The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 6, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, August 31.

GAZETTE NOTICE.—The appointment of Thomas Lett Wood, Esq., to be Acting Attorney General, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, appears in yesterday's *Gazette*. Leave of absence having been granted to the Registrar-General from the the 1st to the 22nd of September next (the 5th, 15th and 19th excepted), all applications for registration during that period must be left with the Registrar of the Supreme Court. The Treasurer gives notice that the assessment for the year ending 30th June last, on real estate, in the town and district of Esquimalt, and the districts of Victoria, Metchosin and Sooke, is now due and payable at the Treasury on or before the 24th Sept. next.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY we understand will leave for Sooke to-day by H. M. S. Beaver, intending to ride up to Leech River by the Sooke River trail, and to return by Munro's trail. Admiral Denman will probably accompany His Excellency. We are glad that the Governor intends to place himself in direct personal communication with the miners. Much that is useful and suggestive may thus be gleaned, and the miners will no doubt offer him a cordial and hearty welcome to their humble cabins.

NAVAL FUNERAL. — A launch, cutter, yawl and gig came round from Esquimalt yesterday with the Band of H. M. S. Sutlej and a detachment of officers and men to attend the funeral of John Rees the seaman who died on Sunday at the Naval Hospital. The procession moved to the solemn strains of the Dead March from the Hudson Bay Company's wharf to Christ Church, and thence to the cemetery. The burial service was impressively read by the minister of the flag ship.

THE GERMANIA SOIREE last night passed off most successfully, upwards of 100 ladies and gentlemen being present. The music, under Professor St. Clair was excellent, and every thing conduced to render the affair one of the most pleasant gatherings of the season. Our German citizens evidently understand the art of enjoying themselves.

REFITTING.—The Hudson Bay Company's schooner Mink has been coppered, and is receiving a complete overhauling and caulking to fit her for any trade to which her size will adapt her. The step of her masts has also been altered, with a view to improve her sailing qualities.

SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—The piece of ground 30 by 70 with dwelling house and premises on the corner of Langley and Bastion street, sold on Monday by private sale to Mr. John Copland for $7000.

ISLAND HOPS.—We were yesterday shewn a splendid specimen of native hops grown near the Lion Brewery, where Messrs. Elliott & Co. have a fine field of this valuable vine.

COMMITTED.—James Eveling was yesterday committed to prison, by virtue of a warrant issued on board H. M. S. Sutlej, for stealing $5 from the ditty box of Edward Shaw.

Thursday, Sept. 1.

THE CHILCOATEN MURDERERS.—We are requested by Mr. Ogilvie, who has recently returned from Mr. Cox's expedition against the Chilcoaten Indians, to correct a mistatement which appeared in our morning contemporary of Sunday last, in regard to alleged dissatisfaction among the murderers and their friends. The facts of the case are these: Klatsassin and his party gambled all their arms away to Alexis' Indians on the previous night, and next morning came unarmed to Mr. Cox's camp, and delivered themselves up, saying that if the white men gave them their lives, they would be very thankful—if not, they would submit to be hanged. Klatsassin stated that he came to give up the murderers, and that on their being hanged he would put the rope round his own neck, and hang himself. The murderers gave themselves up in consequence of a message sent them through one of Alexis' Indians, and to save the lives of their wives and children, their fishing and hunting stations being taken possession of by the expedition.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—Mr. Malcolm Munro arrived yesterday overland from Leech river, having ridden the distance from the Forks to the Government offices *in less than two hours and three quarters*. He left at five minutes past eleven, a. m., and delivered a letter at the COLONIST office at twenty minutes to two p. m. The fine pony "Comox," which carried him the entire distance, seemed in no way distressed on his arrival here. Victorians who may wish to visit the mines, will now see that they can easily, with a stout horse, accomplish it without having to camp out for one night.

