

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE
Monday, July 23.
Sunday in Camp.
Divine service was held yesterday at 3 p.m., in the Volunteer camp near Clover Point by the Chaplain, the Rev. Thos. Somerville, M.A. A reading desk was improvised of drums and flags; the Volunteers being drawn up in the form of a semi-circle and seats placed for the accommodation of the ladies on either side of the ministers. A large number of friends were present, including His Excellency the Governor, Chief Justice Nesbitt, &c.

The examination of the Grammar School in Victoria, on Saturday, was made of the name of the Superintendent of Education, Mr. Waddington, who was present throughout, and addressed the pupils at the commencement and close of the exercises. He was happy to witness the improvement in the progress of the scholars since the examination a year since, and wishes to see this year's progress on par with the last year's. In a statement made out...

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REMEDY FOR CHOLERA
It was at one time reported that cholera had almost entirely disappeared in the East, and to-day we are startled with the intelligence that this fearful scourge has reappeared with increased virulence in New York city, and has attacked the soldiers stationed at Hart Island and Governors Island, nineteen deaths being officially reported, besides several cases in the city. We have no desire whatever to be alarmists, but prevention is better than cure, and it now behooves the authorities to give the subject the consideration that its importance demands, and in view of the no improbable importation of the malady to the Pacific, to obtain the earliest advice of its appearance at San Francisco in order that the enforcement of quarantine laws and...

After further prayer and hymns the blessing was pronounced, the volunteers dispersed to their tents, and Capt. Lang and the other officers extending their hospitality to a number of their friends.

FROM KOOTENAY.—Mr. Weil, a merchant of Kootenay District, B. C., returned to this city on Saturday. Mr. Weil left Wild Horse creek, June 26, and experienced considerable trouble in getting through owing to the high state of the water, which inundated the trails—especially the trail built by Dewdney, which he found utterly impassable. The mining news is very encouraging. Many companies were doing well on Wild Horse. There were about 800 white and Chinese miners, all of whom were at work. A ditch, at cost \$12,000, was being brought in and several companies were preparing for hydraulic mining on a large scale. Rich prospects were reported on Finlay creek, distant sixty miles from Wild Horse. Mr. Weil brought down \$3000 in gold dust.

THE SHUSWAP SILVER LEAD.—Mr. Jefferson Carter, of Portland, who returned from Shuswap Lake on Saturday, reports unfavorably of the appearance of the silver leads there. Mr. Carter is one of a company of capitalists who have organized to open one of the leads and thoroughly prospect the country for mineral deposits. It is said that the company have been deceived by the misrepresentations of a prospector, who, it is reported has gone down the Columbia River to avoid exposure.

THE POLICE INQUIRY.—After all the blather about the Police, it appears that the Committee have not held a meeting for two weeks. What is the matter? We were disposed to believe, from the manner in which the Committee commenced their work that some astounding developments were about to be made. Why not continue the investigation? If there is a grievance the public ought to know it; and if none, a report to exculpate the man now under suspicion of wrong-doing should be made. This apathy is unaccountable; but it is the way in which the same "crowd" always do public business. Like unreliable guns they go off half-cooked and spoil a good "shot" by their rashness.

THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT NEW WESTMINSTER FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 14TH, WERE \$3,159 99. Number of passengers, 40.

EVERETT'S EXCHANGE.—The bench on Saturday further postponed the application for the license of this house until Monday.

H.M. SURVEYING STEAMER BEAVER left for Queen Charlotte Island yesterday morning.

RAIN AT NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, from Nanaimo, reports a heavy storm of wind and rain at that place on Friday. So inclement was the weather, that a grand picnic projected for that day was not held in consequence. Not a drop of rain fell at Victoria on Friday.

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Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The Long Agony Over.

The Legislative Assembly, after an incubation of nearly seven months, yesterday completed their labors and hatched the Bills of Supply. The Estimates have been the cause of the majority violating a cardinal principle of the Constitution in an attempt to usurp Executive functions under the cloak of Retrenchment; they have led to acrimonious debates, bitter personalities, and personal encounters; they have peculiarly ruined two or three of the honorable members, and politically damned as many more; they have created a hostile feeling between the Executive and the People, and have proved generally the most unprofitable subject for discussion ever brought into the House. Well, after the storm comes a calm. The long agony is over, and the members breathe freer, we trust. The finishing touches have been given to the column of figures the House has had for many months in course of construction, and the nett results are not unsatisfactory. The amount voted is \$154,863 32—added to which we have the sum of \$63,000 due the Bank at the close of last year, and \$25,400 interest and first instalment of the late loan, which will be due on the 31st of December of the present year—making a total of \$243,263 32 to be met from this year's general revenue, which, it is estimated, will reach \$150,000, from all sources, to which, adding \$90,000 accruing from the Temporary Loan, and we have in round numbers a revenue of \$240,000—a deficit of only \$3,263 34 for the year. The Estimates as originally sent down by the Governor reached \$193,395, to which add \$63,000 due the Bank at the end of last year and \$25,400 payable at the end of the present year, and there would be a total of \$281,795. When they first considered the Estimates the House voted \$202,063 82, to which add the \$88,400 and we have a total of \$290,463 82. In the reconsideration the House has repented of its rash and illegal act in attempting to override the Executive, and yesterday struck out every item inserted by the Radical members when they howled through the Legislative hall for Retrenchment, and yet voted more money than the Governor asked for. The only opposition to striking out these items came from Mr DeCosmos; but he only pleaded for the Nanaimo road, over which he fondly expected to trot his "hobby-horse," and would have been content had it been built only to Sayward's Mill. But his plea was in vain. The Speaker's policy, which he urged so bravely earlier in the session, and which would have been a happy policy for the Colony had it been followed, was the policy of the majority yesterday, and out the items were wiped. In looking through the list of sums voted, it is unpleasant to perceive that so small an amount has been devoted to public improvement; but the condition of the Colony is such that not a dollar more should be voted, or if voted, it could not be paid.

The Reply.

The Assembly's reply to the Message of His Excellency the Governor concerning the Estimates, was again before the Committee of the whole House yesterday, and having been stripped of many of its irrelevant passages and venomous misstatements, the clauses were slightly amended, carried, and referred back to the mover for adjustment in order corresponding with the clauses of the message to which they refer. Upon hearing the modified reply read yesterday, one could not help being struck with the respectful tone that had crept into the document since Friday evening. In place of unsupported assertions, plain facts are narrated; in place of the factious, querulous tone that pervaded it at first reading, a manly, straightforward position is taken and maintained. Had the document when first prepared gone

before the Executive, its fate would have been quickly decided. Its palpable misstatements were so glaring and its factious spirit so evident, that half-a-dozen lines of a despatch from the Governor would have rendered nugatory its intended effect. The House is a unit in favor of passing a reply to the extraordinary message of His Excellency, but the whole House is interested in seeing that nothing but truth is stated, for misstatements are weapons easily turned with redoubled force upon the parties using them.

Legislative Assembly.

Monday, July 16th, 1866.

Assembly met at 1 p. m. Present—The Speaker and Messrs Tolmie, Trimble, Young, Dickson, McClure, Pidwell, Carswell, DeCosmos, Ash, Powell.

REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. House went into Committee of the Whole on the reply to the Governor's Message concerning the Bills of Supply, Dr Trimble in the chair.

The reply having been read, the clauses were considered *seriatim* and passed. It appearing, however, that the clauses were not in their proper places, the Committee rose and reported progress.

BILLS OF SUPPLY. Committee resumed the consideration of the Bills of Supply. The only items remaining to be considered were those relating to the roads, which, it will be remembered, were constitutionally voted during the early part of the session.

Repairs of existing roads, \$1000, were voted.

James Bay Bridge, new piling and repairs (expended in '65), \$250, voted.

Making a road, from Cook's to Metchesin, \$200. [This vote was merely recommended to the Governor.] Voted.

Mr DeCosmos moved that \$10,000 be substituted for \$25,000 for a road from Goldstream to Sayward's Mill. [This was a section of the proposed Nanaimo road.]

Mr Pidwell seconded, favoring a supplemental estimate from the Government.

The motion was lost—Pidwell and DeCosmos in the affirmative; Helmecken, Young and Dickson in the negative.

For making roads in Salt Spring Island; item struck out by similar vote.

All the other road and bridge items were struck out—Mr DeCosmos alone in the affirmative.

The Committee then rose and reported and the House adjourned until Wednesday, at 1 p. m.

THE CANON CREEK MINES.

Encouraging News.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received from Quesnellemouth, dated June 28th, respecting these mines:

RICHNESS OF THE COUNTRY—ADVICE TO REMAIN IN IT.

So, here I am, at the Mouth of Quesnelle, just in time for the Canon Creek Mines. Hold fast now! I know what you are about to say. This is no "bilk," the gold is here to speak for itself. The men who brought it here have sent to Williams Creek for their friends, and they have returned to the mine with a fresh supply of grub, tools, etc., and to give you further convincing proof, I enclose some of the dust, that you may look at it with your own eyes, and if you were here you could see \$500 worth of it, only coarser. This is *pro bono publico*.

I understand that you are about to pull up stakes and go to Blackfoot; don't you do any such thing; stop where you are a while longer, and you will see better times and more money next year than you ever beheld in the country before. Pay no attention to the thousand stories of returning adventurers; pay less attention to the big strikes and rich diggings you see in the newspapers. I promised to keep you posted, and shall do so faithfully, without any exaggeration, giving you the facts as they actually are, without any artificial coloring. You know yourself, that I have cursed the country a thousand times, and swore never to come back to it if Big Bend proved a failure, but I have altered my tune on account of present indications, and made up my mind that there will be no better country to go to than British Columbia next year. Look at Grouse Creek now; that was given up as a "bilk" three years ago, because there was nothing found in the bed of the creek. But just as soon as one energetic company cuts through the rim-rock in the hill, and finds a rich deposit, that pays from 2 ozs. to 6 ozs. per day to the band, a second and a third company follow, with the same results, and now a fourth, the Wake-Up-Jake Company, will get through the rock this week, and are sure to strike the same rich lead. Other companies will meet with the same result just as fast as they get through that same rim-rock. There is no use in spinning long yarns about the richness of the country; let us be content to speak of what we know and see. Why, along the shores of Lakes Kamloops and Shuswap, you can pick up pieces of silver ore rock at most every step. This I know myself from my nine days travelling experience; and at one place, near a point called "Cape Horn," you can load a small wagon with the richest kind of silver ore rock. This can be substantiated by any person who has travelled along the shore from "Cape Horn" towards Seymour.

CANON CREEK AND ITS VICINITY.

Canon Creek empties into the Fraser from the left bank, 55 miles up from here; it heads from the direction of Williams Creek, and by rough calculation is north-west, and about 100 miles from Williams Creek. The country around it is not very mountainous; it somewhat resembles the vicinity of the mouth of Quesnelle and is timbered about the same. There are several other creeks of the same size and dimensions in the vicinity of Canon. The only means of access to the

new mines at present, is by small boats from here and there are several under construction now by parties from Williams creek. There has been considerable mining done there for the past two years, by a party of Chinamen, and I am informed by Wu Shing, a Chinese trader here, that two of the original party of 16, went home with about \$1500 each, all in coarse gold taken out of the bed of the creek—one piece weighing \$150. This was the proceeds of one seasons work. He also informs me that several parties have applied to Kwong, Lee & Co., for provisions to go there and work, but owing to the high price of everything and a dangerous canyon to go through 39 miles from here, no one would run the risk of losing any amount of provisions until lately, when everything became cheaper and the risk, comparatively speaking, nothing to the amount involved. The late new strikes in the banks on different parts of the creek, have drawn the attention of a large number of men to the locality with the most flattering results. The amount of ground that is known to pay now from \$6 to \$30 a day to the hand, will give employment to 1500 men in the banks alone, to say nothing about the bed of the creek.

The sample I enclose you, is some of the finest part of \$80, the proceeds of two days work by Messrs Sheppard, Hickson and McLessee, with sluices, from one of the tributaries which empty into the Canon. It is the first prospect that has ever been obtained from the said tributary, or rather the first prospecting that was ever done on it.

Canon creek is larger than Williams creek, but the banks, unlike those of Williams creek, are a succession of flat benches, from which the present pay is obtained. It extends upwards of 15 miles, so far as explored at present. With such cheering news as this, then will you want to leave British Columbia? I say don't do any such thing. Don't you go to Blackfoot, Whitefoot or any other foot, and don't leave Victoria unless the "Finnigan's" drive you out. This place presents quite a lively appearance owing to the new mines. A large number of pack trains are continually passing to and fro from Yale and Williams creek. J. B.

Municipal Council.

Monday, July 16, 1866.

The Council met at 7:30 p. m. The Mayor and Councillors Lewis, Jeffery, Sen., Layzell, Jeffery, Jr., and Hebbard were present.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the hon. Colonial Secretary, informing the Council that the Corporation is still indebted to the General Government in the sum of \$5,500. His Excellency regrets it is not in his power to make the advance asked for by the city, but so soon as a balance is placed to the credit of the Council, it will be acquainted of the same. Filed.

From the Gas Company, notifying the Council of an intended excavation on Langley street to supply gas to T. H. McCann. Filed.

Bill from Boone & Co., for repairing Rock Bay Bridge—\$5.

The Mayor explained that the work was done by his order.

Councillor Lewis objected to any member of the Council taking upon himself to order work on his own responsibility.

The Mayor withdrew his bill, to defray the same out of his own pocket.

Several accounts against the Corporation were read over and ordered to be filed.

INCORPORATION BILL.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Legislative Council to give evidence respecting the City (new) Incorporation Bill were asked to report. None was given. The Sanitary Commission By-law, from remarks here made, it is probable will come into operation very shortly.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

Councillor Lewis, in accordance with notice, moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain, examine and report upon the indebtedness of the Corporation for the current Municipal year up to June 30th. Carried. Messrs Lewis, Hebbard and Jeffery, jr., were appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A desultory conversation was had with reference to defective sidewalks and the opening of the streets by the water company without giving the necessary notice, etc.

Councillor Layzell moved that Charles Varydyben be summoned before the Mayor to answer for a dangerous sidewalk on his property near the corner of Douglas street and Fort. Carried.

Council adjourned until Tuesday (this evening) to receive a report of the expense of publishing the Sanitary By-law, provided it receives the Governor's assent.

Supreme Court.

REPORT CHIEF JUSTICE WHELAN AND A SPECIAL JURY.

Monday, July 16th, 1866.

Janion, Green & Rhodes vs. Solomon—This was an action to recover a sum of \$1717, being the invoiced value of certain goods purchased by M. Malowanski of the plaintiffs prior to his bankruptcy, under alleged false pretences, and pledged by the bankrupt to the defendant as security for money advanced previous to his absconding.

Mr Rieg, with whom was Mr McCreight, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Parkes & Green, for the defendant.

Mr McCreight opened the case on behalf of the plaintiffs and the following witnesses were then called and examined for plaintiffs, viz: Messrs H. Rhodes, D. B. Blair, Thos. James, A. N. Nicholson, O. Thorne, Robt. Burnaby, G. T. Findlay, J. A. Jones, Fred. Poord, R. Bishop, E. G. Alston, G. C. Wigham, R. Rihet, C. J. Marsh, Berrin Barnett, A. R. Green.

