

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866. NO 36.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND VICTORIA CHRONICLE PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

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American Politics—The Fenians. The political news lately received from the United States is of a pacific and conservative character.

abridged to them, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens thus excluded from the franchise shall bear to the whole number of her adult male population.

THE LOSS OF THE BARK "KENT." Capt. Naughton, of the British bark Kent, has sent a private letter to a friend in this city, concerning the recent disaster, from which we make the following extracts:

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Regret is expressed that the Mining Board has ceased to exist and its establishment is urged upon the miners. In concluding, Mr Birch expresses his intention of visiting Canada during the season, when he shall be prepared to give every attention to any representations which may be made to him on the spot.

THE "JOSEPH McNEAR" arrived at Port Angeles Friday evening and has gone up the Sound. On the 2d instant, when some 25 miles above the mouth of the Columbia, owing to the foul state of her boilers, she put back and entered Columbia river, where she remained at Astoria till the morning of the 12th, when she steamed out. Capt. Crosby stated that he should leave Olympia on Monday, with the U. S. mails, for Victoria.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Monday, July 16. CRICKET.—The weather was delightful on Saturday, and a large number of persons repaired to Beacon Hill to witness the return match of the Victoria Club and Eleven of H. M. ships Sutlej and Scout.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONWARD.—The bark Onward, Capt. Tibbets, 22 days from San Francisco, arrived on Saturday morning. The Onward belongs to the Collins Telegraph Company, and brings 25 passengers, a quantity of telegraph material, and some freight for our merchants.

STEAM TO CHINA.—We yesterday saw a poster in Chinese, which, on being translated to us, we ascertained to be a notice from the Pacific Steamship Company, stating that the Company in New York, had chartered six ships from San Francisco to Hongkong and occasionally to Japan.

ARRESTED.—A young man who arrived yesterday by the Sierra Nevada from New Westminster, intending to leave the Colony, was arrested during the afternoon on a criminal charge, in pursuance of instructions furnished by telegraph, and was lodged in jail.

FROM NEAR BAY.—The sloop Northern Light arrived yesterday with Messrs Edgar and Plaskitt as passengers. They report the new machinery as having been landed at the Phoenix coal mine, and in a short time it is expected that a large quantity of coal will be taken out for shipment.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra returned on Saturday evening. We received a British Columbian by this arrival, but it is devoid of interest and contains not a single local item.

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CRICKET MATCH AT NEW WESTMINSTER. A match was played at New Westminster, on Saturday, between the married and single players. The latter were victorious, having tied their opponents in one innings.

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Table of imports for the month ending 30th June, listing various goods and their values.

Table of imports from Oregon, listing various goods and their values.

Table of imports from England, listing various goods and their values.

Table of exports to American ports, listing various goods and their values.

Table of exports to the month of June, 1866, listing various goods and their values.

Table of shipping information, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

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Private arrangement, Debts, and other notices.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Friday, July 17, 1868.

The Message and its Object.

The more we ponder over the recent message from Governor Kennedy to the Legislative Assembly, the more strongly are we confirmed in the opinion that the despatch was written not for the effect it might have here...

De Helmsken objected to the removal of the Craigflower teacher for friends of the Board, and he would move that he should be retained.

Legislative Assembly.

MONDAY, July 9th, 1868. The Speaker took his seat at 11.45 p.m. Present: Messrs DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Cochran, Ash, Carswell, Edgell, Mr Young came in afterwards.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

House in Committee on Supply. Mr DeCosmos moved that the Board of Education had held meetings of late, with a view to re-arrangement in the management of schools in the Colony.

De Tolmie said the Board of Education had held meetings of late, with a view to re-arrangement in the management of schools in the Colony.

De Powell moved the postponement of the item of the Teacher of the District School had been considered.

De Helmsken was opposed to the Victoria Schools remaining in law, and paying high to the district, where rents would be cheaper and the children would have fresh air and more room to play.

De Powell said the Board of Education had considered the subject, and admitted their views to the House, of the best means for observing, prevent, retrenchment, they hoped by and by to erect a large and commodious building for school purposes.

De Powell said the question of affixing the District School was considered, but it was found to be too old and tumbledown to meddle with.

De DeCosmos was at present of the Board of Education, although he agreed with the Hon. Speaker as to the advisability of removing the school, when it could be consistently done.

Mr Cochran thought that no parents could object to sending their children to a school of this kind, if the excellent instruction that the recent examinations had exhibited.

De Helmsken moved that the item of \$1000 for the Female Teacher of Victoria School, be reduced to \$750, as this item had been increased by the House which it had no right to do, and if the Board thought the recipients were entitled to the higher salaries, they could make the suggestion to the Governor.

Mr McClure was strongly opposed to such a course. The House had passed a resolution asserting its right to increase the Estimates, and on the subject of education, above all others, the House should not recede from its position.

De Ash thought that it was not only unfair towards the teachers to reduce their salaries after they had held office for seven months at the rates voted in Committee. Moreover, he did not see that the Board of Education had the power to remove as the Governor

made the appointments. They should vote the amounts and leave the Governor to carry out any suggestions.

After some remarks highly complimentary to the Female teacher, the item of \$1000 passed.

The item of \$1000 for assistant teacher of Victoria School and \$1000 for the Craigflower teacher, produced considerable discussion.

De Helmsken could not see the justice when the salaries of the teachers of the Central and District Schools were not objected to, and the assistant teacher of the Central School was pronounced one of the best that had that he should be removed to Craigflower at a reduced salary.

De Helmsken objected to the removal of the Craigflower teacher for friends of the Board, and he would move that he should be retained.

De Tolmie, as Chairman of the Board, rose to inform the hon. Speaker that the Board were informed not by a majority but by competency in their decision.

The hon. Speaker did himself much to learn yet, (laughter) his views were of no weight. After some desultory remarks and suggestions it was finally agreed to pass the item under the head of Education as agreed in Committee.

De Tolmie then withdrew the suggestions he had made on behalf of the Board of Education, stating that they had been made under the impression that the House intended to pass some wholesale retrenchment, and he had preferred his own system for carrying it out.

The various items under the head of Education were then passed as voted in Committee on the Estimates, excepting the Schools at Sooke and Melchison, \$500 each, which were struck out, making a total of \$11,750 for education.

Registrar Supreme Court, Registrar General of Titles of Real Estate, and Clerk of Writs \$1700.

This item was recommended to consider the merging of the two Registry offices. De Helmsken moved that the offices be kept separate.

Mr Cochran strongly supported the motion. Mr DeCosmos moved that the original vote pass.

On a division, the original resolution for uniting the offices was carried by 9 to 2. De Helmsken holding up his hands in astonishment at the result.

The salary was fixed at \$1700. Clerk and Deputy Registrar, \$1200. Passed, Total, \$2900.

This item, \$1500, produced considerable discussion, and it was finally agreed that the proposed salary for the office should be struck out, and that \$1500 should be voted for services already rendered.

The item of \$500 for the duties of an Assessor without additional salary, notwithstanding anything contained in the Real Estate Amendment Act, 1862, and the contrary, and that a bill be introduced to repeal the Real Estate Amendment Act, 1862, subject to the collection of taxes due thereby at present.

The total sum thus voted for fixed establishments amounted to \$61,266.42. De Helmsken moved that the items under this head commencing with Harbor Master, which were passed without alteration.

The resolution that the Postmaster, Nainai, be Harbor Master and Collector of Harbor Dues, was struck out. The item of \$500 remained in the Estimates.

The other items were carried. Administration of Justice. These items were all passed except expenses of inquiries, including Colonel's fees which was cut down from \$900 to \$250.

Education. The items under this head passed, except School House at Nainai \$1500 which was erased.

Police. The items under this head were carried, but a resolution that it is inexpedient to supply the Police with clothes, inasmuch as their wages have been increased and that it is desirable to call the clothing Government if required, was struck out.

Goals. The several items making a total of \$4725, were passed respectively.

Rent. The rent of Harbor and Postmaster's Office, Victoria, erected a long discussion and were laid over.

Conveyance of Mails. De Helmsken reported progress.

De Ash gave notice of a bill to amend the Victoria and Esquimalt Harbor Dues Act, 1860.

The O'Donoghue. The London Times Dublin correspondent of April 21st, says: "The estates of The O'Donoghue in the counties of Cork and Kerry were put up for sale yesterday in the Landed Estates Court."

He was himself the petitioner, and his object was to discharge his debts, which are said to amount to about £12000.

