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VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

NO. 44.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The two Houses of Legislature were formally opened yesterday by His Excellency Governor Kennedy. The speech was short, but sufficiently long to show that His Excellency did not call the House together this time for a speciality, but to perform the ordinary business of a session. The subjects embraced were union of the colonies, education of the children of the poorer classes, the relations between the white population and the Indian tribes, the incorporation of the city, postal communication, and the estimates. There are other important topics, of course, besides these, which merit the attention of the Assembly, but a Governor's speech is not supposed to deal with every question that requires legislative action. It is sufficient for us to know that His Excellency is a man of progressive principles, and willing to co-operate with the Assembly in all measures calculated to promote the public good, and the prosperity of the people.

Now that the House has entered upon its regular session, we hope that no time will be lost in carrying through some of the most urgent measures. Those bills which have already had such ample discussion—at least

in the House of Representatives, and the incorporation bill, the Education bill and the Barrister's bill, should be pushed through the House with despatch. That Mr. DeCosmos has taken up the Incorporation bill gives us some hope that the measure will not fail for lack of energy. We only hope that it will show an avoidance of the blunders of the past, and face legal vetting with the calm sobriety of an invulnerable bill. The old bill has been much too luxurious for our population. We have had salaries of officers sufficient to transact the business of a town of fifty thousand inhabitants. Let the members of Assembly keep economy in view, and restrain the expenditure of the public money, for if there is one thing more than another for which municipal bodies are famous it is extravagance in their number of paid officials. This bill should become law before the present month expires. It is urgent, and nothing but downright laziness or interminable twaddle in Committee of the Whole will extend its period of "incubation" beyond this specified time. The same might be stated of the Education question; for the subject has been so thoroughly discussed inside the House and out of it, that there is little more to say. The public mind is all but unanimous for establishing non-sectarian free schools, and all that is required is a little energy displayed by the originator of the bill. The motion made by Mr. DeCosmos for the appointment of a barrister to assist the members in drawing up bills, is one which we hope to see adopted at once. It has been a want long felt; for in a House of Assembly like ours it was not to be expected that the members would, generally speaking, be fit to draw up measures in a strictly legal form, even if they had time to devote to the task. The consequence is that few members attempt to bring in a bill at all.

The Small Debts Bill, which Mr. Denness has undertaken to introduce, will, we hope, receive more serious attention than hitherto. There is not a person in business who does not see the necessity of some change being made in the present legal recourse to collect small debts. The length of time which is now allowed to intervene before a creditor can obtain judgment is highly injurious to general business, and affords something like a premium on dishonesty. The same evils were felt in even an intensified degree some time ago in one of the Australian colonies, and the remedy, which proved

an effectual one, came in the economic shape of a small debts court held by the stipendiary magistrate once a week. Some such change might be readily adopted here, without entailing a farthing's additional expense, and with the desirable result of relieving the court across James Bay of much of its present pressure.

Altogether we think the House has commenced well, and that His Excellency has brought forward subjects which demand the serious attention of both branches of the Legislature. There is one item in the Governor's speech which gives us grounds to hope that the estimates will be dealt with more constitutionally than has been the custom of the Government heretofore. We have often in Vancouver Island had rather uninteresting task of voting money after it had been spent by the Executive. Governor Kennedy wisely determines that the authority shall be first granted by the people. We are progressing evidently. In a little time we sincerely believe that the Legislative Assembly will be in the full enjoyment of all its monetary privileges, and that the most constitutional grumbler will feel that he is merely fighting with the windmills.

FROM NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

Close of the Maori Insurrection.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ALL SERENE.

NEARLY FIFTY LIVES LOST.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Hellen, of the bark Ellen Lewis, from Adelaide, June 21st and Auckland New Zealand, July 3d, has favored us with the following important and interesting intelligence from the colonies:

The Maori war in New Zealand was virtually closed at the date of Captain Hellen's departure, and by this time there is every probability that the insurrection will have completely died out.

The British troops under (we believe) Major James, a few days prior to July 3d, gained a signal victory over the Maoris in their entrenchments, and the most formidable of their "Pahs" or strongholds was carried by a brilliant assault. The Maoris suffered severely by the capture of their

down his arms, but before surrendering desired to make a condition that his men should all be forgiven. The authorities, however, declined to pardon certain of the murderers, and the Chief eventually surrendered unconditionally, as far as he was personally concerned, but begging that his people might be employed in road making, &c., and have grants of land made to them like the European settlers. The Chief stated that the insurrection had been misunderstood, it was a contest for land, but as there was no longer any object to be gained by resisting the government, his people, who were beaten and were only prolonging the fight from motives of pride, would succumb.

The Maoris had expended their ammunition, and were using buttons and similar articles as substitutes for bullets.

These had been severe weather on the coast, causing many shipping casualties.

Business was very brisk in Auckland in consequence of the war, and emigration to England was going on extensively. Flour and grain were very high, and the failure of the crops on the Pacific will materially affect the Australian market. Flour was ruling at \$31 per ton. One firm, Messrs. J. S. McFarlane & Co., in Auckland, sent over to Adelaide, it was purchased by all the flour in the market. Building timber was selling at 22s. per 100 feet. Last year at the same time it was to be bought for 12s. Timber of this country is quite superseding Baltic timber in the colonies, and meets with ready sale, and in the advantages which Vancouver Island offers to importers of timber were better known in the colonies, our informant thinks a large and profitable export trade would soon follow. So much ignorance prevails with regard to these colonies, that merchants out there generally are not aware that the Island forms the opposite side of Puget Sound.

Eight hundred immigrants with government grants would shortly arrive in Auckland.

Flour was so scarce in Adelaide that they were shipping California flour back from Melbourne there. Trade generally was good.