From the testimony of these witnesses, it appeared, that Malowanski, at various times in the months of March and April last, purchased goods of considerable value from different merchants for the alleged purpose of shipping north, but that said goods, instead of being so shipped, were stored in Messrs Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s warehouse, where they were pledged to defendant and others to whom bankrupt became indebted.

It further transpired, that the money obtained by the bankrupt Malowanski from the

defendant was upon a note, drawn by bankrupt and discounted by defendant at the Bank of British North America on the 20th April, the same date upon which the goods were purchased from the plaintiffs by Malowanski, and pledged to the defendant by handing him, Messrs Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s storage receipt.

The defence was that the transaction was a bona fide one, the advance being made at the request of the bankrupt, on goods pledged by him to be his property, and stored pending the arrival of the schooner North Star, expected from Sitka with a cargo of furs.

Mr Wood having addressed the Jury for the defence, called defendant, and Messrs S. S. Green, A. G. Gilkinson and A. Frankel.

The defendant was examined and cross-examined at some length.

After hearing counsel, his Lordship summed up and the Jury retired for about half an hour, when they returned into Court, and the foreman, Mr H. Nathap, stated that they had agreed on the first point, and found that Malowanski had obtained the goods from the plaintiffs by false representations. On the second point the Jury were divided. By consent of Counsel, the Judge proposed to ask the Jury how the majority stood on that point, and was told 6 to 2. Counsel on both sides agreed to accept the verdict without keeping the Jury locked up for three hours, and the following verdict was then recorded:

Verdict for Plaintiff for \$1717 50 as the value of the goods, subject to the discretion of the Court as to whether the verdict is to be entered for the specific goods or their value.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, July 17.

THE FRENCH EVACUATION OF MEXICO.—A special Washington despatch of June 11th, gives the following statement: Information from Mexico, received by the French Legation here, states that Gen. Bazaine, the French commander, has received positive orders from the Emperor Napoleon to concentrate the French troops at Mexico, Puebla and Orizaba, and make no more hostile demonstrations. Seventy-five per cent. of the troops will go to France in October, and the remainder next year. Maximilian is also reported to be out of money, and to have made a raid, under the sanction of Gen. Bazaine, upon the chest of the French Paymaster-General. There are also intimations that Louis Napoleon desires to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States.

Viewing the recent manifestations of the French Emperor's good feeling toward the United States, there is much reason to accept the above statement as correct. And if it be true that Bazaine has received such instructions, the fate of the Maximilian Government in Mexico will soon be decided. It remains now to be seen whether any considerable portion of the Mexican people have been won over to the monarchical party. The Austrian and Belgian troops are less numerous and efficient than the French, and it is questionable whether they will be able to sustain the Empire when the French have withdrawn, unless it shall turn out, as the supporters of Maximilian claim, that the Mexican people themselves may be depended upon to support the Imperial cause.—S. F. Bulletin.

GAS FROM WOOD.—Mr Ensely, of Canada, has discovered a method of obtaining gas from wood. He has taken out a patent in this country and the British Province. It is claimed that 4,500 feet of gas can be produced from half a cord of wood and a barrel of bones, and that the substances remaining in the retort after this result is obtained are also of commercial value: the wood being transmuted into charcoal, tar and turpentine; the bones into ivory black, phosphorus, and ammonia of a superior quality. The apparatus is said to be exceedingly simple and easily worked.

LICENSING COURT.—The Board of Magistrates held an annual Licensing session yesterday, when the applications of Messrs Turgoose, Wheeler and Lyons were approved, and the application of Mr T. H. McCann, for a license for his premises, at the corner of Bastion and Langley streets, called the Union Hotel, was ordered to stand over for one day. The three above named applicants were severally cautioned by the Bench. The Court will hold its final session to-day at noon, before which hour all wholesale and retail licenses must be renewed or dealers will render themselves liable to penalties.

FROM COLVILLE.—The Mountaineer has the following: From a gentleman who arrived from Colville on Wednesday, we learn that the mines on the Upper Columbia continue to pay good wages. The snow had entirely disappeared from the country around La P. rte. Captain White's boat is making regular trips, carrying a considerable amount of freight for the Big Bend mines. Considerable rain had fallen in Colville valley during the past month, and the crops are looking well.

FROM THE NORTH.—The schooner Nanaimo Packet arrived yesterday from a trading voyage on the N. W. Coast. She went up as far as Kake, in the Russian possessions, but did not find trade good. She left Stekin River about 35 days ago. Heard no news while there. Passed the steamer Otter about 15 miles this side of Stekin. The Indians on the coast were peaceable. Saw the Leonede last week in Johnson Straits. Brought a small cargo of fish oil and furs.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN reappeared in London on the evening of May 17th, after an absence of three years. They were "Cardinal Henry VIII," and "Queen Katharine" in *King Henry VIII*, of course, and Charles made a neat little speech.

NAVAL.—H. B. M.'s steam sloop, *Camelion*, lately in the Pacific, arrived in Sheerness Harbor on 18th April. She was at once taken into dock and dismantled, and on 23d April paid off into the 3rd division of the Steam Reserve in the Medway. Commander Thos. E. Smith, from the Chester Coast Guard division, has been appointed to H. B. M.'s screw sloop *Shearwater*, vice R. G. Douglas promoted.—Panama Star.

THE REPLY.—The Radicals who drafted the reply to His Excellency's Message, finding they could not carry the motion, took into their council all the Radicals yesterday morning the Conservative members, by whom the document was printed and converted into quite a respectable affair, in which shape it was reported to the Assembly in the afternoon, when it virtually passed.

THE CALLAO DOCK.—We are glad to learn that the new floating Dock at Callao, is proving very successful. Already more applications have been made for repairing vessels than the Dock can accommodate in three months.—Panama Star.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—His Excellency Geo. B. Mathew, C. B., H. B. M.'s Minister to the Central American Republics, has recently received the appointment of Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

SETTLED.—The Fideliter-Alexandra collision case has, we learn, been finally arranged on the payment of a sum of money by the owners of the Alexandra, somewhat exceeding the amount awarded by the jury.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT SCHOOL.—The examination of the young ladies attending this school will take place on Thursday next, commencing at 9 o'clock, and promises to be a most interesting affair.

POST OFFICES ARE NOW IN OPERATION at Savana's Ferry and Seymour, British Columbia, under the charge of the Postmaster General. Work in connection therewith is being pushed forward.

A CHINESE newspaper is about to be issued in London, under the title of the *Flying Dragon*. Professor Summers, of King's College, is its projector.

THE STEAMER "ALEXANDRA" will only make one trip to New Westminster this week, leaving the Company's wharf to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a. m.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer *Sierra Nevada* fired her departure gun yesterday morning at half past ten. She took from 50 to 60 passengers and some freight.

WAGES.—Ab Lom, a Chinaman obtained judgment in the Police Court yesterday, in default of appearance against Samuel Porteous, for \$24 25 to be levied by distress.

REMANDED.—George Ramsay, arrested by Inspector Welch was brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday and remanded for three days.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer *Fideliter* is announced to sail for Portland to-morrow at 8 o'clock, a. m.

H. M. S. SPARROWHAWK was inspected yesterday by Admiral Denman.

THE VOLUNTEER BAND discoursed sweet music yesterday evening, after sunset, at James' Bay.

SOME PHYSICIANS use nitro-glycerine as a cure for headache.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Business was brisk on the South coast since the departure of the Spanish fleet, whose destination is unknown. All the other Republics of South America were driving away the Spanish residents. The Congress met at San Diego on the 1st. President Perez's message was received with hisses. A revolution is waiting favorable opportunity to burst forth among the Chileans, and Valparaiso is being strongly fortified.

WEST INDIA. The small-pox continued in Puerto Rico, and had spread to several places. The news from Santo Domingo continues to be contradictory. A report published in the *Boletín Mercantil*, that Gen. Baez, unable to subdue the rebellion, would leave the country, is contrary to the news received directly from Santo Domingo.

NEW ZEALAND. The London *Gazette* publishes despatches from Major General Chute, containing details of various successful operations in the field against the rebels in New Zealand. Lieutenant Colonel Hassard, Fifty-seventh Regiment, was severely wounded in the attack on the Grand Pah of Otapaya and died two days afterwards. The country was so difficult that the force only accomplished fifty-four miles in eight days, marching each day ten hours. On two days only half rations were issued. The natives fought well at Otapaya and returned a most severe and unusually well directed fire but the impetuous dash of the English troops was irresistible.

HOW THEY MANAGE THINGS IN JAPAN.—A Japanese naval officer has recently received permission to commit suicide for purchasing a vessel that did not turn out according to expectation. How many English naval constructors we would on this principle contentedly give a permission to make their exit!

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The European Powers had the Prussian note reverberated through and set mankind pondering the real nature of the European position of the three Powers, and the probable contest, when news of the prospect of immediate overthrow of the Austrian in their second and third with the Prussians, and the cession of Venetia—the attention with Italy—to the Emperor. The announcement and rumors of wars in times loses much of character and falls on an every day occurrence have no direct interest served, our sympathies suffering humanity are a place to sordid selfish preference. We skim the news at our matitudinous eye-brows with Peculiar case has, we learn, been finally arranged on the payment of a sum of money by the owners of the Alexandra, somewhat exceeding the amount awarded by the jury.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The European Position.

Scarce had the Prusso-Italian war note reverberated through the world and set mankind pondering over the real nature of the European struggle—the position of the three belligerent Powers, and the probable results of the contest, when news arrives of the prospect of immediate peace, owing to the overthrow of the Austrian army in their second and third engagements with the Prussians, and the proposed cession of Venetia—the bone of contention with Italy—to the French Emperor.

The announcement of wars and rumors of wars in these eventful times loses much of its startling character and falls on our ears like an every day occurrence. Where we have no direct interest to be subserved, our sympathetic feelings for suffering humanity are too apt to give place to sordid selfishness or indifference. We skim hastily over the news at our matutinal meal, raise our eye-brows with Pecksniffian horror at the bare announcement of human bloodshed, and discuss our muffs and toast with unruffled complacency the next moment; believing of course that wars and rebellions are fearful things, but caring little if all the nations of the world become involved in carnage, so long as we or ours are not sufferers thereby.

Like the materialistic Yankee, who terminated an apostrophe to a beautiful running brook by "calculating how many horse power it contained," the selfish reader is prone and his reverie by revolving in his own mind what amount of benefit—what "mill power" he or his countrymen can obtain from his neighbors' misfortunes; while the indifferent reader exclaims, "let them fight, it won't hurt me!" and thereupon banishes further thought from his mind.

There never was, perhaps, a rupture between any of the civilized powers concerning which such diversity of opinions were entertained, and of the probable results of which so great a variety of prognostications have been made. The generality of mankind, including Germans themselves, never believed at all in the probability of a conflict between the two chief Federal Powers, notwithstanding their menaces. Both had too much to risk on a doubtful result, and although confidence was felt in the strength of Prussia, still Austria, aided by Hanover and the Southern States of the Confederation, was regarded as too formidable an opponent to hazard the national honor on the cast of a die.

Had it not been for the bellicose attitude of Victor Emmanuel and his great longing to cross swords with Francis Joseph on the Venetian question, it is more than likely that the peace of Europe would not have been broken. With the Italian alliance, Prussia's hopes were sufficiently strengthened to chance the issue, yet little were we prepared to learn the result that a few days have served to bring about. In a short and vigorous campaign in Bohemia the Prussians, according to our telegrams, have worsted the Austrians in a series of battles—first, at Glatz on the confines, then at Gitschin, and subsequently at a place called Sudau, between Horsewitz and Monogragatz, whither the Austrians had retreated and taken up a strong position. After an obstinate resistance, the Prussians, who were commanded, it is said, by the King in person, stormed the position, and the Austrians under the command of Benedek fled precipitately to Koniggratz, another stronghold, not, however, without losing many in killed and wounded, besides prisoners and cannon, and much of their materiel. The Prussian loss is not given, but it is said to be heavy, while they claim to have considerably more than made up for their losses by the number of the enemy killed in the previous engagements, and the prisoners taken, the latter being put down (erroneously, we should say) at 100,000. On the 4th General Goblentz arrived at the Prussian Headquarters with a flag of truce. Moving on the heels of the Austrian losses in Bohemia, we have word of another victorious encounter in the South over the Italians, under the

neted patriot and soldier, Garibaldi, who was slightly wounded, and that Austria having vindicated her honor in Italy, concurred in Napoleon's views, and was ready to cede Venetia to France, and to accept the Emperor's mediation for the conclusion of peace. The *Moniteur*, the French official organ, goes on to say "that the Emperor had immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice," and peace was regarded as virtually concluded. While Austria, as a last resource, is willing to surrender Venetia to Louis Napoleon in the same way she did Lombardy in '59, it is evident that she is merely desirous of ridding herself of an incubus. More careful of her honor in the South than she appears to have been in the North, she has now a national reputation to retrieve, which was out of the question while she had to combat a foe on either side, and with Venetia off her hands her position in Bohemia would soon assume a different aspect. We see no reason, therefore, to be so confident of immediate peace, unless the cession of Venetia is made contingent on the suspension of hostilities between all of the belligerents which would be a virtual admission by Austria that she was conquered. We rather see grounds for fearing a yet fiercer and more deadly struggle between the two late Federal Powers. In the meantime, Austria is undoubtedly in a critical condition, with the eastern division of her wasted and defeated army beleaguered by Prussia, and her western army entirely shut off.

The last Radical "Victory."

Our evening cotemporary has placed himself in the position of a man who, having swallowed a dose of deadly poison, is advised by his physician to follow it up with another dose as an antidote. Having been terribly mendacious in his statements on Friday, our cotemporary attempts to recover from the effects by again falsifying the record on Wednesday. The effort of our neighbour to appear jolly under adverse circumstances, and to claim a victory where he has suffered a crushing defeat, is ludicrous in the extreme, inasmuch as it appears that the amended copy of the Reply presented to the House yesterday, was in the handwriting of the hon. Speaker, while the first copy presented was the joint production and was in the handwriting of several of the hon. members. Our cotemporary, in the course of his jubilant article, assumes that we do not know the history of the Reply. But as it happens that we are well posted with regard to it, we will, for the benefit of the public, narrate the "historical" facts connected with it. Dr Helmecken first prepared a series of resolutions, in reply to the Governor's Message, which he handed to Dr Dickson. The last named gentleman called to his assistance several of his Radical friends; each had his say with regard to the document, and, after intertuning, scoring, and adding until it resembled a patch-work quilt, it was introduced into the House by Dr Dickson as his own production. The reading consumed three-quarters of an hour; it was found that the statements contained in it were nearly all erroneous, being founded generally on mere assumption, and that the document was anything but respectful and dignified in its tone. So indignant were the majority, that one by one the members withdrew and left the Committee without a quorum. An adjournment took place. On the following day, the Radicals, finding that it was impossible to get their copy through the House, consented to eat "humble pie," and invited the Speaker, Dr Tolmie, and other honorable members to meet with them at the residence of one of the members, where the affair was discussed, and brought back almost to the shape in which it had been originally drafted by the Speaker. Subsequently, the document was read before the Committee and found to be still defective, when it was referred back to the Radicals, by whom it was handed over to Dr Helmecken, who yesterday reported it complete to the Committee. If this be a triumph for the Radicals it is what Paddy would call a "quare" one. Our cotemporary is welcome to all such victories. His article of last evening reminds us of a Federal despatch after the Bull Run rout, which read—"After gaining a glorious victory over the Rebels, our forces retired in good order to Centreville—the enemy following in much confusion!"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, July 19.

