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Perrins' Sauce. for Export by the Pross. Crosse and Blackwell. Londen; etc., etc.; and niversally. n10 lawly reen & Rhodes. a for VICTORIA, V. I.

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The Weekly Colonist News from the North.

Tuesday, September 13, 1864.

INCORPORATION AND EDUCATION

As the meeting of the Legislature ap-

proaches, the public attention is naturally

drawn to some of those pressing wants which

have been so sadly neglected by the sessions

of the past. Foremost among these ill

treated measures is an Incorporation Bill. If

it is almost sickening to be obliged to recur

to this subject for the nine hundred and

let it alone and continue to breathe the fetid

atmosphere of our neglected streets. We

have now, however, an opportunity of ob-

taining a good Municipal Act. The late At-

torney General who formed the gravest

obstacle in the way of previous bills is now

gone, and we have no reason to presume that

his successor is tinctured in the slightest

degree with the same antipathy to municipal

Government. We do not intend in the pre-

sent article to point out the numerous defects

of the old act, or offer suggestions for a new

one; but we wish to impress upon our mem-

bers of Assembly the necessity of pushing a

liberal and effective measure through the

House almost as soon as that body meets.

In a month or two our streets will become

impenetrable morasses, through which the

waggoner, despite his shoulder to the wheel,

will be unable to make his way, and our

side-walks so many traps to trip up elderly gentlemen and precipitate respectable females into ungraceful attitudes, and unsigntly mud;

other ills, of an equally intolerable character, will be ushered in with the coming winter,—

and it is, therefore, necessary that we should

have a Council with necessary power to

grapple with the exigencies that may arise.

made a liberal Incorporation Act a feasible

scheme. In the time gone by there was a

mill-stone carefully fastened around the neck

of every popular measure, that either clogged

its progress or throttled it in its passage. Now, however, every facility is offered for

enlightened legislation, and well-meaning

members need be no longer under apprehen-

sions that their liberal schemes will be

crushed by the accumulated dead weight

of a hostile Executive. There is no excuse

in the coming session for any defective or

abortive bill-any patchwork of incongru-

test of a court of law—that will give defined

powers unrestrained by Executive interfer-

ence, that will afford a revenue ample to meet

all requirements, by a taxation more general

in its character than heretofore, and that will

have it too soon.

We want a measure that will bear the

The advent of Governor Kennedy has

. ninety-ninth time, it is equally nauseous to

Tragedy at Metlakahtla.

One Man Shot and Three Wounded.

Mr. Duncan, the zealous missionary at the Metlakahtla station, on the North Wes. coast of British Columbia, arrived in townt yesterday, and has favored us with the following particulars of a tragedy recently enacted about five miles out at sea, opposite the

arrived at Fort Simpson with a large quantity of liquor on board, and commenced openly to dispose of it to the natives. Information having been sent to Mr. Duncan, Justice of the Peace at Metlakabtla, distant about 17 miles from the Fort, upon testimony considered credible, a warrant of arrest was at once made out to apprehend the master of the sloop. The constable, and a party of assistants, including the man who ledged the information, reached the vessel before daybreak, on Thursday, the 18th ultimo. Only one of three white men on board made his appearance, and requested the constable, Albert Hope, to wait lill day light before presenting the warrant. This was submitted to, and all remained quiet until the three about 20 armed Euclataw Indians. These men on board were up and dressed. An men were waylaying Northern Indians. Indian servant belonging to the sloop, speaking the same language as the T'simpseans, told the constable that the white men had long been expecting to see the constables from Metlakahtla on board. On the master of the sloop seeing the warrant of arrest he expressed 'his willingness to proceed to Metlakahtla with the vessel so soon as he and his crew had breakfasted. Accordingly when breakfast was over the anchor was weighed and they proceeded towards Metlakahila with the arresting party on board. All went on well, and the Indians were civilly treated until 4 miles from Fort Simpson, the Captain began to evince signs of anger. The white men frequently partook of spirits and on one occasion tried o induce the Indians to drink which they absolutely declined. The vessel was now being steered a little out of her course and one of the constables pointed out the mistake. The master replied that he was standing out in order to get into a better position for making Metlakahtla. When about half way the master wrote a note which he requested Hope to take to Mr. Duncan. Hope refused. Two Indians however volunteered to take it rather than offend the master. The note reached Mr. Duncan by canoe about 3 p. m., and was found to be an impudent

