisfaction in British Columbia, as of things which then existed, was such that your predecessor saw fit to separate now going so irritating to Victoria.

4. Under the system which the Duke of Newcastle abolished, the Government of British Columbia was carried on from the capital of another Colony. The Governor and principal public officers drew full pay from the mainland and lived on the Island. The people of Victoria profited by the expenditure of the proceeds of taxation levied on another community, and were at the same time, by the freedom of the port, relieved from the payment of the heavy import duties, which fell on those who made of British Columbia their home. Whether it was wise, ever to make two Colonies of the territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, it is useless now to enquire; but Colonists having been invited to settle on the continent on the faith that they were to form an independent community, possessing their own Government and Capital, the old system was found to be manifestly unjust, and your predecessor, listening to the voice of the protesting Colonists, effected the separation so joyously received in British Columbia.

5. I say confidently that British Columbia has not altered its views. It has had one great wish gratified, and dreads all change. I have heard this denied by Victoria politicians; and I have vain asked them for any evidence to support their denial. If a desire for Union has arisen in the Colony, how does it show itself? The gentlemen who successfully appealed to the people for a nomination to the Legislative Council, pledged themselves to opposition to Union. The Council, on this subject entirely unfeathered by me, voted unanimously against it. The issue was fairly tried whenever there was a chance of success. Petitions were printed in Victoria, recommending union and the abolition of unpopular taxation, and circulated in the mining districts, but they remained unsigned. Indignation meetings were called in Cariboo, but no one would attend. A newspaper was started in that district especially to advocate Union and oppose the local government. The miners merely protested against the scurrility of their professed organ, and when extraneous assistance was withdrawn, it died from want of support. I am for many reasons anxious that the desire for Union should exist in British Columbia. It does not.

6. The efforts of the merchants of Victoria to create such a desire in the mining districts were, however, vigorous and well-timed; not very high principled, but showing considerable political dexterity. It was thought that Union, as a separate question, could stand no chance of obtaining a hearing in Cariboo, but it might meet with some attention on the hustings, coupled with an abrogation of the export duty on gold, and a general reduction of taxation. Systematic agitation might, possibly, stir up the feeling against the gold tax to a sufficient strength to drag into light its self-imposed associate, Union.

7. It would have been well if Victoria had earlier passed the resolutions in favor of unconditional Union. It was not until the efforts to obstruct the Government of British Columbia by shaking the confidence of the people in its justice, had proved vain that this wise course was adopted. Though, I shall presently show that the larger Colony has progressed greatly since it attained a separate existence, yet it did not escape entirely uninjured from the self-damaging attacks of the Victoria politicians. The prosperity of both colonies depends principally on the power of the gold mines of the mainland to attract a considerable share of the large floating population which, centered in winter in California, seeks in the public prints and in every rumor a guide to direct its steps to the most profitable field for summer labor. The Victoria papers and their Cariboo representative, during its short existence, represented British Columbia to be overtaxed and unjustly governed. Many persons, undoubtedly, in San Francisco took the English reports on English mines and management as correct, and turned their steps towards other gold fields which American speculators took care not to depreciate. The efforts of the Victoria speculators were thus partially successful. The great objects of intimidating the Government and exciting

disaffection failed, but a feeling outside the Colony was created against the then recent legislation. This success, once obtained, caused alarm in Victoria. Then came the outcry that the miners were leaving the country; merchants from the Island waited on the Governor on the subject, and when the injury was done, the Cariboo press was silenced.

8. Even in England, persons connected with Victoria have had a meeting where, in their eagerness for Union, they have reported the two colonies to be languishing or deteriorating in their present condition.

9. I am prepared to allow that Victoria is not flourishing. I maintain that British Columbia is so. It may seem strange that their progress is not parallel, and I can believe that the cause has escaped the knowledge of some of the merchants of Victoria. The explanation is, however, simple.

10. The discoveries of gold on the Lower Fraser first attracted to British territory a large portion of the unattached population of Western America. The immigrants came from California or Oregon by sea. Their destination at the first place of landing created Victoria. The bars on the Fraser were gradually worked out. Now they are abandoned to the labors of Chinamen. But year by year the summer immigrants pushed further into the interior, still by the valley of the great river. Finally Cariboo was discovered, and its prodigious wealth attracted large numbers of miners, who were fed and supplied from Victoria. Driven from their work by the severe climate in the winter, the "Caribooites" spent some time and much money in that town, and added to the profits of the merchants who had monopolized their market during the working season. There were no large settlements in British Columbia; it was only a colony in name. There was a gold mine at one end of a line of road; a seaport town (under a different name) at the opposite terminus.

11. Here was the real cause of the ill-feeling between the two Colonies. The settlers on the Fraser paid gold miners' dues on all they consumed, while the people of the Island profited by the success of the diggers and paid no import duties. Every thing was done to foster Victoria. Where public officers served both Colonies, the Island gave its own half pay; the full salary was drawn from the heavily taxed British Columbians, and the whole, this one salary and a half was spent on the Island. Imperial interests were assumed to be involved in the welfare of Victoria, and people affected to believe that great destinies were in store for the town they had early begun to name the "Queen city of the Pacific." Meanwhile every man on the mainland knew that the town was kept alive by the British Columbian mines. They petitioned for separation and they got it. Now, at all events, the proceeds of their taxation was spent among them. Trade is beginning to establish itself on the Fraser. On the other hand, Victoria, descending to common sense, seeks, at the sacrifice of her Free Port and Constitution a close Union with the Colony whose wealth is her support.

12. Cariboo was the great customer for Victoria; but Cariboo, with its prodigious wealth has been found not to be "poor man's digging," not competent, therefore, to support a very large population. The mines are limited extent, the gold lies deep, and is expensive to extract. The number of spring immigrants began early to fall off, and in 1865 was smaller than usual. There was no dearth of laborers. Cariboo earned of fresh comers, as every place was full. So it seemed, for with a diminished population, the yield of gold was in the proportion of 9 to 5 as compared with the preceding years. Wages were steady at 40s. a day, and the necessities of life far lower in price than they had ever been before. Victoria continued to do the principal business of these mines; but the population to feed was comparatively small, and Victoria suffered.

13. So did British Columbia to a certain extent. Road side houses on the Cariboo line became bankrupt as traffic decreased, by diminished immigration and accelerated travelling. The general condition of the Colony was, however, prosperous. The customs receipts at New Westminster were, by the last account which has reached me, £15,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1864. I learn that the British Columbian capital "is making great progress; houses and wharves, clearing and fencing going on everywhere." And the most hopeful sign of all is beginning to show itself: a disposition on the part of the miners to purchase land in New Westminster or its neighbourhood, and commence the systematic colonization of the Lower Fraser. These benefits, in no way assist Victoria, nor can it appreciate the improvement in the general condition of Cariboo, which now induces many miners to winter there instead of squandering their money in Vancouver Island or San Francisco.

14. To the merchant of Victoria the depression he felt in 1865 appeared to extend over British Columbia; but he could only see the valley of the Fraser, while a vaster view lay open before the eyes of the Government of New Westminster. The usual wave of immigration was seen to come to us in equal, if not larger volume than in former years. Many miners were, doubtless, driven by the Victorian outcry from the English Colonies, and Americans secured the pre-

own gold fields of Boise or Coeur d'Alene. But disappointed hopes soon drove thousands in search of richer deposits. From the sea to the Rocky Mountains, on both sides of the boundary line, the country swarmed with eager prospectors, who rushed backwards and forwards as reports circulated that the gold which all knew to exist had at last been found.

15. Late in 1864 important discoveries had been made near the British Kootenay Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in our territory. It was first through American newspapers that became aware of a rich and promising

300 miles due east of New Westminster. Although the Kootenay mines could at first, be only approached by passing through United States territory, we soon extended British institutions over the new diggings, established Courts of Justice, and collected taxes. On the disruption of the mining camp of the Boise country, Kootenay received a considerable accession of population, and in the season of 1865 the new diggings were paying to the Colonial Treasury, in taxes, upwards of a thousand pounds a week. Here was a tangible benefit to British Columbia, which brought no immediate advantages to Victoria. On the contrary, the new mines, which were fed from across the frontier, took away many persons from Victoria's best customer, Cariboo.

To be continued.

BURNING OF THE AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIP HORNET.—By the following extract from a letter received by Messrs. Walker, Allen & Co., we have to report the loss of the ship Hornet, 1428 tons burthen, bound from New York to San Francisco, with a full cargo of merchandise. She was burnt on the 2d of May, about 1500 miles southeast from Hawaii. Although the accident occurred within five hundred miles of the Marquesas, yet probably owing to the strong westerly current and perhaps southeast trade, it was found best to steer for Hawaii. We have, as yet, no particulars except those given below. We shall have further details next week:

Hilo, June 16th, 1866.

"A gentleman named Gaeting has just arrived at this place, from Laupahoehoe, and reports that a boat landed there yesterday (15th) from the clipper ship Hornet, from New York, for San Francisco, with a general cargo of merchandise. She was burnt at sea in 20° N. Lat., and 135° 50' W. Long., on the 3d May. The long boat having been at sea 43 days with twelve of the crew, two passengers, named Ferguson, and the Captain, fifteen in all. The entire party were in a state of starvation. Two boats with the first and second masts are yet out with about twenty souls on board. The boats were in company until the 19th day. The Captain says they had terribly heavy weather and rugged sea."—*Hawaiian Gazette*.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Weekly British Colonist
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 7, 1866.

The Bond of Union.

The old and the new World are now firmly, and let us hope enduringly linked together. Britannia has woven another chord of amity—another bond of good fellowship, and extended it to her kindred in the far West. That chord was grasped on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, at Heart's Content, significant name! embodiment of the feelings animating the hearts of the Anglo-Saxon family on the inauguration of so auspicious an era. Of all modern inventions, the telegraph may justly claim to be the greatest humanizing agency. What is it after all, but ignorance of one another as a people—the want of friendly interchange of sentiment and ideas—a vent hole in fact for the national jealousies, prejudices and narrow mindedness, engendered by ignorance, that leads to most of our international differences? The completion of this giant undertaking, we accept as the harbinger of a better understanding, and greater comity between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres; as the tie which admits the American Continent into the daily counsels of the great Powers, and gives her a place among the civilized nations of the old World. To English and American enterprise, skill, and indomitable perseverance, aided chiefly by British capital, is the success of the undertaking due. Eight years ago, scientific men conceived the idea of submerging nearly 2000 miles of telegraphic cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. The gallant Niagara and Agamemnon with their consorts were sent forth and accomplished their task, but alas! hardly had messages of congratulation flashed from end to end of a defective wire, than insulation ceased altogether and the cable was disrupted. More encouraged than disheartened by the result of their labours, the promoters, foremost among whom was the indomitable Cyrus W. Field, again sought the attention of British and other capitalists, to the practicability and importance of the undertaking, and another Company was formed to make a second attempt. Messrs Glass, Elliott & Co., the well known marine cable manufacturers, were employed to construct the cable upon the most improved method. The Leviathan steamship Great Eastern was chartered and started on the 23d of July last year, on her progressive errand under the brightest auspices. With the history of her voyage and its failure, the public are familiar. Nothing daunted the same stout hearted men were more determined than ever to achieve the greatest scientific triumph of modern times. Another cable of a lighter and more flexible nature was ordered from the same manufacturers, and the arrangements having been perfected, the noble Great Eastern with her precious freight on board, received the shore end of the cable on the 13th of July, 1866, some miles from Foilhammurrum Bay, a lovely spot on the south side of Valentia, and commenced paying out; within fifteen days she proudly approached the equally beautiful little bay of Heart's Content, on the east side of Newfoundland; and the Atlantic Cable, was soon pronounced a fait accompli. The interesting particulars of the process of submerging, will reach us in due time; but with the experience of the past failures before them, it is probable that the scientific men connected with the undertaking were enabled to guard successfully against a repetition of the mishaps that befel the cable last year and have brought us a perfect chain that will not again be severed. The rejoicings and demonstrations which we record elsewhere show that the people of this community are sensible of the blessings that this messenger of peace will confer; that in the eloquent words of the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of New York, to Sir Walter Carden, Mayor of London, during one of the lucid intervals of the first cable, "It

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

is a triumph of science and energy over time and space, uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity—introducing an era in the world's history pregnant with results beyond the conception of a finite mind." Leaving the future to futurity, it is in the present that we hope to reap the benefits of the greatest achievement in ocean telegraphy that the world has yet witnessed. In the social, political, and commercial relations of England and America, the fruits of the triumph will soon be manifested, and the two countries from today become firmer and faster friends than the sword or any other human agency could ever accomplish.