The ship All Serene, which left Victoria in Dec. last bound to Sydney with a cargo of lumber from the Sound, when off one of the South Sea Islands, encountered a typhoon and was capsized. She had on board at the time about 50 souls including passengers, and only some five or six escaped by making a raft, on which they succeeded, after several days of intense suffering, in reaching an island, where the natives treated them kindly, (a very unusual thing with them), and the sufferers eventually reached Sydney in a trader. Capt Meyer and the carpenter both died on the raft. An American vessel reported seeing a ship bottom up which was supposed to have been the All Serene.

Goods for Sooke.—Mr. C. A. Bayley's pack train of eighteen animals, carrying 4000 lbs of goods, will start for Sooke to-day

POLICE COURT.

(BEFORE A. P. FEMBERTON, ESQ.)

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The Charge of Forcible Entry.

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INCORPORATION AND EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the Legislature approaches, 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 is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most valuable, as well as the most palatable, sauce that is made.

The advent of Governor Kennedy has 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.

There is, however, another question equally important with the incorporation bill, and which has been equally neglected—we mean education. The bill which was thrown out of the last session, besides being cumbersome and unwieldy in its mode of raising the necessary funds, was not to come into operation until 1865.

THE CASCADES SAZE.—The steamer Geo. S. Wright passed the stern-wheeler Cascades all safe, in the Columbia river, on Sunday last, and exchanged pilots with her.

LOCKED UP.—A poor deformed and apparently 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. Seale, charged with assaulting complainant's wife and children.

IMPORTANT TIP TRAVEL.—We are given to understand that directions have reached the Collector of Customs at Port Angeles from Washington, that the navigation of the Puget Sound waters above Port Angeles by any foreign bottom, is to be prohibited.

News from the North.

Tragedy at Metlakahla.

One Man Shot and Three Wounded.

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

About the middle of last month, a sloop 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 Metlakahla, 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 lodged the information, reached the vessel before day-break, on Thursday, the 18th ultimo. Only one of three white men on board made his appearance, and requested the constable, Albert Hope, to wait till day-light before presenting the warrant.

This was submitted to, and all remained quiet until the three men on board were up and dressed. An Indian servant belonging to the sloop, speaking the same language as the Taimpeans, told the constable that the white men had long been expecting to see the constables from Metlakahla on board.

THE PROSECUTION 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.

HEALTH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.—The Earl of Derby is recovering from his severe attack of gout, and the noble earl's regiments of 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 during the present session.

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 GOVERNMENT STREET EMBROGLIO.

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 was to be given on Monday, after payment of the rent. I would not have given Mr. Bell possession until the completion of the agreement.

By the Bench.—Witness went to obtain possession 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.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Sebastopol's party has been broken up. They sailed to find anything on the Skeena river worth remaining for.

The Labouchere was not in Granville's Canal on the 26th Aug, going north; reported all well.

Saw the steamer Union, Capt. Coffin, in Queen's Channel, on the 21st, proceeding south. She is on her return to Victoria, bringing letters from Mr. Moffatt relative to the affair at Metlakahla.

LETTER FROM PORT ANGELOS. Port Angeles, 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.

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.

SHIPPING. The bark N. S. Perkins and barkentine Constitution arrived here on 1st inst, within one hour of each other, both having sailed from Honolulu on the 12th Aug.

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.

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AND FERRIN'S

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras. To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1864.

For Export by the Pro. Crose and Blackwell, London, etc., and Universally. Also by Green & Rhodes, and for VICTORIA, V. I.

TRADE MARKS. Information that certain un-United Kingdom have patented from our Gal-rior quality, bearing marks, and in fraudulent manufacture by us, to the assessors thereof.

COMPANY. CURTAINS. Street, London; AND BIRMINGHAM.

Further notice. Starting, selling, or shipping in the sale of dress, salverized lined iron, and if adulterated imitation by us, will be prosecuted by the PATENT COMPANY, London, E. C.

CHEMICALS. Photographic Preparation, Surgical Instruments, and Apparatus, and of Druggists.

BURBIDGES. Street, London. Current of upwards of chemical, Pharmaceutical and Surgical.

CHES & CLOCKS. MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE Prince of Wales.

Gold Cases, Silver Cases, Open Cases, etc.

Watch Pamphlet. This Pamphlet contains a short description of the various kinds of watches, and from which merchants, jewellers, and the public generally, may obtain full particulars.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE SOUND.

The announcement made in our yesterday's issue in reference to the exclusion of our vessels from Puget Sound is naturally exciting much discussion and some little indignation. The order from Washington, prohibiting any but American bottoms going farther on their way to the Sound than Port Angeles is one that cuts both ways, and can only tend to injure American as well as British interests. We alluded cursorily in our local columns yesterday to the injury it is likely to do the lumber trade of the Sound; but it will, in fact, hurt every other branch of industry and commerce in the inland waters of the neighboring territory with the exception, probably, of boat building. Shutting out British ships from the numerous saw-mills on the Sound will simply drive these vessels to seek a lumber cargo on Vancouver Island, and will raise the American freights. So far, then, the new arrangement would give an immense impetus to our lumber trade, and promote the erection of saw-mills in every estuary and bay along the coast. Much however, as we value this trade we do not desire its increase at the expense of another, and we believe, ultimately, more important one—that of boat-building. Between the extravagant liberality of our navigation laws and the intensified illiberality of those of our American neighbors, the growth of this industry has been sufficiently retarded on Vancouver Island. The Puget Sound exclusion mandate will now, however, be its death-blow. No shipowner will think of spending money on a British bottom, when an American-built vessel has nearly every advantage that belongs to a ship under the English flag, besides the very exclusive privileges enjoyed by the mercantile marine of our neighbors across the Straits. If there is one branch of industry more than another to which Vancouver Island is specially adapted, it is ship-building. With ordinary encouragement the Victoria of the future would be the St. John of the Pacific. The recent action, therefore, of the Washington authorities is peculiarly harmful to our prospects in this respect, without, in a corresponding ratio, benefiting the people of the Sound. We know that in the course of time, we shall be able to carry out retaliatory measures, and preclude American shipping from enjoying many of its present privileges in our own waters; but two wrongs cannot make a right, and we have no desire to emulate the narrow-mindedness of the American Government in its shipping regulations. The English navigation laws, which have done so much for their posterity, are not, to foreigners, to injure the shipping trade of the colonies, are, as we have already said, obstacles enough in the way of our boat-building; but when we find the impediment supplemented by the Government at Washington stepping in at this eleventh hour to enforce such rigid regulations as those now in vogue on Puget Sound, we can only say we are peculiarly unfortunate.