The sale of the sixth part of the property, the application of Mr V. B. Dillon in order that it might be purchased for the owner.

Under a Conservative Government, makes the following remarks upon this sale: "We regret to see the small remnant of the large possessions once owned by The O'Donoghue of the Glens passing out of the hands of their descendant."

Whatever may be thought of the politics of The O'Donoghue, it cannot be denied that he is a gentleman and a man of ability, and latterly he has shown a disposition to abandon those extreme opinions with which he entered on public life.

His Parliamentary career before him, the generous efforts of The O'Donoghue's tenants to raise a fund sufficient to purchase his estates for him appears to have proved a failure.

The half-yearly examination of the Nainai Public School, took place on the 29th June. The attendance of parents was very respectable.

Among the gentlemen present were: The Rev. E. White, B. Jameson, and P. J. O'Connell, Esq., D. Cunningham, Esq., J. A. Ayres, Esq., and R. D. Cunningham, Esq.

The answers in Mental Arithmetic were good, as were also those in English History. In Grammar the answers were given readily and correctly by the first class; and by the second class, fairly.

The Reading was highly commended. The examination was enlivened by singing on the part of the scholars, ending with the National Anthem.

As a general thing, the examination was pronounced highly satisfactory, and the Teacher, Mr. C. Bryant, received the congratulations of all present.

The Responsibility of an Election Agent. Professor Daly, the bill-sticker, in the Supreme Court, yesterday sued Mr. B. B. Charles, to recover the sum of \$5, for services performed in posting placards on the dead walls, while the contest between Messrs Young and Ring, for the city representation, was in progress.

It appeared from the evidence that defendant, who was a supporter of Mr. Ring, requested the Professor to post the bills, which were favorable to that gentleman's return.

At the close of the contest Mr. Ring desired to pay the amount charged for posting on the ground that he had not ordered the performance of the work. In having been satisfactorily proved that the defendant had ordered the work to be done, the Chief Justice gave judgment for plaintiff.

BOULDER STRALINGS. The notorious Hyndah Jack, was convicted yesterday, in the Police Court, of expelling two pairs of boots, the property of Mr. H. Schutze, Jack, tried his hand at special pleading in order to upset a confession made to the officers who arrested him, but his defence broke down and he was sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labor.

Three white men, named Crick, Wilson and Walker, were charged with conspiracy in the robbery of Wilson, was discharged and the others were remanded on their own recognizance for three days with a bail to clear up and seek an honest livelihood.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST COAST. The schooner Nohpareil, Capt. Stephens, with a cargo of molasses, oil, grease, and olubans, arrived from the North-west Coast of British Columbia yesterday morning.

The steamer Queen was sighted off Kitimat, on the 16th June, bound North; a sloop and two schooners, names unknown, were passed in Queen Charlotte Sound.

A man who has been prospecting for the coast for fifteen months, came on the Nohpareil and reported having discovered an extensive seam of paraffine coal, which he traced for miles, near Larida Channel.

THE JOSEPH McNEALE. A Portland, telegram received last evening, says the Oriflame which had arrived from below, left the steamer at Astoria where she had been lying for the last two days all safe.

The Fire in Portland. Mayor Cobb, of San Francisco, has telegraphed to know if the sufferers by the recent conflagration at Portland, Maine, need assistance from the inhabitants of the Bay City.

The Sierra Nevada. This steamship will proceed to Nainai, shortly after her arrival at this port, and take in a large quantity of coal.

The "California" will be the next steamer to follow the Sierra Nevada from San Francisco. She will be commanded by Capt. Charles Thorne.

The Sierra Nevada. This steamer sailed from San Francisco for this port on Saturday evening at 4 o'clock. She will be due here to-night or tomorrow morning.

Crickets. On Saturday, 7th instant, a Cricket Match was played at Colwood between the officers and men of H. M. S. Sutlej and those of the Scout. Particulars of the score made we give below.

As the players were unable to finish the game, the first innings being in favor of the Sutlej, they were declared winners. Among the ladies present were Mrs Young, Miss Armstrong, Mrs Patrick, Mrs Bellamy, Mrs Bacon, Miss Reid, Miss McKinnis, Mrs Newton and Mrs Spence.

Aunt Sally afforded much amusement to those who felt interested in the game of Cricket. She met with some severe treatment from some persons on the field, but Dr Atkinson paid her every attention.

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By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

ENGLISH MINISTRY RE-FIGHTING IN VENICE.

ITALIANS DRIVEN FROM BADEN PRONOUNCES FOR PRUSSIAN REVERSE IN GERMANY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Saxons this evening. She brings news to the effect that the Saxons have been driven from Baden.

Earl Russell announced in the House of Commons on the 26th, that in consequence of the hostile vote of the Ministers, their resignations, but the Queen vetoed them to reconsider their duty.

The Italian army crossed the morning of June 22d, near advanced slowly toward the river, and on the 23d, near the morning of June 22d, near advanced slowly toward the river.

A Verona despatch of 2 p.m. says a great battle had been in progress since the morning between the Austrians and the Prussians.

Officers' despatches from the Austrians state that the Italian army back across the Minio, the following; our forces took several prisoners, and behaved with manly valor and endurance.

An official despatch from the Austrians, dated Sunday evening, says that the Austrians had taken possession of Verona, and that the Prussians had been driven back across the Minio.

The first corps, which was ordered by a position between Peschiera and Mantua, did not succeed in the attack. The third army corps were unable to enter Verona.

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By Electric Telegraph

ENGLISH MINISTRY RESIGNED

Fighting in Venetia ITALIANS DRIVEN BACK

Baden Pronounces for Austria

PRUSSIAN REVERSE IN GALICIA

New York, July 8.—The Saxony arrived this evening. She brings news to June 27. Consols closed 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4 for money. Earl Russell announced in the House of Commons on the 26th, that in consequence of a hostile vote the Ministers had tendered their resignations, but the Queen having invited them to reconsider their determination, they waited till the arrival of Lord Aberdeen, and would have an interview with her next day.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio on the morning of June 22d, near Gasta, and advanced slowly toward the river Balsa without meeting with resistance. At 2 o'clock the same day an Austrian brigade reached the outlying forts of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Italian cavalry. The Italians, advancing on both sides of the Mincio, towards Peschiera, were repulsed by a short cannonade from the outer fort that strongly holds.

A Verona despatch of 2 p.m., Sunday, says a great battle had been in progress since the morning, between the Italians and Austrians; both wings of the Italian army had already been repulsed; the battle still continues.

Official despatches from the Austrian headquarters state that the Italians were driven back across the Mincio, the Imperial army following; our forces took several cannon and many prisoners, and behaved with extraordinary valor and endurance. The King employed in the attack on the 3d corps of the army of the Mincio and the reserves. Prince Armand and many Generals were wounded. The enemy appears to have brought all their troops in succession under fire.

An official despatch from the Italian headquarters dated Sunday evening, says a desperate engagement had taken place in front of Verona, lasting almost the whole day. The first corps, which was intended to occupy a position between Peschiera and Verona, did not succeed in the attack. The second and third army corps were unable to relieve the first corps from the assault it had to sustain against the forces of the enemy. Two later corps were almost intact. An Austrian detachment occupied Stelvio Pass, and descended thence into Barco, in Lombardy. Sunday night, Garibaldi was near Lake Garda, judging from preparations on the lower Po. Cradini will throw bridges across near Palazzolo.

The Monitor says the Italian volunteers who were at Como passed through Lecco, on their way to Tyrol. The Italian fleet left Toronto on the 23d. Two attempts were made by Hanoverians to break through the Prussian line between Eisenach and Gotha. A despatch from Gotha of June 25th, says the Hanoverian Commander declared himself willing to capitulate to the Prussian troops, as Hanoverian officers are personally convinced that the Hanoverian army is completely shut in by the superior numbers of Prussian troops.

Later despatches say the negotiations for the capitulation remained without results, but adding that the Hanoverians have succeeded in re-entrance the territory of Meiningen after having eluded the different Prussian corps by which they were surrounded.

Paris, June 25.—The Monitor says the advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing Gen. Benedek from entering Sicily. That an engagement will shortly take place in Bohemia appears inevitable.

The Grand Duke of Baden has broken off relations with Prussia. The movements of Austria, says a Berlin telegram, on the frontier of Eastern Sicily, are regarded as a feint. The main attack is expected further to the west.

Crapow, June 25.—The town of Oswiet in Galicia was attacked yesterday by a battalion of Prussian infantry and two divisions of cavalry, which retreated after a loss of eight killed and several wounded. No loss was incurred by the Austrians.