"Tis laid! Old ocean feels a thrill Throughout his time sealed bosom now, And yields to man's victorious will, The crown long placed on Neptune's brow. * * * * Within its grave, beneath the storm, It lives, a breathing thing of life, As they shall live who gave it form, In fame, when called from mortal strife! * * * * And from its tongue through every sphere Till Time and Earth together cease, Mankind, the glorious tale shall hear, Of commerce, brotherhood and peace!"

THE CABLE LAID!
POPULAR REJOICING!

The merry sound of the bells yesterday morning, as they pealed forth a tribute of praise to the genius of the scientific minds of the age, announced the glad tidings that the Old World has been united with the New, and caused a feeling of rejoicing to manifest itself everywhere. The brief telegraphic announcement received at this office, at 20 minutes to 10 o'clock, was as follows:—

"HEART'S CONTENT, N. Y., July 28.

"The Telegraphic Cable has been successfully laid, and several messages have passed through it."

The joy of the people was unbounded. The silvery voices of the bells—speaking as they never spoke before on this Island—drew many into the street impressed with the idea that a war was in progress. Happily, that idea was not realized, and fear having been speedily turned to rejoicing, flags fluttered from every staff, or streamed across the streets in happy union with the feelings of the people. All felt that the magnitude of the work could not be over-estimated, and the bare thought that we were brought almost in instant communication with "Merrie England," sent an electric shock of joy to every breast. The following despatches were received during the day: *

NEW YORK, July 28.
To Anson Stager (General Superintendent of Telegraph Lines):

The cable is successfully laid. I have received the following despatch.

(Signed) D. M. BRADFORD.

HEART'S CONTENT, Newfoundland, 28.
We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, well, thank God! The cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, 28th.
We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The following despatch was received from the manager of the Russian Telegraph Company at San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30—9:30, a.m.
J. W. PIFTEL, Esq.—Tell His Excellency the Governor of Vancouver Island, with my compliments, that the Atlantic cable is a success.

G. H. MUMFORD.

The following message was received by the Mayor during the afternoon:

SEATTLE, July 20, 2:50, p.m.
To His Honor Mayor Franklin—I beg to congratulate yourself and fellow citizens on being brought nearer home by the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, and have the pleasure of tendering on behalf of our company a free passage to a congratulatory message as far as New York.

R. R. HAINES.
Assistant Superintendent.
To which the Mayor replied as follows:

VICTORIA, V. I., July 30—3, p.m.
To R. R. Haines, Esq.—Your congratulations on the completion of the great cable are heartily reciprocated by me. We are all in a state of delight upon it. To night we have a meeting, parade, &c., and your liberal offer will be laid before the people, and will doubtless be accepted with thanks.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Esq.—To the Mayor.

At 11 o'clock, Chief Engineer Drummond ordered a general parade of the Fire Department for 7:30 o'clock, in full uniform. At noon, the Mayor convened a meeting at the Town Hall, when a Committee (consisting of Messrs Fell, Kent, Robertson, Drummond, and Piper) was appointed to collect subscriptions to defray the expense of firing a salute, and of otherwise properly observing the event. Remarks were made by several gentlemen expressive of the gratification experienced at the successful termination of the great work, and an intention was manifested by all present to take part in the demonstration proposed to be made by the Fire De-

partment in the evening. Later in the day the Rifle Corps decided to join with the firemen in procession and proceed to the Government Buildings to congratulate His Excellency on the result. A half-holiday was also decided upon, and at 1 p.m. the banks and stores were closed and business was generally suspended.

At 6 o'clock, a salute was fired from Government Square. At 7:30 o'clock, the Rifle Companies, under the command of Capt Lang, and the Fire Department under Chief Engineer Drummond, crossed the bridge headed by the Volunteer band, to Government Buildings, where an immense concourse of people had assembled. The procession having reached the front of the building, Major Franklin mounted the steps and read several congratulatory despatches that had been received from different localities. His Worship also read a despatch, which had just reached the COLONIST & CHRONICLE office, announcing the signing of a treaty of peace by Prussia and Austria, which was received with loud cheering. His Excellency the Governor, next came forward and paid a warm tribute to the promoters of the scheme. His Excellency's remarks were loudly applauded. Chief Justice Needham followed in a most eloquent speech, which was also loudly cheered. Colonial Secretary Young, having been called forward, spoke briefly, but eloquently, and the American Consul and Capt. Lang also ably expressed gratification at the success of the great work. Three cheers for the Queen, the President of the United States, the Governor, the American Consul, for the commercial success of the work, for Cyrus Field, and the Mayor, were responded to with a hearty good will. Darkness had by this time closed upon the scene; but a huge bonfire was being lighted in the square, with blue lights, and the torches and lanterns of the firemen lighted up surrounding objects and rendered the vicinity as light as day. Viewed from the North side of James Bay, as the procession crossed the bridge, with the gleaming torches, the discharge of fireworks, and the blazing of cannon in the background, the scene was indescribably beautiful, and caused a universal burst of admiration from all beholders. The Volunteers were dismissed at the Bank of British Columbia and the firemen continued their torchlight procession through the town, serenading the Telegraph Office, on Government street, where Mr. Henderson came forward and acknowledged the compliment, and subsequently visiting several offices and residences in the city. Altogether we must pronounce the entire proceedings, taking the shortness of the notice into consideration, as the most successful public demonstration yet witnessed in this city.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, July 31st.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A canoe capsized on Sunday afternoon near the Light-House in Esquimalt Harbor. There were three Cowichan Indians and a squaw in the canoe at the time. The men were drunk and nothing was seen of them after the accident. The woman was seen by Mr. E. W. Fisher, and brought to shore, but subsequently died. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned of accidental death.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE PANDORA STREET MURDER.—The three Indians arrested on a charge of murdering Robert Eurin, were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday and remanded to await the arrival of witnesses for the prosecution from New Westminster, who will be sent for to-day.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—The charge of cutting and wounding preferred against Charles, an Indian, was dismissed in the Police Court yesterday by the Magistrate. The evidence being deemed insufficient to warrant the commitment of the accused for trial.

A CELESTIAL IN TROUBLE.—Chong, a Chinaman, was arrested on Sunday on a charge of stealing a stove from Mr. A. Watson, the Celestial being escaped conviction on the charge of theft, was convicted of smashing a door and fined \$25.

ROUND THE CORNER (FORMERLY EBERHARDT'S SALOON) Langley Street, will be opened this (Saturday) evening, July 28th, at 8 o'clock, by Jacob Herkimer, who will be happy to see all his friends.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—This body did not sit yesterday—no quorum being present, owing, perhaps, to the news of the successful laying of the cable.

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SALE OF A SCHOONER.—The schooner Naino Packet will be sold at auction by Mr. McCrea on Friday.

THE LADIES COLLEGE was opened yesterday without ceremony.

The Murdered Man's Burial.

EDITORS CHRONICLE & COLONIST.—This morning, about eight of the clock, my attention was directed to a something upon John, the teamster's wagon, in the shape of a coffin. Having nothing at present to do (more is the pity), I followed the dray and found it lead to the cemetery—the last deposit for the dead—but I was struck with the fact, that there was no clergyman, priest or minister, to perform those religious rights acknowledged, accepted and looked for by all Christian communities. I saw, sir, the barbarism—worse than that of Tyburn—of a murdered man's—not a murderer's—body thrown into a hole by THREE men. "The Lord have mercy on his soul!" I pray for him, for there was no Priest present to offer the prayers for the dead. But I stop not here—eight days have passed since the man (Cornish) was murdered—six days (in the hot sun of July) since the inquest was held; why was the putrid corpse, with maggots pouring out of it, enough to contaminate all the fish in the harbour, allowed to remain unburied? You will perhaps cry, "Hold, enough," but there is a little more, and, perhaps, to some feelings more terrible still; I appeal first to the Coroner; next, to the Bishops, next, to Clergy and Priests of all castes and creeds, "Jew or Gentile, Turk or Arabian," was the way I have described the burial of the murdered man likely to promote colonization? Shall I go on, or wait for the answer of some of the canting, political humbugs.

F. F. D.

CARIBOO,

From the Cariboo Sentinel, July 19.

COURT OF ASSIZE.

An adjourned sitting of the Court of General Assize and jail delivery for Cariboo east will be held at the Court House, Richfield, on Wednesday 25th inst.

Mr. James Mann has taken the contract to lay the Ruby Co.'s flume, which has to be finished within one month from date.

A Chinese washerman died on Monday last, in Barkerville. This, we believe, is the first instance of a Chinese death in Cariboo. His friends buried him after the fashion of his country, in Richfield grave yard.

Williams Creek, July 23.—A great many claims are doing well on this creek. Adams & Co. washed up over 100 ounces; the dividend amounting to \$100 to the share.

LOWMEYER CREEK.

The Sage Miller Co. has been making \$50 a day to the hand, and several are doing very well.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

It is said by good authority, that a company of nine Chinamen, at work on this creek about five miles below the Edwards Ranch, took out last week \$70 a day to the hand.

Messrs. Meacham & Combe, the proprietors of the saw mill in Stouts Gulch, have purchased the engine and machinery of the steam saw mill at Quesnelmouth. It is the intention of the owners to erect this mill at the mouth of Mine Gulch, about three-quarters of a mile above Richfield. The mill will be capable of turning out 10,000 feet a day, and will be in working order by the first of September next.

Borealis Co. vs. Watson Co.—A hearing of this case was set for Thursday last. On the case being called, the counsel for the plaintiff objects to its being heard, on the ground that a contempt has been committed by defendants in not executing a deed of conveyance to plaintiffs, as required of them by an order issued from the Court of Chancery, and until this contempt was purged he urged that defendants were barred from having any hearing in court. When defendant's counsel rose to answer the objections made, his honor the Chief Justice got into a passion, and shutting up his books hastily left the court without making any remarks.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, July 31st.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A canoe capsized on Sunday afternoon near the Light-House in Esquimalt Harbor. There were three Cowichan Indians and a squaw in the canoe at the time. The men were drunk and nothing was seen of them after the accident. The woman was seen by Mr. E. W. Fisher, and brought to shore, but subsequently died. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned of accidental death.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE PANDORA STREET MURDER.—The three Indians arrested on a charge of murdering Robert Eurin, were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday and remanded to await the arrival of witnesses for the prosecution from New Westminster, who will be sent for to-day.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—The charge of cutting and wounding preferred against Charles, an Indian, was dismissed in the Police Court yesterday by the Magistrate. The evidence being deemed insufficient to warrant the commitment of the accused for trial.