Our trade with Puget Sound is becoming one of great and growing importance, and we fondly looked forward to the day when the inhabitants of the neighboring territory would be our most extensive customer. If such obnoxious orders, however, are to be issued from Washington as the one to which we refer, we are afraid we shall have to restrain our sanguine expectations. The only people with whom we have in the matter is the hope of the Sound, who are equally interested in having an unrestricted navigation of their waters, will make every exertion to induce the Federal Government to retract this late unceremonious and injurious order. Against the heavy protective tariff of the States we are not, like the English journals generally, disposed to cavil; because we believe, however much it is hurtful to British manufactures, it is at least building up those of the Republic; but this recent act has no such plea to recommend it, for it will prove as distasteful to the inhabitants of Washington Territory as it is to ourselves.

A THREE WEEKS' EXPLORATION.—Messrs. Lambert, Begg, Sing and Pince have just returned from a three weeks' prospecting tour in the interior. They started from Harris' at Cowichan, crossed the Shawaniga Lake, and followed the blessed trail of Brown's prospecting party to the head of Sooke Lake. Crossed the head of the Lake and took a south-westerly course along the dividing range of Cedar Flat and Leech river. Prospected along the eastern side of the range for ten miles, and obtained "colors" occasionally, but nothing to pay. The western slope—the more arid country—there they were unable to prospect, on account of one of the party, Sing, having got disabled in the knee, and therefore incapacitated from climbing the very precipitous mountain range. The whole country was enveloped in one mass of flame and smoke, and the dangers to the prospectors were by no means insignificant. They describe the roaring of the conflagration as something terrific; there was not a sign of a living thing along the whole march. The game had all fled or become consumed.

NEW INCORPORATION BILL.—We understand that a new bill for the incorporation of the city is now in course of preparation by the senior city member, assisted by others, and that it will be laid before the House shortly after its opening. The bill contemplates, among other changes, an extension of the city boundaries and an increase in the number of councillors.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Major Foster has been gazetted as a justice of the Peace for Vancouver Island.

ANOTHER INDIAN OUTRAGE!

MURDER OF TWO WHITE MEN AND AN INDIAN!

The Sloop Kingfisher Plundered and Burnt!

A canoe arrived on Thursday night from Nitinat, on the west coast of the Island, bringing intelligence of the murder of Capt. Stevenson, of the sloop Kingfisher and his crew, consisting of one white man, and a Fort Rupert Indian who was acting as interpreter. It would appear from the statement of these Indians that some of the Achuat and Clayo-quot tribes took possession of the Kingfisher, and having killed the three men on board, plundered the sloop and then set fire to her.

We fear there is too much truth in this lamentable story, as it was previously supposed that some mishap had befallen this little vessel, nothing having been heard of her for many weeks. Captain Stevenson was well and favorably known in this city. When he sailed on his trading voyage he took with him a quantity of blankets and other goods purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company. It behoves our government to institute prompt enquiries into this matter, and if the outrage has been committed as represented to inflict prompt punishment. The tribes involved have their habitations on the coast, and can, therefore, be reached at all times by a ship of war. It has been for some time the boast of the Indians on the west coast that murders have been committed by their tribes without any attempt at retribution.

THE NEW TRAIL TO LEECH.—From Mairtown to the North Forks of Leech river is now completed, and Culverwell's pack train, which is now increased to twenty-five animals, will start from Thompson's Landing for the Upper Leech on Monday morning. A branch trail from the landing has been cut through, tapping Muir's trail, thus affording one of the readiest ways of reaching the higher portion of Leech river. The new trail is represented to be a very good one, running for the first three or four miles through a fine wooded valley, and then gradually ascending till within half a mile from the Forks, where it is very rough and rocky. Freight will be one bear and a number of deer. The fire which was raging towards the head of Sooke Lake had not yet reached the Kokashah. The blacksmith has since rejoined his party. Good hopes are entertained of the success of this exploration.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES ACROSS THE SOUND.—The captain of the sloop Monitor informs us that a party of prospectors who had been out 3 weeks, had just arrived in Port Townsend before he left on Thursday evening. They brought a small quantity of dust with them, and intimated that they had found good diggings about 20 miles from the port. At Port Angeles he also saw a returned exploring party, who had \$1 50 in dust, which they had taken out of a ravine about 14 miles back of the port.

A BAIT FOR ANGLERS.—A gentleman who has just returned from Shawaniga Lake, about twenty-five miles from Victoria, gives the most startling accounts of the number of trout that are waiting impatiently in that beautiful sheet of water to be hauled ashore by the skilful angler. He says the lake is literally alive with them, and that in a few minutes the other morning he caught three large sized and delicious specimens.

THE CASCADES SILVER MINE.—We learn from a party who saw the specimens of silver ore lately found by Mr. H. Winsor of Olympia, that the locality of the discovery is in the vicinity of Mount Begnier, about four days' journey from Olympia. Mr. W. has several large lumps of quartz of which nearly one-third is silver ore, and one-third lead. The extent of the quartz ledges is said to be very large.

FINE GRAIN.—The schooner Winged Racer was discharging yesterday for R. Breidrick a cargo of the finest oats we have seen in this part of the world. The grain was white, plump, and clean, and weighed 42 lbs. to the bushel, and is worth by the cargo 2 to 2 1/2 cents per lb. Yet with such a soil and such prices farmers complain that they cannot make a living!