China

Advices from Fophow, China, dated May, favorably represent the tea crop this season as regards quality; prices paid, however, indicate an advance from last year of six taels on Congow and ten taels on Oolong.

Ochotsk Sea

The first vessel of the codfish fleet in the Ochotsk Sea arrived to-day with 31,000 fish, equal to about forty-five tons. The fleet this season numbers about sixteen vessels against nine last season, and for three years before.

Europe

Berlin, June 23.—The official Staats Anzeiger to-day says, after the entry of the Prussians into the Electorate of Hesse Cassel the King of Prussia made fresh endeavors to come to an understanding with the Elector. On the 22d, the Prussian Minister offered an alliance on the basis of the Prussian proposition for a new Confederation on the condition that the Elector should have a Military which should guarantee the Treaty of 1814. Had this been accepted, possession of his throne and his sovereign rights would have

been guaranteed him. The Elector, however, declined these conditions without further hesitation. It was, therefore, necessary that measures should be adopted to connect the two positions of the Kingdom of Prussia. The present military position of the Prussian Kingdom is a sure guarantee against the return of the former state of things. The Elector of Hesse has been sent to the North. The King of Prussia has placed the Castles of Sterzing and Koniggratz at his disposal.

A telegram from Berlin of the 25th says the Prussian Government intend to instruct their representatives abroad to declare that the circulation of false intelligence by the Austrian authorities relative to the forcible enrollments by Prussians in Bohemia, is a breach of international law, and that their object is to prevent the Austrian population from viewing the war which has broken out in the light of a war of extermination against the inhabitants. Prussia has decided not to carry out in the case of Hanover the measures allowed by international law against the shipping of a hostile country, and has instructed commanders of Prussian men-of-war neither to blockade Hanover ports nor seize private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war, belonging to Hanoverians. Brunswick has notified the Prussian Government of her willingness to support the Prussian proposals for reform. A despatch from Berlin, says it is officially announced that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the Northern German States, with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau. Many Hungarian deserters have come into Prussian outposts with horses and accoutrements, and a detachment has been formed of them at Glogau. Hungarian officers were expected to arrive in order to organize them. Mecklenburg and Oldenburg armies have been demobilized; they will form a reserve corps with other troops in Northern Germany near Torgau.

Chicago, July 8.—The House yesterday passed the Senate Bill heretofore reported to quiet land titles in California. The House debated the tariff bill in Committee of the Whole, and adopted amendments to increase the duty on corn from ten to twenty cents per bushel; hay from one to two dollars per ton; wheat forty cents per bushel; coffee two and a half cents per pound.

Europe

New York, July 8.—The London Times of June 27th contains important despatches. A Saxony despatch of the 25th says that the Prussian army corps, destined to operate against Bavaria, had arrived. A Berlin despatch of the 26th states positively that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and the demand of the King for twenty-four hours for deliberation as to terms of capitulation had been granted.

A Florence despatch of the 26th says that the papers assert that the want of success in the first battle is, but a new motive for redoubled energy and perseverance. The country had full confidence in the army, and the war against Austria would be continued until the complete liberation of Venetia had been effected.

An official despatch dated Sunday, July 25th, says: A to-day an engagement took place between the Italian Volunteers and Austrians between the bridge of Cambrano, Sanquana. The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded. The Austrians anticipated the Italians will make a diversion in favor of Prussia by attacking Brixia through the Tyrol.

Telegrams from Madrid of the 22d, says that yesterday the eighth regiment of foot, with artillery and a regiment of horse, revolted without their officers. The barracks they occupied, however, were retaken by the troops remaining faithful to the government and after an obstinate resistance, the rebels surrendered at discretion. Another despatch from Madrid, June 25th, says that tranquility prevails throughout Spain. The superior officers of regiments that revolted at Madrid, did their duty bravely. Thirteen were killed and none wounded in endeavoring to induce the troops to return to their allegiance. The insurgent sergeants and corporals will be shot to-day. The total number of killed and wounded at Madrid was one hundred.

The Russians occupied Khokand in Bokharia after seven days fighting. The loss of the Bokharians, was considerable; of the Russians, only one hundred were killed. The Russians have cut off the roads, thereby placing the Emir of Bokharia in a most critical position.

Chicago, July 9.—London correspondence gives a full summary of the proceedings in regard to the Reform Bill. The Ministry had constantly carried their points by majorities ranging from 5 to 27. When Lord Dunkellin moved that the basis of borough franchise be seven pounds rateable value instead of seven pounds rental value, which, it was estimated, would make a difference of sixty thousand persons in the number designed to be qualified—seven pounds rateable being equal to nine pounds rental. The vote resulted in 306 for the Ministry and 307 for Dunkellin's motion. Parliament adjourned to wait the result.

All parties were already rallying for a popular election, believing a dissolution of Parliament inevitable, for Gladstone had announced after the above vote that in the mode of enfranchisement proposed in the bill, the Ministry are not under any circumstances or conditions prepared to recede; "by it we intend to stand." The Times endeavors to mitigate and explain the way the division, which it considers as dealing with mere details, and affirms that as it had no bearing upon the only principle now allowed to be in the question of admission (so called) of the poor electors, the enlargement of constituency has not been definitely put to the House.

The Daily News says: The Derbyites know well enough that apart from all differences about the valuation meaning of this amendment, it was nothing more or less than a refusal to trust their fellow countrymen, who might be included in the £7 franchise, and the design, though not expressed, was to raise the franchise as proposed by Government to a £9 franchise. This is the issue yet to be tried by the Liberal party, and the great body of the people of the country.

Eastern States New York, July 9.—The thermometer again reached 98° yesterday. 33 cases of cholera are reported as the number occurring on Saturday, in addition to the 27 reported as resulting fatally. Cholera cases fell last night. Two deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. The thermometer this morning stands at 84.

The Southern papers exhibit no general disposition responding to the call for a national convention at Philadelphia. The resignation of the British Ministry has been accepted. Lord Derby will probably form a new Ministry, but nothing has been tampered, no minister to be made a vote yet. There are no further reports of fighting on the continent.

The London Times gives the following summary of the movements in Venetia: The Italian army has been divided into corps and reserves, making a force of from 80,000 to 90,000 combatants. After crossing the Mincio at Jona and other points in the afternoon, and sending reconnoitering parties towards Peschiera and Verona, they encamped for the night beyond Roverbella, at a distance from the two fortresses. On the ensuing morning an attack was made upon those high positions of Donna Campagna and Santa Giuliana, which command 15 miles of the railway line, joining the two strongholds, a position which played a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1847. The project of the Italians was evidently to take possession of the railway, so as to isolate Peschiera and secure a base of operations against Verona. The Austrians, however, were massed in great force at Verona, called forth from that place at daybreak, anticipating the Italian movements, and took up their position on the hills, which are now everywhere glistening with batteries and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outer works of the two citadels extending from the gates of one of those of the other. After a severe bloody and desperate struggle, which lasted nearly a whole day, one of the largest of summer days—the Imperial army was victorious along the whole line; they retaken the summit of Montevard, there the Italians held out the longest, and at the close of the engagement—5 p.m.—they also carried the position of Onozza, a spot fatal to the Italian army in their encounter with Radetzky, July, 1848. The Italian and Austrian despatches do not differ materially about the engagement. No estimate can yet be formed of the losses. The Times also believes this is a favorable moment for the diplomatic settlement of the war with Italy, and intimates that Austria would be willing to sell Venetia for a sum of money now her military honor is satisfied.

LATER A great battle took place on the 27th of June in Bohemia between the Prussians and Austrians in which the former were defeated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. A battle between the Prussian army of the Elbe and the Austrians occurred on the 26th, resulting in favor of the Prussians.

San Francisco, July 10.—The Italian citizens have set apart the 25th of the month to be devoted to labor for the benefit of the fund for the liquidation of the national debt of Italy. The amount already handed in exceeds 13,000. Subscriptions are steadily coming in. The Italians of San Francisco have made Italy a member of their Mutual Benevolent Society, and will give relief to their country as to a brother in distress.

Gold, 149; Sterling, 108 1/2 @ 109 3/4. Cuba New York, June 10.—Cuba is in a state of revolt. The South American republics are combining to free her from the yoke of Spain.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Thursday, July 12. A COCKER REASON.—Alluding to the preparations made here to receive the Fenians, the San Francisco Bulletin says: "One reason for the colonists' alarm is that they believe Felix O'Byrne to be an influential Fenian in San Francisco, and that he might organize an expedition to avenge himself on his colonial creditors." Poor Felix! to what base purposes has your name not been lent?