A CELESTIAL IN TROUBLE.—Chong, a Chinaman, was arrested on Sunday on a charge of stealing a stove from Mr. A. Watson, the Celestial being escaped conviction on the charge of theft, was convicted of smashing a door and fined \$25.

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partment in the evening. Later in the day the Rifle Corps decided to join with the firemen in procession and proceed to the Government Buildings to congratulate His Excellency on the result. A half-holiday was also decided upon, and at 1 p.m. the banks and stores were closed and business was generally suspended.

At 6 o'clock, a salute was fired from Government Square. At 7:30 o'clock, the Rifle Companies, under the command of Capt Lang, and the Fire Department under Chief Engineer Drummond, crossed the bridge headed by the Volunteer band, to Government Buildings, where an immense concourse of people had assembled. The procession having reached the front of the building, Major Franklin mounted the steps and read several congratulatory despatches that had been received from different localities. His Worship also read a despatch, which had just reached the COLONIST & CHRONICLE office, announcing the signing of a treaty of peace by Prussia and Austria, which was received with loud cheering. His Excellency the Governor, next came forward and paid a warm tribute to the promoters of the scheme. His Excellency's remarks were loudly applauded. Chief Justice Needham followed in a most eloquent speech, which was also loudly cheered. Colonial Secretary Young, having been called forward, spoke briefly, but eloquently, and the American Consul and Capt. Lang also ably expressed gratification at the success of the great work. Three cheers for the Queen, the President of the United States, the Governor, the American Consul, for the commercial success of the work, for Cyrus Field, and the Mayor, were responded to with a hearty good will.

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WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

3

The Weekly British Colonist. AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 7, 1866.

The Standing Orders.

At an early period in the session the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to permit the suspension of the Standing Orders at the pleasure of a bare majority of the members present, and the system thus inaugurated has been greatly abused by the members. Votes and bills have been hurried through without any regard to Parliamentary rules or usage, and the utmost confusion has at times resulted from the hasty manner in which measures were taken up and decided. The resolution empowering the Governor to make his own arrangements with the California Steam Navigation Company was hurried through by means of this rule, and many other important measures, which might have been differently decided had the members been compelled by the Standing Orders to reflect for four-and-twenty hours. Perhaps the most outrageous act perpetrated by virtue of the resolution was the passage of an iniquitous measure known as the Nanaimo Incorporation Bill, which was passed through the Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House; after many of the members had retired, the rules were suspended and the bill passed a third reading. The action of a majority in suspending the rules, the other day, upon the non-confidence resolutions, was also a flagrant breach of faith, and one that has so aroused the indignation of the members that yesterday a resolution requiring two-thirds vote of all the members present before the rules can be suspended, was brought forward and carried. The system of passing a measure one day by the vote of a full House and on the very next day allowing five members to reverse the action of the day previous by simply suspending the rules, was monstrous, and many of the evils under which we are now suffering have sprung from this very cause.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, August 3.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—The Walla Walla Statesman of the 20th July contains the following:—On Saturday last, the authorities were notified that the body of a man had been found hanging on a tree by the side of the Walla Walla river, about five miles from town. This was the first report. On further inquiry, a still more horrible state of affairs was disclosed. It seems that about a month since the deceased attempted to outrage the person of a young girl whose parents live not very far distant from the scene of hanging. As we are informed he failed, to accomplish his purpose, and no effort was made to bring him to trial on the serious charge to which he laid himself liable. Subsequently, he was employed by Jesse Drumheller, Esq., as a farm hand, and whilst at work for this gentleman, a party consisting of four or five men came and took him away, stating at the time that he was charged with attempting to commit a rape.

After his removal, nothing further was seen or known of the man until his remains were found as above described. From all the circumstances, it would seem that the party who took the man away from Drumheller's were the men who hung him. After the hanging it seems that his executioners never returned, and the body was allowed to hang until it rotted off at the neck. O P Lacy, Justice of the Peace, who held the inquest, states that he found the body on the ground and the head and neck hanging to the tree. A more ghastly sight can scarcely be imagined. The remains were identified by the clothing as those of the man who was taken away from Mr Drumheller's. No further facts of importance were elicited. We have been unable to ascertain the man's name, and this notwithstanding he was known to a number of residents of the country and accompanied Capt. Mullan on one of his expeditions. The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury: That the deceased came to his death by hanging by the neck, by persons to the jury unknown; that he was a native of Ireland, aged about 35 years. The body was buried where found, the condition of the remains being such as to render their removal impossible.

LIBERAL.—Governor Kennedy yesterday contributed \$25 towards sending the congratulatory message to England, with promise of more if wanted. Sir James Douglass also gave \$10, and the whole amount required was raised within a few minutes, by the exertions of Messrs Turner, Jos Wilson and E R Thomas, who acted as a self constituted committee. Even in these dull times our citizens show a commendable willingness to come forward when occasion requires.

BIG BEND.—We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, dated Seymour, July 19th, which states: "Macnamara is Deputy Sheriff for the District of Columbia. The Discovery Company, on French Creek, washed up 25 ounces on Saturday. Trails all open again; packing 15 cents. Shuswap flour has a chance now, but does not rise in price. Beef is 20 cents on the creeks; large stocks going forward. George Cole, of New Westminster, and others, struck a good prospect at the bottom of a shaft on Gloucester Flat about three-fourths of a mile up French Creek. Smith & Lander are opening up their trail, which was blocked up with fallen timber. Exceedingly hot weather, Columbia rising in consequence, Shuswap lowering. Steamer Mariner draws more water than was expected. Mr Bissett and Capt. Moffatt have gone to French Creek to open the establishment there, the Company are doing the banking for us here. Great place for swimming here, at Seymour everybody bathes in front of the town. Major Robertsoon skedaddled from here on a hired mule, yet unpaid for, and an agent (Carter) of the Silver Company arrived here a day after, looking for him."

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The thirtieth yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Bank was held in London, on the 5th June, last. The report of the Directors to 30th December, 1865, was highly satisfactory; after making ample deductions for income tax, bad debts, &c., the net profits for the year showed an excess of £5,307 10 over the amount earned in 1864; while the present business of the Bank was steadily, and satisfactorily increasing, notwithstanding the financial crisis. The Directors add:—As already stated, the net profit for the year 1865, amounts to £77,877. 6s. 3d. This enables the Directors to pay, in addition to the usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 1 per cent. This will leave the sum of £78,777. 6s. 3d. to be carried to the rest, which, including that addition, amounted on 30th December, 1865, as per annexed statement, to £140,471. 5s. 4d. or, deducting the bonus now declared—say £10,000—to £130,471. 5s. 4d.

A LEGISLATIVE COMEDY.—As it is well known, there is "no love lost" between the honorable junior member of Assembly for Victoria City, and the hon. member for Salt Spring Island; hence, when one rises to address the chair, it is amusing to notice the contemptuous manner in which his opinions are treated by the other. The junior member for the city invariably leaves his seat and retires into the Speaker's room, where he remains until his antagonist has sat down, when he returns to his desk. And the member for Salt Spring, whenever the junior member for the City rises to speak, claps his hat on his head, and keeps it there until his honorable antagonist has concluded his remarks, when he removes it, and remains uncovered while any other gentlemen may be addressing the House. This little comedy has been played for sometime, and its almost daily occurrence creates a great deal of merriment among the members and the spectators.

THE FENIAN RAID.—The following is a telegram lately sent from the Canadian Capital: In the Canadian Parliament, yesterday (June 22d), Mr Galt moved for the indemnification of the Government, by the United States, for the expenses incurred during the recent Fenian troubles. Several members of the Government party advocated the move, when Mr Chambers, of Brookville, obtained the floor and spoke against it. He said that Canada could not support troops to resist the United States. A thousand Fenians was a different matter from 35,000,000 of Americans. He also called for an investigation of the conduct of the commanders of the Provincial troops during the trouble, and denounced the management of the volunteers, as a blunder. Mr Chambers was continually interrupted and hissed; the uproar becoming so great at times as to drown his remarks. He was replied to by Mr D'Arcy McGee, and the motion of Mr Galt was adopted.

GOING HOME.—Dr Brown, the well known botanist and naturalist, who has been prosecuting his researches for several years past in these colonies and the adjoining territories, will leave for England by the next steamer. We shall be very sorry to part with the Doctor, not alone for the selfish reason that he is good for numerous interesting news items, so long as he remains in the country; but because the Colony will lose a valuable man, who has done more towards exploring its unknown regions, unfolding its natural resources, and drawing attention to the latent wealth of the Island, than any other man in it; and because society will lose an affable and intelligent gentleman.

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GERMANIA BALL.—The ball given by the Germania Sing Verein, in their hall on Government street, on Tuesday evening, was a highly agreeable, and successful affair; delighted at the glorious intelligence, that the past 24 hours had conveyed to them, our German friends entered into the enjoyment of the hour with a spirit which soon became infectious, and was shared in by all present. The music provided by Messrs Palmer and Sandie was good, and the arrangements for the entertainment of the guests were complete. A great raid was made upon the cooling beverages dispensed in the waiting room by the proprietors of the "Gem" saloon.

CANYON CREEK.

Great confidence continues to be felt at Quesnelmouth respecting the richness of the diggings found on this creek. Two boats left last Friday morning, containing twelve or fifteen men, some of whom came from below. A pack train with provisions had also started for the mines, a subscription having been raised to defray the expense of cutting a trail.

Idaho.

The following articles we clip from the Owyhee Avalanche of the 7th:

THE MURDER OF JAMES PERRY.

One week ago last Wednesday, James Perry started from Mayflower ledge—Quicksilver District—with pack animals loaded with ore for mill tests, and was shot and shockingly mutilated about five miles south-east from here, near the head of Sinker Creek. His friends became alarmed last Saturday, and made search without any discovery till Thursday of this week, when the body was found and buried near the place of his massacre. Mr Perry was a native of New York, subsequently a resident of Michigan, then two years in Washoe and a pioneer in Owyhee. He was a sober, industrious and highly respected and useful citizen, and an indefatigable prospector. His brother, Uriah Perry, is here and in his dead affliction has the condolence of all those who enjoyed the acquaintance of his departed brother. If such repetitions of the slaughter of good men do not stir up those in authority to provide means for killing the red devils—all other appeals are useless.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.—Mr E T Coleman will proceed across the Straits to-day for the purpose of again attempting to ascend Mount Baker. Mr Coleman will be accompanied by Governor Pickering, of Washington Territory; Judge Darwin of the U.S. Circuit Court, and Mr Eldridge, Speaker of the Washington Territory House of Assembly. The last named gentleman has resided for many years at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, and is well acquainted with the Indians; from whom he anticipates there will be little trouble experienced in procuring permission to attempt the ascent.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra arrived last evening from Fraser River, bringing the Cariboo express and about 40 passengers, among whom were Messrs Hutchinson and Farron from Cariboo, who left Williams Creek on the 24th ult.; also, Messrs Cory and Lawson, who brought down the following treasure, viz: For the Bank of British North America, \$158,300; for the Bank of British Columbia, \$10,000. The news from the mines continues to be most encouraging.

THE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE.—The additional tariff for transmitting the Mayor's message to the Lord Mayor of London did not prevent its going forward, the additional \$75 having been raised yesterday forenoon.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Re John Copland Bankruptcy annulled a deed of arrangement having been made with creditors to pay in full. J. J. McCredy and Malcolm Munro were adjudicated bankrupts.