ASSAULT.—A man named Robinson was charged by William Thompson yesterday in the Police Court with assaulting him in front of the Fashion Hotel on Yates street. The offence was proved by the complainant and special officer McGee. The prisoner said he had arrived the same day from the Sound and had been drinking, he knew nothing of the offence charged. The magistrate inflicted a fine of $10, or 14 days' imprisonment.

H. M. SURVEYING STEAMER BEAVER took Governor Kennedy and Superintendent Smith yesterday to Sooke and returned to Esquimalt at 8 p. m., with Major Foster J.P., and others.

THE OVERLAND TRAIL COMPLETED.—Mr. Malcolm Munro completed the Overland trail branching off from the old Sooke Road, beyond Peatt's to the junction of Sooke and Leech rivers, yesterday forenoon, and immediately left for town with a letter from Mr. Wall communicating the fact to the Government. The time in which he accomplished the distance is alluded to elsewhere.

STEALING POTATOES.—Kil-quarn-cut, an Indian, was charged yesterday by Mr. Geo. Deane with stealing potatoes from his garden on the Esquimalt road. Mr. Deans stated that the Indians stole nearly everything that grew upon his property. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to the chain gang for two months.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A carpenter named Charles Kubal dropped down dead in the street at Esquimalt yesterday evening about 7 o'clock. Deceased had been in conversation with Sergt. Blake a few moments previously, and appeared in good health. An inquest will be held by coroner Dickson today at 12 o'clock, in Esquimalt.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—Messrs. Dickson-Campbell & Co. have received information from Mr. C. W. Wallace, Junr., now in Portland, that the mail steamer would positively sail from San Francisco, for Portland and Victoria, on the 29th. She need not therefore be expected here before next Monday or Tuesday.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY with Superintendent Smith proceeded on horse back up the river trail yesterday *en route* to Leech river. Miners who came down yesterday say that His Excellency would have to dismount in two or three rough places and lead his horse, but that he would experience no difficulty in getting through last evening.

NEW TRIAL.—We understand that Mr. Bishop will move for a new trial in the case of De Wolfe vs. Administrator of the estate of the late John Wood.

THE CHARGE against Elijah How Anderson of pawnbroking without a license, was dismissed for want of evidence.

THE SHUBRICK was at Port Angelos yesterday, having left Olympia on Monday morning.

OREGON.

[From the Portland Oregonian.]

A party of Snake Indians on the 22d entered Quartzville (Santiam mines) well armed and the miners suspecting hostile intent with some difficulty secured and disarmed them. The prisoners reported a strong party behind them, and the miners being themselves but indifferently armed, evacuated Quartzville during the night. Rich discoveries were reported from these miners.

DIPTHERIA.—The Jacksonville *Sentinel* says this terrible disease has again made its appearance in the Rogue river valley, and to a considerable extent baulked the skill of the physicians, numbering its victims with those who sleep their last sleep. We learn that it is also becoming prevalent in the Willamette valley, and too much care cannot be exercised to prevent its fatal termination. An application of wet salt to the throat at night is an efficient remedy for light attacks.

THE SNAKE INDIANS.—The Marysville *Appeal* has information that the Snake Indians, giving so much trouble in the interior and on the mining routes, are divided into four large bands, and commanded by white men. Many of them are armed with Henry's rifles. The attack on the Santiam mines shows the cupidity of the white man.

RIGHT SPIRIT —A gentleman from our town says the Shasta *Courier*, has just received a letter from his home in Maine, from which we learn that the militia of that State had been called out for sixty days' service, to garrison the forts. A Bangor company, in which Vice President Hamlin had enlisted as a private, was preparing to leave for duty at Fort Kittery.

SUCCESSFUL RECRUITING.—The patriotic young men of Californian, says the Alta, are waking up to a sense of their duty and a comprehension of the fact that the army presents the best field of employment and advancement, and the result is that recruiting for the California regiments is more active now than at any time for years. Thirty-nine fine, hardy recruits, the best materials for an army in the world, were mustered into the service by Captain Fleming, at the office on California street, on Tuesday.