embrace within the municipal boundaries those extensive and valuable properties that were so carefully excluded in all the previous bills. We want such an act and we cannot There is, however, another question equally important with the Incorporation bill, equally urgent, and which has been equally neglected—we mean education. The bill which was thrown out of the last session, besides being cumbrous and unwieldy in its mode of raising the necessary funds, was not to come into operation until 1865. There is therefore still time to have an enlightened school system in being, before the time mentioned in the defeated bill-still time to blot out the stigma and disgrace of keeping the children of the poor in ignorance. The school question, as well as the Incorporation bill, has had such ample discussion, that there is no earthly reason why a bill embodying the principles enunciated by our public meetings should not, along with its municipal companion, become law before the present month expires. His Excellency Governor Kennedy has expressed himself so strongly in favor of an educational system that we feel assured whatever influence the Executive may possess will be exerted in behalf of a liberal School Bill. We hope, therefore, to see something like despatch evinced by the members in bringing forward an educational measure, and we also hope, for the sake of the dignity of the House as well as the well-being of the population, that po unchristian clerical influence will be allowed to protrude its baneful presence in the legislative chamber.

THE CASCADES SAFE .- The steamer Geo. S. Wright passed the stern wheeler Cascades all safe, in the Columbia river, on Sunday last, and exchanged pilots with her. The report of her loss, which reached us on Monday from Port Townsend, had some foundation in fact. It appears that ewing to a heavy swell, and to her boilers having sprung a leak, she took refuge in Little river, about 40 miles below Cape Flattery, where she lay three days. While there, some Cape Flattery Indians passed, and on reaching the Indian agency, reported seeing a steamer in the shut. Mr. Stuart, the agent, accordingly at once desp tched a canoe with a letter to the Shubrick for assistance, and thus the rumor reached Port Townsend.

LOCKED UP .- A poor deformed and appa rently insane creature, who has been allowed to wander about the streets for some time back, was yesterday brought up in the Police court by Mr. Seelie, charged with assaulting complainant's wife and children.
Officer McAdam stated that the prisoner had been an inmate of the Royal Hespital for nearly a year and had been discharged as insane. The magistrate ordered him to be locked up for a week, and a medical examination to be made. Prisoner could not speak English, but gave his name as Isaac Dupuy.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE -- We are given to understand that directions have reached the Collector of Customs at Port Angelos from Washington, that the navigation of the Puget Sound waters above Port Angelos by any fereign bottom, is to be prohibited. This virtually leaves our neighbors to the exclusive enjoyment of the trade with this Island, and will also prevent British ships from loading at the mills on the Sound.

About the middle of last month, a sloop

serawl inviting Mr. Duncan on board.

About noon Mr. Duncan having heard nothing of the proceedings of the constables but presuming from the time spent that something must have been done, sent some of the wives of the men on duty in a canoe, and on arriving alongside the vessel they were asked why Mr. Duncan had not come and were told that the cance with the note had not reached Mr. Duncan, when they left. The conduct of the white men now took a change, and seating themselves down they helped themselves freely to spirits and talked in anger, which the Indians could not understand. The women became alarmed and cautioned the constables to be on their The latter told the women to return and tell Mr. Duncan that they felt alarmed for their safety. In consequence of the women being fatigued two of the party took the constable's cance and started off to procure further aid. After some little time, the women also left, leaving five Indians on board No sooner was the cance out of sight than the master altered the sloop's course, declaring that he was going to Stekin, and would take the Indians there. The Indians remonstrated, but were only answered roughly They requested to be put on shore, when the white men told them to take a small canoe belonging to the vessel, but the wind was blowing strong, and the Indians dare not attempt to leave in so small a craft. The Captain refused to go nearer shore, and on one of the constables speaking more firmly than before, he seized his revolver and fired on one of the party. The Indian belonging to the ship pulled the captain's arm, and caused the ball to strike the deck. The captain again fired, and hit one of the Indians in the left arm above the elbow, stattering the bons The other two men also presented their re-volvers, and the Indians had recourse to the few arms they possessed, when the firing be-came general. The white men succeeded in hiding themselves, and were not touched. The result of the melee was that three more of the Indians dropped. Two of them fell into the sea, and one of them was never seen again. The other undressed himself with the use of only one hand, and swam after the sleop. The other two wounded Indians escaped over the bow, and hung on to a rope. The man who was unburt, cut the haliards, and the sail came down, which stopped the way of the vessel, and enabled them to save the man in the water. He pleaded for mercy for himself and companions, and by means of the Indian servant they were all taken on board. The women who, although they were out of sight, distinctly heard the firing, and suspecting the cause, became paralysed and remained motionless. Thus the sad intelligence did not reach Mr. Duncan till late in