MACHINERY AND BOILERS.—The steamer Isabel was brought under the Hudson Bay Company's shears yesterday to receive her machinery and boilers.

THE CUSTOM RECEIPTS.—At New Westminster last week reached \$1880 43. Passengers entered, 27.

THE RUSSIAN BARK PRINCE MENSCHEKOFF.—will sail to-morrow for Sitka. She has a full cargo.

THE FIDELITER.—reached Portland on Monday morning.

MINERS ON LILLOOET RIVER.—are making from \$2 50 to \$3 per day.

THE COVILIVE TRAIN.—of 136 horses and 131 bales of furs has reached Fort Hope.

A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—sat yesterday.

CARIBOO MINING NEWS.

WILLIAM CREEK.—July 30th—A blast put into the quartz reef near William Creek, showed gold visible to the naked eye in nearly every piece.

WILLIAM CREEK.

The Bradley Co'y still yields on an average from 25 to 30 dollars a day to the hand. The Liyak Co'y washed up last week from a portion of their ground sluice 100 ounces. The Tontine Co'y washed up on Thursday, 41 ounces out of the ground sluice; one piece weighed eight ounces and contained but little dross. The Lillooet Co'y on Wednesday washed up out of a few buckets of dirt 159 dollars. The California Tunnel Co'y washed up for the week 68 ounces. It is reported that the Aurora Co'y have struck another back channel which prospects well. The Cameron Co'y had 86 ounces for the week. The Forest Rose Co'y washed up 50 ounces for the week. The Prairie Flower Co'y cleaned up for the week 137 ounces.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Heron Co'y washed up for the week 100 ounces, being the result of the work of one man picking. 22 dollars to the pan was obtained out of the gravel last Saturday. The Short Bend Co'y are taking out good pay.

STOUT'S CULCH.

High-low-Jack Co'y continue to average from \$14 to \$16 a day to the hand. The Jenkins Co'y washed up for the past two weeks \$1270.

STOUT'S CULCH.

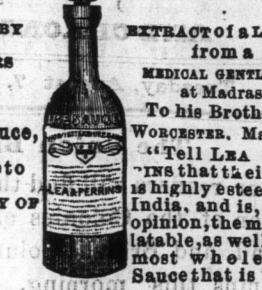
In response to a petition of the miners of Cariboo, an election of twelve members to constitute a Mining Board will take place on Thursday, 31st July. The following is a list of the candidates nominated for election to serve as a Mining Board: Independent Candidates—John Macleod, Geo. Duff, J. S. Thompson, P. McLaren, John Bruce, Henry Colter, James Anderson, and Angus Hardie. S. A. Anderson, and Hugh Gilmore. Miners' Candidates—Capt. Robt. Bell, Henry Coulter, Geo. Shaw, Capt. Ferry, Henry Gribble, Dr. Foster, James Anderson, Samuel Pierce, J. H. Wright, Jonas Williams, Robt. Munroe, and Robt. Brown.

A MINING BOARD.

The Collegiate School reopens on Monday next with considerably increased accommodation. The old school room in which for six years the school has been carried on has been enlarged, and now measures 50 ft. by 28, besides which two class rooms have been added measuring respectively 35 ft. by 16 and 22 feet by 14.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE,
and applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF
DISH.



Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

JANION, GREEN & RHODES,

Agents for VICTORIA, V.I.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PUBLICATORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS

first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—PICKLES, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Cal's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most delicate attention to Purify and Whiteness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS'

Celebrated Worcester Sauce

Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whitton's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste.

RICH GOLD SPECIMENS.

While peeping round for items we saw

what was called ore from a quartz ledge

and pure it is surely. Saw several

flakes as thick as common glass, of bright

yellow gold. Some of them were two inches

long by one side. It came from the Leonora

ledge, Alturas County. There is only one

specimen of this pure stuff. The ledge is said to

be well defined and seven feet wide and all

the ore worth \$60 per ton. We also were

shown some specimens of silver ore from the

Atlanta ledge, in the same district. It looks

very rich and is from a big vein.

YALE

COLONIAL HOTEL,

And Restaurant,

Perrie & Latremouliere, Proprietors

The above new and first-class Hotel, situated

opposite the Steamboat Landing, in the town of Yale, B.C., is now open for the accommodation of the public, and having been fitted up with great care, is provided with every accommodation for the comfort of its guests. In

RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT,

The cooking will be found "Rare Excellence" and the table supplied to suit the most fastidious taste.

THE SLEEPING APARTMENTS,

Are neat, comfortable, and commodious, and the accommodations for private families, excellent.

THE BAR,

Stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The whole establishment being under the special management and superintendence of the Proprietors. Guests may rely upon being treated with every care and attention.

**The Weekly British Colonist
AND CHRONICLE**

Tuesday, August 7, 1866.

The Union Bill.

Our readers will find the bill for the Union of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia in our columns this morning. It is short, but explicit enough to convince all that British Columbia will get everything and Vancouver Island nothing—the natural result of the unconditional Union resolutions. Even the fiscal policy of this Colony is meddled with, and although the place for the Capital is not indicated, there can be little doubt that Governor Seymour and Colonel Moody have had the ear of Mr Cardwell, and have shaped matters to suit the large landed interests of the last-named. The bill was introduced into the House of Commons on the 11th of June and ordered to be printed. Upon the formation of the Derby Ministry, Parliament was announced to meet on the 5th July, in which case we should have something concerning the fate of the bill on the arrival of the next steamer. The Legislative Council of British Columbia, after Union, will consist of twenty-three members. The present Council of that Colony numbers fifteen—eight official and seven popular members. The remaining eight, who will probably be elected from Vancouver Island, will have a pleasant time of it in combatting the influence of the fifteen British Columbians. Union in our case is simply *Annexation*. We are to be annexed to the sister Colony; but as such annexation is contingent upon the consent of the Legislature of this Colony being obtained, we are convinced that no such one-sided arrangement as that proposed will ever be swallowed by it. The country wants Union; and it is prepared to sacrifice a great deal to bring it about; but it is not prepared to part with its popular institutions, its capital, and to change its fiscal policy, for the privilege of becoming a part of British Columbia. No, no, Mr Cardwell! the Legislature made fools of the people when it passed the odious *unconditional Union resolutions*; but the people will have no Union that is not established on an equitable basis. The proposed bill will not answer—depend upon that!

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Aug. 3.

PORT TOWNSEND TO BE AGAIN CREATED A PORT OF ENTRY.—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Washington, says: "The old fight is renewed over the question of the Port of Entry on Puget Sound. Some years ago, on recommendation of Victor Smith, a special agent of the Treasury Department, the Port of Entry in Puget Sound was changed from Port Townsend to Port Angeles, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the Port Townsend folks, who entered into a chronic controversy with said Smith, which continued up to the time of his death, on occasion of the Brother Jonathan wreck. Victor always carrying his point, however, when any decision was reached, the Port Townsend people are succeeding better, now that their old adversary is no more, and the House has passed a bill restoring the Custom House to its original location, from and after the 1st of October next."

COURT OF ASSIZE.—This Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The following named gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors: W. J. Macdonald (foreman) T. L. Stahl Schmidt, Thomas Wilson, W. C. Ward, Jeremiah Nagle, M. T. Johnston, W. E. Stronach, James Gillon, Thomas Allsop, W. Denny, A. Munro, James Lowe, J. O. Nicolson, James Anderson, R. H. Adams, Alexander Austen, Thomas Trounce, J. J. Southgate, Captain Good, Robert Plummer. The Grand Jury brought in true bills against Ah Yah for rape, and Timothy, (an Indian) for perjury. These being the only cases, the Grand Jury were discharged for the term. The trial of Ah Yah was proceeded with, the Attorney General appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Alston instructed by Mr Courtney, for the defence. The accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Timothy was also convicted, and received a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

CHINESE LICENSES.—Mr Coney is engaged in collecting Chinese licenses. He found the celestials on Lightning creek and tributaries, in which district he estimates the number to be 1000, too poor in most cases to pay the license.

A Paris journal says the ex-rebel American

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

BAD NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.—A letter dated Adelaide, S. A., April 26th, 1866, gives the following deplorable account of the state of affairs in that part of the colony. "Business of all kinds is very dull. Hundreds of people are seeking employment; and immigrants are arriving at the rate of 800 a month—the poor devils have to break stones for the Government, till something better turns up. Hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle have perished from drought, and unless it rains soon, there will be great suffering. Provisions have advanced 50 per cent since last year; beef selling at 10 pence per lb.; vegetables at 3 pence, and everything else in proportion. The other day an advertisement appeared, calling for six men to go north, and 250 answered in person. A report has reached here that a ship supposed to be the *Cyclone*, from Vancouver Island, capsized in Bass straits.

A RICH QUARTZ LEAD.—A despatch from Williams Creek, July 30th, says: "We understand that Mr McWorthy, superintendent of the Cherry Creek Silver Mining Co., who arrived here lately, paid a visit on Friday last to the Home Stake Co.'s ledge, situated on the mountain that divides Williams from Grouse Creek, along with several members of the company. A blast was put into the reef, about four feet from the surface, detaching some 300 pounds of rock, scarcely a piece of which did not contain more or less gold which could be seen with the naked eye. Mr McWorthy expressed himself satisfied with the cropping of the ledge, and we believe has made a proposition to the company that if they will sink twenty feet down in the ledge and transmit half a ton of the rock to San Francisco, he will have it assayed, and, if satisfactory, will bring up a five stamp mill to work the ledge."

ADMIRAL DENMAN AND THE SIEGE OF VALPARAISO.—An English authority, says: "It appears that Admiral Denman had no alternative but to allow Spain to bombard Valparaiso. Had he done anything else he would have violated his instructions from home. A Blue Book has just been issued here, filled with the correspondence arising out of the war between Spain and Chile, and acting under Lord Clarendon's directions Admiral Denman, it appears by this correspondence, was tied up to non-interference. The Chilean minister has demanded his passports, in consequence; but the government say to our merchants whose property was destroyed at Valparaiso, that we must put up with a little wrong lest, by giving too much license to our representatives in foreign states, we create a worse state of things than an present exists."

EXTENSIVE FORWARDING.—During the past week a vast amount of freight was forwarded from this town to the interior. Amongst the largest shippers were Messrs Oppenheimer & Co., Nelson & Co., Kimball & Gladwin and Mr Coxon. Oppenheimer & Co. sent out close on 100,000 lbs. of freight. Mr M. C. Davis had his pack train of 43 animals loaded down with a well assorted cargo of liquors from the Hudson Bay Company's store. The train left on Tuesday for Williams Creek.—*B. C. Tribune*.

THE MEADOWS.—The *Sentinel* advocates the formation of a joint stock company, for the purpose of draining the meadows on William Creek, generally believed to be highly auriferous. The suggestion is to drain the lakes that environ the eastern side of Williams Creek, Valley Creek, &c., and then to form a drain commencing near Willow river.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamship California, Capt. Williams, arrived yesterday at midday from the bay city, with passengers and freight as per list and manifest. Among the passengers was Mons. Pujol, of Nanaimo, who has been on a visit to Europe; also, Capt. Cooper, of New Westminster, Mr. Moonhead of this city, and Capt. Jerry Colis.

SCHOOLS.—The public examinations at the Lake District and South Saanich schools, will come off to-day, Friday; the first at 10 a.m., precisely, and the second at 2 p.m. The public generally, and all friends of free education are invited to attend and judge for themselves of the efficiency of the institution, as well as the progress of the scholars.