LONDON AND LANCASTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, represented in Victoria by Messrs Henderson & Burnaby, held its annual meeting at the London Tavern on Tuesday, April 18th, Mr F. W. Russell, M. P., in the chair. The Report read by the Manager, Mr Clirehugh, expressed satisfaction at the general progress of the Company. In 1862-3 the premiums amounted

to £90,295; in 1864-5 the premiums had reached the large sum of £231,013, showing an increase in two years of £140,717, or over 150 per cent. The premiums for 1865 amounted to £122,416. The losses by fire in 1865 amounted to £74,413, 13s. 5d., being nearly 68 per cent. on the amount of premiums. For the past four years, however, the average loss, in proportion to the premiums, has been as nearly as possible 57 per cent., including the above exceptional amount. To the District Boards, mercantile connexions, and various representatives of the Company, the Directors felt the best thanks of the Company were due. The Directors, in terms of the deed of settlement, had paid interest to the proprietors for the past year after the rate of six per cent. In putting a motion of vote of thanks to Mr W. P. Clirehugh, the Manager, the chairman warmly eulogized his conduct, to whom he said a great deal of the past success was owing.

NEW DIRECTORY.—We have received from Mr Legh Harcourt, the local agent, the prospectus of the Pacific Coast Business Directory for 1866, now ready for publication and compiled by Mr Henry L. Langley, Editor of the San Francisco Directory and State Register. This new work, which may be obtained at the very moderate cost of five dollars, is designed to furnish information that will render it of essential value to every business man on the coast. The Editor has already established his reputation as an accurate compiler of statistics and general information, and neither pains nor expense is to be spared in rendering this book, the most comprehensive and valuable work of reference on all matters connected with the business facilities and resources of the Pacific States and these Colonies. Not only will the names, business and address of all merchants, manufacturers and professional men in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, Territories of Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia be given, but also lists of all the commercial, agricultural, mining, telegraph and other undertakings with other items of general information. We hail the advent of the publication as a public boon and can confidently recommend it to the community at large.

QUARREL ABOUT A DOG.—A man named Clarke complained yesterday of having been assaulted by Captain Phamphlet. The quarrel arose, as is too frequently the case lately, about a ferocious dog, the property of defendant. The dog having attacked the complainant, he resorted to the use of bad language towards the animal. His owner, Captain Phamphlet was fined \$5, and the Magistrate administered to complainant (who also owns a dog that he allows to run at large) and defendant a severe lecture on the impropriety of endangering the public safety by not properly securing the animal.

NELSON HAUKHURST, who served in our chingang from 1860 to 1862, under sentence for stabbing a man, has just been convicted of killing another man at Salem, Oregon, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment with hard labor.

ELOQUENT HARANGUE.—At a meeting of the citizens of Lytton, British Columbia, called to take steps to oppose a dreaded advance of the Fenians by way of Columbia river, a Mr P. Kilroy eloquently delivered himself in the following manner: "Gentlemen and fellow-citizens. The immediate necessity of fortifying this town against an attack from the Fenians cannot for one moment be questioned, and also the fortifying the banks of the Columbia river is another question of the utmost importance, for if the Fenians ever get possession of the Kamloops and Okanagan section of the country, there won't be a live head of stock left and beef could not be purchased at any price, for one Fenian will demolish more beef in a day than any four white men in the Colony, particularly when they purchase on Fenian bonds. Sons of glory, hear my story, protect our stock, cheap beef is everything to the boys. [Great applause, with cries. "We are small in number but great in pluck."]

THE MALOWANSKI CASE AGAIN.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, the Chief Justice set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of Frankel vs. Lindsay (Official Assignee of the estate of M. Malowanski) and ordered judgment for plaintiff to be entered.

CARIBOO EXPRESS.—To the enterprise of Messrs Dietz & Nelson our citizens are indebted for the reception of the Cariboo Express yesterday, which was conveyed per canoe to this place. We have Cariboo dates to the 9th of July.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The public examination at the Craigflower School will take place on Friday, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Clergy of all denominations and the public generally are invited to attend.

A SEVERE TEMPEST.—While crossing the Straits, on Tuesday night, with the mails, the little steamer Pioneer encountered a severe blow and had her smokestack carried away, besides shipping several seas.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Fidelity left yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for Portland, taking 36 passengers and a limited quantity of freight.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—In this Court yesterday, the application of Mr Copland on behalf of his creditors was denied. Thomas Raton was granted a certificate of discharge. In the estate of A. D. Macdonald a postponement took place for further information.

CAMPING OUT.—The volunteers will go under canvas this evening, and will assemble at seven o'clock sharp, at Government Buildings. The encampment will be maintained for a week.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The annual public examination of the scholars of St. Ann's Convent School will take place to-day. The event usually attracts a large number of friends and visitors.

FEROUS DOGS.—Nearly every day complaint is made by parties who have been bitten by ferocious dogs. Something must be done to suppress these nuisances. They are not only annoying, but dangerous.

SETTLED.—The Fidelity-Alexandra suit has been settled by the payment of \$6000 and costs of action by the owners of the Alexandra to the owners of the Fidelity.

NEW TRIAL.—The plaintiffs in the suit of Janion, Green & Rhodes vs. Frankel have moved for a new trial. The matter will be argued on the 23d instant.

The steamer Diana has been chartered to convey Gen. Halleck and staff to this place.

The Pioneer, and the Puget Sound News, started yesterday. The Josie McNear will bring the bags next week.

The Alexandra will leave for New Westminster at 10 o'clock this morning.

Legislative Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, July 17th.

Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p. m., present Messrs Trimble, Young, Dickson, McClure, Pidwell, DeCosmos, Stamp.

THE REPLY.

House in Committee on the reply to the Governor's message on the supplies and financial condition of the country &c. The draft prepared, by the hon. senior member for Methuen (Dr Helmecken), containing the essence of the lengthy address presented by the hon. member for the District (Dr Dickson) was read and submitted.

The first discussion that took place was in reference to an allusion to the "unfortunate" retirement of Sir James Douglas. Mr DeCosmos rose to give his most emphatic dissent to the use of the word unfortunate. Mr McClure said if the word was not erased, it would destroy the entire effect of the document which asked for an experienced Governor, and he should vote against it as a whole.

Dr Dickson was of opinion that the retirement of Sir James Douglas was "unfortunate" to the interests of the Colony, and a large majority of the people would support him in that view. (No, no.) It was certain that the Colony had never been so prosperous as during his administration, and his own interests, were so bound up in this Colony that he naturally did his utmost to build it up to an extent that made enemies for him in New Westminster.

Mr DeCosmos totally denied the assertions of the previous speaker and considered that Sir James Douglas was forced out of office at a very happy time for him, and had he retained office till now there would not be a single voice raised in his favor. (No, no.) It was as fallacious as it was common to attribute all the misfortunes of the country to the present Governor. He (Mr DeC) had the greatest respect for Sir James Douglas' private character, but the reverse for his official one.

The word unfortunate was thereupon erased. The subsequent discussions on the clauses were of minor importance and the Committee, at clause 15, rose, reported progress and adjourned till 1 p. m. to-day.

From the Big Bend Mines.

(From the B. C. Tribune)

From parties who have arrived here from these mines we learn that a great flood had occurred on French Creek, which had proved most disastrous to mining properly. The water on the creek rose, on the 2d instant, to such a height as to carry away windmills, wheels and sluice boxes in every direction, and rendering it impossible for any mining to be accomplished for several weeks. A terrific storm had also visited the same region, falling rains in vast numbers. The new trail from French Creek to the Columbia river was rendered almost impassable by the fallen timber, and it will require a number of men for some time to clear it for traffic. Several trains had got into the creek with goods before the storm and provisions were greatly reduced in price. Flour was selling at 30 cents, and bacon at 62 1/2 cents per lb. The Shep. Bailey claim on French Creek was paying very well before the freshet. For the night shift, six men working, the amount washed up was \$290. Several other claims have been taking out pay.

LATER.

Mr Nelson, of Dietz & Nelson's Express Company, arrived here last evening from French Creek, which place he left on this day week, the 9th inst. He stated that matters were improving on the creek, and most of the companies had resumed work. The Jenns Company were reported to have washed up on the 7th inst. 25 ounces of gold from shallow diggings. The company next above Capt. Doan's had got down a shaft 36 feet and got a prospect of \$6 in the gravel. Great confidence was felt in the claim turning out good. Mr Nelson likes French Creek and believes that it will turn out well yet. He has brought down some dust which is coarse and evidently washed gold.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate means. In thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities, they balance disordered action, remove the cause of dis-every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, in no longer a matter of dispute. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dizziness, and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are early dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, young or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy medicine is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scurfula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates and softens, and salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure coughs of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

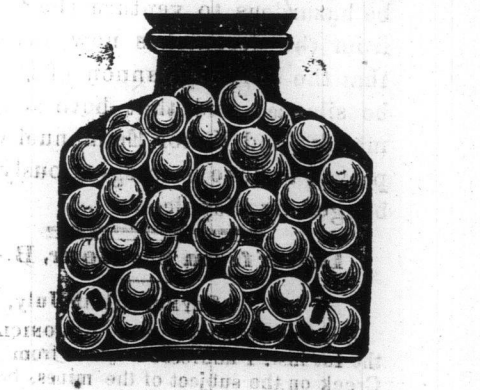
Indigestion—Billious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, etc., and their corresponding treatments.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 3s., each Box. There is considerable saving by taking the larger size. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box. 1866-1-7

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!



THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from impure humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these PILLS are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be taken as resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINT: CONSTIPATION; HEADACHE DROPSY PILES,

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have effected no good, these extraordinary PILLS have, effected speedy and thorough cures. Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. (avoided) H. S. Carter, Smith & Dean,

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The Plot Thickens.

The cession of the Province of Venetia by Austria to France, and the despatch of a Commissioner to Venice, to raise the French flag and take possession of the country in the name of Napoleon, will take the world by surprise. The reluctance of Italy to discontinue the war with Austria, if persisted in, may prove the means of bringing down upon Victor Emmanuel's head the displeasure of Napoleon, who has made Italy what she is, and who can unmake her by merely raising his finger. The object of Austria in ceding the coveted territory to France, is plain. She has purchased the friendship of Napoleon, who, with Venetia in his grasp, may bargain with Italy for the exchange of a piece of Italian territory adjoining his own borders. In 1859, Austria ceded Lombardy to France, and France exchanged it for Savoy and Nice. By the cession of Venetia Austria will have nothing to fear on the South, and she may now devote her entire attention to the North and concentrate her forces against Prussia. But is this a part of the programme? Has Prussia and Italy relied on the active co-operation of France in the event of hostilities, while Austria had secured it before the first blow was struck? In the event of a general European war, we can readily perceive that while Prussia might experience much difficulty in parting with the Rhenish Provinces, Austria could have none, and that an arrangement by Von Bismarck to that effect would endanger his own safety and the throne of his royal master, while Austria, not owning a foot of soil on the banks of the Rhine, would experience no qualms of conscience and have no particular advantage to gain in the preservation of those German States. "The plot thickens," indeed. And where, a few days ago, every one felt sure that Prussia, France and Italy were about to crush Austria, all are now equally certain that it is France and Austria that are about to grind Prussia to powder. A very few days more will develop fully the policy of Napoleon; but it would not be hazardous to venture the opinion, from the despatches now before us, that the booming cannon of Italy will be silenced, and that both Von Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel will be proved to have been egregiously hambugged by Napoleon.

Letter from Seymour, B. C.

SEYMOUR, 11th July, 1866. EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—On the 1st inst. I addressed you from French Creek on the subject of the mines, being on my way to Cherry Creek. The Marten which arrived here this afternoon leaves tomorrow for Savana Ferry; by her I forward this, the further information I have collected, relative to the mining camps, to wit: The freshets of the past week have seriously retarded the progress of the works, and until the snow at the heads of McColloch and French Creeks are dissolved and run off there can be little done in the way of mining on them. These creeks are deep from their beds to the bed rock, that section through most of the prized claims is composed of porous strata and is consequently wet, and therefore expensive to be worked. Capital is scarce on the creeks, but the merchants, generally speaking, are helping the miners along. I left the mines four days ago, there was then from 8 to 10 days provisions in the camp. I met five pack trains going in with freight and two bands of beef cattle—passed one train near this place coming for freight. The Marten has brought up 48 horses and mules, to pack for Romano, Smith & Ladner, and the H. B. Co. Clarkson is going down to Colville for sheep. The trail is in good condition; under these circumstances there can be no apprehension of scarcity of supplies for the remainder of the season. Should anything worth noting occur on my way to the silver mine through the prairies and plains of the Okanagan, Kamloops and Shuswap districts I will have to pass through you shall hear from me.

JOHN MORRIS.

Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir: I value your journal because its principles are held fast by the truth. I therefore feel sure you will allow me, in behalf of truth, to say a word or two to Mr D. G. F. Macdonald, who has so impudently and unjustly attacked Vancouver Island and British Columbia. I challenge him to a fair fight and ask no favor. I am ready to prove in your columns that the present depressed state of those colonies is in no way due to their sterility and want of resources, but entirely to other

causes; and what is more, I am ready to prove that Mr Macdonald knows little or nothing of Vancouver Island, and less of British Columbia. Of Vancouver Island he saw Victoria and its immediate neighborhood; of British Columbia, only a few miles up the Fraser, so that he is no more qualified than a traveler who went a few miles up the Seine would be qualified to write a book about France. I have studied both colonies well; perhaps few men living have been more over them than I. I am, therefore, ready to show that the statements set forth by Mr Macdonald, in his book and in his letters, are rarely based upon his own experience. In a word, that he has written about a land on which he has scarcely set foot. Although I know all about Mr Macdonald I never saw him, and I have no ill-will against him; nor have I ever invested one penny in either colony, which is to protest truth. I put the challenge plainly before Mr Macdonald, and only trust that he will accept it.

May 7th. B. C.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, July 20.

St. Ann's Convent School.