receiving no response, concluded they were all dead, and accordingly returned. In the meantime, two other canoes went out in the dark in search of the sloop, but could not find The four Indians on board the sloop were eventually landed on Dundas Island, remained there the whole night, and reached the mission next afternoon. The only man who was not hurt, paddled his three wounded companions in the small cance belonging to the sloop. The vessel made her escape in a

with all the speed the rough sea would per-

preeze, and has not been since seen. Mr. Duncan has since found out that the name of the sloop is the Random, and the whiskey seller is named Jackson. Another three wounded men were lying in a precar- Jonathan to flash a message to New York.

ious state, when Mr. Duncan left. One of them had two bullet holes in his body. The event has thrown the Indian tribes in

the neighborhood into the most feverish state of excitement. The Tisimpseans, Mr. Duncan says, under his influence, will abide by done by the Colonial government, but it is otherwise with the Fort Simpson Indians, who are determined to be revenged on the crew of the vessel, and if they cannot catch them, they will kill the first white men who

fall in their way.

Mr. Duncan left the mission on the 25th August in an open boat constructed by Sebastopol's party for exploring the Skena river, being accompanied by four of his party named McKenzie, Maclean, Manson, and Berry and two Indian witnesses. They reached Nanaimo early on Monday morning, having passed through many dangers on the way in their frail craft.

MISCELLANEOUS. Sebastopol's party has been broken up. They failed to find anything on the Skeena iver worth remaining for. The Labouchere was met in Granville's Canal on the 26th Aug., going north; re-

ported all well.

Saw the steamer Union. Capt. Coffin. in Queen Charlotte Sound on the 31st Aug. proceeding south. She is on her return to Victoria, bringing letters from Mr. Moffatt relative to the affair at Metlakahtla.

Mr. Duncan's boat was very nearly seized on the way down by a cance containing

LETTER FROM PORT ANGELOS.

Port Angelos, W. T., Sept. 5.

SUDDEN DEATH. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST,-I am sorry to have to head this by noting the death of Thomas Hare, a resident of this town, who had been affected a long time with Asthma Although suffering much, he left here about two weeks ago for Utsalady to pilot the ship Gaspee thence to this port, according to a previous agreement. On the morning of the 27th ult., whilst aboard giving orders, he suddenly fell and died within a few minutes. The immediate cause of his death is supposed to be an affection of the heart. Deseased was buried by his friends here last Sunday.

THE PREVAILING FEVER. .

I must now tell you that the disease that has been raging so fiercely around you for some time seems to be prevalent over most of the country at present. A disease which baffles the skill of the most scientific men, and the cure for which is never seen on the physician's prescription. It has swept away a few of our men lately—not into the grave, but into a gulch, from which they hope to is called "The Gold Fever," for which Mother Earth holds the only cure. Six days ago. two parties started from here in different directions to test the auriferous worth of the range of mountains back of us, a matter which ought long since to have been attended to in an effectual manner. It is not improbable that these mountains, connected as they Nothing has been heard from the men yet. Success to the enterprise.

SHIPPING. from Honolulu on the 12th Aug. The N. S. Perkins brought a small mail.

An English brig just arrived here from San Francisco, and ship Germania and bark Golden Gate, in port, lumber laden. CORR.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. -The ministerial fish dinner was fixed to take place on Saturday, the 23rd of July, and it was expected that the state of public business would permit the prorogation to take place about the end of the week following, not improbably on the 28th July.

GARIBALDI.-Letters from Italy give rather oad accounts of Garibaldi's health, and say that he will shortly return to Caprera.