Japan.

The *China Mail* of June 30th says the 20th English regiment is on the way to Japan to co-operate with a batalion of marines now at Yokohama in reopening the Inland Sea to foreign vessels which has been closed for some time by the Prince of Nagato.

Manila.

On the evening of June 6th, during a severe thunder storm at Manila, several buildings were struck by lightning, among which was a Government building stored with tobacco, which was burned, to the value of $200,000.

TRIP OF THE SHUBRICK.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter Shubrick, after leaving Esquimalt with Gen. McDowell and staff, proceeded to Port Angelos, where she landed Dr. Gunn. From thence she went to San Juan Island and Bellingham Bay, after which she proceeded up the Sound calling at Port Townsend, Point Defiance, Seattle, Steilacoom and Olympia. At the latter place the Gen. and staff took the Overland stage to Vancouver. It is expected that they will revisit this place on their return from Portland to San Francisco. The Shubrick was to leave Olympia for Port Angelos immediately after the Anderson. The officers spoke in high terms of the treatment they had experienced on this side.

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND A COMMON JURY.]

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

De Wolf v Griffin, Administrator of the late John Wood's estate.

This was an action brought by plaintiff for $270 for medical attendance, &c., on the late John Wood, comedian. The amount was reduced to $240, to bring it within the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Green appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Bishop for defendant.

Mr. Green opened the case for the plaintiff, and proceeded to examine Dr. DeWolf. Witness had carried on the practice of medicine in Victoria; also kept a bath-house; attended the deceased John Wood; was invited by one of the deceased's fellow-actors to call on him at his lodgings, where I found him very sick; told him the nature of his disease; he said he was unable to walk, sit, sleep, or do any thing; I told him it was necessary for him to remove to my house to get the full benefit of my services, and the remedies which could not be well administered elsewhere; he came to my house in a carriage; he had to be dressed and undressed by myself and assistants, and carried like a child to his bath; he soon began to improve, and in 3 weeks was able to be about, but remained with me 9 weeks on my persuasion, to keep him clear of the influences which were destroying his life; at the end of that time Mr. Ward the theatrical manager called on him and took him out, and he returned desperately in excited. He next day told me that he wished to remove to McDonell's chop house, so he settled my account, promising to pay me the balance as soon as he could. I next saw him at the Boomerang; Mr. Potter asked me to go and see if anything could be done for him; this was the first time I ever was at the Boomerang; I don't visit such places, unless forced to do so; I was conducted to a back upper room where Mr. Wood lay; the room was destitute of convenience or comfort, no bed, no fire; he lay on the bare floor with a chair turned upside down for his pillow; his clothes from the appearance of the dirt had been unchanged for 3 or 4 weeks; Mr. Wood told me he was unable to move even his hand to his head, and had been suffering agony for two weeks, obtaining relief only from taking morphine pills, which I told him was wrong; he promised me not to drink if I would take him to my house; I went to Mr. Griffin and asked him to have deceased removed to my house, but he said he would have nothing to do with him; I then went to Mr. Potter who had him brought to my house that night; I then continued to treat him as I had done formerly, and he improved rapidly for 3 weeks being then able to sit up half a day and read his paper, and walk about his room; his sickness was much worse than before and it took three of us to undress him and give him his baths; my charge was the same as previously, viz.: $50 per week for everything that he could possibly need, and that money and friendship could procure, not 10 per cent of the usual physician's fees for feeling a pulse or examining a patient, the estate owes me $270 of which I have not received a farthing.

Cross examined by Mr. Bishop—I kept no books, only a memorandum (memo book produced) the bill of charges I sent in is partially a copy of my memorandum; the memo was sometimes in pencil, sometimes in blue ink, sometimes in black. I suppose I know what fever is.

Mr. B—How do you spell fever?