The annual examination of the pupils of the Convent School of St. Ann's, in this city, under the able direction of the Lady Superioress Mary Providence and Sisters, took place yesterday in the presence of a large concourse of persons, including His Excellency the Governor, Mrs and Miss Kennedy, who were present for several hours during the afternoon. The exercises commenced at 9 a. m., and did not terminate until 7 p. m., the greatest interest being manifested by the spectators in the entire proceedings, which reflected the highest credit upon the assiduity, perseverance, and intelligence of the scholars, and the care and attention of their instructors. As we append the entire prize list, we cannot find space to-day for a detailed description of the performances. At the termination of the examination, which was principally conducted by Father Seaghers, the pupils, from the young woman of seventeen down to the veriest little mite of less than two summers, all neatly and modestly attired in white, with blue sashes, were picturesquely arranged in order on the platform and received at the hands of Governor Kennedy the various prizes allotted to them, Mrs Kennedy crowning the prize holders with wreaths of artificial flowers. When this was done, the fine French air, "Toujours, toujours," was sung by a number of the girls with good effect; and His Excellency before taking leave addressed a few well timed remarks to the teachers and pupils, which were loudly applauded, and the company then dispersed.

The following is the list of the pupils to whom prizes were awarded:

FIRST CLASS.

Politeness and general good conduct—First premium, ex æquo; Frances Mayer, Louisa Galley. Excellence—First premium: Cecilia McQuade. Religious Instruction—First premium: C. McQuade. Second premium: Emily Henderson. Third premium: Mary Ann Murphy. English Composition—First premium: C. McQuade, Matilda Allard. Second premium: M. A. Murphy. Literature—First premium: C. McQuade, L. Galley. Second premium: M. A. Murphy, M. Allard. History—First premium: C. McQuade, M. Allard. Second premium, L. Galley. Mathematical Geography—First premium: C. McQuade, M. A. Murphy. Astronomy—C. McQuade, L. Galley. Arithmetic, first division—First premium, M. A. Murphy.

SECOND CLASS.

Excellence—First premium, F. Mayer. Grammar—First premium, Carrie Watkins. Second premium, Mary McIntee. Third premium, F. Mayer, Annie McQuade. Geography—First premium, C. Watkins, F. Mayer; second premium, Martha Laumeister, E. Henderson; third premium, A. McQuade. Modern History—First premium, C. Watkins. Arithmetic, second division—First premium, A. McQuade, L. Galley. Writing—First premium, C. Watkins; second premium, Rachel Manceat, Bertha Mayer. French—First premium, C. McQuade, E. Henderson, M. A. Murphy; second premium, M. Allard, R. Manceat. Fancy Work—First premium, M. Allard, A. McQuade; second premium, Maggie Leighton, B. Mayer. Instrumental Music—First premium, F. Mayer, Teresa Lichtenstein; second premium, M. A. Murphy, Ella Lichtenstein; third premium, Jane Huston; fourth premium, Sarah Gardiner, Lizette Norwood, Eliza Todd. Vocal Music—First premium, E. Henderson; second premium, M. Leighton.

THIRD CLASS.

Politeness and Good Conduct—First premium, J. Huston. Assiduity—First premium, Paulina Laumeister. Excellence—First premium, Rebecca Solomon, Grammar—First premium, T. Lichtenstein; second premium, Paulina Laumeister, Kate O'Dwyer; third premium, Emily Ridley, Caroline Wren, M. Lagrange, Sophia Cameron. Geography—First premium, E. Lichtenstein; second premium, Mary Derham, Laura Heywood; third premium, L. Norwood, E. Todd; fourth premium, Kate Branks, Sarah Cohen. Common Subjects—First premium, Rebecca Solomon; second premium, Cecilia McQuade; third premium, Carrie Huston, Emma Marks. American History—First premium, Sarah Gardiner.

English History—First premium, Carrie Huston, Rebecca Solomon; second premium, E. Lichtenstein, M. Lagrange; third premium, J. Huston. Arithmetic—Third Division—First premium, T. Lichtenstein; second premium, E. Marks, Adelaide Catman. Second Division—First premium—L. Norwood, P. Laumeister. Reading—First premium, M. E. McCann, Mary Derham, L. Heywood. Second premium, Sarah Cohen, Flora Wren, Mary O'Dwyer. Writing—First premium, J. Huston, T. Lichtenstein; second premium, M. Laumeister, Sarah Gardiner; third premium, Annie Holden, Matilde Deslats. Work—First premium, Christine Charles, L. Heywood.

FOURTH CLASS.

Grammar—First premium, Myria Holden; second premium, Marie Chauve, Mary J. Murray. Geography—First premium, Elizabeth Frontin, M. Deslats. Reading—First Division—First premium, Jane Neely, Adelaide Cook; second premium, Charlotte Ridgely. Second Division—First premium, Josephine Newberger, Annie Tuite, Ella Brodrick, Nancy Cohan, Minnie Wallace, Hannah Walsh, Caroline Frontin, Julia Hamburg, Eliza Turner. Third Division—Jane Nelson, Dorothea Cameron, Jane Cameron, Angelina Biaggio, Jane Holden, A. O'Dwyer, Maggie Walsh. Fourth Division—Bertha Humphry, Kate Herkimer, Virginia Campbell, Constance, Martha Ridley, Marie L. Tissot. Arithmetic—Henrietta Coisford, Elizabeth Frontin, Mary E. Cohan, Mathilde Deslats. Writing—Christine Charles.

CONKLIN'S GULCH.—The Cariboo Sentinel, of July 9th, says of this gulch:—"Notwithstanding the great amount of labor that has been spent on claims in this gulch up to the present time, nothing of importance has been struck, although many of the claims are now in a fair way of taking out good pay soon. The Saw Mill company, who just finished to-day working the disputed ground in connection with the Aurora company, have been making wages, they have a small block of the old channel left from which they expect to get good pay. The Ericson company have been running a drift on high bed rock, but have found no pay. The United Tunnel co's are still pushing their drift ahead through bed rock; they are in 288 feet and have only 40 feet to run ere the channel is reached. Union Jack company have been prospecting on the south side of the gulch opposite the Reid company for the last two years. They sunk a shaft last year from which they ran a drift towards the hill and found gold, but not in paying quantities. Not satisfied with these prospects, they are now sinking a shaft further into the hill and have reached a depth of 65 feet with good indications. The Reid company have botomed both their shafts and will commence washing by the end of the week; one of the shafts is 100 feet and the other 102 feet; they have been steadily at work since April. The New Zealand company are making about wages with prospects of good pay. The Hood Tunnel company are now in over 325 feet, in a direct line from the gulch."

A SAD CASE.—John Livermore, a gray-haired man but, a confirmed Indian whisky vendor, who has evidently seen better days, and who has passed more than half of the past four years in the chaisang, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday charged with pursuing his old vocation. He acknowledged having given an Indian a bottle of spirits.

The Magistrate—This is a notorious man. Prisoner—I am, sir; but I'll leave the Colony if you will let me go.

Inspector Welch—Imprisonment does him no good; he is in very bad health; if he will leave the Colony, it will be a good riddance.

The Magistrate—I will give you one more chance, Livermore. It is a pity to see a man like you, who has evidently seen better days, acting as you are acting.

Prisoner—Yes, sir, it's bad—bad—bad.

The Magistrate—You ought to do something respectable.

Prisoner—I will; I am tired of leading this life, and wish a chance to do something for myself.

The Magistrate—I'll take your own recognition to appear in three days; in the meantime you are expected to leave the Colony.

Prisoner—Thank you, sir.

A QUEER TELEGRAM.—A London paper of June 2d publishes the following rather questionable piece of intelligence purporting to be on the authority of Reuter. It is dated Paris, Saturday 2nd June: A very remarkable article by Michel Chevalier has just appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes. It says that there is no real cause for war. An armed peace, in spite of inconveniences and expenses, is better than war. The Conference may be able to settle the questions submitted to it, but a permanent congress will afterwards be necessary to adjust all international differences. Europe united will, if necessary, act hereafter in concert against North America (?)

TELEGRAPH SUPPLIES.—The bark Onward discharged 78 tons of supplies for the Collins Telegraph Expedition which were placed on board the Alexandria and despatched for New Westminster yesterday.

THE "TESTED FIELD."—The Volunteer Rifle Corps assembled in front of Government Building last evening, and at 7 o'clock, preceded by their fine band, marched to the plot of ground just east of Beacon Hill, and adjoining Henley's Farm, where they broke ranks and proceeded to bivouac. The Corps consists of Companies No 1, under the command of Capt Laug, and Company No 2, under the command of Lieut Wood, numbering in all about 90 men. The companies arrived on the ground at 8 o'clock, and the arms having been stacked and tents pitched, sentries were set, camp-fires lighted, and the members turned in at 9:30 o'clock, after which hour no persons were admitted within the lines without the countersign. Reveille will be sounded at 6 a. m. each day, and after breakfast and a short drill, those of the Corps who have business in the city and are not detailed as sentries, will be at liberty to come to town. The duties of a camp will, however, be rigidly observed and the attendance of every member at roll-call is compulsory.

RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES.—The first quarterly instalment on account of Liquor Licenses to be granted for the year 1866-67 is due and payable into the Treasury tomorrow. Mr Watson gives notice that all parties found selling without a license after that date will be dealt with according to law.

FIRE ALARM.—The alarm last evening was occasioned by the burning of some rubbish on Government street, near the Victoria Brewery. The Tiger Engine and the Hook and Ladder Companies went to work and soon extinguished the flames.

MARRIED AND SETTLED.—We see by late California papers that W. T. Ballou, the pioneer Fraser River expressman, has married a widow lady, who is possessed in her own right of \$40,000 left by her deceased husband. Ballou is in luck.

ASCENT OF MOUNT BAKER.—Mr Coleman, Librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, left yesterday on the Eliza Anderson for Port Townsend, where he will join Dr Brown and proceed to attempt to scale Mount Baker.

The French telegraph operators are making experiments with a new kind of electric cable, covered with espartogras, which grows plentifully on the coast of Algeria.

THE "ALEXANDRA," with a few passengers and a large freight, departed yesterday for New Westminster. She will return this evening.

ANNUAL TOUR.—Hon Roderick Finlayson, of the Hudson Bay Company, departed yesterday on his annual tour to the interior of British Columbia trading posts of the Company.

The Legislative Assembly did not meet yesterday, but will meet at one this p. m. and continue the debate on the Reply.

It is stated that nitro-glycerine freezes at a temperature of about 42° Fahrenheit.

LATEST EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

Great Britain.

The House of Commons has debated Mr Cloze's bill conferring the elective franchise on any person of fit education.

Mr Gladstone opposed it on the ground that an educational test would break down, although he admitted that the bill was good in principle.

A general debate ensued, without action. The British trade returns for April show the value of the exports to be over three and a quarter millions sterling in excess of April of last year.

THE MONEY PANIC.

Financial affairs continued to exhibit a steady progress in recovery, and a gradual return of confidence. The pressure for discount at the Bank was diminishing, although it was still extremely large and the rate remained at 10 per cent.

The rumors of assistance from the Bank of France, with its immense accumulation of specie, to the Bank of England, were not authentic. The London Times says that such a step in the height of the crisis might have proved beneficial, but it is now unnecessary. The funds and securities generally exhibited decided firmness and prices had advanced all round.

H. J. Guthorpe & Son, of London, principally engaged in the metal trade, had suspended; liabilities nearly £300,000; assets believed to be ample.

France.

An explosion in a factory at Aubin killed twenty and injured fifteen persons.

Portugal.

The Cortes has been prorogued until the 9th of June.

Count de En and his consort, Princess Isabella of Brazil, have arrived at Lisbon. They were received by the King in person.

Turkey.

Constantinople, May 22.—Riza Pasha has been appointed Grand Master of the Artillery, in the place of Hail Pasha, who has been dismissed. This measure has had a bad local effect. The order for the Turkish troops to enter the Principalities has been suspended.

Trieste, May 29.—M. Perkovich, a Senator of Montenegro, is stated to be at present at Florence, intrusted by his Government with a diplomatic mission, which, it is expected, will lead to a treaty of alliance between Italy and Montenegro.

A telegram received here affirms that a Turkish army corps has entered Serajvo to reinforce the Bosnian garrison. Three Turkish war vessels had arrived at Antivari to guard the coast of Albania against any sudden landing of Italian volunteers.

Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, July 20th, 1866. Assembly met at 1:20, p. m. Present.—The Speaker, Messrs Trimble, Young, Dickson, Pidwell, Aash and Carwell.

BILLS OF SUPPLY. The House went into Committee on the Bills of Supply. An item overlooked at the last sitting, viz: Treasurer's clerk, \$1200, was voted with a resolution that the clerk act as Assessor.

Mr Pidwell moved that a policeman be provided for Esquimalt. The scenes enacted there on Sundays by sailors were most disgraceful.

Dr Holmcken said a number of policemen had been voted, not for Victoria alone, but for places in which they were required. Now, if a policeman were wanted at Esquimalt and Nanaimo, it was the duty of those having charge of the force to send one there. Vote a police force and let them be detailed for duty where they are most wanted.

The motion was lost. The Bills of Supply, as a whole, were then passed.

THE REPLY. The Committee next took up the Reply to the Governor's Message. A sort of desultory debate took place, and several amendments were proposed and either carried, postponed or laid over. The Committee having risen, a message was received from His Excellency the Governor concerning the

LEACH RIVER DITCH, which was read.

Dr. Dickson moved that a call of the House be made for Monday next. Carried.

Legislative Court.

BEFORE THE SUPREMACY MAGISTRATE AND THE MAYOR. FRIDAY, July 20th, 1866.

FASHION HOTEL.—Transfer from John O. Keebad to Charles Brooks allowed. Mr Pemberton observed that two years ago the Bench thought it proper to caution the proprietor of this and other establishments against the employment of female waitresses. Subsequently the Bench had thought that no such caution should be given; but now the Bench agreed that the caution ought to be renewed and applicants warned against the regularities that must ensue from females supplying strong drink to men and partaking of it themselves.

BRIDGE TAYLOR.—Mr Bishop applied to the Bench to know whether this house was not without the city limits. Mr Pemberton said the map must determine that.

EVERETT'S EXCHANGE.—Mr Ring applied on behalf of Mr A. J. Welch for a license. He presented a recommendation signed by a number of rate payers and others in favor of the license, which was all that the spirit of the English Act required, and called the attention of the Bench to the fact of the applicant having invested \$25,000 in the Colony and spent \$10,000 alone on his brewery. Mr Welch was well known in this city, where he had been a long resident, and he asked the Bench not to be influenced by what transpired outside, and to thereby drive a man who was struggling to maintain his family by a legitimate calling into bankruptcy.

Mr Courtney opposed the application on behalf of neighbors.

Mr Pemberton reminded Mr Ring that the present license was granted to Dixon, and the Bench had refused, nine months ago, from evidence before it, to grant a license to Mr Welch.

Mr Ring thought the Bench now had the opportunity of repairing the injury done to Mr Welch, possibly upon loose statements, for which Mr Welch had suffered ever since. The Bench asked the character of the house.

Inspector Welch said it had not all improved. Sergeant Ferrall deposed that the house was a very disorderly one, and he had cautioned Mr Welch against allowing thieves and Indian whisky sellers to assemble there. Officer Taylor had also seen bad characters come from there.

Mr Welch was then examined by Mr Ring, and wholly denied the allegations made against his house. He assured the Bench that he had done all in his power to preserve order and to drive away suspicious traffic. The cottages behind had been turned into a bowling alley, and whisky was frequently brought from elsewhere through the passage by the side of his premises and supplied to Indians under the very nose of the Police, for which he was blamed. He had himself given information to the Police and tried to prevent it.