A MARBLE MOUNTAIN.—A gentleman who had been out prospecting during the last week, showed us yesterday a fine specimen of marble, obtained from the croppings on a mountain not very many miles from Victoria. The extent of this valuable article is almost unlimited, and the spot exceedingly available for wagons. The discoverer will be happy to conduct capitalists to the place.

SOOKE NEWS.—The intelligence received yesterday from Leech river is of the same unvaried though satisfactory nature. Some of the claims are paying large wages while the miners generally appear to be thoroughly satisfied. Much rain had fallen. Goods continue to arrive on the creek, and prices were falling.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—During the last few days the weather has become overcast and gloomy, and considerable rain has fallen, rendering the atmosphere raw and chilly.

LICENSING COURT.

Friday, Sept. 9, 1864.
[Before A. F. Pemberton, Thomas Harris, and A. C. Anderson, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.]

ESQUIMAULT LICENSE.
Mr. Green renewed his application for a license on behalf of Mr. Smith of Esquimaux, and produced and read a letter from the Acting Attorney General, stating that pending the settlement of the question of encroachment, for which proceedings had been taken, he saw no reason why Mr. Smith should not reap some benefit from the expenditure which he had incurred. It was to be understood, however, that the Government lent their consent to no more than the temporary license of the building, and that if any person built an expensive brick building closing up the whole of Government street he had a perfect right to come and ask the bench to give him a license and say that the Acting Atty. Genl. had sanctioned it, until proceedings could be taken to dispossess him. He argued that any show of consent on the part of the Government would be construed as an acquiescence when the case came to trial. Mr. Cary went into the whole history of the property and declared that the building was not to be used for the public highway, thus inflicting a public wrong as well as a private injury to his client. The magistrates, he said, would know how to deal with the suggestion thrown out by the Acting Attorney General as to the course they should pursue in this matter. The letter would not be taken into consideration if the bench in its discretion thought fit to grant the license. This was held up as a finger post which the magistrates might follow or not as they pleased. Mr. Cary then proceeded to quote various authorities to show why the license should not be granted.

Mr. Green objected to the name of the court being taken up with quotations which were wholly irrelevant as the bench was not trying the question of ownership of the property, and he could easily show that the building did not encroach.

Mr. Cary (warmly)—I wish you would not interfere with me; you know nothing at all about the case.

Mr. Pemberton said that he thought the bench should hear the law, but Mr. Cary must be prepared to prove all he was asserting.

Mr. Cary—I am prepared to prove every word I have uttered myself and by hundreds of witnesses. I wish your lordship would stop this gentleman from interfering with me.

Mr. Green—But I will interfere when you give occasion to do so. You have been stating what is not the case, and what you cannot prove.

Mr. Cary (warmly)—It is no such thing. You are saying what is false.

Mr. Green—Keep your temper Mr. Cary.

Mr. Cary—The fact is you came here knowing nothing about the case.

Mr. Green—Keep your temper.

Mr. Cary—Do not imagine that you can make me lose my temper.

Mr. Cary went on to quote authorities and show cause why this license should not be granted. The house, he said, was a public nuisance and would certainly have to be removed. He believed that the bench would not inflict such a wrong as to license it.

Mr. Harris, J. P. said he should not take part in the decision of the bench.

Mr. Anderson enquired of Mr. Cary why an interdict had not been applied for when the building was being constructed.

Mr. Cary said that he had only found out the encroachment in the spring when the papers were brought to him, and it was then too late.

Mr. Pemberton said the application now stood differently from what it did before. The bench was at first called upon to consider a question of encroachment, and under those circumstances, they did not think it right to grant the license, but this disputed question had been properly taken out of their hands, and the Acting Attorney General did not appear to object on behalf of the crown.

Mr. Cary—The Crown is only the people, I object on behalf of one of the people.

Mr. Pemberton—We are aware of that, but we do not think, under the circumstances, that it would not be becoming in us to withhold the license any longer. The application is accordingly granted.

THE "JOHN BULL."
Mr. Harris made his sixth application for a license of the above building, and stated the circumstances of the case and the hardships to which he had been subjected.

After some deliberation, Mr. Pemberton stated that the majority of the bench were in favor, under the circumstances, of making this an exceptional case, and granting the license. For his own part, he saw no reason on principle why the rule which had been laid down should be altered, as it opened the door to fraud. The licenses were granted for one year, and it was not fair to others to allow persons to intervene and not pay for their licenses. He had no personal feeling in the matter, and as the majority had decided in favor of Mr. Harris, he would only say that he was glad of it for his (Mr. Harris') sake.

JOHNSON STREET.
Mr. Copland, on behalf of Mr. Neil Morrison, asked for a transfer of license of the premises on Johnson street, from Mr. Thomas Burns, the present holder of the license, Application granted.

GOVERNMENT STREET.
Mr. Drake applied, on behalf of Mr. McNiff, for a license next door to Mr. Sandri's fruit store, on Government street, but the bench held that the application must be made at the regular licensing day.

Court adjourned to first Thursday in October.

From the Sooke Mines.

ANOTHER NUGGET.
One of the members of the Albemarle Company, who arrived last night from Leech river, has shown us a splendid nugget intermingled with quartz, about the size of a small hen egg, and containing about two ounces of gold and 1/2 of an ounce of quartz. This beautiful nugget was found by our informant lying under a boulder on the Albemarle claim, and must evidently have been washed from the hills. The company have been busily occupied building a house and making preparations for work. They only commenced sluicing to-day. Two men have been washing with a rocker for about a week averaging about an ounce per day to the man. The company intend making a search for quartz ledges in the hills.

THE SCANDINAVIAN Co are averaging about eight ounces per day with sluices. There are only three members in this company.

THE MOUNTAIN ROSE are washing out from four to five ounces a day.

THE AVALANCHE Co. are sawing lumber for sluices.

THE FREDERICK'S BAR Co. are taking out good pay.