NEW SAW MILL IN CARIBOO.—Messrs Meacham & Coombs, proprietors of the saw mill in Stout's Gulch, have purchased the engine and machinery of the mill at Quesnel-mont, which are to be placed in a mill at the mouth of Mink Gulch, about three-quarters of a mile above Richfield, near which good timber is plentiful.

WESLEYAN MISSION.—Rev Dr Evans will be stationed at Nanaimo, and Rev Mr. Browning will remain at Victoria; Rev Mr. White, now at Nanaimo, will return to New Westminster; and Rev Mr Robson will go to Canada. Additional laborers are expected shortly from the East.

MAZATLAN.—The "Galaxy" and "Beadle's Monthly" for July, came to hand yesterday. Both are filled to overflowing with valuable reading matter, and only require reading to be appreciated.

NAVAL.—A letter received from H M S Clio, at Mazatlan, says that sickness prevailed on board. The boatswain had been ill for some time, and others had been invalided home. The Clio would leave for Panama.

THE WAR IN CHILE.—A telegram in the London *Standard* of the 16th June says: "The Spanish minister of Marine, has declared the Pacific Expedition an end."

OBINAMAN.—The first instance of the death of a Obinaman in Cariboo occurred on the 15th ult., at Barkerville. He was interred in the celestial fashion in the Richfield graveyard.

THE B. C. SUBSIDY.—We understand that arrangements have been made with the C S Co. to continue the mail steamer to Fraser River for three months longer.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Josie McNear left last night at 10 o'clock for port on the Sound.

REMOVAL.—Solomon Bro's have removed their clothing to the store formerly occupied by the Enterprise Saloon, Government street.

SAN FRANCISCO SHIPPING.—The bark Rival, Blair, sailed from San Francisco for this port on the 26th ult.

M. C.—Several letters await you at this office.

THE SHIP "AQUILLA," hence for Queenstown, with spars, reached her destination June 6th.

UNION HOTEL.—Mr T. H. McCann was granted a license for the Union Hotel yesterday.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The Legislative Assembly will meet at 1, this p. m.

THE CALIFORNIA.—The California will leave at 6, p. m., on Monday.

THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER LINCOLN.—The U. S. revenue cutter Lincoln came across for a mail, yesterday.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

[DATES TO JUNE 22D.]

A frightful colliery explosion had taken place in a mine at Dunkirk, England. Forty-three lives were lost.

The strike among the dock laborers, seamen, &c., in Liverpool, was becoming general and serious.

On June 13 Messrs C. W. Kellogg & Co., acting under the orders of the United States Consul, offered for sale, at Liverpool, the late famous American rebel cruiser *Tallahasse*, an iron screw steamer, of two hundred and thirty-five tons register, under the name of *Chameleon*, and the late Confederate cruiser *Sumter*, a wooden screw steamer of six hundred and fifty-four tons, under the name of the *Gibraltar*. There was a good attendance, and, considering the state of the times, a spirited bidding for both vessels. The *Chameleon* was knocked down for £6400, and the *Gibraltar* for £1150.

John Bright's remarks, in the English House of Commons, in opposition to the law of primogeniture, in the transmission of real estate in England may be regarded as the first direct warning of change to the peerage and aristocracy.

The whole bill of Marshal O'Donnell, granting extraordinary powers to the government, was adopted by the Spanish Cortes June 13, by one hundred and sixty against ninety votes.

The King of Greece has announced his intention of relinquishing his proposed visit to Corfu on account of the imminence of war. The public mind still continues very agitated.

The persons who inhabit the houses near the Palais Royal, Paris, have remarked during three weeks that Prince Napoleon has not allowed a single day to pass without going to the Tuilleries. Every morning about ten the Prince has been seen to leave his house, cross on foot the Place du Palais Royal, walk along the arcade of the Rue de Rivoli as far as the wicket of the Rue de l'Echelle, and there penetrate into the imperial residence. The intercourse has again become intimate between the Emperor and his cousin, especially since the speech at Auxerre.

A St. Petersburg correspondent, writing on the 6th of June, denies that there exists an understanding or treaty by virtue of which Russia will assist Austria in the coming war. He places in review a summary of the history of the diplomacy of the two empires during the past sixteen years as evidence that such an arrangement would not be entered into. Russia, it is said, will not permit Turkey to occupy the Danubian Principalities.

It is stated that Sweden, Norway and Denmark have concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance.

The cattle plague return for the week ending June 9 shows a total of nine hundred and eighty-seven cases, being an increase of twenty-seven on the previous week.

A great fire in the general warehouses at Bordeaux had destroyed produce of various kinds valued at several millions of francs.

Cholera was said to be prevailing at Angers, St. Nazaire, Nantes and Amiens.

LA FRANCE.—The 14th of June alludes as follows to the rumor that the Emperor Maximilian was about to abdicate the throne of Mexico. We are in a position to affirm that letters which have been received from the Emperor Maximilian by the representatives of Mexico to foreign courts afford no ground for believing that the news of his Majesty having taken the resolution attributed to him has any serious foundation.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Garvier Pages commented in severe terms upon the bombardment of Valparaiso by Spain.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had almost unanimously adopted the bill for the suppression of religious bodies.

A Paris journal says the ex-rebel American

Captain Many has offered the French Government a new torpedo of immense power, invented by him. The letter says Many has become naturalised Mexican and is about to be named to high command in the Mexican navy.

Cholera had broken out at Nantes, France. There were from fifteen to twenty cases daily though there were but few deaths.

The governments of Spain and Portugal have agreed to act in common for defence of neutrality in case of European war.

The Russian forces in the Caucasus, on the Turkish frontier, are (June 5) being strengthened on the west of the Enzine. Russia has also formed a camp in Bessarabia.

Despatches in Vienna, of June 5th, from Bucharest, announce that a serious riot has taken place at Ibraila. The frontier guards resist the order to join the army at Bucharest, rose against their officers, and demanded to be sent back to their homes. The Government at first endeavored to compel the obedience of the mutineers by means of the regular troops, but as they were supported by the population it was obliged to yield.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* is disgusted that the Chinese Princes in England, were left to find their own way to Aldershot camp, with no one but an officer of engineers to receive them, and no lunch except what they happened to pick up at the mess of a hospitable corps,

A favorable change in the weather has caused a considerable improvement in the hop plantations in England. The reports from the various districts throughout East and Mid Kent, all concur in describing the plant as much improved.

The Registrar General of Shipping in England reports that in the year 1865, there were 21,626 British registered vessels (exclusive of river steamers and colonial vessels) employed in the home and foreign trade of the United Kingdom, not reckoning repeated voyages. The tonnage was 5,408,451, and the number of men employed 197,640.

The cholera continues its ravages in Holland. The latest weekly return from Rotterdam shows eighty-five cases—fifty-five proving fatal—in the principal towns. The cultivation of tea in India is a great success. The government factory turned out 16,125 pounds last season. General Mouravieff has arrested several hundred persons, the greater part of them men of rank and standing, on suspicion of being implicated in the late attempt upon the life of the Czar.

A discovery of an important character is said to have been made in France, which will enable us to pass over the silkworm and go directly to the mulberry tree for our supply of silk.

Dowager Lady Truro has bequeathed to the Princess Mary of Cambridge the whole of her fortune and her house in Eaton Square, which it is believed will be the future residence of the Princess and her husband.

Our Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have admitted Mr Benjamin, late Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate States, without obliging him to eat his tares. They say they are compelled to accept him in exchange for Mr Edwin James, who was admitted in the same way to the New York bar—an odd compliment to Mr Benjamin.

Longchamp was crowded on Sunday to see the race for the "Grand Prize de Paris." But, alas! an English horse, Ceylon, won the day, and its titled owner finds himself some £50,000 richer than he was. The money lost and won must have been immense. Even horses ran altogether. It was expected Mazeppa would beat, but just after the turn Ceylon was brought to the front with a rush, and won after a desperate struggle with the Primate, by half a length only; Mazeppa being third.

The Volunteer Review would be held in Hyde Park on the 23d June.

The mortality of the metropolis continued to be greatly beyond the ordinary average. In the week ending Saturday, June 9, the number of deaths was 1383, the average of the ten previous weeks being 1087.

The claims of Mrs Ryves to legal affinity with the Royal family of England received the *coup de grace* on the 13th June. The jury were unanimously of opinion that the documents on which the case was founded were spurious. The documents were ordered to be impounded.

The trial of Smith for the Cannon street murder, terminated in the acquittal of the accused, whose innocence was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Edward O'Connor, the Fenian, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, for having stabbed Warner, the informer, with intent to murder him. The prisoner had pleaded guilty on the previous day. When sentence was passed, he merely observed that he did not think he should be kept in so long.

James F. Cathcart, who visited this city with Mr and Mrs Kean, supplied Kean's place lately in London when Kean was ill, and played Cardinal Woolsey so well that many of the auditors maliciously wished that "old Kean" would be sick often.

The marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge to Prince Teck took place on the 12th June, at Kew, in presence of the Queen and of almost every other member of the Royal Family. Her Majesty was attired in deep mourning. The church was crowded with ladies of the *haute monde*, and many personages of world-wide celebrity. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Winchester.

Her Royal Highness will not lose the name by which she is endeared to the people of England, but still be called the Princess Mary. After a superb *déjeuner* the happy pair took their departure for Ashridge Park, near Berkhamsted, the seat of Earl Brownlow, the fair bride being nearly smothered with a cloud of white slippers thrown after the departing carriage for luck. Great festivities out of doors marked the popularity of Her Royal Highness at Kew, and a grand display of fireworks in the evening brought the rejoicings to a brilliant close.

MR DIGBY PALMER requests that orders for teaching, playing and tuning Pianofortes and for instruction in Singing, may be left with Messrs Hibben & Carswell, Stationers and Booksellers, Government street, or at his residence near the top of Fort street. *

St. Domingo.

St. Domingo City, June 9, 1866.—The revolution has triumphed. Mr Baez leaves today, in the Spanish steamer Barcelona, for St. Thomas.

Baez sought an asylum in the French Consulate. The cry was at the consulate *Sauvez qui peut*. The protection of that flag saved him from the mob, to whose fury he would otherwise have been sacrificed.

A provisional government was installed, under General Pimentel, and order was soon re-established. It was determined to demand Mr Baez from the French consul for trial; but after mature consideration it was decided, to prevent any further disturbance, to send him his passport and get rid of him. He was finally allowed to embark on board the Spanish steamer Barcelona.

The candidate who probably will be elected is General Pimentel.

This unanimous rising has not caused the least trouble or bloodshed in the country. The city of St. Domingo being the seat of government is the only place where some momentary disorder prevailed. The island is positively quiet, and no doubt will remain so for a long time.

India.

A Calcutta (India) despatch of May 7 contains the following resume of affairs:

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

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The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 7, 1866.