Mr G. C. Wigham said the house was an intolerable nuisance, from the drunken sailors inside and the whisky sellers and Indians outside. Mr N. G. Norris and Mr Valentine gave similar evidence.

The Clerk of the Court produced the record of the refusal of the Bench to transfer from Everett to Welch.

Mr Welch was allowed to explain away the charges made by the witnesses against his house.

Mr Ring reviewed the circumstances and repeated his application for a license. The application was refused by the Bench. Mr Welch said he was under a rent of \$95 per month for nearly two years, and asked the Bench to grant the license to his landlord, Mr Everett, to whom he might be able to sell his stock. If the house was closed it would be ruined.

Mr Pemberton said the Court did not wish to ruin either party, and the application of Mr Everett might be made the next day at noon.

Mr Welch asked whether, if he took other premises in town where he could vend his beer, the Bench would give him a license, or whether they had any personal objection to him.

Mr Pemberton said it was Mr Welch's proximity to the water and the facility he had for the Indian traffic that they objected to. He might make another application.

The pearl is a malady of the oyster, a sort of excrescence or wart, and requires seven years to develop itself completely.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

American Politics.

The differences of opinion existed during the present Congress between the President Mr Seward on the one hand, majority of both Houses of on the other, has at last ext the Cabinet, for we find that the Ministers have placed the folios in the hands of the President. The reason for this action is given in the letter of resignation Postmaster General, who acknowledges that he retires he cannot agree with the proposal calling a National Convention, call the President is supposed (dorse) to meet at Philadelphia 14th proximo, and because agree with the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which the President is understood to oppose. The object of the Convention clearly set forth by Mr Seward designed to organize a great Party in opposition to the Republicans and to address a to Congress, and remonstrate the unconstitutionality of the countenance which Mr Seward lends to this movement will additional strength and may be the means of moderating all sections. Mr Seward, originator of the Republican party that by electing Mr as President, in 1861, brought on the rebellion which so disastrously for the South. Southerners succeeded because feared that Mr Seward (then Prime Minister) was too Radical would at once inaugurate a against their "peculiar institution slavery; but it now appears where Mr Seward took one step direction of Radicalism, his part taken ten in the same direction today he is regarded as a friend the South possesses one of the most Conservative the Union. The Radical fact Congress because they are bold and aggressive. Their poses may be bad, their vicious and revolutionary; but fight they show those qualities age, skill, tenacity and energy invariably command respect a to a bad cause more or less of strength. To oppose this one as bold, as skillful, as aggressive must be formed Conservative Republicans, the herens of Democracy, the no claimers against negro suffrage, the ex-rebel rank and file, must marshaled beneath one banner one patriotic purpose in view, restoration of the Union v slavery. The proposed amendments the Constitution, which the Ministers endorse and which for of the causes of their retirement cludes negro citizenship and the disfranchisement of rebels, elusion of rebels from office, and thing else that the most dete Radical can desire. Should the ment receive the consent of the latures of two-thirds of all the it will at once become law; the in the Southern States will be up in a "hell guarded by bayonet while they will be represent Congress by their former slave a complete change will take in the politics of the country a the status of the black man. P such a sweeping change would visible a few years hence, with masses of the emancipated race been educated up to a standard able them fully to understand h exercise the right of suffrage; present the experiment would fraught with great peril and lead to serious complications, as well as South. The movement the formation of a new party has been made a moment too soon. result of the elections to be held Autumn will decide the fate of South, and settle the negro qu one way or the other.

The Weekly British Colonist By Electric Telegraph

AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

American Politics.

The differences of opinion that have existed during the present session of Congress between the President and Mr Seward on the one hand, and the majority of both Houses of Congress on the other, has at last extended to the Cabinet, for we find that two of the Ministers have placed their portfolios in the hands of the President. The reason for this action is explained in the letter of resignation of the Postmaster General, who frankly acknowledges that he retires because he cannot agree with the propriety of calling a National Convention (which call the President is supposed to endorse) to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, and because he does not agree with the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which the President is understood to oppose. The object of the Convention is very clearly set forth by Mr Seward. It is designed to organize a great National Party in opposition to the Radical Republicans and to address a petition to Congress, and remonstrate against the unconstitutionality of its acts. The countenance which Mr Seward lends to this movement will give it additional strength and importance and may be the means of mustering under one banner the moderate men of all sections. Mr Seward was the originator of the Republican party—the party that by electing Mr Lincoln as President, in 1861, indirectly brought on the rebellion which ended so disastrously for the South. The Southerners seceded because they feared that Mr Seward (then as now, Prime Minister) was too Radical, and would at once inaugurate a warfare against their "peculiar institution"—slavery; but it now appears that where Mr Seward took one step in the direction of Radicalism, his party have taken ten in the same direction, and to-day he is regarded as the best friend the South possesses and as one of the most Conservative men in the Union. The Radical faction rule Congress because they are united, bold and aggressive. Their purposes may be bad, their measures vicious and revolutionary; but in their fight they show those qualities of courage, skill, tenacity and energy which invariably command respect and give to a bad cause more or less of popular strength. To oppose this party one as bold, as skillful, and as aggressive must be formed. The Conservative Republicans, the adherents of Democracy, the noisy declaimers against negro suffrage, and the ex-rebel rank and file, must all be marshaled beneath one banner, with one patriotic purpose in view, viz: the restoration of the Union without slavery. The proposed amendment to the Constitution, which the retiring Ministers endorse and which forms one of the causes of their retirement, includes negro citizenship and suffrage, the disfranchisement of rebels, the exclusion of rebels from office, and everything else that the most determined Radical can desire. Should the amendment receive the consent of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, it will at once become law; the whites in the Southern States will be shut up in a "hell guarded by bayonets;" while they will be represented in Congress by their former slaves, and a complete change will take place in the politics of the country and in the status of the black man. Perhaps such a sweeping change would be advisable a few years hence, when the masses of the emancipated race have been educated up to a standard to enable them fully to understand how to exercise the right of suffrage; but at present the experiment would be fraught with great peril and would lead to serious complications, North as well as South. The movement for the formation of a new party has not been made a moment too soon. The result of the elections to be held in the Autumn will decide the fate of the South, and settle the negro question one way or the other.

Europe.

New York, July 17.—The steamer Persia, from Havre, via Brest the 7th, has arrived. Prussia and Italy have refused an armistice. The Italians have crossed the Po. The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy and retired across the Mincio. Florence journals declare that if the Austrian troops evacuate Venetia to march against the Prussians, the Italian army will pursue them closely until a junction is effected between the Italian and Prussian armies. They believe in the immediate resumption of a campaign which will be continued until the Austrian monarchy is dismembered. The Presse of the 7th says the cessation of Venetia to France is complete and definite, without any other condition on the part of Austria except as to the withdrawal of arms and munitions of war found on fortified places within forty-eight hours. The whole of Venetia will be made French territory and it will depend upon the good will of France to keep or part with it. The Italian Government will have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venetia, it being French territory. The French Commissioner is going at once to Venice to assume its Government in the name of the Empire. Orders have been issued for the French squadron in the Mediterranean immediately to proceed to Venice and hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian, upon all ports on the Venetian coast. The Presse says, furthermore, that King Victor Emmanuel has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France; he alleges as his reason that he desires to consult his ally, the King of Prussia. The Augsburg Gazette says that Benedek has demanded 30,000 reinforcements. The same paper has a report that the Archduke Albert has been appointed successor to Benedek. The fortifications of Vienna were being increased—500 guns are now in position. The Prussian army debouching from the Electorate of Hesse has entered Bavaria. A fight occurred at Meiningen, on the 4th, between a Bavarian corps and the Prussian army under Falkenstein—no particulars. An Eisenach despatch of the 5th says some detachments of Bavarian troops have been driven from Hersfeld. A corps of the Prussian army has entered the Austrian Tyrol and is moving towards Calais (?) Garibaldi's headquarters are at Novate. He had about 50,000 men under his command; they are not completely equipped, but armed, and have plenty of ammunition. Owing to the appearance of Garibaldi, the war is likely to assume a peculiar character. Some of the Tyrolese priests have roused up a portion of the peasants by representing the Italians as bandits and Garibaldi as an anti-Christ. Vienna, July 5.—Marshal Benedek addressed the following despatch to the Emperor yesterday at 3 o'clock, a. m.: "After a brilliant contest of five hours' duration, before Koenigsgratz, with our centre at Lippa, the enemy, favored by rain, succeeded in establishing himself at Schlumetz. Our lines being broken through, we were compelled to recede." A retreat was effected; loss not known, but considerable. Berlin, July 5.—The victory of Sudau produced great enthusiasm. The army under the Prince Royal, although distant from the field of battle, succeeded, by great effort, in arriving in time to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians, which act decided the victory. The King decorated the Prince on the field with the Order of Military Merit. California. San Francisco, July 18.—The steamer Moses Taylor, which left San Juan Del Sur on the 5th, where she connected with the Santiago De Cuba, arrived today. This morning a fire broke out in the rear of a brick building, Nos. 415 and 417 Washington street, opposite the Post Office. White & Bauer, stationers, were damaged \$2500; E. Ayers, dealer in stores and tinware, \$1000; John Roach, optician, \$2000. Haynes & Lawton had in the building a large quantity of fancy glassware and clocks; their loss is estimated at \$15,000; Barclay & Graves, dealers in petroleum stores, \$1000. A room in the corner of Barclay & Graves' had been used by a party making chemical experiments, and there it is supposed the fire originated. Haynes & Lawton's portion of the building was completely burned out. Ayers' store was very badly burned. White & Bauer's loss was entirely from water. Whole loss, \$30,000. Eastern States. Washington, July 17.—Several of the members of the Tennessee Legislature having behaved in a refractory manner and absented themselves to prevent a quorum, Governor Brownlow appealed to General Thomas for assistance. General Thomas telegraphed for instructions to General Grant, and received an answer directing him to strictly abstain from any interference between the State authorities:

Chicago, July 18.—Governor Brownlow has arrested Mr Williams, one of the members of the Tennessee Legislature, who refused to attend the sittings, and threatens to hold him until he will attend and allow the Constitutional amendment to pass. The Legislature sustains the Governor. Great excitement prevails, and there are threats of dispersing the Legislature by violence.

California.

San Francisco, July 19.—The Golden Age left this morning with 350 passengers. Arrived—Brig Orient, 7 days from Port Ludlow; ship Favorite, 135 days from New York; Parisian, 7 days from Port Ludlow. Sailed—British ship Day Dawn, Sydney. The steamships Oriflamme and Montana are advertised for Portland on Saturday.

Eastern States.

Baltimore, July 18.—Vallandigham, Bright and C. Faulkner passed through the city last night en route to Washington, for an interview with the President. A gentleman who travels with them, says one object of their mission, is to recommend the appointment of J. B. Weller of California, to be Secretary of War in view of Stanton's anticipated retirement.

Attorney General's Office.

WASHINGTON, July 16th. TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON, SIR:—I, hereby resign the office of Attorney General of the United States. Be good enough sir, to accept my thanks for the kindness, consideration and confidence you have ever shown me. I have the honor to be most respectfully, JAMES SPEED.

Washington, July 11.—Sir: I have the honor to tender herewith my resignation of the office of Postmaster General, to take effect upon your notifying me of your acceptance. In thus withdrawing from the Cabinet, it is proper to say I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which I approved, and for the proposed Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union-Republican party, and my conviction that upon its permanent control of the Government depends in a great measure the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit my holding an equivocal attitude in respect to it. Assuring you of my personal appreciation of the uniform courtesy received from you, I am very respectfully yours, W. DENNISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 16. SIR:—Your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, tendered in your letter of the 11th instant, is hereby accepted. Fully appreciating your kind assurance of personal regard, I am very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

The letter of Senator Doolittle, demanding the views of the Cabinet concerning the new party movement, is not published. Each member replied. Seward says: "Excuse my surprise that you ask whether I approve the call of the proposed National Convention at Philadelphia. After five years' destruction by civil war, I regard the restoration and unity of the country its most immediate as well as its most vital interest; that restoration be completed when loyal men are admitted as Representatives of the loyal people of eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress; nothing but this can be complete, nothing more remains to be done. Every day's delay is attended by increasing inconveniences, embarrassments, and dangers at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusively, and after a session of seven months it still wants to exercise it. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution that people assemble in conventions to address Congress, and petition and remonstrate. This will be a lawful and patriotic attempt in the right direction."

California.

San Francisco, July 20.—Nine vessels are on berth, with orders to load with wheat. The export this year will be 150,000 tons. Gold 150@150 1/2. Sterling 119. Sailed—Ship Caroline Read, bark Iconiam, bark Ocean, Puget Sound.

European.

New York, July 21.—The steamers Hermann and City of Paris, bring foreign dates to the 12th.

Consols closed on Tuesday noon 87 1/2; Five-twelves 62@62 1/2. Cotton sales for 3 days including Wednesday, were 42,000 bales, closing steady at 14 1/2. Nothing in bread-stuffs or provisions.

No armistice has been agreed on yet, but negotiations continue with a report that Prussia flushed with victory had declined all terms.

Latest advices via Queenstown are as follows:

London, July 12.—No practical results are apparent regarding negotiations for an armistice. The Globe believes the whole continent is on the brink of war. Prussia continues firm in her demands, and the Italian armies advancing in spite of French orders. A French iron-clad was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th; another squadron was or-

dered to sail, but whereabouts is unknown. It is stated the Prussians are marching on Frankfurt, Austria evacuating the ground, but leaving fortresses well garrisoned.

The Monitor says attempts are being made for a peaceful settlement.

La France says the Derby Cabinet has recommended Italy to accept mediation, Prussia does not stay in her victorious march, making Radowitz her headquarters. Her armies have either taken possession of Prague or will do so. Prince Charles holds the railroads to Prague, and seems likely to march direct on Vienna.

The Austrians have beaten the Italians at Borgoforte, on the River Po, seven miles south of Mantua and Montezolo. The Italians were repulsed five times at Borgoforte.

Eastern States.

New York, July 21.—The Steamer Arizona arrived from California with dates to the 30th.

Official reports show cholera making headway through Metropolitan district. It broke out among the troops at Hart Island yesterday. Nine deaths are reported and 10 on Governors Island. There are several cases in the city.

New York, 21.—Five deaths from cholera occurred in this city to-day and seven in Brooklyn.

The Post's money article says the loan market is over supplied and rates favor borrowers.

Chicago, June 21.—Governor Cranford of Kansas, has appointed Major Ross Senator vice Jim Lane resigned.

Another 20 mile section of the Pacific Railroad has just been completed, making 145 miles.

It is represented that the Indians on the plains are massing for war. As soon as the corn gets ripe, every tribe on the plains will start on the war path.

The Championship in England—Battle between Mace and Goss for the English Belt.

(From the London Express (Evening) May 26th.)

The long talked of fight between James Mace and Joseph Goss, for the champion's belt and £200 a side, took place yesterday morning near Farningham Bridge, in Kent.