Those companies who are working seem to be quite satisfied.

Much rain has fallen during the last day or two on the creek.

A bear made his appearance on Tuesday afternoon, and was shot by a man named Hunt with a revolver. Bruin weighed 300 pounds.

The store-keepers appear to be doing well on the creek, and prices of provisions, &c., have fallen.

SOOKE MINING NEWS.
Mr. J. Shetterlee, of the Wake-up-Jake claim, who arrived yesterday from Sooke, having left Leech river in the morning, has placed us in possession of the following news:—The Wake-up-Jake Co. cleaned up on Friday, after three-quarters of a day's work, and took out five ounces and three quarters. In two weeks the shareholders received a dividend of \$127 each. The same company of twelve men have washed out since they first commenced, \$1745. They have now jumped an unoccupied claim on the opposite side, which they consider equally as good as the old one and on Monday they will make another dam to work high up. A man named Cooper, who was 100 ill to work, sold his share in the Wake-up-Jake, to a Boise miner, for \$750, which he thought cheap. Mr. Shetterlee has in his possession about \$114 of splendid nuggets of various sizes, from \$1 to \$45.

THE WILLIAMSON Co. are doing well, and taking out good pay. A nugget of \$25 was found on Friday, (not \$100 as has been stated.)

HOWARD & Co. and Ross & Co. are making good flames, and will soon be ready to go to work.

The miners on the Creek are generally in good spirits.

Mr. Shetterlee says that about 60 Californians passed up the creek last week, and were shown some of the dust and nuggets taken out, which pleased them much; they saw that there must be plenty more where that came from, and they would not return without finding it.

Beef is selling on the creek for 25 cents per pound for best cuts; Veal, 12 1/2 cents; Flour, \$5 25 to \$5 50 per sack; Bacon, 30 cents. Most articles required by the miners can now be purchased at the stores on the creek at very moderate prices.

Mr. Phil Hall is just completing an excellent house of accommodation at Loon Lake, which will be a great convenience to travellers.

FROM JORDAN RIVER.
Mr. Stephen Wallace who returned yesterday by the Caledonia, formed one of a party of seven who ascended the Jordan river a distance up of from eighteen to twenty miles. The party left Victoria in a canoe about eighteen days ago. The river is a little larger than Sooke river, but not navigable for any craft, being rocky and full of canons, the stream in some places runs very strong. The country near the mouth is very fertile, and for about nine miles the ascent is exceedingly tedious and difficult. The travelling being much rougher than on Sooke or Leech river. The bed of the river from nine miles up, to highest points they reached became much easier travelling. The party prospected all the way up for seven days and found the color everywhere, but no paying diggings. A party of six crossed over from Leech river and struck the headwaters of Jordan river, but did not report finding any gold.

Mr. Wallace and his party prospected several of the creeks emptying into Jordan, but only found the color and he does not consider that any diggings worth the labor of working exist in that locality.

The country up the river resembles that on Leech river. There is abundance of splendid timber, mostly spruce, cedar and hemlock. Wolves are numerous. They did not see any open land although those who crossed over said that they saw a large tract of flat country suitable for farming at the headwaters. The course of the river is north-east but it winds very much.

MORE COAL DISCOVERIES.—Mr. Robinson, Mining Engineer and formerly Superintendent of the coal mines at Nanaimo, and two others, having recently discovered a valuable seam of coal in the neighborhood of Nootka Sound, have applied to the Government for a grant of a lease for the same, and as they appear to have complied with the terms of the Governor's proclamation of June 11th, relative to such matters, we understand their claim has been granted. The seam is said to be about 8 feet thick and the quality is represented to be superior to any yet found on the island. The largest ship in the navy can lie in safety within 20 yards of the seam in a fine capacious and well sheltered harbor.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Upon the day after that on which our last monthly summary was published (says the Sydney Herald, of May 21), Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency Sir John Young, having been in session since June last.

The Sydney papers contain long reports of the trial of a very notorious bushranger named Gardner, who was captured in Queensland some time since. He was acquitted, amid the hearty cheering of the bystanders. A correspondent says—"You must infer nothing against the Sydney population from this, for the ruffian being at once brave and liberal (at other people's expense) and gentle to women, he is popular, of course. This hero of the dock has, however, many other charges hanging over him, and he will be lucky indeed if he escapes them all."

Victoria.

The third Parliament of Victoria, and the first which has died a natural death, was to be dissolved on May 27. The transportation question continued to occupy public attention. Mr. Kye had submitted his motion to the Parliament, proposing a vote to defray the passage-money of a certain number of expatriates annually from the colony to the mother country. The proposition was withdrawn, but not before it had evoked a strong expression of feeling against the continuance of transportation to any portion of Australia.

The motion for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Victoria has been carried in the House of Assembly; so that, in a very short time, we shall be in a position to manufacture our own coin.

The salmon acclimatising experiment proceeds successfully. Over a hundred of the spawns have come to life in the iced water cans at the Ice Company's works, North Melbourne; and at the latest dates from Hobart Town all was going well with both the salmon and trout ova in the ponds of the river Plenty.

A well-known character in Melbourne, named George Millar, who lived in great style, and who was believed to be very well off, had decapitated, having victimised those with whom he was accustomed to do business to the extent of something like \$50,000. It was feared that he had sailed for California. The police, were, however, on his track.

South Australia.

The Gazette contains a comparative statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government for the three months, and also for the 12 months ended March 31st last. Putting together all sources of public income the revenue for the three months was £194,524, against £131,670 of the corresponding quarter of the year before; and for the 12 months, £694,545, against £561,030, showing an increase of £232,844 on the quarter, and £133,514 on the year.

Queensland.

Parliament opened on the 26th of April with a speech from the Governor, Sir George Bowen.

