

Dr. Trimble recalled by Mr. Cary—Saw Mr. Bell after the blow; he was very excited and nervous; I do not think that it was the result of the blow, although I did not examine the wound. I saw he was very nervous and tried to make light of it. He seemed afraid of the consequences of the blow because it had happened on a place where he had been injured by a railway accident; I may have prescribed for him something soothing; I don't think he is now suffering from the effects of the blow.

The court here rose for three quarters of an hour. Afternoon Session. Charles Street, sworn—Examined by Mr. Cary—I never owned that one stick in this colony; it had not a metal head; I never had a stick with one; the head was horn and was originally gummed on; I don't remember Mr. Bell ever having my stick in his hand; never had any other than that stick in my office; there certainly was never any other stick left to my knowledge in my office; there was no stick in my office besides that between the 1st and 31st September; Mr. Bell was in my office the same morning as the interview with Mr. Culverwell; he spoke to me three times about taking the premises; on the morning of the interview with Mr. Bell in my office, prior to the conversation in Culverwell's office, there was no other stick in my office; a great deal passed at the interview in my office; Mr. Bell came to speak about leasing the office for four months, as he expected by that time to have type of his own when he would require larger premises; I told him I would not let it for less than eight months as the adjoining premises were leased for that term, and that I should also require a guarantee that the rent should be paid up to the end of that time; he demurred to the rent and the terms of the lease; but to the guarantee; this was on Thursday morning; no other subject was then discussed; Mr. Bell did not then to my knowledge handle my stick; I had had two conversations with Mr. Bell, previously in the street; on the morning of the 31st he spoke to me opposite the office in question, and we had a general conversation about leasing the premises; the rent was named to be payable monthly in advance; we had an interview on the same day.

Mr. Ring here interposed and requested his Honor to cause the jury to be furnished with pen, ink and paper to enable them to jot down notes, as it was impossible they could carry everything in their heads in a protracted case like this unless they were gifted with omniscience.

His Honor said he quite concurred; in all well conducted courts these things were provided, and he had directed the jury boxes to be fitted accordingly; but there was not a cent voted to enable the court to provide anything—not even a piece of tape.

Mr. Bishop—Not a pin.

Mr. Ring would also like to see a library. Witness—At that interview Mr. Bell wanted the rent reduced; I agreed to do so. On Friday he agreed to take the premises. On Friday night Mr. Gibbon met me on Government street and asked me if the premises were still to let; I replied that I had already agreed to let them to Mr. Bell. I heard Mr. Bell state in the box that he was to execute the agreement on Monday morning; that was true. I do not think anything was said in Culverwell's office about a guarantee; I had a reason for not mentioning it. It was fully understood at the previous private interviews of Wednesday and Thursday mornings. There was no bad feeling between Mr. Bell and myself. Mr. Bell called on me on Thursday afternoon on Culverwell's office and asked me if I would take less than \$65, and also talked about the terms of the lease. He made no agreement on that occasion. I offered to reduce the rent to \$55, and he still objected to the terms. There was no interview between this and that on the following morning (Friday) in my office. Mr. Bell asked me if I had altered my mind; I presumed with reference to all we had been talking about. I said no. He said he would take the office, and asked me if Monday would do. I said he could take it from when he liked. I should have all the papers ready on Monday morning, and if he then came and expressed them I would give him formal possession. Mr. Bell further asked if he could get in; I told him any one could get in, as the door was open. Nothing was said about the way the door was fastened. I told him a brick was put there to keep it open, so that people might go in and examine it. I do not think keys were mentioned on that occasion. It is possible they may have said something about keys then; I delivered no keys then. Mr. Bell said his object was to go in and see the premises. I had every disposition to let Mr. Bell do anything he pleased except taking possession. About two o'clock Mr. LeLievre asked me for the key. I told him I had the key on the back table of my office; to go and try it, and bring it back again; but I did not think it would fit. I fancy he did return it. It was understood that Mr. Bell was to have an opportunity of having any arrangements made for putting the place in repair, and keys would have to be made; I told him of this key because I thought it might save him having one more made, but he was to return it to me; this took place opposite the Colonial Hotel on the Saturday morning I saw the word "Vancouver" being painted on the window; the handle of the door was then removed; I asked Mr. LeLievre where Mr. Bell was to be found—he said inside; I entered and said, "Bell, are you not going too fast? there is a man painting 'Vancouver' on your window;" I further stated that if he wished to have possession on that day there would be no difficulty if he executed the papers and carried out the agreement; I drew out the papers on that morning after the interview; Mr. Bell asked me if I was frightened at the article which had appeared in the Evening Express; I said I came there to talk business and not nonsense; if he would execute the papers and give the guarantee he had promised he might take possession at once; he asked me how many securities I wanted; I told him one would suffice; he said he was going to breakfast with Dr. Trimble; and asked me if he would do; I said I wanted no better, but intimated that whatever he did, he must do immediately; we finally agreed that I should wait at my office until he came there to execute the papers and bring his guarantee, whom I took to be Dr. Trimble; the