The result was declared to be eminently unsatisfactory by those present, for the so-called fight resolved itself into an hour and a quarter's harmless posture-making, after which the men shook hands, while the seconds proclaimed "a draw." Of course, under these circumstances, all bets are void, and neither man carries off either the champion's belt or his opponent's stakes. Lord was the disappointment and fierce denunciations of those assembled around the ring as quarter of an hour after quarter of an hour slipped away without either man striking a blow, and when at length they were seen to smile and shake hands, the shouts and yells waxed louder, and the derision culminated in still more frightful oaths. The ring-side frequenters craved for blood, and that neither Mace nor Goss should have returned to town battered to pieces is held to be a serious grievance against both, if not an ineffaceable stain on their professional reputation.

Soon after half-past six, the train stopped by the side of a grassy field some three miles beyond Farningham bridge, and its occupants speedily hurried down the embankment to make bets, exchange experiences, and keenly criticise the turf. The first spot pitched upon was declared to be too flinty, but the grass a few yards further was pronounced "beautifully fit." This was not until after it had been patted and felt and scrutinized by fluffily, harsh-voiced sounders with as much tender consideration as they were prudent housewives purchasing a costly carpet. Then the stakes and ropes were fixed and the ring formed.

Then came further claims upon the purse. Outside the first inclosure, in which are the "corner's" and combatants, ran a second rope, and for the privilege of standing in the space between these two, "inner ring" tickets were sold at five shillings a head.

This done, as the grass was damp with the dew of one of the brightest May mornings of the year, camp stools and kitchen chairs were offered to be lent out at half a guinea each.

By the time these all important preliminaries were over, and it was seen that all likely purchasers or hirers were supplied, Goss threw in his cap and immediately afterwards was in his corner, supported by his seconds, Jack Hicks and Baldock, from London.

Goss is a powerfully built young fellow, whose sturdy limbs and muscular development speak forcibly of strength and power. His neck is short and thick, his shoulders broad and well set, while the innate savagery of his face is heightened by lips which turn outwards and upwards in true animal fashion when he speaks or smiles. He had been heard to speak confidently of his own fitness, but wore an anxious look, as if fully impressed with the responsibility of facing so redoubtable a champion as Mace.

The latter has a rather handsome face, while the predominant expression is rather stern and determined than brutal or cruel. It was remarked, however, that his legs looked thin and "weedy," and that superb as his condition was, he was not the man he had been. This was the situation: Goss, young, strong and with a reputation for courage and dogged endurance; Mace, experienced, scientific and with a character of long standing at stake.

Bets of three to one on the latter were loudly proffered, but with few takers, though a few bets were booked at two to one. It was within a few minutes of seven a. m. when what is irony to call "the fight"

commenced, and from that time until ten minutes past eight Mace and Goss danced about, squared, feinted, countered and shuffled, without fighting a round, almost without giving a blow. The people about, "patrons," pugilists and the rest, were first remonstrative and finally furious, while the four seconds perpetually transgressed the laws of the ring by mock fighting and by leaving their corners to dance round and yell derisively at the two half-naked figures in the hope of exciting them with what is called "business."

"Yer a blank sight too smiling and friendly with each other for my taste, blank blank yer; can't yer get a little spiteful?" was the genial admonition of one of Mace's supporters; while the friends of Goss adjured him "to go in and smash the old 'un, who had got no stamina, and was only boundin' on what he'd done when Goss was a baby." It was all fruitless, however, and though those versed in fighting phrases might distinguish between one kind of feint and another, the broad truth is that the two men having tired out the patience of their fierce friends and backers, shook hands, Goss without a scratch, and Mace with a trifling abrasion of the nose and right cheek.

To describe one bystander's expression is to describe all. How Tom King, gentlemanly smart, and looking less like a pugilist than ever, with his trimly kept whiskers and mustache, explained that Mace "was a very different man now to when he knew him;" how the veteran Jimmy Shaw almost eried with vexation at "wot the ring had come to, with two blessed champions in it afraid to touch each other;" how Jem Ward, with a grizzled mustache, looking like a half-pay Major, shrugged his shoulders pityingly when asked what he would have thought of that sort o' game in his day; how Nat Langham looked on more in sorrow than in anger; how Rooks, with his recent scars all healed explained vociferously what should be done—must be left to other pens. The one bit of consolation was that a second fight would take place on the same day, which would certainly be "pretty;" and "pretty" it certainly was, if much hard hitting and freely flowing blood give a title to that word.

Two young pugilists (light weights) had been matched to fight and were speedily at work in the ring. Their conduct was precisely the reverse of those preceding them. Both were praised delightedly as "regular little gluttons for punishment;" and were rapidly becoming crimson from bruise and bleeding when the police broke into the ring and their hateful proceedings terminated by one of the intruders being knocked down by half a dozen ruffians, and afterward cut and kicked about the face and head until he lay weltering in blood.

A BOY STRUCK BLIND FOR BLASPHEMY.—The vengeance of the Almighty was visited on a youth named Richards, on Sunday week, in the most awful and sudden manner. It appears that the lad, who is 13 years of age, and the son of parents in very humble circumstances, was playing in the street with four or five lads of about his own age at "cat and dog." Richards and his companions had been playing for some time, when a dispute arose between them as to the number of "noches" (or jumps) Richards had scored. He declared that he had made more than 20, and his opponents protested that he had not scored so many. High words and bad language were freely used on both sides. Each boy accused the other of falsehood, and at length Richards, failing to convince his companions of the truthfulness of his statement, flew into a violent rage and emphatically shouted, "May God strike me blind if I haven't made more than 20." He had scarcely uttered the adjuration before he let the "dog" fall out of his hands, and throwing up his arms, exclaimed, "Oh! dear, I cannot see." His companions ran to him, and finding what he said was true, at his request led him home, when, on examination, it was found that a thick film had overspread each of his eyes. In this miserable condition the unhappy youth has remained ever since, and we are informed that there is little or no prospect of his sight being restored.—Brighton (Eng.) Observer.

Puzzle.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE:—For the amusement of the youth during their vacation, it may not be unprofitable for them to try by the transposition of the letters of a few of our words, how many some of our words can be formed into—take for instance the word carpet: it can be formed into fifty-seven other English words.

Will some of them try and let us know what they are?

PARENT.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it. See that the names of "Murray & Lanman" are upon each wrapper, label and bottle; without this none is genuine. For Sale by all respectable Druggists.

DIFFERENT AS LIFE FROM DEATH.—This is the distinction between Bristol's Sarsaparilla and all Mercurial Medicines. The latter poisons the blood, the former purifies and invigorates it. When the seeds of death have been introduced into the veins by the use of mineral nostrums nothing will arrest the march of the victim to the grave save this poison-conquerer antidote. So also when the virus of natural disease, working through the venous system, is developed in scrofulous ulcers, tumors, carbuncles, white-swings, foles, eruptions, or any other fearful external malady this great remedy acts chemically upon the depraved blood and other animal fluids, changing them as if by a miracle, to pure and nourishing streams, bearing health and vigor into the organs through which they flow. For sale by all Druggists.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

Abandoned to his Fate.

The latest telegraphic advices from Mexico, clearly indicate the future policy of the French Government towards that country and the ruler who has usurped the throne. When Napoleon invaded Mexico he did so with the full belief that the United States were hopelessly disrupted, and that the American continent could be invaded by European powers without opposition. Napoleon's design to draw England and Spain into his Mexican scheme failed, because those Powers were satisfied with indemnity for the debts due their subjects, and accordingly packed their armies home after having assisted at the capture of Vera Cruz. The French, however, pressed on to the capital of the country—no difficult task, considering the state of anarchy into which the Republic was plunged—where, after having established a Provisional Government, Napoleon tendered the throne to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, who willingly accepted the questionable honor and has since maintained a doubtful foothold in the country only by means of powerful armies of French and Austrians. At the close of the American rebellion, that Government, having healed its intestine sore, demanded of France a statement of its policy towards Mexico, and, after the reception of several sharp diplomatic notes, the French Government announced its intention of withdrawing its army from the country in 1867. This announcement was made, after Napoleon had become convinced that the United States Government had re-established its supremacy over the length and breadth of its national domain. Recent efforts have shown that the present European struggle was planned in Napoleon's mind many months ago. Perhaps, when he sent Maximilian to Mexico he was plotting with Austria against the peace of Prussia; but whatever may have been his intention at that time, the consent to withdraw his troops was proof positive that his entire policy toward Mexico was a miserable failure. Had England, in 1865, joined with him in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and offered a joint intervention in behalf of those struggling States, disunion would have been accomplished, and Mexico converted into a French colony. With his own country involved in a ruinous war, and unable to send him any further reinforcements, and deprived, in addition, of the assistance of France, Maximilian must give way before the Liberal forces of Juarez, aided by veteran recruits from the disbanded American armies. He has been literally abandoned to his fate by Napoleon, and the sooner he makes his way to the sea shore and returns to Europe, the better will it be for his own interests and those of the unhappy country in which he has taken up his quarters. The "manifest destiny" of Mexico is annexation to the North American States, and the futile attempt of the Emperor of the French to ensure a different fate, only proves that Napoleon is not always correct in his calculations. Maximilian's days in Mexico are numbered.

The Attempted Assassination of Count Von Bismarck.

From the London Star, May 9th. The scene and the circumstances were dramatic; and though the assassin's bullet missed its mark, the curtain fell upon a ghastly tragedy. On Monday evening Count Von Bismarck had been paying a visit to his royal master. He was returning homeward along the most magnificent thoroughfare in Europe. The great Upper den London is like a vast Waterloo place—a Waterloo place lengthened and broadened to majestic proportions—with a double row of Hindens stretching along beside either parapet with palaces, theatre, vast hotels, glittering shops and brilliant cafes lining either side. The equestrian statue of the great Frederick occupies a conspicuous position midway in the street. One end of the street is closed by a bridge on which groups and statues of marble gleam white in the sun; the other extremity is bounded by the great Brandenburg gate, which opens on the Thiergarten, and is surmounted by the famous group of horses which Napoleon in his pride carried off to Paris, and which the Allies, in their day of triumph, brought back to Berlin. Along this street, crowded at that early hour

of the evening, passed the tall figure of Count Von Bismarck. Every eye recognized the remarkable face, with its perpetually baroque expression and its deeply set lines. Half way up the street a young man, a mere stripling, walked a few paces behind the Minister, as if following him out of common curiosity, then suddenly pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired two shots at the figure before him. The attempt had no effect on the poor redeeming courage of the bravo, who was displayed by that of Ravallac, or that of Balthazar Gerard: The assassin did not meet his foe face to face, but fired from behind. Neither had Blind the nerve of these renewed assassins. His miserable hand must have shaken like a leaf blown down in the neighboring Thiergarten, although we are sorry to have to say that it was a hand which has won prizes at our own house, and many a time contests at Wimbledon. Bismarck in a moment turned and seized his enemy. He behaved with no common courage and composure which extort our admiration. He held the assassin by the wrist, and though Blind actually fired three shots while the iron gripe of the powerful Prussian Minister was on his arm, his intended victim held him so that every shot must fire wide of the mark. Whatever Bismarck's defects, want of courage and nerve was certainly never ranked among them even by his worst enemies; but on this occasion he displayed a coolness and promptitude which would have done honor to a veteran soldier. Fortunately for himself, he is a man of sinewy frame; and his opponent was soon helpless in his grasp. The wretched fanatic Blind was given into custody, and Count Von Bismarck walked away with the full consciousness that his enemy had only done him a service. It was like conferring a new patent of nobility on him. It was more; it was paying him a tribute which of late assassination has usually reserved for the sovereigns and rulers of States. It is only fair to Bismarck to say that he went through the ordeal with infinitely more dignity than was shown the other day by Emperor of Russia, who first seized his intended assassin by the hair, and then shouted for help, and then began to cry for joy at his own safety. Count Von Bismarck, people say, walked along under the shadow of the linden-trees, when he had given his assailant into custody, calm, unconcerned, sarcastic as ever—as if nothing particular had happened, as if he had only just been dissolving an unmanageable Parliament, or disposing of his customary champagne luncheon.

The affair after all might have been little more than a farce. But it soon reverted to its original character, the murdered creature who attempted the murder, and who, we regret to learn, is so nearly related to a distinguished German, exile against whose personal honor and integrity no word has ever been breathed—the wretched Blind crowned his attempted murder by suicide. While in prison he contrived to stab himself several times in the throat, and the news of his death reached London almost simultaneously with the news of his arrest. It would be superfluous to employ many words to express the detestation of his crime which every honest man and every Christian must feel. It was a crime as heinous, as heinous and unjustifiable as the deed done by his wretched countryman, Sand, who killed Kotzebue, in the senseless exaltation of a fanatical and perverted sentiment. The slaying of Count Von Bismarck would have done nothing for European peace but to delay it; nothing for European peace but still further to impel it. The attempt has, among its many other deplorable consequences, brought into shame upon a distinguished family living in honorable exile, and upon the whole body of patriotic Germans, emigres, against whom even already in this country political antagonism has had the cowardly alignment to use the crime of Blind as a stigma. To Count Von Bismarck the affair is but another feather in his cap. To him it brings undeserved honor; to others far better than he an equally undeserved reproach. The King will doubtless turn with admiration and confidence to his Minister who was so nearly martyred, and it may be that the first shot fired in the war which now seems imminent will prove to be that which was discharged by the trembling hand of the assassin who lies already in a suicide's grave.

Supreme Court.

REPAIR CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM AND A SPECIAL JURY. TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866. Janion, Green & Rhodes vs. Frankel—This was an action brought to recover possession of certain goods pledged by Malowanski for \$1200 and alleged to be unlawfully detained by defendant. The cause of action, as in the case of the same plaintiffs vs. Solomon, heard the day before, arose out of the bankruptcy of Malowanski, the plaintiffs claiming that the bankrupt purchased the goods of them under false representations, and that the title to the goods did not pass from him to defendant, who was not an innocent pledgee; and the defendant's answer being that the goods so pledged were offered by the bankrupt after they had been warehoused in his name, as security to the plaintiffs, and the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Peakes & Green, for defendant. For the plaintiff, Messrs H. Rhodes, Blair, James, Wilkie, Gray, Pickett, Nicholson, Martin, Solomon and Bishop were called, and when the plaintiff's case was concluded, Mr Wood asked for a non-suit on the ground that the plaintiff, who broadly charged defendant with fraud, had wholly failed to show that there was any fraudulent knowledge on the part of the defendant of the circumstances so as to negative his title to the goods pledged for bona fide advances made. His Lordship ruled that there was evidence to go to a jury, but the Court would reserve the points raised by counsel. The defendant was examined and swore positively to his utter ignorance of the circumstances under which the goods were bought by Malowanski, and his implicit belief in the

latter's solvency at the time when he applied to him (the defendant) for money. Messrs Gilson, of the Bank of British North America, and Mr Sebright Green were also examined. After counsel had been heard, His Lordship summed up the evidence and left it to the Jury to find whether Malowanski committed a fraud, and if so, whether the defendant was cognizant of it. The Jury were absent about twenty minutes and then rendered a verdict, finding that there was fraud on the part of the bankrupt, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show that Frankel was aware of it. Judgment for defendant.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, July 18. COMPOUNDING A FELONY.—Wm. Lyons, of the Great Eastern, charged a man named George Selmes yesterday in the Police Court with receiving fifteen dollars for the purpose of not testifying in a charge preferred against him (Lyons) for receiving property knowing it to be stolen. Lyons deposed that he was sent for by a man named Vaux, who informed him that the prisoner would "clear out" for \$20, and wanted to see him at his house. Prosecutor went down and saw prisoner, who, after some conversation, agreed to accept \$15 not to take a false oath against him (Lyons). Complainant handed over the \$15, having first marked one of the coins; he then gave the man in charge to Officer McAdam, who arrested prisoner, and the marked coin was found on his person. Vaux was called and corroborated complainant's statement. Prisoner avowed in most positive terms that he was the victim of a plot contrived to entrap him and get him out of the way, as he was the only witness left against complainant, ex-officer Mitchell having gone to California. He further declared that he was invited to take a drink at Lyons' bar, and on glass of ale "knocked him cold all the rest of the day." Prisoner was remanded till Friday for further enquiry.