Witness—I don't know that I am being examined for teacher for a primary school; I won't answer your question unless the Judge orders me!

Mr. B.—Well, well, you are an educated man, how do you spell medicine?

Witness—I shall not answer the questions unless the judge orders me; you must be very hard put for a case, if you have to resort to such questions.

Mr. Bishop—Your lordship, I must ask you to compel the witness to answer my questions.

The Chief Justice—The questions are entirely irrelevant, and need not be answered.

Witness continued—I think a benefit was given deceased previous to his last sickness; the night he was brought to my house, the benefit took place. The benefit was to enable him to pay his debts; he told me the proceeds of the benefit were $275, which was all swallowed up in paying bills except $17. I said in my evidence at the inquest that I took deceased to my bosom as a friend and a brother; I anticipated to be paid liberally for my expenditure; the third item in the second bill, is attendance by Mr. DeWolfe.

Mr. B—Who is Mrs. DeWolfe?

Witness—Am I obliged to answer that question?

The Bench decided the question was pertinent.

Witness—I was legally married in Olympia, before a respectable audience and four witnesses, and it was published in the papers.

Mr. Bishop—(referring to the bill of particulars)—Do you charge $2 for a poultice for the deceased man's heel?

Witness—That is merely one of the items copied from my memorandum *verbatim et literatim*, many items are not specified.

Mr. Bishop—Will you construe *verbatim et literatim?*

Witness—Well, you are a latin scholar, perhaps you will do it yourself; but you could not read my diploma last winter—(laughter).

Mr. Bishop—I have your evidence before the Coroner; do you know the nature of an oath?

Witness—Yes, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and not be choked off to suit your convenience (laughter). I think likely I stated to the Coroner's jury that I gave him an emetic, because I did do so; I very likely said the emetic was composed of a certain powder; part of that was lobelia. I am not on examination for causing the death of John Wood.

Mr. Bishop—I charge you with unskilful practice. My lord, I appeal to you to be sustained in my questions.

His Lordship—There are no charges against the witness; this is a civil action, and these questions are not to the point.

Mr. Bishop—to witness—Did you give deceased any powders?

Ans.—Yes; I gave him several powders. I have given 700 such powders, and Mr. Wood was the 150th patient of mine, and the first one who died, and he died by his own hands.

Mr. Bishop—Do you know what ipecac is?

Ans.—Yes; I'd like to give you some! (laughter.)

Mr. Bishop—You've no right to make such answers to me as a lawyer; if you go into such remarks I'll give you enough of it!

Witness—I'm on hand!

Mr. Bishop—Do you know Taylor's medical jurisprudence?

Witness—I don't know, or read the works of any of these quacks.

Mr. Bishop—Is not lobelia a poison?

Ans.—It is a harmless and effectual medicine.

Ques.—How did you give John Wood his lobelia?

Ans.—I measured it in a teaspoon; I try the medicine on myself first, and if all the other doctors whom you have brought up against me to-day did the same, there would be many fewer of them (laughter).

Mr. Bishop—Did you know Dr. Forbes?

Ans.—Yes; he was a gentleman, for an old school practitioner—and few of them are such! (laughter.)

Mr. bishop—Is lobelia a poison?

Ans.—It is a good medicine.

Ques.—Is arsenic a poison?

Ans.—It is so considered, but lobelia is not the same.

Ques.—Did you take John Wood in as a brother acter?

Ans.—Oh! dear, no! I am only an amateur actor; I played Wm. Tell on Mr. Potter's benefit, and they say I did it well! (laughter.)

Mr. Bishop—Well, if you are not an actor, are you a medical practitioner?

Ans.—Yes; I am.

Ques.—Do you know Taylor? (showing the book).

Ans.—No; if he is one of the old school, as I judge from seeing his dirty thing in your hands! (laughter.)