BUREAU INLET.—We are pleased to learn that our esteemed friend, Mr Alfred Waddington, has received advices by this mail stating that an English company was being formed to carry out the projected traction line from the head of Bute Inlet to Fort Alexandria and that the scheme is likely to be carried out without delay.

THE "SIERRA NEVADA"—The steamship Sierra Nevada, Captain Williams, arrived at three o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco, bringing Canadian, European and American mails, 36 passengers, and a large amount of freight. She will leave today for New Westminster, and returning on Saturday, will leave on Monday for San Francisco.

THE P. S. MALES.—The tow-boat Pioneer bound for the Puget Sound sailed yesterday morning, having left Olympia at noon on Monday. The Pioneer is a quaint looking, homely steamer, but possesses tremendous power and is used in towing rafts of logs from the camps to the mills. She left again for the Sound in the afternoon.

APPROACHING ORIFLAME.—Mr Denton, the mess room steward, and Michael Feecey, a coal passer on board the Oriflame, recently had a quarrel on board the above steamer, which raised and pistols were produced. Feecey was eventually shot in a place that would cause him to avoid a sitting position for some months to come.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.—This paper devoted to the interests of the colored race, after a number of six months' duration, has been revived at San Francisco. It is a creditable looking sheet and appears to be edited with ability. Mr Freeman, of Waddington Alley, is the agent for these Colonies.

FRIGHT BY THE "SIERRA NEVADA"—The Sierra Nevada will leave for New Westminster at 6 o'clock this afternoon. All freight for San Francisco must be placed on board at or before 1 o'clock, p.m., as the steamship will not enter this harbor on her return from British Columbia.

VIEWS OF BRITISH COLONIES.—The Illustrated London News of May 12th contains two excellent views of the town of Yale and Trutch's wire Suspension Bridge, from photographs taken by Mr F. Claudet, of the Government Assay Office.

THE LOAN BILL.—The Legislative Council met yesterday and passed the third reading of the \$90,000 loan bill, which was thereupon sent up for the Governor's assent. Unpaid officials and Government creditors will now have a chance of being satisfied.

The copy of a despatch from Mr Cardwell, acknowledging the receipt of the joint resolution of the Legislature on the future seat of Government of the Colonies, was sent down to the Lower House yesterday by the Governor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—The following are the rates of passage by the opposition steamer "America," which sails on the 14th inst. First Cabin, outside room, \$140; first cabin, inside room, forward, \$110; second cabin, \$75.

DROWNED.—A courtesan named Kate Allison was drowned while bathing in the Willamette River above Portland, on the 3rd July. She was said to be of respectable parentage in California.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The fight for the champion's belt between Mace and Goss, proved to be a "sell." For an hour and a half the pugilists dodged each other without striking a blow.

THE SINKING OF THE BARK KENT.—The captain and crew of this British bark, recently sunk off the coast of California by the steamship Oregon, were saved.

NEW MARKET RACES.—The Derby was won by the favorite, Lord Lyon; the Oaks by Tormentor; and the Ascot Cup by the invincible French horse, Gladiator.

BIG BEND GOLD DUST.—The steamer Forty-Nine has arrived at the Little Dalles, Columbia River, with 500 ozs in Big Bend dust.

It is rumored that George Pearkes, Esq., will be tendered the position of Registrar of Deeds. The case of Turgoose vs. Hankin action for damages for defamation, is set down for hearing to-day. The steamer Fidelity reached Portland on the evening of the 9th.

The steamer Josie McNear arrived yesterday at Port Angeles—will night after her long passage.

One of the first Fenians captured by the Canadians was an Episcopalian minister. The "Fidelity" will leave Portland today at 2 p.m. for this port. The Mayor of Portland, Maine, has telegraphed to San Francisco for assistance.

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR COATED PILLS



THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWEL. Patented in Glass Phials, warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These pills are prepared expressly to cure in both men and women that greatest of blood poisons, BILIOUSNESS, and all its attendant troubles, such as Headache, Constipation, Dropsy, etc. They are the only pills that can be taken with safety, and which will cure the most obstinate cases of BILIOUSNESS, and all its attendant troubles, such as Headache, Constipation, Dropsy, etc. They are the only pills that can be taken with safety, and which will cure the most obstinate cases of BILIOUSNESS, and all its attendant troubles, such as Headache, Constipation, Dropsy, etc.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. DINNERFORD'S FLUID MAGNEsia. It is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Flatulency, and Bilious Affections. It is the only medicine that will cure all these troubles, and which can be taken with safety, and which will cure the most obstinate cases of BILIOUSNESS, and all its attendant troubles, such as Headache, Constipation, Dropsy, etc.

SOLELY PREPARED BY DINNERFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION.—ASK FOR DINNERFORD'S MAGNEsia, and see that the name is on every bottle and label. W. M. Seabury, Agent for Vancouver Island.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled. Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies. In Bottles and Tins of 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING. May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Housewife, by using Harper's Washing Soap. Glycerine Soap Powder.

A Clergyman's wife says, "one half of Soap's lather is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of trouble." Sold in Penny Packets by all Storekeepers, and wholesale by Harper Twelvetree & Co., Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale Agents for Vancouver Island. MESSRS. JANION, GREEN & RHODES, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

The News.

In the category of wars and rebellions which makes up the sum of our despatches, the brief announcement that the Queen had accepted the resignation of Earl Russell's Ministry and that Lord Derby had been authorized to form a Cabinet, will lose much of the interest that would otherwise attach to an event having so important a bearing upon our relations with the Mother Country. A conservative government, we believe, would be established upon a firm basis, and eventually to the advancement of our interests, as past experience has taught us that it is not in liberal Secretary's of State alone, that we find the greatest solicitude for Colonial grievances and wants, or the strongest desire to promote the growth and prosperity of Her Majesty's distant possessions. It matters not to us what may be the motives that actuate the Tory Ministers, whether it be their disinclination to meddle with dangerous questions of reform at home, or their pride in seeing the Anglo-Saxon sustaining the honor, integrity and dignity of the nation abroad. Every Colony has in its turn some grievance to redress, some wrong to adjust, some want to supply, some petition to be granted, and in proportion to the readiness with which the peoples' petitions find access and consideration at the colonial office is the increase or wane of loyalty and attachment to the Throne. In the present case, however, our risk lies in the improbability of the veteran leader of the Conservatives being able to form a Tory Cabinet that is likely to stand for any length of time against Liberal onslaughts. England is gradually advancing in Liberalism, and the noble Premier will find the opposition phalanx to-day more formidable than when it upset his Cabinet in 1858. The only prospect is in a coalition with Mr Gladstone in his proper place, but we hardly think that the Liberals will lend themselves to such an incongruous alliance. The electric chain again flashes important news from east and south. An insurrection of a formidable nature, designed to overthrow the Spanish Government, is reported to have broken out in the Island of Cuba. The Insurgents, already numbering ten thousand, and including many wealthy planters who acted as officers to their plantation hands, well organized and drilled, and imbued with a firm determination to accomplish their purpose, received on the fifth an accession to their strength from four Chilean steamers. The united forces then marched to within fifty miles of Havana and fortified themselves. Some skirmishing with the outposts resulting in a few casualties had occurred, but no decisive engagement had yet taken place, although a pitched battle with the Spanish troops was inevitable. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the Island. With the fire brand of insurrection once lighted in the midst of a discontented population of one million souls, only a fifth of whom are whites, and the rest colored freemen and slaves, the flames of rebellion, fanned, if we can believe the telegrams, by the Chile, Peru, and Ecuador Republics, must soon threaten if not promptly subdued, to annihilate Spanish dominion in the West Indies. From the seat of war in Europe, the most important announcement is that France was placing a large army on a war footing, and that Italy had called upon the French Government for assistance against the Austrians, holding out as a bait the cession of the Island of Sardinia to France, with important concessions upon the Roman question. In view of Louis Napoleon's recent professions of neutrality it is difficult to solve the meaning of these military preparations; the conclusion, however, forces itself upon us that the French Emperor, now finds the hour approaching when the "map of Europe" is to be revised, needing his master hand to define its future limitations. Fur-

ther-partisans are furnished of the battle between the Italian and Austrian at Custoza, and the engagements between the Prussians and Austrians in Bohemia and on the Elbe. The strategic movements being effected by the commanders of the respective armies, foreshadow a crushing campaign in Northern Italy and Southern Germany, the progress of which will invest our future European intelligence with an intensity of interest.