FORBIDDEN TO ACT.—The notorious Raphael W. Semmes was recently elected to the Judgeship of the Probate Court of Mobile, when Major General Thomas, Commanding the Military Division, telegraphed to the Secretary of War at Washington, asking if he should permit Semmes to act. Mr Stanton replied as follows: "Your telegraph respecting Raphael W. Semmes has been presented to the President, who directs that Semmes be not permitted to hold or exercise the functions of Probate Judge in the city of Mobile, or any other civil or political office of trust while he remains unpardoned by the President. If at any time pardon shall be issued to him you will be notified thereof. The above instructions will be obeyed by you in respect to any other unpardoned rebels in your command."

A GOVERNOR WARNED OFF.—An Idaho paper learns that Major General Thomas Francis Meagher, Acting Governor of Montana Territory, while on his way from Virginia City to Helena, was stopped by the Vigilantes and politely informed that any longer residence in the Territory would be at his own individual risk. The Vigilantes were incensed at his pardoning a noted character who had been sentenced by the courts to imprisonment. The Governor afterwards received a rude drawing of a man hanging to a tree, accompanied by a small hangman's knot, labelled "Gen. Meagher." Meagher was an Irish revolutionist in 1848.

THE LATE ARRIVALS.—The ship Mohawk will discharge at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf. The Evelyn Wood, when relieved of the Government stores on board, will be lighter of the goods consigned to Victoria merchants, and will carry the cable and telegraphic material to Sitka, for which place she is under charter. The bark Oswald has been towed alongside the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, where she will receive the telegraphic material brought out by the Mohawk, and will leave in the course of a week or two for Sitka.

CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Council was held last evening, when the Sanitary By-law sent up to His Excellency for approval, on the 10th instant, was finally read and passed; and a motion by Councillor Hebbard, that the same not having been disallowed by the Governor, be published for seven days as required by the provisions of the Incorporation Act, 1862, was carried. The tender of Mr McClure for publishing the By-law for the sum of \$9 being the lowest tender, was accepted, and the Council adjourned till Monday evening next.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning was occasioned by the grass in a vacant lot adjoining the St. Ann's Convent School, on View street, lighting and endangering a neighboring woodpile. The Deluge Engine drew water from the reservoir at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, and supplied the Tiger Engine, which was stationed opposite the What Cheer House, and which poured a steady stream of water upon the flames, until they were entirely extinguished.

LICENSING COURT.—Several applications for wholesale licenses were granted by the Bench yesterday. The retail application of A. J. Welch was postponed until Friday, and that of T. H. McCann for one month, the Bench being divided on the question of granting it.

BETTER TIMES.—An improved demand for lumber and spars has sprung up abroad, and there is every probability that the business of the Puget Sound mills, which has been unprofitably dull for two years past, will greatly revive within a few weeks. The revival of trade on the Sound will greatly assist Victoria and add to her commerce, which it should be the first object of everybody to protect and encourage.

DEATH AT EQUALITY.—Mr James Arthur, an aged and highly respected citizen of Esquimaux, died on the 16th inst. at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr F. Williams. The funeral will take place this morning and friends are invited to attend.

COURT BUSINESS TO-DAY.—Bankruptcy cases will be taken in the Supreme Court to-day at 11 o'clock, a. m., after which the argument in the matter of Frankel vs. Lindsay and others will be resumed.

WAGES SUIT.—John C. Laffy, shipwright, yesterday recovered \$750 wages due him by Alexander Geddes for work and labor performed in hauling the schooner Crosby off the ways.

CHARLES DICKENS was lately invited to read before the Queen, but he declined on the ground that he would not "go as a performer where he was not received as a gentleman."

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas returned yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo, whither she had towed the ship Riviere from San Francisco for a cargo of coal. There is no news at Nanaimo.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, with a number of passengers, live stock and a quantity of Puget Sound produce, arrived yesterday morning.

P. S. MAILS.—The Josie McNear is re-fitting at Olympia, and the Puget Sound Mails were brought across once more by the Pioneer, which arrived last night.

Terrible Lead Poisoning Case in Orange County, N. Y.

About two months ago the people of Middletown, in that part of Walkill Valley in the eastern part of Orange county, New York, were attacked with a virulent disease which appeared to exhibit the most positive symptoms of lead poisoning, yet the sufferers denied that they had eaten anything contaminated with lead. In many cases the patients died, and a great number have their conditions ruined for life, and will waste away as victims of this malady. The physicians were very much puzzled to determine the cause of the disease. The only symptom which was regarded as conclusive that lead was the primal cause, was the blue line at the margin of the teeth, which was present in almost every case. After patient study and investigation, they became convinced that the malady was caused by lead in the system, and they immediately directed their efforts to ascertain how it was conveyed there. After considerable research it was found that the lead was conveyed into the stomachs of the sufferers by bread and meal, and as a greater part of those staples were manufactured at the mill of a Mr Marsh, at Phillipsburg, an investigation was at once made in that direction, and the following facts were elicited, greatly to the surprise of every one, the miller himself included: It appears that Mr Marsh had gained an enviable notoriety for the superior quality of his flour, and that the farmer for many miles around were in the habit of bringing their wheat and corn to his mill to be made into flour and meal. Aside from this he exported largely, so that his mill, which has four runs of stone was kept constantly going by night as well as by day. One set of these stones was set apart for his "custom" work. This was an old set, constantly needing repairs, and large cavities frequently manifested themselves, which, instead of being filled up with cement generally used for that purpose, were filled with common lead. Some of these holes were as large as a hen's egg, one, we are informed, being as large as the palm of a man's hand. It, when filled, the lead projected above the surface of the stone, it was hammered down level. They were then adjusted, the grain was run, and the motion began and was gradually increased until a very high rate of speed was attained. Of course the attraction caused by this velocity detached particles of lead from the stone and mingled them almost imperceptibly with the flour. Each moment increased the amount, so that to every pound of flour there was enough lead imparted to make small buckshot. With the enormous business of Mr Marsh, the reader can imagine how much lead was being distributed throughout the surrounding country. It is absorbed into the systems of those who partook of the flour.

The lead in this form was comparatively harmless, but when fermented and subjected to the baking process it was immediately transformed into carboplate. Bread of this kind was but little better than bread spread with white lead as a substitute for butter.

In the town and immediate vicinity of Middletown, 213 cases of this malady have happened, besides about 100 more at Goshen a few miles off. The most heart-rending details are given of the suffering of the people in these places. A great many children have died. Scores of men who a few weeks ago were in the full enjoyment of health and strength, are ridged for life, and totter to and fro, their faces having the appearance of dry parchment; their eyes sunken and encircled by a dark ring; their lips blue, their muscles contracted and their limbs distorted. For them to move is intense pain; relapse follows relapse, till in time they succumb to the effects of this fearful malady.—Boston Weekly Journal.

The Hon. Mr Bisco arrived from New Westminster on Tuesday in the steam yacht Leviathan.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia. It is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin. It produces a general cooling effect. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is Indispensable, and when taken with the acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, and Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNEsia," and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every bottle and label! W. M. Seabury, Agent for Vancouver Island, 186-17

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEPsINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPsINE GLOBULES in BOTTLES, or in the form of WAFERS, TABLETS, and LOZENGES. A NEW, AGREABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by 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 KREOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully prepared for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. ml AGENT—W. M. SEABURY, Chemist, Victoria, 186-17

Fure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON. Publish monthly a Prices Current of nearly 1000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparation, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application. This is the latest edition of the market and always noted. This list is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons. 1867

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO EIDON. PATENT, March 1st, 1862. MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. For supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensed with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates. Diploma 1855. 27, HANCOCK STREET, CAVENISH SQUARE, and 4 Doors from the Railway Bridge, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. LIVERPOOL: 134, DYER STREET. BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET. Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, return that which will enable them to take an impression of the month, so as to enable Messrs G to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth. GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED OPONTALGIC, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 12s. per bottle. Patent White Gum, for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 10s. 6d. per box. GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps. 1867

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain Remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. Orders to be made payable by London Houses. 147, 149, 151, 153, and 155, Broad Street, London. Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEABURY, Chemist, Government street, 186-17

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. GROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S. Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are produced in quantity to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are AGENTS FOR LEA & PERKINS'S Celebrated WORCESTER'S SAUCE, and are sole agents of every description of Olives Stores of the highest quality. 186-17

Eastern States. New York, July 13.—The Post's article says there is less doing in Government stocks and securities were a shade lower. The loan market was easy and cotton unchanged. Flour, 10@15c lower. Only one case of cholera reported in city, one in Brooklyn reported. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company have decided to increase their capital from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000. Washington, July 13th.—The Senate passed a joint resolution, giving the right way to the Union Pacific Railroad military reservations. Another caucus of Union members held on Saturday evening. In the House, Morrill reported a bill to protect the revenue which embraces the administrative sections of the late tariff and an increased duty on cigars and ap

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

Radical Mendacity. Our evening cotemporary, who is falling into the same course of dacity that always precedes the mise of a Radical sheet in this community. Not satisfied with the ping its "party" has sustained, Reply and the Estimates, our cotemporary boldly asserts that the "but two members—Dr Hel and Mr Pidwell—who do not sit the House in the enunciation, right to originate and increase of supply." If this statement not susceptible of refutation, it would be damaging to at least of the members. The aspersion to be cast upon the records of such as Dr Ash, Dr Powell, Captain S and Mr Cochrane, is unjust, to say least, and we submit that it is to class them among the "be dervishes" of the Radical who whose views they have successfully combated. Again, our cotemporary accuses us of saying that the on position to striking out the road came from Mr DeCosmos. So it but we did not mean; what our cotemporary labors to convey, that Mr Cochrane is the only Radical in the House; We are sorry, for those the Colony, that he is not; but, say that he was the only one; a the mistaken members who ha and consistency to reiterate opinions expressed by them in House and thundered into the ears of the public through the columns of two journals now defunct; nor do sneak out of the House on the plea of "pressing business" to avoid the he knew was coming on. Our cotemporary takes pains to inform its readers that the "House"—meaning the calcs, of course—have cut down Estimates \$70,000; but he forgets add that the self-same political effects, in their eagerness to secure return at the General Election, ally increased by \$10,000 the amount demanded by the Governor from overburdened country, nearly a cent of which Victoria would had to pay; and he attempted to out of the uncomfortable dilemma asserting that the votes were sent out of the Bills of Supply because country could not afford to pay it. Was the Colony any better prepared to shoulder the burden six months than now? Did not the same exist then as now? And why the writer in our cotemporary so expenditure then that he declares Colony is too poor to meet now? truth is, the Radicals—of which cotemporary is the mouthpiece—wrong in attempting to initiate bills. They see their error plainly now, but do not possess the liness to own it. They would beat around the bush and attack their defeat to any other cause the right one. Our cotemporary we called the Reply, as drafted by Dickens, "trash." So we "meaningless trash." And the appears to have thought so, too, the following day he summoned Conservative members to a caucus to have a little common sense brought into it. By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

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Europe.

EXCITING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

New York, July 16.—Foreign news to the 6th of July is of the highest importance. The Prussians gained a decided victory in Bohemia, both entire grand armies being engaged.

California.

San Francisco, July 16.—The U. S. steamer Saginaw is provided as escort for the fleet of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Russian expedition, now in the harbor, and will leave in a few days for Alutian Islands and Petropavloski.

MARKETS.

Flour—Small sales. Superfine, \$4 75. Wheat—1200 sacks new at 1 50, 600 sacks old at 1 67 1/2 per 100 lbs. Potatoes—70@75 per 100 lbs for Missions and Bayons.

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FURTHER PARTICULARS

A Gitschin telegram of July 23, states that 100,000 Austrian prisoners have been made by the Prussians since June 26th, and that 20,000 Austrians have been killed and wounded.

Cariboo Mining Intelligence.

(From the Sentinel.) WILLIAMS CREEK

Nearly all the claims on this creek, with the exception, perhaps, of those awaiting the completion of the bed rock drain, are now at work and yielding more or less gold.

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CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies the system, and cures the most wholesome influence over the internal structure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from the racking pains of Gout and Rheumatism this Ointment will prove invaluable. After friction with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to loosen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease.

Dropsical Swellings.

To be aware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently deceives upon its approach, it is necessary to be on the watch for its signs. It is most common in the legs, feet, and hands, and is attended with a swelling of the veins, and a feeling of heat and soreness.

Filariæ, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are frequently caused by the introduction of the Filariæ into the system. They are attended with a swelling of the veins, and a feeling of heat and soreness.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

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

Caution to the Public.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the public, to warn them against purchasing a spurious copy of this Ointment, which is sold in the month of April or May, 1866, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) made by the unscrupulous and avaricious James D. Gardiner, who has been receiving for said notice.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged, and the humors of the body are deranged, it is necessary to use a powerful and pure Sarsaparilla.

A DIET DRINK

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, OLD SORES, BOILS, TUMORS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, AND EVERY INDICATED OF SCROFULOUS AND SCABIOUS ERUPTIONS.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings, and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Distress, and all Affections of the Liver, Spleen, and Gall Bladder, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation OF GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA.

And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS IN ALL ITS STAGES.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases, arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is no more reliable medicine than this.

It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the weakest states of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take it, and the most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the wrapper contains the name of the Proprietor, and is upon the blue label.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents, San Francisco.

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Dr's Fluid Magnesia. The great remedy for Stomach, Headache, Indigestion, Sourness & Bilious Affections.

GOUT. GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Feverish Irritability of Skin.

NEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS and Storekeepers, Druggists and Stockeepers through out the Colonies.

Stomachic Weakness. DR. CASPER'S STOMACHIC WINE.

DR. CASPER'S STOMACHIC WINE. A safe and reliable medicine for all cases of Stomachic Weakness.

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

Leech River Ditch.