REDUCTIONS IN THE NAVY -A supplement o the London Gazette has been published containing a memorandum from the Admialty, by which the number of captains in the Navy is to be reduced from 350 to 300 : of commanders, from 450 to 400; and of lieuenants, from 1.200 to 1.000.

Mr. Charles Dickens is to receive, it tated, £12,000 for his new serial novel from his publishers, Messrs, Bradbury and Hall-£6,000 on the publication of the first number and the remainder on the completion of the

CAPTAIN SEMMES IN IRELAND .- The Freeman's Journal states that Captain Semmes passed through Kilkenny on the 10th, havng come, via Waterford, from England. The gallant Captain travels incognite, and only by accident was his presence known. It is said he intends visiting some personal friends in Ireland during his convalescence.

HEALTH OF THE EARL OF DERBY .- The Earl of Derby is recovering from his severe attack of gont, and the noble earl is regaining his strength slowly. The last medical report received was favorable, but it is doubtful if his lordship will be able to resume his duties in the House of Lords durthe evening. Fortunately, the two men who ing the present session.

had taken the note ashore, and were returning The Duke of Newcastle continues to improve in health. His grace is now able to mit, met the women, and were thus warned ake occasional walks.

of the danger before them. On getting near the sloop they hailed their companions, but Gardener, the bushranger of New South Wales, having been some time back captured in Queensland, was brought to trial other day in Sydney, and was acquitted, amid the hearty cheering of the bystanders. The ruffian has, however, many other charges hanging over him.

THE SHUBRICK .- We learn that the U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick is about to return to San Francisco, and will not, for some time at least, again visit this country. She will be succeeded by the cutter Joe Lane, under our old friend, Lieut. Selden.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRE is completed to man, he is told, is named John Love. The rival of the battery expected by the Brother presence of Mr. Green, saying that it was the Delta, but it giving back no sound, they

THE GOVERNMENT STREET EMBROGLIO.

Street vs. Bell .- This case came up before Mr. Pemberton, the stipendiary magistrate. and McCreight, instructed by Mr. W. S. S.

Green, for Mr. Bell. on Government street in dispute; I am tenant under the lease of the lot produced for 20 rent?—I said, no, I believe he asked me if years; I know Mr. Bell; I first had an interview with him about Wednesday in last week about the property; he sought the interview; he asked me the rent of the premises; I told him I would lease 3 rooms for \$65 month; the rest of the premises (one moiety of 3 rooms) are let for an oyster saloon: Mr. Bell objected to the rent and nothing further then occurred; he spoke to me on the subject several times : he complained about the rent : I said that was my charge: I said I objected to a tenant at will; he said he might occupy it for 4 months and talked of having his own type there by-and-bye; at the second interview I said I would let it for eight months; at a third interview I objected to reduce the rent, and said I thought of removing the present premises, and placing a brick building there, and that if he took the premises I would require a guarantee that the rent should be paid monthly, in advance, whether the premises were occupied or not. He objected still to the rent. I was passing along Government street, and Mr. Bell beckened me to Culverwell's office. I again stated why I would not lease the premises to a tenant at will, and wished both of the offices to be let till May. I said it the rent was an object, I had a very good will towards bim, and would let the premises on the terms stated, for \$10 a-month less. Nothing was finally arranged. Mr. Bell still objected to the 8 months' tenancy. I next LeLievre, and asked me if I had changed my mind. I said I had not, and he said he would office, took possession, and hired an Indian take the office. I asked no questions as to the to clean it out; in the afternoon, after the guarantee or anything else. He asked if he place was cleaned Mr. Street came in and latch-without a handle, and if it were closed it paired? He said at the tenants; he would in, and I replied there was no difficulty about so that any person might enter and look at the premises. No mention was then made about the guarantee. Some time during the on Friday. I don't think we took anything

day I was walking on Government street, emerge with smiles on the countenance. It | when Mr. Le Lievre asked me if there was any | ing it out; it took about three hours to clean keys; I told him where he could find a key which he might try and he must take it back. conversation about returning the key took In the afternoon I found Mr. Bell and Mr. Le Lievre in the premises, they had been swept. I exclaimed "too tast! too fast!" Mr. Bell inner doors with the key I bought. I did not said the walls were damaged and he would see the blow struck by Mr. Street; Mr. Bellnot engage to leave the premises in the and I were approaching the office, and Mr. same tepair. I said that did not signify, Street was coming towards the office beare, have something of worth within them. but any additions made should be left. He hind us; when he saw us, he made a replied that he must remove his fixtures. I rush to get to the door first; when within two ing he mentioned Dr. Trimble as his guar- a rush and placed his back against the door,

[This document was objected to and not

put in.]