Supreme Court.

THURSDAY, July 12th, 1866.

COMMISSION FOR CARY CASTLE.

This was an action to recover a sum of \$450, being the half of compensation received by defendant, for the sale of the Cary Castle, or Stoneleigh property, by Mrs Miles to the Governor, by way of alleged commission. The Attorney General, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr McCreight, instructed by Messrs Peakes & Green, for the defendant. The defence was that the negotiation made by defendants to which the plaintiff became a party were broken off, and the property passed under subsequent and different negotiations. Mr Wood having stated his case called the plaintiff.

Mr Young sworn—I am an agent and reside at Victoria; I waited on Messrs Weissenburger & Schlosser, at their office, on Government street, some time in the latter end of February or beginning of March, '65; I stated that I had been engaged by Mrs Miles to see them respecting Stoneleigh, as they were her agents; they were both in the back office, and requested me to use my best endeavors to effect a sale, and they would divide commissions with me; I had several other interviews with them about the same matter, running over a range of three weeks; they, towards the last interview, deputed that they would lose their commission; in fact, it was a year after, that I knew they had received it; they told me they would make it up to themselves by charging Mrs Miles a commission on leaseholds; I inferred from my last interview that they had lost their commission; it was never referred to afterwards; near the time of addressing the letter produced was the first time, and I replied an answer; I suggested to the defendants what I thought would be the best means of effecting the sale; I had several interviews with the Governor in respect to the sale of Stoneleigh property; I sent for Mr Jackson, the Attorney for both, and offered to refer the matter; I have not received any commission.

Cross examined by Mr McCreight—I don't recollect their saying the Governor would not buy; they may have shown me a letter from Mr Wakeford; I recollect their telling me the negotiations were broken off with them; I think it must have been in the middle of March; they induced me to believe they had lost their commission and would make it up by charging a commission on the value of the property; they were about to leave for here; I can't say how long after it was; I took no inventory of the dates; I will swear that I voluntarily promised to divide commissions with them; I will swear that you persuaded the Governor to buy through us; we will share commissions; the words were "use your utmost endeavors to effect a sale and we will divide commissions." It was not even a stipulation that the House was to be bought through them; I had several conversations with the Governor about it; he had a disinclination to deal with Messrs W. & S. (Letter produced.) I may have been shown this letter; I dined frequently with them; I remember distinctly that it was at the first interview I had with them at their office, after I had seen Mrs Miles, that the proposition was made; my impression is, they were both together in the back office; I should believe that a commission agent would naturally be anxious to effect a sale in his own name.

By a Juror—The first time I saw them, I was instructed to do so by Mrs Miles.

Elizabeth Miles sworn—Examined by the Attorney General—I am a lady of independent property, residing in Victoria; in September, 1864, I owned Stoneleigh, now known as Government House; I know Messrs W. & S. About the end of April or beginning of May, I sold the property personally to the Governor; previously, I had employed Messrs W. & S. They drew up the plans, &c., but I don't know whether they addressed any letters to the Colonial Secretary or the Governor; they are the general agents for my property; I paid them some money after the sale of Stoneleigh; it was \$300; they did not apply for it; the purchase money was something over \$18,000; I intended the money as a remuneration for their trouble; they told me they had no right to commission; I thought they were entitled to something as they had previously taken some trouble; I suppose the amount was so much per cent; it was passed in my general account with them last year, about midsummer, I think.

Cross examined by Mr McCreight—I saw three weeks elapsed between the breaking off and the subsequent ratification; the negotiations were completely broken off; Mr Weissenburger showed me a letter in which the Governor declined having anything more to do with it; the negotiations were renewed by my meeting Mrs Kennedy, when the sale of Cary Castle was the subject of conversation; I had two interviews with Mrs Kennedy; I did not see Mr Young then on at all after the negotiations were broken off; I saw no one but Mrs Kennedy and the Governor then, until the final arrangement was made with the Governor; Messrs W. & S. were not consulted or any body else; I sold at a less price than had been previously asked; Messrs W. & S. had worked to do afterwards in clearing the property of encumbrances, drawing deeds, &c. The purchase money was paid through Mr Drake.

Re-examined by Mr Wood—I lived in Mr Drake's house some months subsequently to passing their account in June; the negotiation I referred to having been concluded by me with the Governor was simply yes or no, and the amount was not the same

as was asked by Messrs W. & S. Mr Drake was my lawyer; Messrs W. & S. were my agents; I don't remember whether they charged a conveyancing account; they deducted the \$300 in their account as commission, but they did not demand it; they thought they had no right to charge it; I offered Mr W. & S. a cheque and he said it might be deducted in the general account; this account Leopold Loweberg—I am a Real Estate Agent in Victoria; I have had transactions with Messrs W. & S. in effecting sales the usual charge is five per cent; if anybody introduced a sale to me, I would not charge Mr McCreight objected to the evidence. His Honor sustained the objection, as the plaintiff was entitled to a sum under a specific contract, or to nothing.

Mr Young re-called—Stated that he had no license, and did not act as a Real Estate Agent.

This concluded the evidence for the plaintiff.

Mr McCreight briefly addressed the jury, calling their attention to the fact that the negotiations between the defendants and the Governor had entirely broken off, and after the gentlemen had failed to see the ladies who had brought about an agreement, that the defendants were not entitled to a commission, and could not have sued for any, but they were paid a gratuity for the trouble they had taken, and not a regular commission of five per cent. Mr Young was not a Commission Agent, and so far as the contract was concerned might not have been in existence.

Henry Wakeford sworn, and examined by Mr McCreight—I was Acting Colonial Secretary at the time negotiations were broken off by letter produced; several weeks elapsed before the subsequent sale took place.

Cross-examined by Mr Wood—I believe Mr Weissenburger had several interviews with His Excellency about the property; I do not know that Mr Young had any interviews with the Governor about the property. Re-examined by Mr McCreight—As far as I know, the defendants arranged the whole affair; the purchase money was I believe paid to them.

Francis J. Weissenburger sworn—In the beginning of December, '64, I was advised Mrs Miles to purchase Cary Castle; it was almost immediately afterwards, in February, '65, that negotiations were going on for the sale of the property; Mr Young was always at our house while negotiations were going on; to the best of my recollection, it was one evening, walking up to my house, that we were talking about the Governor purchasing Cary Castle; Mr Young alluded to the Governor to buy it through us; we will give you a share of our commission; I said this because I was afraid that negotiations would be made shutting us out of a commission altogether; I had interviews with the Governor after this conversation with Mr Young; I remember receiving the letter produced; I told Mrs Young the general contents, repeating almost word for word the last part of the letter; I told Mr Young the substance of the letter; it was a pity the transaction had broken off and our commission lost; he was very much disappointed at his influence not having the desired result; Mr Schlosser was not present at the interview with Mr Young; I was not a commission agent; Mrs Miles subsequently effected the sale; we had nothing to do with it until after it had been concluded, when we had to get all the papers together comprising the different properties, and to clear the titles; I took about a month; I did not charge Mrs Miles anything for my trouble; she expressed to me how she had made the sale; I told her that I was sorry, as she had said I would compensate you for your trouble; about a month afterwards Mrs Miles called in, as she often did, for a blank cheque; she then said she would give us a remuneration; I learned what amount she was going to give us a cheque for, and told her not to fill in a cheque, I would charge it in her account, and I did charge it the same evening, May 22d; I made no other charge against Mrs Miles excepting this commission; Mr Young had received our commission, I said no we had not received it, and could not ask for it; this was about a week or fortnight before we saw Mrs Miles.

Cross-examined by Mr Wood—I am a Commission Agent and not a lawyer; I prepare simple conveyances; I have read English books on titles; I could point out the plank upon which I spoke to Mr Young about getting the Governor to buy Cary Castle; I might have used the words, "share commissions," but don't think I did; I am certain I said "through us;" I did see the Governor several times about the Stoneleigh property and recommended it in favorable terms. The amount Mrs Miles gave me would be five per cent.

Ernest Schlosser sworn—I was not present when the arrangement was made; I told Mr Young in the street about the matter, and he expressed himself in severe terms about the matter having been broken off without consulting him. This concluded the case for the defendants.

Mr McCreight addressed the jury, the gist of his argument being that the plaintiff had failed to show that the defendants had earned a commission from Mrs Miles for which they were in a position to sue, and that the subsequent actions of the defendants showed that they did not themselves claim or demand a commission.