The Courier says—"We are happy to be able to state that the cotton plantations have not been damaged by the wet weather as was at first expected they would be. The sugar crops have sorely suffered at all, and many persons are expressing a desire to employ capital in the cultivation of the cane. Hitherto the experiment has been tried by a few only, who have, as it were, acted as pioneers for the more timid portion of the community."

CITY COUNCIL.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 8.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening in pursuance of notice published in the Colonist. Present, His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Strocach, McDonald, Wallace, Ewing and Banting.

THE JOHNSON STREET ENCROACHMENT.

The following report was read by the Clerk:

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency Governor Kennedy, relative to encroachments on the water front at the foot of Johnson street, and also with reference to the general state of Corporation affairs, beg leave to report that they waited upon His Excellency and were most courteously received.

His Excellency assured the Committee that if the Parliament, about to be convened, continued in session long enough, he would leave to report that the bill introduced, and at all events he would have a bill introduced to become law before November.

Your committee are of opinion that a communication should be addressed to His Excellency, stating that the Council are present in a position to commence a suit for the recovery of the property at the foot of Johnson street, and requesting the government to take such steps as it may deem best to secure the same for the benefit of the city.

Upon motion of Mr. Wallace the report was adopted.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Strocach and passed:

That a communication be addressed to His Excellency stating that under present circumstances the corporation are not in a position to take any active measures for the recovery of the water front at the foot of Johnson street, and inasmuch as the Council consider the same of great public importance, they respectfully pray that His Excellency will cause such steps as he may deem best to be taken in order to secure the public land at the foot of Johnson street for the benefit of the city.

Council adjourned to the usual hour on Monday evening.

THE SHIPPING EMBARGO ON THE SOUND.—Our statement yesterday to the effect that British vessels were to be prohibited from going up the Sound above Port Angeles, proves to be correct. By last steamer U. S. Collector Gann received an official despatch from the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington informing him that the laws of the United States prohibited all foreign bottoms from ascending or navigating any inland waters above the port of entry. The act referred to does not appear among the already published U. S. statutes, and it is therefore probably a clause of the new act passed during the session of Congress just closed, and entitled "An Act for the regulation of the coasting trade on the north-eastern, western, and north-western coasts of the United States, and for other purposes."

THE VOTER'S SECURITY.

In our Saturday's issue, we alluded to difficulties under which Vancouver Island labored, through its want in the way of "representative men." We do not term exactly in the Emersonian sense, simply to convey the idea of the unrepresentative character of the members of the legislature. We wish now to discuss a principle which should be laid in place, we know that in a small territory the probability of obtaining electors is infinitely less than in a large one; and at the same time, that the electors are much less complex in the former, and that it may be considered a general rule that every community of attending to its own wants may, however, be artificial obstacles, by which the voice of the whole cannot be heard, and when this is the case, we may also put down as a rule, that the interests of the community are either entirely or willfully ignored. In Vancouver Island we have, unfortunately, the latter case, which stands between the government and the people. The old Hudson's Bay House of Assembly of 1859, decided wisdom, that no man should hold a seat in the House who did not possess a property to the value of £3000, a clause worked admirably; for the men who held land to that amount, and who were connected with the public, and the consequence was a general election we had a very Hudson's Bay Company House of Assembly, no degree influenced by the vulgar against the free trading body. It is now to show what that House, studied supineness, has cost the present condition of the colony. The present condition of the colony is one of its profits. Power is sweet, and so, although landed proprietors gradually to the Assembly, they were expected to guard against opening wider the door, lest the range of public opinion be thus extended, would be the next election it that position more congenial to their general well as public interest. It was a selfish view which created the obnoxious qualification clause been inserted to guard against "penniless adventurers" who had no interest in the country, who might laugh at the supposing that such a class could be the suffrages of the voters, we the members of the ground of of human nature as well as of but it was for no such reason that was introduced, else he would have been as much eligible as a piece of land.

It was to circumvent the choice of the voters, and the result has proved to be the method. Through this to-day compelled to accept a qualified person who has presided to offer himself. Men who what legislation meant, come modestly solicit the people's legislators. It is not very many of the present members of a gentleman who, we are glad to better conversant with matters had the candor to acknowledge at the hustings that "he really about politics;" but that was not the case, and he was returned, and His Excellency himself again face to face with unpopular and dangerous.

This and other evils that in the course of time, in the course of time, exist; but in the interim we most practicable method for representative body, as near the echo of the popular voice, and where the rate is extensive, the representative wide latitude in his legislation not supposed to merely represent his constituents; but in the to act, according to his own generally conceived ideas be. Whatley and his brother, mist, that the representative wisest man in the community, in an ordinary case, to give an opinion. It is easy to say that the conclusion here; because the premises correct. Our representative "smartest persons in the consequently should not be in their legislative duties, inexperienced men in law, men acquainted with the requirements of the country,

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 13, 1864.

THE VOTER'S SECURITY.