I turned round to Mr. LeLievre, who was in hoped he would not take it as a personal affront, as I was only protecting my rights, I directed him to leave the premises which he did. (Counsel here objected to evidence of this conversation being taken, unless the connection between the accused and Mr. LeLievre were shown. Their objection was recorded on the minutes). I removed the brick, and fastened the door. A painter was, painting the word "Vancouver," in the morning on the window. I did not object to it; I had too much respect for Mr. Bell. When I saw the painting, I went to Mr. Bell's house, and told im I was much surprised at the proceedings. f he wanted possession, he could have got it by coming to my office, and complying with he terms which we had mude. said ne would get Dr. Trimble. After I had closed the doors, Mr. Bell came to my office, but I was engaged i he left, but Mr. LeLievre waited. He asked me to go to Mr. Cruickshank's office. I did not go; I subsequently went to the disputed office, and found no one there. I stood with my back to the door, and my hand across it. Mr. Bell came with Mr. Green and Mr. LeLievre; Mr. Bell demanded admittance: I told him he could not go in except by force. Mr. Bell then took me by he collar, and grappled with me, and pushed me on one side, raised his foot, and forced open the door. I struggled with him, to keep him out, but we both got in together, and Mr. Bell pushed me out. I was not strong enough to force him out. The office is kept in possession against my consent, and I cannot get possession, except by an order of the Court. I do not know upon what terms Mr. Bell supposes that he occupies the

premises Cross-examined by Mr. Ring-I consented to take \$55 a-month for the rooms, the other eonditions being complied with. The first payment was to be made on Monday, before taking possession. I did not want the right of re-entry. I had a right to make any bargain I pleased. Mr LeLievre was not present at any conversation with Mr. Bell regarding the payment of the rent. He was present about 11 a.m. on Friday, when Mr. Bell said he would take the premises, There was no offer made to me to take the premises at a higher rent. Mt. Gibbon asked me on the street, late on Friday evening, if the premises were still to let. I said I had agreed to let them to Mr. Bell. I gave Mr. Le Lievre no were no keys. I told him I had no keys, but he would find one lying on my back room table, which I thought would fit one of the doors, and he might go and get it, but must take it back again. I admit that I struck to the head with a stick discovered. They are said to have been ten in number. On the same evening, Signor Ricciotti, chief one of the police departments in Rome, was returning home, when he was attacked by an assassin and stabled in the side. The wound is not considered to be mortal. The assailant escaped.—Eng. Paper. key for the back door. He told me there while he was in the act of pushing the door with his foot. There was a head to the stick, it was loose. Mr. Bell tendered me the rent not due till Monday. At the same time he dropped it.

said that he had instructed Mr. Green to commence an action against me. It is very likely that nothing was said about a guarantee when I agreed in the presence of Mr. Parsons to take \$55.

Re-examined by Mr. Cary-Possession the law of the land, and expect to see justice Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Copland, ap- was to be given on Monday, after payment peared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Ring of the rent. I would not have given Mr.

Bell possession until the completion of the

agreement. Dr. Trimble examined by Mr. Cary.-Saw Mr. Cary opened the case, and examined Mr. Street last Saturday near the disputed Mr. Chas. Street, sworn-I know the property office; he came up to me and said abruptly-Mr. Bell had been to me; he never asked me to be security; Mr. Street asked me, and I told him I could not be security for Mr. Bell or any body else.

Mr. Cary-Did you hear Mr. Street order Mr. Le Lievre out of the office? The Bench objected to the question, when

Cary called Mr. Ie Lievre, who being sworn, testified that he was in the disputed office on Saturday as Mr. Bell's assistant; I was ordered to leave by Mr. Street; I did not leave then, but

afterwards. Cross examined by Mr. McCreight-Heard a conversation between Mr. Street and Mr. Bell on Friday morning; I met Mr. Bell and went with him to see Mr. Street to obtain possession of the office.