The Attorney General, in his reply, discarded the two points raised by the defendants' counsel, and relied confidently on the facts proved, viz: that a contract to share or divide commissions was made between the parties, and that such commission was subsequently paid to the defendants at the regular rate of five per cent.

His Honor, in summing up, said the case was reduced to a very narrow compass, and viz: was there any agreement to divide? and, if so, was any commission received? His Honor read portions of the evidence on both sides as to the alleged contract, which he considered to be substantially the same, showing that a contract was made, and in his view an equal division was intended.

The jury after retiring a few minutes, returned a verdict for \$400, considering that the defendants were entitled to \$100 for making out the deeds.

Turgoose vs. Hanks—This was an action to recover the sum of \$500 for special damages, alleged to have been sustained from alleged slanderous expressions used by the defendant, who is Superintendent of Police in the Police Court, in which he designated the plaintiff's house, known as the Commercial Hotel, as a notorious bad one, and the common resort of prostitutes.

Mr Ring, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Wood, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, for the defendant.

Mr Ring having addressed the jury, produced, in substance, the following testimony: James Carwell—Was present in the Police Court on the 16th of May last, and heard Mr Hanks say that plaintiff's house was a notorious bad one and that prostitutes were in the habit of congregating there; also, that plaintiff sold liquor to India; this was always appeared to be respectable.

To the Assessor General—The answers of Mr Hanks were given in answer to queries from Mr Pemberton; am in the habit of visiting the house every day; have seen women of light character visiting the house frequently; saw a prostitute in a state of intoxication there once, but she was turned out.

D. W. Higgins—I reported the case against Turgoose at the Police Court; I recollect Mr Hanks making statements relative to Turgoose; (witness read the report from the Superintendent of Police was in answer to the question asked by the Magistrate; the Magistrate always asks the character of a house, and takes it into consideration; I know nothing personally about the house; Mr Hanks gave his evidence in his capacity as Superintendent of Police.

Kobt. Bishop—Defended Mr Turgoose in the Police Court, and after the evidence had closed, Mr Hanks made the statement imputed to him.

To Mr Wood—He did not say it was reported that the house was so and so, until after I had told him the remark was libellous.

Brown—Am a farmer; never slept in Turgoose's house frequently; have seen anything there worse than myself; have never seen women of a light character there.

Mrs Wheat—Saw the libel in the Chronicle and never went to Turgoose's house again; I used to go there to get orders for making dresses.

Isaac Turgoose (the plaintiff)—Am proprietor of the Commercial Hotel; the defendant said my house was a perfect nuisance, a notorious bad house, and that prostitutes congregated there frequently; after Mr Bishop called him to order, defendant said the house was reported to him as such.

The witness was examined at some length by the Attorney General as to the character of the woman who visited his house, in company with witness house by Mr Baines, the other evening, and she did so; other women have entered for a few minutes.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The Attorney General rose, and claimed that the remarks were made by Mr Hanks in the discharge of his duty as a public officer, and was therefore a privileged communication.

Mr Ring addressed the Court in support of the case.

The Chief Justice said the alleged libel was clothed with a double privilege; that which the law throws around him as a witness, and as a public officer in the discharge of his duty. The enquiry by the Magistrate was perfectly relevant and so was the answer. Mr Hanks was fully protected by the law, both as a witness and a public officer. His lordship was clearly of opinion that the communication was privileged, and as such the plaintiff had no case against the defendant; a non-suit was accordingly ordered to be entered.

In reply to a question from Mr Ring, the Chief Justice said, that, so far as the evidence went, there was nothing against Mr Turgoose's character or that of his house.

THE FIDELITER-ALEXANDRA COLLISION CASE.

Owners of the Steamer Fideliter vs. Owners of the Steamer Alexandra—The plaintiffs originally claimed \$16,000, \$4000 of which were obtained from the sale of the Alexandra, leaving a balance of \$11,000 to be sued for. This suit grew out of the collision of the steamers Alexandra and Fideliter, off Clover Point, in May, 1865. Judgment was first obtained against the steamer Alexandra, belonging to the defendants, which, having been sold, and \$5000 only of judgment realized, suit is accordingly brought against the owners to recover the balance.

Mr McCreight, by direction of the Chief Justice, instructed by Peakes & Green, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Attorney General, instructed by Drake & Jackson, for the defendants. A special jury was empanelled to try the case. The evidence for the plaintiffs taken in the previous case was read over, when the Court rose.

LICENSING COURT.—The general annual licensing session was held yesterday. The greater number of licenses were approved of. The applications of J. P. Smith of Bush Tavern, Wm. Lyons, Isaac Turgoose, W. H. Wheeler, and A. J. Welch were opposed by the Police and were held over for reconsideration to-day. The following new applications were given in: Wm. Sallcock, Crown Hotel, Esquimaux; Jas. Bland, Halfway House; Benj. Evans, Willows, Cadboro Bay Road; H. Henley, Clover Point; J. Herkimer, Eberhardt's Hotel; Thos. H. McCann, Union Hotel, Bastion street; Frank Sehl, Gem Saloon; Sam Mileitch, Alhambra Saloon. The Court then adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

WHISKY SELLING.—Wm. Taylor and James Henry Chik were brought before Mr Pemberton, yesterday—the first for selling a bottle of whisky to a savage, and the last for permitting the same to be sold. Sergt. Ferral chanced past the house at the time, and saw the money and liquor change hands. The charge against Chik was dismissed and he was placed in the dock, as a witness by the prosecution, but he could throw no light on the subject.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.—A plank in the Rook Bay Bridge is missing, and a perfect horse-and-man-trap is created in consequence. Yesterday three horses at different times fell into the trap and were extricated with difficulty. In one case a fine dray was broken. The deficiency should be supplied immediately, or we may have an accident involving loss of life, to record.

THE "GALAXY."—The June number of this new popular magazine has been laid on our table. It contains several excellent articles and romances, and is supplied by the agents, John H. Still & Co., No. 81 Nassau street, New York.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, July 7th—Duties, \$5,047 31; Harbour dues, \$93 03; head money, \$50; tonnage dues, \$379 60; inland navigation licenses, \$60; fees, \$1. Total, \$5,570 94. Number of passengers, 50.—British Columbian.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—This body met yesterday. The only business transacted was the first reading of Dr. Ash's amendment to the Harbor Dues Act, when an adjournment took place until to-day at 1 p. m.

THE "SIERRA NEVADA" sailed for New Westminster at 2 o'clock yesterday, with 30 passengers and a fair freight. She will return on Saturday, and will leave for San Francisco at 9 o'clock on Monday Morning.

"BLUE PETER" Flying.—The "Alert" had her "Blue Peter" flying yesterday and sailed in the afternoon for the Coast of Mexico.

FOR FREIGHT.—Mr E. B. Marvin has placed the new schooner Minerva on the berth for San Francisco, to sail on or about August 1st.

TEMPORARY LOAN.—The Governor has signed the Temporary Loan Bill, and tenders for debentures are called for by Mr Treasurer Watson.

The Sir James Douglas, with six passengers and a small freight, returned from Nanaimo yesterday. No news.

The U. S. war steamer Saratoga sailed for San Francisco from Port Angeles yesterday.

FOR THE N. W. COAST.—The schooner Langley sailed last evening with a miscellaneous cargo for Indian trade.

The Law of Partnership yesterday received the Governor's assent.

The Gliza Anderson left for Puget Sound yesterday morning.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk returned from New Westminster last evening.

By Electric Tele

SOUTH AMERICA

New York, July 9.—The steamer New York from Apinwall, July 1st, had to have formed a league to free Colombia. The first three are to furnish the others men, while the hopes are raised of help from the United States. Great dissatisfaction exists in Colombia. Government must soon be overthrown. Peru also seems on the verge of revolt. The Ithmus was quiet but a change of Government was anxiously looked for.

New York, July 10.—The Havana letter confirms the reports of a revolt in Cuba. A Panama letter United States steamer Nepesic, at Janeiro, reports having seen, on the miles east of Waldenide, the iron clad frigates Huescar and Independencia remained about that point some days subsequently captured five Spanish vessels they also embarked at Waldenide for Montevideo. The Spanish Consul protested against breach of neutrality.

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The Post's money article says the new topic on Wall street is the large orders for Government securities. The market is easy but more active. The market is now animated.

New York, July 7.—Steamers total for Europe to-day, \$987,589; total for the week was \$1,630,720.