Mr. Bishop addressed the jury for the defence, stating that he had shown that his client was never indebted, that there had been unskilful treatment on the part of the plaintiff, that the charges were excessive. He called attention to the bad spelling of the plaintiff, and to his low opinion of the most celebrated medical writers, showing that he himself was merely an empiric—a quack. He would call attention to the evasive answers of the plaintiff, and to his acknowledged use of lobelia, a poison whose use had been discontinued by enlightened medical men. He would show from the Coroner's inquest evidance that the treatment had been wholly bad. He would also call the attention of the jury to the erasures and interlineations in the memorandum book, which was the only book kept by the plaintiff, and to the extravagant charges made against deceased. After reading an extract from a medical work, condemning the use of lobelia, as a dangerous narcotic irritant, much used by quacks in England and the United States, Mr. Bishop called

Dr. Davie, M.R.C.S. who testified that lobelia was a prohibited drug in England and never used by regular practitioners; he would not have prescribed lobelia to a person under the effects of morphine; had heard of vinegar being used as an antidote to morphine; vinegar taken after an overdose of morphia—not morphine—would render it more soluble and more dangerous; would not prescribe vinegar, lobelia and a warm bath for a patient suffering from morphia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—Had never seen a person suffering from lobelia; did not see John Wood in his last illness; did not think vinegar would affect morphia 20 hours after the latter was administered. $5 a day is not an excessive charge under the circumstances.

Dr. Haggin, examined by Mr. Bishop—Saw John Wood at the time of his death; hardly recollected what treatment Dr. DeWolfe had said he had practiced; he (witness) would not have adopted the treatment followed by Dr. DeWolfe; lobelia is used by the Botanical School of medicine; it is a violent emetic, narcotic and depressing in its effects; witness' knowledge of lobelia was too limited to state its effects; he had never used it. The charges were not excessive at $5 per day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—Did not know anything about the charges of bath-houses. Sanguinaria would have a counteracting effect to lobelia; two teaspoonsfull of sanguinaria ipecac and lobelia would have a different effect from lobelia alone; morphia would be dissolved in the stomach in 24 hours, and vinegar would have no effect on it after that time; the cold water on the head was very proper, and would counteract the effects of the tepid bath for the extremities.

Dr. Dickson, examined by Mr. Bishop—Had been subpœnaed to produce the depositions, but declined to do so, as he found it was not compulsory on him to do so in civil cases, and he did not wish to establish a precedent.

Mr. Green objected to the production of the depositions.

His lordship decided that the depositions could not be read.

Examination continued—There is no antidote to morphine, nothing but the stomach pump; witness confirmed the evidence of Drs. Davie and Haggin, and agreed with the description of lobelia given in Taylor's medical jurisprudence.

The court here adjourned for an hour.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Green, solicitor for the plaintiff, stated to the court that he had thrown up the case from circumstances which had occurred during the adjournment of the court. [We learn that the circumstances alluded to were the desire of the plaintiff, Dr. DeWolfe, to address the court in his own behalf, and his determination to have a fling at the gentlemen of the medical profession who had given evidence against him.—REP.]

Mr. Bishop called Benjamin Griffin (the administrator of deceased's estate), who testified that deceased had a bed and bedding, washstand, &c., in his room; he had always kindly treated deceased, who was an old friend.

Cross-examined by Dr. DeWolfe—Did not remember if he had been in deceased's room every day; Wood was no lodger of mine; spoke to Sieberst to get him what necessaries he wanted; the impression on my mind from Dr. Forbes' evidence was that you had not treated John Wood properly; Wood was a very sick man and needed better quarters than he had in my room; that room was however better than any I saw in your house. (Laughter.) I instructed Mr. Bishop not to recognize your claim; I considered Mr. Sieberst Mr. Wood's servant, and Mr. Wood was responsible for him; Mr. Wood had not a dollar for some time before his death; he paid for Sieberst when he had money.

The cross-examination was continued at some length, eliciting from the witness the complaint that he was tired and would like to sit down.