In our Saturday's issue, we alluded to the difficulties under which Vancouver Island has labored, through its want in the Assembly of "representative men." We do not use the term exactly in the Emersonian sense, but simply to convey the idea of the unrepresentative character of the members of the Legislature. We wish now to discuss the general principles which should be laid down to militate somewhat against this evil. In the first place, we know that in a small community the probability of obtaining clever men, is infinitely less than in a large one; but we know at the same time, that the interests of the former are much less complex than those of the latter, and that it may be conceded as a general rule that every community is capable of attending to its own wants. There may, however, be artificial obstacles created by which the voice of the whole community cannot be heard, and when this is the case, we may also put it down as a rule that the interests of the community are either ignorantly or willfully ignored. In Vancouver Island we have, unfortunately, this barrier which stands between the governed and their rulers. The old Hudson's Bay Company House of Assembly of 1859, decreed, in its wisdom, that no man should sit in the House who did not possess landed property to the value of £300. The clause worked admirably; for the principal men who held land to that amount were employed or those connected with the Company, and the consequence was that the general election we had a very respectable Hudson's Bay Company House that was in no degree influenced by the vulgar prejudice against the fur trading body. It is needless now to show that this House, through its studied supineness, has cost the country. The present condition of the Crown Lands is one of its profitable fruits. Power is sweet, and so, although other landed proprietors gradually tumbled into the Assembly, they were especially careful to guard against opening wider the representative door, lest the range of public choice, by being thus extended, would leave them at the next election in that position of privacy more congenial to their general capacity as well as public interest. It was this narrow and selfish view which created and maintained the obnoxious qualification. Had the clause been inserted to guard the public against "penalists adventurers" or persons who had no interest in the country, however much we might laugh at the absurdity of supposing that such a class could ever obtain the suffrages of the voters, we could excuse the members on the ground of inexperience of human nature as well as of public life; but it was for no such reason the qualification was introduced, else house property would have been as much a mark of eligibility as a piece of land. The great idea was to circumscribe the choice of representatives, and the result has proved, how effectual was the method. Through this clause we are to-day compelled to accept almost any land qualified person who has presumption enough to offer himself. Men who never knew what legislation meant, come forward and modestly solicit the people to make them legislators. It is not very long since that one of the present members of the House—a gentleman who, we are glad to say, is now better conversant with matters and things—had the candor to acknowledge to the voters at the hustings that "he really knew nothing about politics;" but that was no disqualification, and he was returned, to do something of which he knew nothing, because there was no choice. The injurious tendency of this limited field of selection is not confined merely to the people. The Governor by it is rendered almost powerless in the exercise of some of his most important prerogatives. Should a crisis arise demanding an appeal to the people, the same man would be returned, and His Excellency would find himself again face to face with probably an unpopular and dangerous Assembly. This and other evils that restrain public opinion will, in the course of time, cease to exist; but in the interim we must adopt the most practicable method for making an unrepresentative body, as nearly as possible, the echo of the popular voice. In older communities, and where the range of candidates is extensive, the representative is allowed a wide latitude in his legislative acts. He is not supposed to merely represent the views of his constituents; but in the majority of cases, to act according to his own judgment, the generally conceived idea being, if we accept Whately and his brother political economists, that the representative is the wisest man in the community, and therefore, in all ordinary cases, the most fit to give an opinion. It is scarcely necessary to say that the conclusion does not apply here; because the premise is in our case incorrect. Our representatives are not the "wisest persons in the community, and consequently should not have a carte blanche in their legislative duties. They are mostly inexperienced men in law-making, and by no means acquainted with the wants and requirements of the country. If the question

were propounded to-morrow, to each of the members individually, what he conceived to be the best course for settling up the country and developing its latent wealth, how many would be able to return a satisfactory answer, or in fact a relevant answer at all? The same might be said of the candidates who aspire to legislative honors. They are generally speaking quiet, plodding men, who know when their tenant or their customer is paying them a dollar too short—exemplary men if you will as private citizens—but in nine cases out of ten unequal to the task they assume. It is, therefore, necessary, since we must have these men as our representatives, that they should be schooled before they go into the House—that, in fact, the system of "pledges," which is not, as we have said, in accordance generally with the political economists of older countries, should be adopted. It is the only protection the voter can have, and, strange to say, the best protection for the representative himself; for it will save him often from being seduced by the insidious powers of a brother member into the wrong pathway. We have had, unfortunately, too much experience of this plastic characteristic in our House of Assembly. The position of representative may be thus rendered less dignified; but it is the narrow-minded policy of the members that has made it a necessity; and dignity must give way to public interest. In the future, therefore, let the voters, even in their limited choice, insist on the candidate's pledging himself to carry out their particular views on important questions. Let no man, if they can help it, go into the House without these necessary trammels. By this means, out of very crude materials, we may arrive in a little time at something like a thoroughly representative Assembly, and one that will, by extending the franchise and widening the eligibility of membership for the Assembly do honor to itself and benefit the country. In the present House we have a few liberal and intelligent members willing to strengthen the hands of the people by placing our representative system on a broader basis; let the voters at the elections make up their minds to take place, see that the successful candidates are of the progressive, not the retrogressive school, and that they are pledged to assist the liberal members of the House in carrying out our necessary political reforms, as well as the opinions of the public on the two vital questions that will come up before the House—the Crown Lands and the Civil List.

THE CUT-THROAT POLICY ENFORCED.—We announced last week that, in pursuance of orders received from Washington, none but American ships were in future to be allowed to proceed up Puget Sound to load, and a case had not been long wanting to show the practical result of this absurd prohibition. On Wednesday last, the British bark Ellen Lewis, Capt. Helton, arrived at Port Angeles, from New Zealand, under charter to load lumber at Port Ludlow, for the Australian colonies. To his astonishment, Capt. Helton ascertained from Mr. Gunn, the collector, that a despatch had been received from Washington forbidding foreign bottoms from proceeding beyond the port of entry to load, and consequently the Ellen Lewis could not be permitted to fulfil her charter. The captain expressed his great surprise at such a proceeding without previous notice having been given, and explained to the collector the position he was placed in, in consequence of his vessel being chartered, under forfeiture, to say nothing of the cost of detention, which he had no discretionary power, and the said thing which he could suggest was for the captain to telegraph to Washington for special instructions in the matter. In the mean time the Captain might, if he wished, deposit his register and take the vessel to Victoria to await the reply. Capt. Helton, however, left his ship at Port Angeles, and proceeded to consult with his consignees, Messrs. Phinney & Co., of the Port Ludlow mills. On arriving there he found that Mr. Phinney had gone to San Francisco and had accordingly hastened over to Victoria to consult with Messrs. Pickett & Co. The upshot of the affair is that, although the owners or charterers of the Ellen Lewis will be out of pocket by the detention and delay this caused, Vancouver Island will be the gainer, as Mr. Pickett is now proceeding with his views on filling up the ship with timber grown on our own soil, which is generally pronounced to be better and cheaper than any produced on the American side. From all accounts the Australian importers are palpably ignorant of the vast forests of magnificent timber which line the water's edge in both of these colonies. The channel of the traffic on Puget Sound once diverted, the Vancouver and British Columbia mills will monopolize the bulk of the timber export trade to China and the Australian colonies. We shall have occasion to revert to this topic again.