papers were prepared and I waited from nine to half-past ten, and as he did not come went to his office; I went several times but could not find him; he came about half-past two to my office after I had closed the door of his office; he was engaged and he went away again; Mr. LeLievre came to my door and asked me to go to the office and arrange the matter; I said they must come to me, I would not go then; after the lapse of one hour I left my office as usual with my coat and walking stick, and met Mr. Green, Mr. Bell and Mr. LeLievre near the corner of Fort street. I saw LeLievre in the disputed office about 1 p.m., and told him not to take it as a personal offence, but I must protect my own interests, and I ordered him to leave as a trespasser; he politely went out. Mr. LeLievre's statement that I told him I had made a fresh agreement with Mr. Bell, is not true. I was in the police court when LeLievre gave his evidence. He stated then that his reason for leaving the office when ordered to do so, was to avoid making a row. When he left, I borrowed a hammer and nails, secured the back door from the inside, and slammed the front door after me, so that the latch caught and would require force to open. I waited an hour and a half afterwards at my office, and was going home when I met the three gentlemen. Mr. Bell tendered me \$55, saying that the premises were his, and he intended keeping possession; I said what about the security, and may have said something about the papers; he said he would give no security; he threatened me with proceedings for turning me out of the office; I crossed the street intending to go home, but seeing them in advance, I hurried on and got to the door, first placing my stick in the celebrated club, across the door; Mr. Bell came up and said he meant to take possession; I told him he could not do so without using force, and asked him if he meant to use force; he said, yes, he did; he said he would kick in the door and go in; I said if you do I'll break your head. He collared me and we had a severe struggle; he succeeded in getting me on one side; I had not raised my hand to him when he collared me; I resisted with all my might, but could not hold my ground and was pushed aside; it was after that I struck him; I judge that my stick fell upon his head at the same time as he kicked open the door. The stick used was the one I have previously spoken of. Mr. Bell took the stick from me and broke it. The top, which was fastened with a piece of paper, must have jerked off. We had a continual struggle until Mr. Bell, being the stronger, ejected me against my will; I had not the slightest idea until Mr. Bell seized me by the collar that force would be used; I was much excited, arrived first at the police court; we both tried to lay complaints; I was served with a writ the same afternoon but was not prosecuted in the police court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring—I am not sure whether it was the writ or a letter I received the same day. I was not offered a reduced sum for the disputed premises after the Friday. (Mr. Ring here read the evidence of Dr. Trimble with reference to getting possession from a person outside and asked witness whether that was true.) Witness explained that what he meant to say was that from the character of the premises there were plenty of others who would give the same rent (Fardon and others had paid). The general favor of LeLievre's evidence was true; I had no advance offered on the rent. Witness was pressed as to the veracity of other portions of Dr. Trimble's evidence, and said they only required explanation. He well knew that the doctor would not state what he knew to be false. I applied for a summons that evening and did not desire a warrant. Mr. Copland advised me that it was necessary for me to lay the information at once to protect my property; I think if the premises had been restored to me I might have got \$65 a month and a guarantee. Mr. Street explained that he did not make a charge of felony or burglary against Mr. Bell in the police court, but simply one of forcible entry.