Dr. DeWolfe remarked that a little standing exercise was good for a fleshy man. (Laughter.)

Witness—Thank you! I would prefer not to try any of *your* advice (laughter).

Re-examined by Mr. Bishop—Witness testified that Mr. Wood had told him to pay Mrs. McDonnell, and Levi, of the Globe; he did not say a word about any debt owing to Dr. DeWolfe.

— Levi, of the Globe Hotel, examined, testified that deceased owed him $16 or $17, of which $5 was cash, and the rest for liquor.

Mr. Bishop then summed up for the defence, reviewing the evidence, which he pronounced condemnatory of the mode of treatment adopted by the plaintiff to deceased, and stigmatizing the charges made as excessive.

Dr. DeWolfe addressed the jury in his own behalf, at great length, handling the solicitor for the defence without gloves, and making a most ferocious onslaught on Drs. Haggin and Dickson, especially the latter, and on the faculty generally, "who bled and blistered, starved and killed, one out of every ten of their patients!" His address was received by the listeners with much laughter, in which even the Bench could not refrain from occasionally joining.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1864.

Hoffman v. Culverwell.—Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Drake, for plaintiff, and Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. Green, for defendant.

This was an action against the defendant for alleged negligence in the collection of a debt from the late Wm. Cunningham, of Richfield. The plaintiff had employed the defendant to collect a sum of $300 from Cunningham, and the defendant took a promissory note for a portion of the sum, and a debt due from the same man to Jungerman. The note was payable to the defendant, and by him endorsed to McDonald, the banker, and the plaintiff has not been able to recover the amount from the deceased, and it is uncertain whether it can be recovered against his estate.

Verdict for plaintiff for $31 50, being the interest alone on the claim.

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—The uncertain relations of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada and the mother country was a proper subject for Mr. Arthur Mills to bring before the House of Commons, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Cardwell could not speak more conclusively on the subject. There is no need to discuss, in England at least, the validity of the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company. The title of the Company has often been disputed, and it seems certain that its charter was originally worthless. Its sufficiency, however, has been so fully recognised, and for so long a time, that its original defects are now nothing to the purpose. The practical question concerns the opening up to colonisation of a large tract of country in the southern portion of the territory, containing some 60,000 square miles, and of remarkable fertility. It is generally desired that this region should be settled, and that by British colonists. At present, however, no serious attempts have been made in this direction. The land is separated from Canada by a barren tract, 500 miles long. As Mr. Mill observed, it is hardly the place in which to plant a Crown colony. We find it difficult enough to devise a satisfactory military defence of Canada, on account of the extent of the frontier. The only apparent way in which it can be settled is by agreement with Canada. Mr. Watkins, who is connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, and knows a great deal about the internal politics of the colony, seemed to argue that this was impracticable, inasmuch as a large number of the inhabitants objected to an extension of the colonial territory. It is true that the people in Lower Canada cherish a feeling of that kind, under the apprehension that the increase of the English-speaking and Protestant population, by diminishing their relative political power, would diminish also the guarantees they at present possess for the enjoyment of their special laws and institutions. It would, however, be impolitic to oppose the reasonable wishes of the energetic population of Upper Canada, who seek new fields of enterprise, in deference to a feeling of this kind. At present, for want of such an outlet, Canadians move every year into the United States. The subject may be more usefully discussed when the papers promised by Mr. Cardwell are before the House; but in the meantime it is satisfactory to be assured that nothing will be done to prejudice the claims which the Canadians will be pretty sure to put forward to the right to found the new country. A much larger number of persons are now interested in this question than it would have concerned a couple of years ago, owing to the re-organisation of the proprietary of the Hudson's Bay Company on a more popular basis. From the explanations of Mr. Cardwell, it seems not unlikely that the interests of the territory will before long again change hands. — *Daily News.*

Ho! For Sooke!

The Side-wheel Steamer

"CALEDONIA,"

PRAIN, MASTER.