Papers Relative to the Proposed Union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

The Governor yesterday laid before the House copies of all papers relative to the Union of these Colonies that have passed between the Colonial Office and Governors Douglas, Kennedy and Seymour. To the despatches from the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas, it is unnecessary to more than allude—they having been already published here. In the first despatch from Mr Cardwell to Governor Kennedy, regret is expressed at the refusal of the Assembly to accept the Civil List, and the Governors of the two Colonies are instructed to ascertain the feelings of the people as to Union. On March 21, 1865, Governor Kennedy sends a despatch to Mr Cardwell detailing the circumstances attending the passage by the House of the *unconditional Union* resolutions. He says that it having been claimed that the resolutions did not fairly represent public opinion, an election was held and Messrs McClure and DeCosmos, advocates of the measure, returned by large majorities. The position of the Legislative Council—in declining to consider the question—the protest of Hons. Rhodes and Finlayson against the non-committal policy of the Council, and the newspaper reports of the debates, are stated in this despatch. Next comes a despatch from Governor Kennedy enclosing a copy of the Chamber of Commerce petition praying for Union, for the preservation of the Free Port, and for the abrogation of the hostile Customs Act of British Columbia. On the same date (March 21) Governor Kennedy urges the necessity of uniting the Colonies on a uniform basis; the abrogation of the Free Port is recommended, and the proposal of Governor Douglas to have one Governor for the two Colonies, and allow each Colony “a separate Legislature, to make its own laws, raise and apply its own revenue, as at present, for its individual benefit,” is thought to be “fraught with the elements of dissolution and discord.” The next despatch that we come to is one from Governor Seymour, contradicting most of the statements contained in the petition of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, of a copy of which he had “become accidentally possessed.” His Excellency disputes the safety of Victoria harbour, and says that in entering that harbour on a dark night in a vessel (the little elephant, Leviathan) drawing three feet six inches, he went aground. Governor Seymour does not, however, tell Mr Cardwell, that if he had attempted to cross from the Surrey to the Middlesex side of the Thames in the same manner that he tried to enter Victoria harbour, he would have struck on the opposite bank and gone aground there as well! The despatch then goes on to speak of the excellence of the entrance to Fraser River and cites the instance of H. M. S. Tribune having been enabled to reach New Westminster without accident; but the disaster to the Tribune as she was leaving the river is rather gingerly handled, and attributed to the “dull white colour of the pole that marks the channel.” What the “dull white colour of the pole” had to do with the vessel going ashore in broad daylight it is hard to say. The cause of the depression at New Westminster is attributed to the unequal system of government that prevailed prior to his (Gov. S.’s) arrival in the Colony; the merchants of Victoria are taken to task for “engrossing the whole traffic of British Columbia.” Not one word is said of the liberality of these very merchants to the merchants of the sister Colony or of their heavy losses in consequence, and the fact that they furnished the “sinews of war” with which to build the roads, open the mines, aye, and even pay the Governor his enormous and unreasonable salary of \$20,000, is carefully excluded from Mr Cardwell. On March 29, 1865, Governor Seymour writes that the Vancouverians want to be

annexed and that the British Columbians are “strongly opposed to the proposed connexion.” The people of Victoria are accused of trying to create a feeling of dissatisfaction among the mining population, and of 300 names attached to a petition for Union, “there are but three that would carry weight at Cariboo.” On December 1st, 1865, Governor Kennedy encloses a petition for Union and the maintenance of the Free Port. In the course of his remarks, the Governor expresses his surprise that several influential persons who voted for DeCosmos and McClure on the Union and Tariff question have appended their names to this petition. The causes of the depression are attributed to “reckless credit, competition and overtrading;” in the event of Union, the Governor thinks that the Free Port should be abolished. A despatch from Governor Kennedy, dated December 16, 1865, enclosing the resolutions of the Assembly (which body had then repented of the *unconditional clause*) asking for Union “with the mode and amount of taxation” left for the people to decide, and asking for Responsible Government, is next produced. In a long despatch from Governor Seymour to Mr Cardwell, written from Rue de la Paix, Paris, and dated February 17, 1866, the Victoria merchants are handled “without gloves” for their interference in the affairs of the sister Colony; the Cariboo Sentinel is denounced as the representative in Cariboo of Victoria (a libel by an opposition sheet which Governor Seymour should have had better taste than to reiterate;) in the face of the numerous and almost daily bankruptcies, Governor Seymour assures Mr Cardwell that “British Columbia is flourishing,” and, as proof thereof, a list of the public works completed in 1865 (with Victoria capital, it is borne in mind) is sketched out. His Excellency then lays down a form of government, by which he proposes to give Vancouver Island four popular members, divided as follows: Victoria, 2; Nanaimo, 1; and Comox, 1. British Columbia is to furnish 8 popular members, and the remaining ten members are to be Government officers or appointees. The port of Victoria is denounced as “not in the direct line of commerce,” and the assertion is made that no vessels except those specially bound there ever enter it. Nevertheless, His Excellency does admit that “Victoria is the largest city and the most agreeable place of residence,” but he thinks that “in seeking Union with British Columbia, Vancouver Island should comprise all the Territories and Islands aforesaid, inclusive of Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto.

9. 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 either of them, or any Act done or Right or Title acquired by virtue of those Acts or either of them or of any such Order or Instrument.

SCHEDULE—Act 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 Government of the said Colony.

Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, August 3d.

Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p.m. Present—Messrs Trimble, Young, Ash, McClure, Powell, Dickson, Pidwell, Carswell.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Young gave notice of motion to come up on Monday next, that the resolutions in reply to the Governor’s message of 6th July, be transmitted by the steamer to leave on that day.

The Speaker said the motion could not form part of the order of the day, until Tuesday, according to the rules of the House.

Dr Ash gave notice that he would move, “That in consideration of the divided state of opinion in this House, it is expedient that no further action be taken in the matter of the reply to the letter of His Excellency the Governor, dated July 6th.

On motion of Mr McClure, that the order of the day be discharged, and standing orders be suspended, in order to admit of a resolution being put—that the resolutions in reply, be transmitted forthwith to the Governor. House divided.

Ayes—Ash, Dickson, McClure, Young, Carswell.

Nos—Pidwell, Trimble, Powell.

The Speaker said that the majority required by the standing orders of the House, passed 1st August, was not present.

THE CROWNERSHIP.

The following despatch was sent down by the Governor.

Vancouver Island GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 3d August, 1866.

To the honorable the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acquaint the Legislative Assembly, that I have received instructions from Her Majesty’s Secretary of State for the Colonies, to inform the House that he has duly laid before the Queen, the address from the House, praying that the order which purports to revoke the commission of Dr Dickson as Coroner, may be disallowed.

The Secretary of State does not apprehend that the appointment made by Governor Douglas, confers on Dr Dickson the irrevocable interest which he claims, and sees no reason to doubt that the proposed change in the mode of performing the duties, is for the public benefit. For these reasons it has not been in the power of the Secretary of State to recommend Her Majesty to accede to the prayer of the address of the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,
A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

UNION
Vancouver Island GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 3d August, 1866.

The following despatch was also received from the Executive.

Vancouver Island GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 3d August, 1866.

To the honorable the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of “papers relative to the proposed Union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island” which were presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, on the 31st May, 1866.

I have, &c.,
A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

[The papers embrace a series of despatches and replies from the Duke of Newcastle and Mr Cardwell, to the Governors of these Colonies.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr Pidwell introduced his bill constituting an Executive Council, consisting of four members from the Assembly and three from the Council, and moved that it be taken up Committee on Tuesday next.

Cries of no! no!

Dr Trimble was surprised to find hon. members opposing so useful a measure as this merely because the resolutions had not been sent up. He considered such conduct outrageous.

Messrs Young, McClure and Dickson, spoke against going into Committee in view of the Union bill now before the Imperial Parliament.

Dr Powell favored the consideration of the bill in Committee.

Dr Ash would not oppose if there was any assurance that the bill would receive the Governor’s assent; but he thought it would be only trifling away time to take up this bill; and there was, moreover, something hideous and dark lying behind it.

[Mr DeCosmos here came in.]

Mr Pidwell replied in favor of the bill, and the House divided on the motion to go into Committee.

Ayes—Trimble, DeCosmos, Powell, Pidwell, (4).

Nos—Ash, Young, Dickson, McClure, Carswell, (5).

The motion was lost.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr McClure gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the House that the resolutions in reply be sent up forthwith to the Governor, and that the Speaker be ordered to transmit a copy of the same by the first mail.

THE WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Dr Trimble gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the House, that the portion of the resolutions passed in reply to the Governor’s Message implying a want of confidence, be rescinded.

HARBOR DUES AMENDMENT.

House went into Committee on the bill amending the Harbor Dues Act, and reported the bill with amendments.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

House in Committee on the bill called the “Debtors’ Relief Act, 1866,” passed by Legislative Council.

Clause I. Giving the Judge discretion to require security to be given by the plaintiff for costs and damages, before granting any writ of *capias ad respondendum* or *ad exitum regno*, should same be obtained without reasonable cause. Passed.

Clause II. No writ or process against the person to issue without satisfactory proof that the judgment debtor is about to leave the Colony. Passed.

Clause III. Persons arrested under process against the person shall be discharged on good security being given. Passed.

Clause IV. As to suing out a judgment debtor summons. Passed.

The Bill was then reported complete.

THE CROWNERSHIP.

Mr McClure gave notice of motion asking for copies of His Excellency’s communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to the address of the House in the matter of the Coronership, and Mr Cardwell’s reply thereto.

House adjourned till Monday at 1 P.M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, August 4th.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The public examination at the Lake District and South Saanich schools took place yesterday in presence of the Superintendent of Education. There were also present at the Lake District school the Rev. Mr Gribbell, minister of the district, Messrs Jessup, Nicholson and Russell teachers, besides parents of the pupils.

The number of pupils at this school was 21, and the examination was considered most creditable. At the end of the examination the following prizes, the gift of Mr Gribbell, were distributed, viz.: to Mary Cheeseman Albert Von Almon, Sophie Williams, Margaret A. Nicolson, Mary Von Almon, Cedra C. Cheeseman, Eliza Williams and Thos. Lyndsay.

At the South Saanich school the number of children was only 11 and the progress less marked. The following children were mentioned as most deserving, David Thompson, Thomas Porter, Mary Raby, Henry Raby and Susannah Porter. The Very Rev. Dean Bridge who assisted in the examination and also the Rev. Mr Gribbell addressed the children, when they were dismissed to enjoy the holidays.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The gold watch and chain, valued at \$250 belonging to Capt Naunton of the bark Kent, was stolen from him, after the collision with the steamer Oregon, and the delinquent, becoming no doubt conscience stricken, has returned the stolen property to the British Consul at San Francisco, with the request that it be restored to its lawful owner.

REMANDED.—The three Indians arrested on a charge of murdering Robert Urin, were again remanded yesterday, to await the production of witnesses for the prosecution.

GOLD BEARING QUARTZ.—A ledge of gold-bearing quartz is reported to have been discovered at Maple Bay, Cowichan, near Mr Bowman’s hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The State Telegraph flagship Ringed Wager, Com. Haines, arrived from Seattle, W.T., yesterday, on business connected with the Company.

THE CYCLONE.—A letter received by J. Robertson Stewart, Esq., of this city, announces the safe arrival at Adelaide, Australia, of the ship Cyclone.

THE CALIFORNIA.—The H. B. Co.’s ship Prince of Wales, sailed from London for this port on the 30th of May. She is the only vessel now on the way from England, and there were none loading at last accounts.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Thirty-three members of the new House of Assembly are in favor of Confederation; only eight members being against it. This is what is called a clean sweep.

REMANDED.—The three Indians arrested on a charge of murdering Robert Urin, were again remanded yesterday, to await the production of witnesses for the prosecution.

FOR SIXTY.—The schooner Indian Maid was sold at Nauimio, by order of the Vice Admiralty Court, for \$1550.

FOR SIXTY.—The Prince Menschikoff will sail to-day with a full cargo.