Four ship loads of Mormons arrive within the month past; five more vessels similar loads are now on their way to the United States.

MEXICO.

Latest advices from Mexico, state Maximilian is far from preparing to defend a conscription for the empire place on the 15th July, which, with 50,000 francs per month from France is sufficient to keep him a while longer.

EUROPE.

New York, July 10.—The City of Havre has arrived with dates to 28th June. Financial affairs and bank rates unchanged.

A battle occurred on the 27th, in Bohemia near Neustadt, 16 miles northeast of Koenigsbrunn, in the vicinity of the fortress Septfeld, between the Prussians and Austrians. The former were beaten, leaving dead and wounded on the field. The Prussians destroyed the railways and bridge between Weidall and Grosswiz and Berg.

The King of Saxony left Prague on the 25th.

A Berlin despatch of the 27th, says army of the Elbe had a successful encounter near Frossano last evening, taking Austrian officers and 500 men prisoner at Stevio. The Italians have a position near Port Duitable.

An Ancona despatch of the 27th, says a vessel was off comprising the fleet, appeared in sight of this port this morning and now leaving and the Italian squadron preparing to follow and attack them.

A Florence telegram of the 28th, says that at the battle of Custoza the Austrian forces numbered 60,000. The first Italian corps and the reserves on the heights to the left of Yalleggio, held in check an overwhelming number of Austrians, but which, however, General Craxio had forced to retire. Gen. Bizio's division prisoner an entire battalion of Austrian soldiers, and the third corps took 1000 prisoners. The Italian losses were great. The loss of the Austrians is believed to be considerable in excess.

Prussia has again offered the King of Hanover an alliance, with a guarantee of throne on condition of his capitulating the honors of war, and accepting the terms of Federal reform.

CUBA.

Key West, Fla, June 10.—The bark touched here on her way to Mobile, had left Havana on Sunday morning. Her captain says that four Chilean steamers effected a landing on the morning of the 5th, immediately joined the camp of the insurgents, among whom were many of wealthiest planters acting as officers to

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle. Tuesday, July 17, 1866. By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

South America

New York, July 9.—The steamer New York from Aspinwall, July 1st, has arrived. Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are said to have formed a league to free Cuba and have asked Venezuela and Colombia to join them.

Great dissatisfaction exists in Chile and a change of Government must soon take place. Peru also seems on the verge of revolution.

New York, July 10.—The Herald's Havana letter confirms the reports as to the revolt in Cuba. A Panama letter says the United States steamer Nepic, from Rio Janeiro, reports having seen, on May 9th, 50 miles east of Walden, the iron clad Peruvian frigates Huascar and Independencia, which remained about that point some days, and subsequently captured five Spanish vessels.

A Santiago correspondent of June 9th, says the Spanish fleet was still unheard from. The whereabouts of the Huascar and Independencia is also a mystery.

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Mexico

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Europe

New York, July 10.—The City of London has arrived with dates to 28th June. Financial affairs and bank rates remain unchanged.

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Cuba

Key West, Fla., June 10.—The bark Clio touched here on her way to Mobile, having left Havana on Sunday morning. Her captain says that four Chilean steamers effected a landing on the morning of the 5th, and immediately joined the camp of the insurgents near Nevritas.

Washington, 10th.—Minister Romero has information to the 10th June. President Juarez and Cabinet left El Paso for Chihuahua and reported that the French troops at Durango were under orders to march against Chihuahua.

New York, July 10.—Five cases of cholera occurred in Brooklyn this morning—all fatal. The total number of cases of sun-stroke during the recent hot term was 61 only, 43 in Brooklyn; 4 deaths at Boston.

San Francisco, July 12.—The Western Union Telegraph Co's flag ship Nightingale sailed yesterday for the Russian possessions, carrying provisions and an assorted cargo for Collins' Telegraph expedition.

San Francisco, July 12.—The Golden Age arrived from Panama at 1 o'clock to-day. The war news continues contradictory. Both Austria and Prussia claim a victory on the same battle field.

They expressed the strongest determination to throw off the yoke of Spain. After joining forces they marched to within fifty miles of Havana and fortified themselves. A battle will take place in a few days.

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MARKETS.

The general markets have shown a little more activity for the past week compared with the previous one, though trade is very dull.

Arrived—Ship Imperial, 15 days from Kadiak; bark Live Yankee, from Honolulu. Sailed—Bark Charlotte, for Puget Sound.

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Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURDIGES. EXPORT DRUGGISTS. COLEMAN ST. LONDON. Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 2000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparation, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Supplies.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEO EIDON. PATENT, March 1st, 1862. MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispending with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

CHEAP FARE!

Barnard's Stages. An opportunity to do so with little loss of time and as small an expense (consistent with comfort) as possible BARNARD'S STAGES will carry Passengers.

NEW DIGGINGS

CANON CREEK. An opportunity to do so with little loss of time and as small an expense (consistent with comfort) as possible BARNARD'S STAGES will carry Passengers.

From Yale to Soda Creek for \$40, or to Quenelle for \$48. Passengers must leave Victoria on the Friday's Steamer.

These Stages lay over at convenient places at night for rest, and never fail to connect with the Steamers.

Fare to Savona's, \$25.

F. J. BARNARD.

The Weekly Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, July 17, 1866

THE GREAT FENIAN FIASCO

FUEL PARTICULARS OF THE RAID

Names of the Killed and Wounded

From Correspondence Toronto Globe, June 8th. The Fenian raid on the Welland Canal, June 3rd, was a most extraordinary event...

Among the first shots was that which carried in deadly message to Ensign McEachern...

Private Biacco, of Trinity College, was struck by a bullet, which took off the button on his shoulder...

Several of the Fenians were captured, and among the very last of the skirmishers...

The Fenian raid on the Welland Canal, June 3rd, was a most extraordinary event...

It was at this time that Ensign Bailey, No. 1 Company, was shot in the leg...

A retreat now became inevitable, the Fenians making it absolutely necessary in order to save the column...

Dr King's leg has been amputated on account of a wound in the foot...

length took possession of the 'Colonist' office, and drawing his revolver...

The Fenian Prisoners were taken to the Welland Canal, and were kept in a small building...

On Tuesday afternoon, the bodies of five of the brave men who fell in defence of their country...

The procession moved up Simcoe street to King along King street to Parliament street...

At 3 30 the catafalque which was to carry the corpses to their place of burial arrived...

On arriving at the cemetery, the coffins were taken from the catafalque and placed upon the steps leading to the church...

The service over, six valiant men were first removed to the vault of the chapel...

Fort Hope, June 5. Great excitement has prevailed here, the sympathy for the wounded and for the relatives of the dead...

Legislative Assembly. WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866. The Assembly met at 3 15. The Speaker, Messrs Ash, Tridole, Yocum, Dixon, Piddell, De Cosmos, Garwell, Cochrane...

Mr Piddell asked if it was the intention of the House this session to amend the Road Act?

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill of Supply, Dr Trumble in the chair...

Dr Helmecken proposed a postponement of these road items. He was more than ever satisfied that the House was wrong.

The Committee next considered the Governor's Message. The Chairman thought there should be a call of the House to discuss the document...

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CHEAP FARE! Barnard's Stages. In order to give parties with...

NEW DIGGINGS. From Yale to Soda Creek for \$40, or to Keswauke for \$48. Passengers must leave Victoria on the Friday's Steamer...

CANON CREEK. An opportunity to do with little loss of time and small expense...

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world...

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS! FOR SALE CHEAP, A FLOURING MILL, COMPOSED OF THE BAR OF FRENCH 2-FOUR BARRONS, STEADY AND FOOTERS...

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEONIDON. PATENT, March 1st, 1865. Messrs. GARRETT'S INVENTION...

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEPSEINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR weak and impaired digestion...

T. MORSON & SON. 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT) MORSON'S KEROSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed and equipped.

AGENTS—W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria, V. I.

Thursday, July 17, 1866

THE TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

The telegraphic intelligence received during the last two days is of peculiar interest. Last week information reached us of a bill of a Ministerial collapse...

After months of patient consideration of the Colonies, the Union of the Colonies bill had been drafted and on the disposal of the Reform other important measures were assured that it would be presented to Parliament...

The Ministerial collapse was a result of the defeat of the Government of eleven. The resignation of the Queen's Ministers...

The Italian advance without a battle towards the river, Bolzano, by their superior numbers in the brigade back upon the outlying...

The King's troops obtained their onward march on the side of the Mincio towards...

The Austrians were a strongly fortified town at the foot of Lake Garda, here...