Mr. Ring—The arrangement on which I agreed to let the premises was made on Thursday. The final agreement was made on Tuesday. My reason for offering to let Mr. Bell have possession on Saturday was in order that he might complete all his arrangements as he was already occupying the premises. I was disposed to give Mr. Bell every assistance as I did not think he would do anything dishonorable. I did not consider the fact of his having a man there was taking formal possession. Had he put a carpet in I should, Mr. Bell and I were engaged and in contact from the time he collared me until he was put out.

Mr. Cary then read the deposition of his case for the defence. Mr. Cary and Mr. Ring having addressed the court at a late hour in the evening, his Honor summed up, and the jury retired for about twenty minutes and returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff in damages \$375.

CARBOON QUARTZ.—We have been shown certificates of assay from three different offices in San Francisco, of gold-bearing quartz taken from the Rising Sun Quartz Co's ground on the Snow-shoe Quartz Ledge, Cariboo. The certificate of Rehm, Hemms & Company gives to the ton eighteen and fifty-two one-hundredths ounces of gold, and four and fifty-five one-hundredths ounces of silver—value, \$328 71; that of Kellogg, Hewston & Co. gives twenty-one ounces of gold, and four and sixty-seven one-hundredths ounces of silver—total, \$440 13; that of Thos. Varney, who worked carefully twenty pounds of ore, yielded seventy three and six one-hundredths grains to the twenty pounds, equal to \$315 45 to the ton. We understand the company intend to put up crushing machinery on their claim this season.

WARFARE IN ALGERIA.—A letter from Algeria says that Gen. Deligny, who had gone in search of the great Arab emigration, estimated the amount in number to 20,000 and 200,000 head of cattle, had driven it back into the desert, where it had suffered immense losses from want of water. From 5,000 to 6,000 insurgents were on from hunger and thirst, have already surrendered unconditionally after having lost all their flocks in the midst of the sands. Such of the insurgents who remain about the coast, owing to the facility given to following their track by the dead bodies which they left on their route.

POLITICS VS BUSINESS.

To the Editor of the British Colonist, Sir.—The following conversation took place on Johnson street, yesterday: "Please sit," said a little girl about ten years old to a grocer, "my mother sent me for two pounds of soap; and half a pound of starch." "Certainly, my child," said the grocer, "Anything more to day?" "No, only my mother told me to ask you if you were a free port man or a union one." "I am a free port man," said the grocer, "and my mother would know for." "What does your mother want to know for?" said the grocer, "my mother would know for." "Please sit, my mother says if you're a union man, I am not to get the soap and starch from you." "But why not, my child," said the grocer, "because she keeps her own soap and starch?" "Because, sir, mother washes for Mr. Barnaby, and she told me that he would not deal with any one who was a union man." "Mr. Editor, I leave you to make your own comments."

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF GEN. BUTLER. Mr. Goldwin Smith writes to the Daily News a very high estimate of Gen. Butler's powers. He has been with him at City Point, and regards him as in all points, good and evil, the model of a revolutionary chief. "Like Napoleon he has walked straight on his wild way, fearless of danger, and somewhat reckless of opinion. I do not worship revolutionary characters," I hate the element from which they spring, as I love the calm progress of regular improvement. "But revolution has come, and I suspect that in its melancholy annals Butler will occupy a broader and perhaps a less odious page than is commonly supposed." He has struck a medal for the negro soldiers, with "Erosis libertas proventus" for the motto, and he has made the motto, says Mr. Goldwin Smith, a practical truth. This is, we believe, a true estimate of Butler. But even in all his speeches, the man whom a great revolutionary exigency has driven to liberate the slaves for ulterior political ends, is a statesman who would care little for his liberty if it were not bound up with the welfare of the American Republic.—Spectator.

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