WILL SAIL THIS MORNING FROM Prain's Wharf, at Eight o'clock, for Sooke Harbor, returning same day. au30

The Weekly Colo

Tuesday, September 6,

BRITISH COLUMB

A RICH CREEK STRUC

A Rush of 500 Men in a

The steamer Enterprise arrived Westminster Wednesday afternoo to 50 passengers.

The news from Cariboo is highly ing; Cunningham's Creek, which, discovered in 1860, was since aban worthless, has proved to be one of and most easily worked creeks in and a rush of 400 to 500 men to diggings had taken place.

On Williams Creek matters cont a good many unemployed men we for Sooke and elsewhere. The clai by the bed-rock drain were said to well.

CUNNINGHAM'S CREEK.

From Mr. J. Draper, one of the of the new creek, called Cunningh and who left the mouth of Quesnel ago, we have the following intere ticulars:

Mr. Draper and his three partne from Williams creek on the 1st o prospect the creek, one of the pa mined a little on the creek in 1861 ing an idea that it contained goo The prospectors arrived on the cr May 2nd. It lies about 18 miles of Williams creek, and 6 miles so Antler. The party, after obtain prospect, went to work and got for sluices, and took out of the ounces in two days' work of two bed-rock lies at a depth of from throughout the entire creek. T found through the dirt, and also rock. The party worked on a creek for about 6 weeks, taking $30 a-day to the man. They t ditch a mile and a half long, and ground-sluicing, making from 50 to a-day. One day's washing re ounces.

Some time in June a second p men found their way to the creek up a claim close to the discovere hill, Draper & Co. They also succ making for the first three weeks per day; on striking the channel, 40 ounces the first day, and up to August, the time our informan made from 50 to 60 ounces a-day men. The creek remained a fotal the rest of the mining community of August, when some parties ou ing found out the success of the and a rush from Williams creek c and in two days time there were the creek. In eight days from nouncement of the new creek, were recorded, and 400 to 500 ground prospecting.

Two miners named Walker a who took up a claim 500 feet ab coverers' line, had obtained a ge picking up one piece weighing diggings are easily worked, and thinks quite as extensive as Wil The stream is larger than K about three times as large a The benches are higher than on the stream runs northeasterly river. Its length is about 30 Draper has shown us a sample which very much resembles S shape, although lighter in color, is said to be about the best in C

Mr. Draper came down by route, and states that he found commodation he has met with Columbia. He came through to Douglas in one day.

[From the Columbian.

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO KOO we announced on Saturday, the Birch, Colonial Secretary, leav the Kootanais mines. Mr. Birc lieve, be accompanied by Mr. gistrar-General, and Mr. Evans, take the route *via* Hope and expects the trip to occupy abo We look with much interest to this excursion, not only becaus portance we attach to the mines it will afford the Colonial Sec portunity of seeing a section of which we look forward as th large and prosperous rural pop wish Mr. Birch and his party a and a safe return.

LILLOOET EXPLORATION.—We exploring party, consisting of J Dr. Featherston and several Lillooet eight days ago intendin head waters of Pitt river. The party may be daily looked for.

THE NEW TREASURER took department to which he has be on Monday, at 4 o'clock p. m lieving the Hon. Collector of farther responsibility in that di

A RUNAWAY IN YALE.—On M ing, Mr. Barnard's stage hor and ran down Front street, bank near the residence of Sanders. Little damage was tunately there was no one in th

OFF FOR ENGLAND.—The Trutch, Chief Commissioner Works, &c., leaves to-day whence he will proceed to Eng

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week day, Aug. 27th, 1864:—Duties harbor dues, £17 14 11; head tonnage dues, £75 18. Tota Number of passengers enter during same period, 65.

SELLING SPIRITS.—Willian yesterday convicted by the P upon the evidence of special and officer McAdam, of sup of spirits to an Indian, and to pay a fine of $100, or six m ment.