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The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle.

Published Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

Price 1/6 per copy.

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bridge of Gofaro. From Gofaro... The Prussian army was completely surrounded by the Austrians and 24 hours were granted to the King for determining upon the terms of capitulation...

Legislative Council. The Council met at 10.30 a.m. Present—The Hon. the President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Treasurer, H. Rhodes, D. Fraser...

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

THE ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING AND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon.

OUR SUPPLY OF COAL.—Locomotion by steam and land-water is at present conducted on a triflingly wasteful system.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Wednesday, July 11. Fourth of July at Port Angeles.—The Fourth of July passed most pleasantly at this place.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.—The Police Committee yesterday examined ex-police-men Eden and Farrel, after which they proceeded to the prison and were shown through the various departments by the Superintendent.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS.—E. Graham Alston, Esq., Registrar of Deeds, yesterday tendered his resignation as Registrar of Deeds, with a view to resuming his profession of barrister at law.

How the TWENTIETH MARRIAGE DAY was celebrated.—A Paris letter writer tells the following story of a marriage...

THE LOSTS AT WHICH THE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE... The losses at which the marine insurance office was underwritten at London, London, are estimated through the late reports and statistics at \$1,000,000...

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THE LOSTS AT WHICH THE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE... The losses at which the marine insurance office was underwritten at London, London, are estimated through the late reports and statistics at \$1,000,000...

THE DISBANDED AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS... The disbanded Austro-Mexican volunteers had some violent row in and near Trieste.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON... The continued war of the radicals in the American Congress of President Johnson and his measures for reconstruction still attracted attention in England.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA... The number of deaths from cholera is increasing in Liverpool. Dr. Ross, of the Helvetia, has died. Three more emigrants belonging to the Jesse Munro have died...

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Advertisement for 'The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle' and other medical products like 'CREEK', 'AYS PILLS', 'BOWELS, Liver and Stomach', 'CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN', 'Holloway's Ointment', 'Gout and Rheumatism', 'Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Coughs, Croup and Hoarseness', 'All Varieties of Skin Diseases', 'Disorders of the Stomach, and Glands', 'Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation', 'Expeditious Washing', 'GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER'.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, July 17, 1886.

Legislative Assembly. FAIRFAX, July 13th, 1886.

The Speaker took his seat at 1.15 p.m. Present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McCune, Young, Tolmie, Trimble, Cochrane, Ash, Stamp, Fiddell.

The Governor's message and the reply were then considered. Dr. Ash enquired whether the address had been framed in pursuance of any resolution of the House.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Saturday, July 14. The FIDELITY-ALEXANDRIA COLLISION. The jury in this case returned a verdict in favor of the owners of the Fidelity.

FRANCIS DOUGLASS. Mr. Edward Coleman, the Librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, was attacked by two ferocious dogs yesterday.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. The S. F. Bulletin, in commenting on the state of this Colony, concludes by saying: "The beautiful little town of Victoria, which once was so good a customer to San Francisco, is likely to be comparatively depopulated unless a more economical form of Government is speedily adopted."

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND. The ship Mohawk, 578 tons, Capt. Davis, 188 days from Gravesend, consigned to Mr. H. Nathan, and the bark Evelyn Wood, Capt. Wylie, 138 days from London, consigned to Messrs. Sprout & Co., anchored yesterday in Esquimaux harbor.

AUCTION OF SPEARS AND LIQUORS. Mr. McCrea's great sale of liquors and spears was numerously attended yesterday.

LEWIS RIVERS. Williamson, arriving on Wednesday, between breakfast and noon, \$2.50. Baker, in the same boat, arrived on Thursday, and hopes to be able soon to prove whether there is an old channel there or not.

CONCERT. The return match between the Victoria Club and eleven of H. M. Ships Sleds and Sgents will be played on the new ground at Beacon Hill to-day.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. The communalists of the Church of England in particular, and the public in general, will be gratified to learn that this revered gentleman has decided to remain permanently on Vancouver Island.

DISCHARGED. The two young men arrested on a charge of uttering false coin were yesterday discharged from custody.

THE NEW ADMIRAL. Admiral Paschewa, a Lord of the Admiralty, will hoist his flag on board the Zealous, iron-clad, to relieve Admiral Denman in command of the Pacific fleet.

THE WILLOWS. Mr. Benjamin Evans, a well known caterer, has leased this popular place of resort, and will open to-day, with all the good things that can be obtained in the market.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER. The steamer Alexandria left yesterday at 11 o'clock for Fraser River with a few passengers and a small freight.

Tax "Josie McNear." The report that this steamer had arrived at Port Angeles is incorrect. She had not reached that port up to yesterday morning.

The Supreme Court will meet at 10 a.m. on Monday, when the special jurors will be required.

The Female Academy will be opened on the 30th inst.

Dickens in the Lecture Room. A Western paper has a correspondent abroad who has lately been present at one of the Dickens readings, and describes the scene as follows:

I went to the first of the two readings which he has just given in London. It was of course, at St. James' Hall, the most fashionable of the large assembly rooms of the metropolis, holding about 3000 people. Long before the doors were opened they were besieged by an eager multitude of ladies and gentlemen.

They were all allusions to characters in Dickens' writings. This was before the arrival of the great man himself. If a person stood up in front he was saluted by a cheer in the rear as this: "Sit down, Pecksniff!" "Take off your hat!" "Uitah, boy, be a little more humble!" "Hello, Squares, how's the bromstone and treacle?" Of course, at these tremendous hits there was great laughter.

At last, when the house was still, he began, without preface or explanation, reciting the whole of Dr. Marigold which he had written; that is, the first and last chapters. In the play of feature, the telling glances of his eye, in gestures and in attitudes, as well as in the wonderful flexibility of his voice and in the almost ventriloquial variety of his tones, it was an amazing and consummate performance. He was first to play the part of a deficiency, and that was power to persuade so large a room. From first to last he had the fullest control over his audience, and brought tears to their eyes and laughter from their lips at his will. He sustained vivaciously with ease and force, the fun of his look and

manner, the delicacy of his pathos, and the intensity of his passion, particularly when "Dr. Marigold" finds that the child of his dumb ward has a voice, united to make Mr. Dickens' recitation perhaps the most perfect and masterly display of histrionic genius which London has witnessed for many years. This, at least, is the decided verdict of the playgoers and theatrical critics; such as Edward Yates, who is "The Fiancee" of the Morning Star. It took Mr. Dickens an hour and ten minutes to give Dr. Marigold. After a few moments' retirement, he came on again, and read "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party," and then sent us away home in high glee and admiration.

Canada. Toronto, C. W., June 4. Volunteers of the frontier, whose business urgently requires their home, are now permitted to leave. Others will remain under arms.

It is not decided whether the Fenian prison scheme, or postpone to an adjourned session. It is not decided whether the Fenian prison scheme, or postpone to an adjourned session.

Montreal, June 14. Orders have been sent to the force on the frontier to remain. It was intended to withdraw to-day.

The action of the pro-Fenian party in Congress creates some excitement here. It is feared that this will give vitality to the Fenian designs. An attack on raid down the Huntington line of the frontier, and directed toward the Beauharnois canal, is looked for. There is a good force ready to meet it.

MARKET AND GENERAL REPORT. There is a very perceptible improvement in trade since our last date; but still business is by no means lively.

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LOADING AND ON THE WAY. From London. Shamrock, left Gravesend 31st March.

From Liverpool. Mackay, cleared 6th April.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

ENTERED. July 7th - Bark Alexander, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 12th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 13th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 14th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 15th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 16th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 17th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 18th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 19th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 20th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 21st - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 22nd - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

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July 24th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 25th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 26th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 27th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 28th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 29th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 30th - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 31st - Bark Victoria, Swanson, New Westminster.

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TO FARMERS AND OTHERS! FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FLOURING MILL, COMPOSED of One Pair of French 3-foot Burr Stone, Spindle and Footstone, Boiling Cylinder, Washes, Blows, and Irons; the Iron for a Two-horse Gearing; Smith's Tools and Belows; 2 Pairs of 10 and 6 inch Saws; 3 Circular Saws and Spindles, etc.

For particulars apply to the COLONIST AND CHRONICLE OFFICE, Victoria.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, & CO. (PREPARED FROM ADULTERATION.)

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Pickles and Sauces are obtainable in all parts of the world.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, & ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH.

CAMOMILE PILLS. A Reconstituted and recommended as a simple but powerful tonic and gentle aperient.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea and Perrin, Worcester, England.

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