MORE CAPITAL.—At the annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America, held in London on the 5th of June, Mr Burnley Hume, chairman in the absence of Sir Mint Farquhar, made the following remarks in reference to the result of Mr Paton, the general manager’s visit to this coast: “He had informed them at a former meeting that the directors intended to send out Mr Paton, the general manager, to inspect the branches on the Pacific coast. Mr Paton had performed the duty with an intelligence and zeal that entitled him to the highest credit. He had made a most able report upon the whole of the business transacted at those establishments, and that report made after the most minute examination, fully justified the diversion of a portion of the capital of the bank in the East, where they were crippled by a false legislation, to the West, where their capital had free scope.”

NAVAL.—From the Panama Star of the 26th of June, we learn that the U. S. Steamer Suwanee, Capt. Paul Shirley, was to sail on that day for Vancouver Island, touching at San Francisco and the different ports on the Central American and Mexican Coasts. Capt. Richard A. Powell, C. B., at present commanding the cadet training ship Britannia at Dartmouth, has accepted the command, offered to him by the Admiralty, of the screw unarmoured frigate Topaze, 31 guns, 2,659 tons, 600 horse power as second officer in command of her Majesty’s ship on the Pacific station, vice Capt. Michael de Courcy, returning to England. The armour plated ship Favorite, originally intended for this coast has been sent to the North Atlantic station.

THE NORTH-WEST GOLD FIELDS.—Already parties are arriving and equipping themselves for the Saskatchewan mines, and several parties are making ready to start for Rainy River gold fields, on our side of the line with canoes. Definite information is said to have been received, and these enterprising persons go out to locate the richer claims. The Vermillion Lake people pushing north may possibly forestall them, but the country is large enough, and doubtless the deposits rich enough to satisfy all. What are our Canadian friends doing that they do not look after this rich portion of their territories?—Nor Western.

DANGEROUS BRIDGE.—The bridge over the ravine leading to Ross Bay, is in a state dangerous to the life and limb of pedestrians and horsemen. Several of the planks are gone and the whole structure will soon topple over if some steps be not taken to secure it. We hope that the required repair will be made immediately—as are now being done on the James Bay bridge.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr F. Dally, Artist of Fort street, has favored us with a photograph giving a general view of the Volunteer camp at Clover point, just before the encampment was broken up. The band master and his musicians figure conspicuously in the foreground.

QUICKSILVER.—In a pure state has been found at Leech River. After one day’s shooting a company found one pound and a half in their boxes. The dirt in which the quicksilver was found was taken from the hillside and was obtained by breaking up the bedrock.

AT HALF MAST.—Official announcement of the death of Hon. Lewis Cass, formerly U. S. Secretary of State, having been received at the office of the American Consul, the flag was set at half mast yesterday.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The H. B. Co.’s ship Prince of Wales, sailed from London for this port on the 30th of May. She is the only vessel now on the way from England, and there were none loading at last accounts.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Thirty-three members of the new House of Assembly are in favor of Confederation; only eight members being against it. This is what is called a clean sweep.

REMANDED.—The three Indians arrested on a charge of murdering Robert Urin, were again remanded yesterday, to await the production of witnesses for the prosecution.

GOLD BEARING QUARTZ.—A ledge of gold-bearing quartz is reported to have been discovered at Maple Bay, Cowichan, near Mr Bowman’s hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The State Telegraph flag-ship Ringed Wager, Com. Haines, arrived from Seattle, W.T., yesterday, on business connected with the Company.

THE CYCLONE.—A letter received by J. Robertson Stewart, Esq., of this city, announces the safe arrival at Adelaide, Australia, of the ship Cyclone.

THE CALIFORNIA.—Departed for New Westminster at 4 o’clock yesterday morning. She had a fair freight and several passengers.

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The Weekly British Colonist
AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, August 7, 1866.

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Political Tricinie.

Were the Telegraph Post really the ignorant, stupid creature many are led to suppose from the silly rhodomontades that daily appear in its columns, the public would experience little difficulty in excusing its idiosyncrasies and forgiving its misstatements. But when it is known that the position it has assumed on the leading topics of the day is the result of a deliberate attempt to mislead the Colony by a system of bare-faced hypocrisy and double-dealing never equalled by any other journal in this Colony, the feeling of pity changes to one of loathing and contempt for the paper that could sink so low as to lend itself to such vileness. Whether he is engaged in inciting people to mob-violence, seeking to bring on a "crisis," or attempting to worm himself into the "confidence" of the Executive, our cotemporary is generally abusive, seldom truthful and always unreliable. Belonging to a class of extremists, the "meat on which this our Caesar feeds" is excitement. To be otherwise than sensational does not lie at the pen's point of our cotemporary. He must always try to bring on a "crisis" or a "conflict," not—as may be supposed—to further the interests of the country—but to serve his own ends.

To prove this, need we go further back than Friday last, when a Ministerial Council hook, skillfully baited from the gubernatorial larder, was snapped so eagerly by the Telegraph Post and its followers that they swallowed hook and all, and what, is worse, they have not yet been able to extirpate the barbed iron from their gills. Ashamed of the fix in which he has placed himself, our cotemporary casts the blame of not having secured Responsible Government on Dr. Dickson. But that shuffle will not avail. Dr. Dickson only did what every other conscientious man would have done under the circumstances. Having discovered that, after all his talk about Responsible Government, our cotemporary had his eye fixed on the "flesh-pots" of Government House, and that when he cried for Reform he merely meant that the Governor should accept himself as "adviser," the Ministerial Council resolutions were therefore killed; but the effect of the non-confidence resolutions not having been promptly despatched was seen yesterday, when the House refused to forward them to the Executive! Cannot the supporters of the resolutions see with whom the fault lies? Are they still so blind that they have not discovered that the bribe (it was nothing else) held out to the Executive has destroyed the effect of the vote of non-confidence? It matters not by whom the hook with which our cotemporary was caught, was baited—the sting was removed from the resolutions the moment that a portion of the House listened to the voice of the tempter and consented to become the "advisers" of the Governor. Poor, shortsighted men! Where are the famous resolutions to-day? Why, instead of being in the mail-bags ready for despatch to England, they are in the House—trembling in the balance as it were—with the prospect of a single hostile vote turning the scale against them and tabbing them for ever. We are not a friend of the reply or the resolutions; but if we were, we should never forgive the ambitious men whose selfish motives have defeated their object. Our cotemporary thinks there is nothing so detestable in the human form as the counterpart of a snake. But we differ with him. We believe there is a thing more detestable, more loathsome, more debased than even the snake. We mean that crawling parasite, the human trichina—a worm who insinuates himself into the veins, the marrow, the vitals of those he has marked for his prey—a thing so loathsome that his very touch is poisonous, and who having fastened himself on the body-politic never loses his hold until he has utterly ruined his victim. It is such creatures as these that the Telegraph Post represents, and it is to them that the Colony is indebted for all its present ills.

A Limberg despatch of the 13th says: The Russian soldiers on furlough have been called in. Every day military trains start from Warsaw to the frontier of Silesia and Galicia.

A Florence telegram of the 13th says: Austria informed Italy that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia is inadmissible. Italy in reply announced her resolution to continue war without any relaxation.

Florence papers publish the conditions for the armistice stipulated by Prussia and Italy. The former power demands the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation. This journal adds this was admitted by France, who undertook to obtain from the Vienna Cabinet the evacuation by Austria of the Austrian provinces occupied by Prussia during the armistice. The conditions on the part of Italy were the cession of Venetia and the Italian portion of Lombardy direct from Austria to Italy without compensation, and an agreement that Austria should not raise the Roman question during the negotiations for peace. It appears that these conditions have been found inadmissible at Vienna and that Austria had resolved to try the fortune of war.

Venice despatches say the Austrian forces in Venetia are being withdrawn from before the Italian army, but the fortresses were strongly garrisoned for the defense and support of the army.

La France says the attack of the Italians upon Venetia renders Prince Napoleon's mission futile and it has been abandoned.

France is actively arming; the iron-clads are to be sent to Venice.

The Prussians have occupied Prague with a garrison of 8000 troops.

Austria is making concessions to Hungary. She announces that the conscription is suspended, and calls on the Hungarians to volunteer.

France is actively arming; the iron-clads are to be sent to Venice.

The steamer Constitution, for Panama to-morrow, carries the smallest passenger list of any steamer for three years; on the other hand, steamers coming from the East bring full lists. The tide is setting strong in California's favor.

Schooner Milton Badger, which sailed for Humboldt on the 22d, when a short distance this side Mendocino, shipped a heavy sea, carrying away her chain-box, killed one man and breaking the legs of two others.

The ship Panama arrived yesterday from New York, her sixth voyage, each inside of 120 days—her shortest, 100 days.

Treaty of Peace Signed.

Chicago, July 29.—The following reports were received here of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, with news dated London, July 27, stating that a treaty of peace had been signed between Austria and Prussia, on terms of the latter.

European.

Farther Point, July 25.—The Hibernian brings dates to November 16. It is now declared in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg that Russia will not abandon her neutrality, nor allow intervention. The Moscow Gazette expresses sympathy with the Italian cause, and says Ital. must have Rome.

The Prussians overwhelmed the Federal in battle at Schafenberg, in Bavaria, the 14th, and were marching on Frank-

By Electric Telegraph

6

fort. The Federal Diet had removed to Augsburg.

General Cialdin had occupied Vicenza, cutting off the Austrian troops in Venetia from succor unless he be dislodged.

The London Times believes the disengagement of the Austrian army by their repeated losses in Bohemia will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to his capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset an interview between the monarchs will take place, which might better have been held the day after the disaster at Koniggratz. The Times of the 26th says: Whatever forces the Austrian Government may have succeeded in gathering around Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will find itself equal to the task of withstanding victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Vienna to-morrow, or the day after; if it were needed to render the Austrians position hopeless it was tidings of the irreparable disaster at Schafenberg, which must have reached Vienna, preceded by a deputation from the Vienna Municipality enquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defence of that city. The Emperor at once removed the people from apprehension by answering that Vienna should be treated as an open city, and added he would limit the operations to the defence of the line of Danube, which might bring a Prussian attack on Fladerov Village, three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Austrians have entrenched their camp. Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna they would certainly attempt to cross the river in several places, and in case of success the open city would unavoidably fall into their hands.

California.

San Francisco, July 30.—Although as yet no public demonstration has taken place over the completion of the Atlantic cable, every one congratulates his neighbor.

Arrived—Bark T. W. Lucas, 9 days from Ustalay; British bark Alice Kilson, 207 days from London via Falmouth; bark Milan, 10 days from Teekalat.

Sailed—Brig Orient, Puget Sound; bark Huntsville, Puget Sound.

California.

San Francisco, July 31.—Eastern line working, but received no news to-day.

Private telegrams, dated New York, 26th and 28th, announce the passage by both Houses of Congress of the Original Tariff Bill, and its signature by the President. It goes into effect to-morrow.

This morning the watchman at the Metropolitan Theatre discovered flames and smoke issuing from the rear of the basement adjoining the building, at the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, and gave the alarm; the engines were promptly on hand. In a few moments the whole interior of the building was in flames, the fire bursting through the rear of the U. S. District and Circuit Court rooms, leaping upwards until it forced its way through the roof. Not until a late hour this morning had the fire been extinguished. The outer walls of the building are left standing. Where the Court room was is now completely filled with charred timber and smoking ruins. Loss not ascertained, but will probably reach \$50,000.

Despatches from New York to the 28th, total Sterling Exchangedull at 108½@108½. The steamer Oriamne, which left Portland on the evening of the 28th, arrived this forenoon.

Sailed—Ship Gov. Morton, New York; ship Horatio, Harris, Calvia.