We publish in full the interesting report of the Colonial Secretary and Surveyor General with regard to this necessary undertaking. It appears, from the careful survey and estimates of Mr. Robt Homfray, C. E., that the whole work can be completed to Bacon Bar for \$3500, and to Kennedy Flat for \$1000 more. The bills which could be washed with water conducted from the North Forks by means of this ditch are known to be numerous, and the few men who remain on the river await the prosecution of the work with impatience. The ditch was partially made last year by private enterprise, but was abandoned for want of funds. It is true that the mining season is already half over, and that His Excellency's proposition comes rather late in the day, but if, as the miners assert, the completion of the ditch will enable them to work at all seasons of the year, the interests of the country imperatively demand that the work should be commenced immediately, and the only effect of laying it over until next year will be to starve out every man now on the river, and compel him to seek some other more remunerative field of operation. The amount asked is small, and will not be much felt. If it cannot be made immediately available from any other source, there will be a sum of \$7000 or \$8000 saved from the mail steamship subsidy—the contract with the Navigation Company being only for the completion of the year for which the Labouchere was subsidized—and the surplus might be very properly applied in the completion of an undertaking that may give employment to several hundred men, and prove of lasting benefit to the taxpayers of this city.

Leech River Ditch.

The following Message and accompanying Report were sent down to the Legislative Assembly yesterday: Vancouver Island.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, 20th July, 1866.

To the Honorable the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to transmit for the information and consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the copy of a joint report of the Colonial Secretary and Acting Surveyor General, and I would recommend that means should be placed at my disposal for the completion of a work, which I feel confident would result in great public benefit.

I have the honor to be, &c., A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

VICTORIA, V. I. July 24 1866. Sir—In accordance with your Excellency's desire that we should report to you in writing the particulars that we gathered at Leech River relative to the ditch that was projected for the purpose of bringing in water from the North Forks of that river, and the result of subsequent inquiries that we have made, we have the honor to state as follows: The ditch in question was commenced by private enterprise in the early part of the year, but all the available funds having been exhausted when the work was only about half completed, it is now practically abandoned for the purposes intended, and as nothing is now being done it, the undertaking may be said to be virtually abandoned.

We found that the work completed consists of some considerable amount of ditching, grading, and clearing. The work still to be completed consists of about 4,000 feet of fluming, and about a mile of ditching. This work will only bring the water to the neighborhood of Bacon Bar, or so far as to commence the utilization of the water. The work can afterwards be continued to Kennedy Flat or as far as may be considered necessary, whenever the means are realized. The cost of completing the ditch as above mentioned, we estimate at \$3,500, and the cost of continuing it down to Kennedy Flat at \$1,000 more. This estimate is based upon the report of Mr Homfray the Engineer, who surveyed the line for the ditch, and upon information gathered upon the spot, and although subject to correction upon the consideration of better information, is we think pretty nearly accurate. The principal outlay would be for lumber for fluming, and this we have taken as a low figure, for we do not think that any difficulty would arise in finding a suitable person willing to incur the trifling expense of erecting a small mill driven by water power, and to supply lumber at a fraction above cost for the completion of the ditch, would enable mining to be carried on, and thereby a large demand for lumber would be created, which the contractor would practically have the monopoly of supplying.

We cannot express to your Excellency in too strong terms, how impressed we are with the importance of this work of constructing the ditch being resumed and carried on to completion without delay. Trifling comparative, as may seem the means, we think are obtained by their employment would be at once to open up such a field of industry, that more permanent progress and prosperity would result to the Colony than it has ever yet seen. If water be brought in to test and work the benches on Leech River, we firmly believe that employment in fair paying dig-

gings can immediately be given to several hundred men, and once established that fact, and it seems to us inevitable that greater results will follow. The indications on all sides, show the country to be fertile, and moreover, that this aridiferous character is not confined to a solitary spot, but spreads over a large section of that part of the country. But without water, we cannot but be sensible that this wealth may remain for years undeveloped, and that Leech River itself will but afford a hardly earned subsistence to a few scattered miners.

We would therefore earnestly urge upon your Excellency, the propriety of initiating some measures whereby this very desirable work of completing the ditch at Leech River may be accomplished during the present season, when many returned miners are seeking employment and labor is comparatively cheap.

We have, &c., (Signed) WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG, Colonial Secretary. (Signed) B. W. PEARSE, Acting Surveyor General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, July 21.

St Ann's Convent School.

In order to confine yesterday's report of the examination of the scholars at the above popular place of instruction within moderate bounds, we were unable to enlarge at all upon the performance or to speak of the individual merits of any of the pupils. We now purpose saying something of what we saw heard and noted during the time that we had the good fortune to be present.

The arrangements made for the exhibition and for the accommodation of the public were the same as the year before, but the demand for seats was so great that many ladies left, unable to obtain sitting room.

The platform was hung round with white decked with twigs of evergreen and a red curtain was drawn at the conclusion of each performance. On the platform were two pianos, and around the proscenium were hung some beautiful specimens of fancy work, the most conspicuous being a picture in a gilt frame, representing King David playing on his harp, the handiwork of Miss Galley; there were also several other well executed pictures by the Misses McQuade, Murphy, Mayer, Leighton and Huston, and a host of fancy and ornamental work, giving evidence of the skill and industry of the girls.

The early part of the day was occupied mostly in the examination of the juveniles, who displayed great proficiency and careful training in reading, arithmetic, geography, music, and other branches of their education. The vocal and instrumental performances of Lizette Nettwood, Carrie Huston, Eliza Todd, Sarah Gardner, Mathilde Deslats, Mary Derham, Emily Henderson, Mary McIntyre, Bertha Mayer, Teresa Lichtenstein and Martha Lammeister were very praiseworthy, and one or two dialogues were also cleverly given by Rachel Manocet, Ella Brodriek and others.

From twelve till one p. m., there was a recess, when the afternoon performances commenced. In the various branches of History, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Mythology, Botany and Astronomy, the different divisions of the advanced pupils returned ready answers and were hardly ever at fault, the result of careful study. The practical application and solution of arithmetical rules and problems cannot be crammed into the heads of any scholars; they must be understood, and in this branch of their studies, some of the girls really evinced surprising proficiency. We were also much pleased with the advances made in their French studies. Several smart dialogues and drawing room plays were given between the examinations, one of them "The Seasons" in French, was very well done, Miss C. McQuade taking the leading part. The "Pussy" dialogue, in which the chief parts were taken by the Misses Lichtenstein, Marks and Laumeister, afforded much amusement. The grand dramatic effort, however, was the final recitation of "Tears on the Diadem" in which Miss C. McQuade, as the Queen, displayed considerable pathos and powers of elocution. She was ably seconded by the Misses Galley, Watkins, Murphy, Mayer, Laumeister and others. In the musical department the Misses Lichtenstein carried off the palm, their vocal and instrumental duets and solo performances being loudly applauded. The Misses McQuade, Mayer, Murphy, Galley, Leighton, Watkins and Huston also received loud applause for their several very able performances. One pleasing feature in the exhibition was the song of "My Mother Dear," rendered in chorus by a host of juveniles to a piano accompaniment. On the arrival of Governor Kennedy and family, the little ones also united in the chorus of the National Anthem, which had a most pleasing effect. Several other recitations were given during the day with much precision, but none of the girls, good as they were, in intonation or elocutionary powers, could approach the elder Miss McQuade, whose efforts were loudly applauded throughout.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The Collegiate School building will be enlarged by the addition of the building formerly occupied by the girls as a school, which has been moved to the Church Reserve.

ROAD WORK.—Tenders will be received until Monday next, by Mr Pidwell, Road Commissioner, for reforming Douglas street from Pembroke street to the bridge, and for the repair of portions of Saanich road.

CHAIKFLOWER SCHOOL.—The public examination at this school took place yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock and lasting till 3 p. m. Amongst the visitors present were the Rev Mr Woods, Rev Mr Gibbrell, Rev Mr Somerville, Mr W. J. Macdonald, member of the Board of Education, Capt Porcher, R. N., and Dr Comrie, R. N.; Mr Jessup, Mr Mackenzie, and quite a large number of parents. The examination, as a whole, was very creditable, though perhaps less successful than those of the free schools in town. The examination in dictation, history and geography, showed the greatest proficiency; arithmetic and bookkeeping very fair. Prizes were awarded to the following pupils: Chas Bayley, A McKenzie, A Bayley, J Liddle, J Greig, W A B McKenzie, H Stewart, R McKenzie, J Kelly, J Brown, W Rowland, Jesse Brown, W Veitch and Thos Hillin, for general good conduct. A few words were addressed to the children by the Rev Mr Woods, who took a prominent part in the examination, and Mr Jessup, when the proceedings terminated.

The Pistor Case.—The charges against Wm Lyons and Selmes, alias "the Bottle," were yesterday both dismissed. The Magistrate not considering the evidence against either of the parties sufficient to convict. Mr King, on behalf of Lyons, asked for an order to obtain the \$25 paid by Lyons to Selmes, but Mr Pemberton said he had no jurisdiction, as the parties were out of Court.

LARGE CHERRIES.—In the window of Mr Andrew W. Piper's confectionery, were exhibited yesterday a box of the largest and finest cherries we have ever seen or tasted in any country. They were from Mr Lester's garden, on Vancouver street, and eclipse in flavor and size the largest and best from California or Oregon.

CAUTION.—We are given to understand that the fire of Thursday night, was not accidental and was created for a special end. Information has been conveyed to the Police, who will be on the alert to frustrate any similar attempts to alarm the inhabitants.

It is believed that Governor Kennedy will shortly pardon James Brown, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, for participating in the Occidental Saloon row.

H. B. Co's Commission.—Dr Tolmie has gone to Oregon for the purpose of attending the sitting of the Commission appointed to take evidence in the matter of the Hudson Bay Company's claims.

THE STEAMER ALEXANDRA will not leave New Westminster till six o'clock this morning, which will make her due here between 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR THE NORTH.—H. M. Surveying steamer Beaver, Lieut Commander Pender, will leave to-day to complete her survey at Queen Charlotte Island.

SETTLED.—The case of Wheat v Turgoose, for wages, was called in the Police Court yesterday and dismissed, as the parties had settled it out of Court.

THE "EVELYN WOOD'S" CARGO.—The cargo of this vessel will be landed to-day from lighters on Mr Brodriek's wharf, where consignees may obtain their goods.

THE "FIDELITY."—A private despatch states that the steamer arrived at Portland on Thursday afternoon.

THE annual picnic of the Presbyterian Sunday School will take place on Friday next.

THE Sierra Nevada arrived at San Francisco on Thursday morning.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR has slightly declined at San Francisco.

Colonial Bishops

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON SPECTATOR.]

SIR:—As the judgment of the Committee of Privy Council on Colonial Bishops and Mr Cardwell's Bill, which is its consequent, raise questions of extreme importance, will you allow me to say a few words respecting them? That judgment has decided that the Queen has no power to create bishops or to confer episcopal jurisdiction in colonies which possess legislative assemblies; what effect has the decision on the episcopal societies, the churches, which have been thus founded in error? They are simply annulled; they have lost all organization, for the only one they possessed is now pronounced a nullity. They are no longer societies at all, for there is no authority from which any social power is derived. The bishops and clergy are reduced to the status of purely private and unorganized individuals. No doubt that my acts of consecration and ordination have been acquired, in the belief of many Episcopalians, a personal and inherent quality. They are men qualified to ordain and to administer rites. But this quality bestows on them no organized position, no right authority to real or declare doctrine, no power of any kind beyond a capacity to administer those rites when required to do so. No bishop, as such, can make a church, though it is quite true that, according to Episcopal belief, there can be no church without a bishop. The Bishop of Cape Town has lost all relations of authority towards the former members of the Cape Town Church, for that Church was dissolved when it was declared to have had no founder. It therefore the Bishop of Cape Town performs a single act that lays claim to authority, he makes an assumption which has no basis

whatsoever; he has no reply whatever towards a single Episcopalian in South Africa who may say to him, "Who are you, that you should lay down rules for me?" On the other hand, it is equally certain that the Christians in South Africa who have constituted the Episcopal Church, may reconstruct themselves into an organized and voluntary Church, and, if they please, may take Bishop Gray for their Bishop, and give him any other clerical name associated with him the power to frame a creed, and compose a liturgy, and rule them ecclesiastically in any way they may choose. But—and this is the capital point—Bishop Gray and his colleagues have no authority whatever to assume this position and these powers de jure, without the previous construction of the African Church and the bestowal of these rights on them by the Christians who agree to form the new society. The old organization is gone, and ever right which was derived from it; and no ecclesiastical officer of any age since the Apostles has ever possessed the right to be the sole founder and creator of an organized church. It is of paramount importance for the religious liberty of future Episcopalian Churches that this fundamental fact should be recognized, that till the churches have been formed by the joint act of all the Christians who belong to each respectively, men possessing the personal quality of being bishops and ordained clergymen are absolutely nothing more than private individuals.

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COMMERCIAL.

There has been no change in the state of trade during the week. Jobbing rates may be quoted as follows:

- WHEAT—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per bush.
OATMEAL—Common, 30s 6d per bush; Superior, 32s 6d per bush.
RYE FLOUR—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per bush.
RICE—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per bush.
COFFEE—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per bush.
TEA—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per bush.
SUGAR—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per bush.
SOAP—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per bush.
CANDLES—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per bush.
LARD—Common, 40s 6d per bush; Superior, 42s 6d per butter.

Shipping Intelligence

- ENTERED: July 16—Ship Sierra Nevada, Williams, N Westminster.
July 17—Ship Alexander, Swanson, N Westminster.
July 18—Ship Pioneer, Finch, P Angeles.
July 19—Ship Pioneer, Finch, P Angeles.
July 20—Ship Pioneer, Finch, P Angeles.
July 21—Ship Pioneer, Finch, P Angeles.
July 22—Ship Pioneer, Finch, P Angeles.
July 23—Ship Pioneer, Finch, P Angeles.
July 24—Ship Pioneer, Finch, P Angeles.

Caution to the Public.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public, that we have against negotiating a Pro-missory Note dated Victoria, in the month of April or May, 1866, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) made by the undersigned in favor of John Clark and payable when the Schooner Fliza Downs arrives at Port Angeles, W. T., as no consideration has ever been received for said note. JAMES DALGARNO, 3718-12th W.

Sporborg & Rueff,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Boots & Shoes. WHARF STREET, Victoria, V. I.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY. Perfumery, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Jockey Club, Lime Juice, Perfume Fountain, Book of Perfumes.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to leather, it stands unrivalled.

Low Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL IMPORTERS. Agents for the Home and Colonial Assurance Co. (limited), Fire and Life Agents for the Union Insurance Co. of San Francisco, Marine.

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

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Caution. Lea & Perrins. Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Chlorodyne. ALL PAIN, WHETHER ACUTE OR DISTRESS, is relieved in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful SODA WATER.

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Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Boots & Shoes. WHARF STREET, Victoria, V. I.

Victoria Chronicle. A Double Sheet. A writer in the Telegraph publishes two and a half columns of words to prove to his fellow-countrymen that the position of the Colonies is not that of a second-rate power, but that the position of the Colonies is not that of a second-rate power, but that the position of the Colonies is not that of a second-rate power...