Mr. Cary objected to these questions ; the purpose of the witness going to Mr. Street's office had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Street, as Mr. Street had no information as to their purpose.

Mr. McCreight asked the bench to put the

question. By the Bench-Witness went to obtain ossession of the office, Mr. Bell asked Mr. Street if he had any objection to his taking possession of the office on Friday, and allowing the rent to commence on Monday, and Mr. Street said he had not the slightest objection he agreed to it, and said he would receive the rent on Monday; there was no saw Mr. Bell on Friday morning. Mr. Bell allusion to guarantee; I asked Mr. Street for came to my office about 11 a. m. with Mr. the keys and he said the doors were open, there were no keys; we went down to the took it from Monday, whether that would do. one of his first remarks was the place looked I said yes, and told him I would have the much better when it was cleaned out. papers ready on Monday morning, and would I called his attention to the sash of the give him formal possession. There is only one back door where the lock fastening was, loor leading from Geverument street, it had a asking at whose expense it was to be recould not be opened from the outside without not go to a cent's expense. I asked him force. Mr. Bell asked me how he could get about the key, and he told me to go to his back office and get a key that was there, to that as a brick was placed against the door try it in the locks; the key would not fit, so I returned it to Mr. Street; I purchased a. key; took possession shortly after 11 o'clock on Friday except tubs, brooms, &c., for cleanit out. It was after the cleaning that the place. The counters, &c., were brought in about noon on Saturday. I locked both waived that matter also. On Saturday morn. or three steps from the door Mr. Street made The bark N. S. Perkes and barkentine Constitution arrived here on 1st inst., within one hour of each other, both having sailed Green if these were his premises, and he was entitled to go in. Mr. Green said he was. Mr. Bell then removed Mr. Street from the the office with Dr. Trimble, and saying that door. The next I saw was Mr. Street and Mr. Bell in the inner door, and Mr. Bell breaking Mr. Street's stick. Mr. Street then went away; about half a minute after, I saw the blood trickling down Mr. Bell's face, I only heard two conversations between Messrs. Street & Bell about the rent : heard not a word said about security or guarantee, nor to other condition than the payment of the rent, which was to be paid by cheque on Mon-

day, when the papers would be signed. Re-examined by Mr. Cary-Returned the key to Mr. Street on Saturday; can't say whether it was in his office or in the street; the counter was brought in by a drayman about noon, to the best of my belief; I don't think it was about half-past eight; it is my business whether my memory is always as good as this; Mr. Street asked me to go for Mr. Bell; I think I returned the key to Mr. Street in the disputed office; Mr. Street saw the new key and asked me to leave the doorsunlocked, which I did.

Dr. Trimble's evidence resumed -- heard some conversation addressed to me by Mr. Lelievre as to where Mr. Bell was; I suggested to him to wait for Mr. Bell, but he said he would not wait for Mr. Bell, as there was a person outside who had offered \$10 a month more and who would give security; he repeated this two or three times distinctly; he did not say several persons, but that there was one person outside; did not know who the person outside was.

In reply to a question by Mr. Ring, Dr. Trimble said he would go security for Mr. Bell as soon as any man in town, but I go security for no man. Mr. Cary-Are you not security with Mr. Franklin to the bank for Mr. Bell for \$100?

Witness-I am not. Mr. Ring asked the bench to dismiss the case, as there was no evidence to justify the

Mr. Pemberton said it was a serious case, and as he had other public duties to perform, he would adjourn the future hearing till next Monday.

MURDERS IN ROME.—The environs of Rome continue to be very unsafe. On the Zlat June, three carters, coming towards Rome by the Via. Salara, were assaulted by robbers at Castel Giubileo, about five miles from the city. The poor carters endeavored to defend themselves, but two of them were killed and the other badly wounded in the struggle which ensued. The marauders made off with the little money they found on the carters; and have not as yet been discovered. They are said to have been ten in number. On the same evening. Signor Ricojotti,

ANOTHER STAGE ROBBERY.-The Visalia stage was stopped lately by some Confederater; and one Readfield, of Kernville, relieved of Olympia, W. T., and only awaiting the ar- of \$55 just previous to the entry, in the \$250. They sounded the treasure box, says