California.

New York, July 29.—Subsequent despatches from Mr. Field have been received, giving particulars of the voyage. They say the Irish shore cable was laid on Saturday morning, July 7th. The splice with the ocean cable was made on Friday, the 13th, on board the Great Eastern, and buried in 94 fathoms, distant 27½ miles from Valencia telegraph house. The Great Eastern and her consorts, at 2:30 p. m., on Friday, 13th inst., started for Newfoundland at an average speed, from the time the splice was made until they saw land, of less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable was paid out at the rate of five and a half miles per hour. The total slack was less than twelve per cent. The weather was more pleasant than ever known on the Atlantic at this season. The total distance run was 1669 miles, and the length of the cable paid out 1846 miles. We have been in constant communication with Valencia since the splice was made. The line will be open for business in a few days, and after taking in coal the telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year and recover the end and complete the second line.

New York, July 30.—No private messages have yet reached us over the cable. The news reports already sent came through C. W. Field and James Redpath, of the Tribune, who is on board. The distance to be travelled by the news yacht is 80 miles, Washington, July 29.—To Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content—I heartily congratulate you, and trust your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been.

THE KENNEDY GARDEN.

Further Point, July 25.—The Hibernian brings dates to November 16. It is now declared in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg that Russia will not abandon her neutrality, nor allow intervention. The Moscow Gazette expresses sympathy with the Italian cause, and says Ital. must have Rome.

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European.

Farther Point, July 28.—The steamer Peruvian brings dates to July 20.

Consols closed at 88½@88½ for money.

Chicago, July 29.—Congress was adjourned at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon after a continuous session of thirty hours.

persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the West and the Governments of the Eastern hemisphere.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Eleven cases of cholera occurred in this city yesterday, and six to-day.

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Farther Point, July 28.—The steamer Peruvian brings dates to July 20.

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Lower sales of 7100 bales. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £347,000.

The Moniteur says Prussia consented to abstain from hostilities for five days, provided Austria would give her decision on the basis of peace proposed within that time.

New York, July 29.—The following was received by the Peruvian: London, July 20.—The Prussians have commenced a regular siege of the fortress of Mentz. An engagement took place before Olmütz on the 17th, in which the Austrians were defeated with the loss of 16 guns. The Austrians were making a rapid retreat out of Moravia.

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RAND PROMO-
OF HEALTH.
WAY'S PILLS.

attaining happiness is to secure which life is stripped of all its pleasure, and function should be, which strengthens the system by removing the blood from all properties, or its normal and natural power to pursue inconvenience, pain or any other the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

so well known in every part of the one. I suppose a wonderful relief and comfort to those who have been affected by its use as a remedy. A few doses of these pills are no longer a matter of danger, but their beneficial effects of Holme's Pills are peculiar and extensive. It is removed, the organs of digestion and full and easy assimilation promoted, physical and moral evils are increased.

tion of Blood to the Head.

which, if not quickly attended to, will give rise to the stomach regular and purity to the mind. Vertigo and other indications of approaching dissipation by a course of this.

Female's Best Friend.

disorders peculiar to the sex and in

peril to the life of women, youth-

single, this mild but speedy

and friendly a restlessness. If

actional derangements to which they

and all Skin Diseases.

are, however, invertebrate, these medi-

remedy. While the pills act upon

the skin and cleanse every struc-

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the machinery is thus rendered

Colds and Asthma.

cure colds of long duration or such

as were the first stage of asthma has

is may be relied on as a certain and

particularly if the Ointment be

rubbed into the chest and throat

—Billious Headache.

may sometimes be considered trifling

in mind by inattention and

end most seriously. Give early

over the pit of the stomach, and

receive a change for the better in our

appetite, strength and energy. The

it may be gradual will be thorough

are the best remedy known in

the following diseases:

Female Irregular- Scrofula King's

titus Erbil

Fever of all kinds Sore Throat

Fits Stone and Gravel

Sciatica

Headache

Tonics

Indigestion Tie-Douleuroux

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Liver Complaints Venerous Affec-

tion

Piles Worms of all kinds

Therapeutics Weakness from

Retention of Urine whatever cause

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or the guidance of patients in every

each Box.

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Stomachic Weakness

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TABLE MEDICINE for weak and

in may be had in the form of

LINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES

THE LONGEST TIME THE POWER

LINE UNATTAINABLE

NEW, AGREEABLE, and

convenient of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

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ned of all respectable Chemists

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of Chemicals, and all new

usefully packed for shipment,

and Trade Mark on all Pre-

de payable in London, m

M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria,

fe 3-1-W

O D T ,

UT, GRAVEL, and other com-

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for Infants, Children, Delicate

Sickness of Pregnancy. Dim-

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SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Europe.

New York, August 1.—The *Herald* has the following: London, August 1—A great meeting was held to-day; three hundred thousand people were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring they had no faith in the Government. Petitions were read which are to be presented to Parliament, demanding an inquiry into the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of police. The procession was immense; several bands of music were in attendance and everything passed off quietly.

The *Tribune* has a special dispatch which says; Peace was believed to be certain at Berlin on Saturday. Bismarck and the King would return this week. Prussia carries all her points.

The Hyde Park riots and the movements to form an exclusive Reform league have imperilled the Derby Government.

Eastern States

Chicago, Aug. 1.—The President today presented to General Sherman his commission as Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States. Gen. Grant was present the commission was signed and delivered.

General Eckert, assistant Secretary of War, appointed and confirmed last week, sent in his resignation, to accept the position of general superintendent of telegraph lines from Norfolk, Virginia, through New England to the end of the Atlantic cable on this continent.

New York, July 31.—Business messages are being transmitted over the cable to Europe. Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in twelve hours on the 18th inst.

New York, Aug. 2.—Since the 22nd ult., there have been 30 cases and 21 deaths from cholera on Blackwell Island. From 29th to 31st ult. there were 62 cases and 26 deaths on Ward's Island. In the city yesterday there were 21 cases and 9 deaths; also on Governor's Island yesterday, several new cases and 5 deaths. The epidemic is on the increase in Brooklyn.

California

San Francisco, August 2—Gustavus and Charles De Young, publishers of the *Dramatic Chronicle*, have been arrested for publishing an alleged libelous article in regard to the burning of the United States Court building, in which it is intimated that the fire was the work of an incendiary who desired to burn the Metropolitan Theatre, and that the incendiary was probably the party most interested in its destruction. The article was generally understood to refer to Mr. Maguire of the Opera House and Academy of Music, who preferred the complaint.

Heart's Content, July 31.—The President's message to the Queen, containing 77 words passed through the cable in eleven minutes and was delivered to the Queen almost immediately.

The Great Eastern is now firing a salute in honor thereof.

A celebration in honor of the success of the cable, is being held at Valentia, Ireland, this afternoon.

The Albany and Terrible will leave to-morrow for the spot where the cable was lost last year. The Great Eastern and Medway will follow in about a week.

California.

San Francisco, August 3—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the carriage manufactory of Charles Steinway, Pine street, which destroyed five two-story wooden buildings on the southeast corner of Battery and Pine streets. Loss about \$16,000.

The hearing in the case of Gustavus and Chas. De Young, proprietors of the *Dramatic Chronicle*, charged with publishing a libelous article reflecting on the character of Thomas Maguire, has been set for Wednesday next at the request of defendants.

Arrived, 2d August.—British bark Maravia, 189 days from Liverpool.

Sailed, 3d August.—British bark Norseman, Swansea.

Australia.

By the arrival of the British bark Kate, we have dates from Sydney to May 14th, from Melbourne to 31st, and from Auckland to June 5th. California flour quoted in Sydney on that day at £16 per ton. Wheat 6d. per bushel. California flour in Melbourne was £16 per ton. Oats in Auckland on May 25th, were quoted at 5s. 3d. per bushel.

Eastern States.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary Toucey has appointed J. Ross Browne Commissioner to collect statistics in the States and

Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. He will proceed to the Pacific Coast by steamer of the 11th. This is an important mission and will embrace statistics of products, bullion, population engaged in mining, description of mineral lands, capital engaged, cost of labor, &c.

New York, August 3.—The *Commercial's* money article says a slight reaction in stock noted yesterday continues; government securities quiet but steady. A report is current that private despatches have been received quoting 5-20's at London yesterday at 68. We are unable to trace the rumors.

The report that large orders were received by cable yesterday appears to have been intended for an effect upon gold premium; a large shipment of bonds will, however be made to-morrow.

New York, August 3.—Five messages from Europe by cable were received to-day:

New Orleans, August 3—Martial law has been withdrawn. The Grand Jury has found indictments against twenty-five members of the Convention. Their trial before Judge Abel will proceed.

Canada.

Ottawa, C. W., August 3.—Complimentary greetings have passed through the cable between the Queen's and Canadian Governments. One of the messages took only eleven minutes to pass from Newfoundland to London.

California

General Halleck has issued orders to break up the military posts of Forts Chehalis, Yamhill, Bellingham Bay, Hoskins, Cascades, Dalles, Siletz, Blockhouse and Port Orchard, and that the term forts shall not be applied to temporary camps.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 40.

Mexico.

San Francisco, August 5—Yesterday the Mexican Consul received communications from President Juarez, at Chihuahua, dated June 22d. Nothing particular had occurred.

All private letters teem with a description of the enthusiastic welcome given by the people to the Liberal Government. The civil and military authorities and most prominent citizens went three miles to meet Juarez and his Ministers. The military turned out in full numbers and paid due honors to their rulers. The authorities all formed procession and moved through the principal streets, which were decorated with flags and triumphant arches with mottoes allusive to circumstances. In the evening there was a general illumination and a grand ball, which was attended by the President.

Sandwich Islands

The ship A. W. Willie, from Sydney via Honolulu reports that Capt. Mitchell, late master of the ship Hornet, arrived at Honolulu together with the remainder of the seamen and two passengers, which comprise all that were in long boat. It is really wonderful that under such privations no one of the number died and speaks much for the skill of the captain. The 4th of July was joyously celebrated in Honolulu.

Canadian Summary.

[Dates to June 29.]

The bark Jennie P King has been wrecked near London, C. W., and the captain and one of his crew drowned.

The reports of the commanders of the different corps of volunteers during the recent raid, have been published and show great bravery on the part of the men under them.

Parties of relic-hunters are visiting the battle grounds near Fort Erie. The place has already become famous.

Several Seniors were killed near Pigeon Hill by the Canadians.

A correspondent of the *Minerva* was seized before the dispersion at Pigeon Hill, and robbed of his horse, papers, purse, clothes and boots; and a ragged Fenian's clothes given him. The rascals were roasting whole sheep and oxen, and were well informed of the movements of troops in Canada. The reporter got his clothes back with an empty purse. Ten guards had him in a room. They got drunk and he escaped.

Sergt. Matheson and Mr. Lackey, of the Queen's Own, have died of wounds received at Ridgway.

The official list of killed, wounded and missing of the Canadian volunteers is as follows: Killed—Ensign McEachern, Privates McKenzie, Tempest, DeVries, Anderson, Mewburn. Wounded—Captain Boutwell, Lieutenant Beaven, Lieutenant Campbell, Ensign Fahy, Color Sergeant J. Tuck, Sergeants McHardy, Foster, Matheson, Corporals Robins, Lackey; Privates Lugden, Bell, Copp, Rutherford, Paul, Vandermessen, Patterson, Kingsford, White, Robinson, Oulster, Thompson, Muir, Winter, Cranston; Missing—Private Wm. D. Smith.

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