NEW U. S. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—An Act to prevent smuggling and for other purposes recently passed by the United States Congress, contains some rather stringent provisions, as well as some new features which affect the traffic between this city and neighboring States. It provides that all goods, wares and merchandise, and all baggage and effects entering the United States from any contiguous foreign country, shall be unladen and inspected in the presence of a United States official, at the first port of entry when they arrive. To avoid this inspection, the act provides that all goods may, on application to an authorized United States officer, be inspected by him, and sealed or closed, and that they shall then be freed from further inspection on arrival at the United States port of destination. The act also provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make the necessary regulations in regard to the sealing, &c., of goods, baggage, &c.

WILL NANAIMO EVER BE A LARGE TOWN?—Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir, since I came here I have been often asked, by the speculators and others, "Do you think that Nanaimo will ever be a large place?" I have answered in a general way yes—with a fine harbor—and the only good one on the western coast of the Gulf of Georgia—between Esquimalt and Port Rupert—extensive coal fields, considerable good timber, and some excellent land for grain, fruit, and stock—Nanaimo must continue to rise with the progress of the colony till, in ten years from that time, it will be a large town! But whether Nanaimo is to make a rapid advance during the next five years, will depend much on the policy pursued by the directors of the Vancouver and Harwood Departments Bay the terminus of their railway and harbor of shipment, a village will spring up there, which may aid the general welfare of Nanaimo district, but it will weaken the best interests of the town and slacken its progress. I believe, however, that the local managers, if not the directors, are beginning to see that it will be vastly to the interest of both companies, as well as the community generally, that the Harwood Railway should come to the harbor of the present town, and that the road can be built for about half which a united harbor and concentrated town will enhance the value of the landed property of both companies, and attract private investment and enterprises. If we look to the interest and happiness of the west there is not a department of what is required to constitute a pleasant and useful community town, say give us a united town. The commercial, mechanical, postal, educational, religious, judicial, medical, and other callings and interests will be greatly advantaged by the concentration of labor and commerce to private enterprise and public competition, as far as possible. I believe also if laborers were required to provide their own houses, fire, tools, &c., and receive wages sufficient to allow them to do that, it would greatly improve society, advance the town, and benefit the employer and the employed. While the company have their large store, filled with all that is quiet, clean, and comfortable, and get nearly all their outside work done by day labor—private enterprise seeks some other locality, and Nanaimo progresses slowly and is destitute of many things which make up a pleasant and useful community town. It should be said, however, that we seem to be in a state of transition. Private enterprise is creeping in. There has been considerable building, fencing, &c. this summer by private parties, and an amicable manager of the Vancouver Island Company, is feeling his way cautiously towards changing the policy, as far as possible, in the direction I have hinted at, and giving his special attention to the coal mines and advancing the value of the land by making roads, ditches, &c. Mr. Dunsmuir, the energetic manager of Harwood, I believe will favor a liberal and progressive policy from the first, and advocates the idea of paying men not so much for the time they spend on the work they do, as for the amount of work they do. There are many who have bought lots here recently who are in favor of asking the Legislature, at an early date, for an act of incorporation and a municipal council. This would be a move in the right direction and lead to the benefit of the town if the powers of the Council be simple and guarded. Would not this be a good time, when things are in a plastic and transitional state, to consider the propriety of allowing the town to take the name of "Newcastle"? The old Indian name "Nanaimo" could still stand for the district.

VICTORIA PRESENT AND FUTURE.—The following description of Victoria and neighborhood, is furnished by Mr. G. W. Heslop, a correspondent of the American Flag:—Victoria is quite a pretty place, with wide streets and good sidewalks. One of the most attractive features is the well arranged cottages in the suburbs, located on rocky mounds, amidst groves of fir and oak, and looking quite cozy. The harbor is small, but well protected from storms. The mail steamers and large ships run into Esquimalt harbor—three miles from the city—the water being much deeper. Business appears rather dull at present, but I am informed that it is much better in the winter and spring, when the miners come down from Fraser river to lay in their supplies. The climate during the summer is delightful, the thermometer varying little from seventy to eighty degrees. The country along the Straits of Fuca and Puget Sound will furnish employment for a large number of ships in the export of lumber and coal. It is one of the finest timber regions in the world. The local beds are numerous, but rather indifferent in quality; but I have seen a superior quality of coal from the Fuca Strait Mine, in Washington Territory, which has the appearance of anthracite, makes a hot fire, and but little ashes and smoke. If it were in sufficient quantities, it will be an immense benefit to San Francisco, in supplying a much better article nearer home, and at less expense than the imported. At no very distant day, on this portion of the coast, with its vast amount of latent wealth, will only await the strong arm of the miner, the lumberman and the farmer to develop its vast resources, you will see these beautiful inland waters whitened with sails from every clime.

SUPREME COURT.—[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.] SUMMARY SET. Martin vs. Pickett & Co.—Mr. Dennes for the plaintiff. Mr. Drake for the defendant. Suit to recover \$127 50 alleged to be due from defendants to plaintiff for services as bookkeeper from September, 1863, to January, 1864. The defendants pleaded never indebted and payment. The plaintiff was examined and stated that he was engaged by one of the sons of the defendant to keep the books of the firm, the remuneration agreed upon being \$10 per week. He had received from Mr. Pickett some \$125 00 on account. On cross-examination by Mr. Drake it appeared there had been transactions between the firm of Martin & Co. and the defendants and payments made. After hearing witnesses on both sides, and the addresses of the attorneys for their respective clients, His Honor gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$52 42, the balance to settle all transactions between plaintiff and defendants.

THE JOHN STEPHENSON.—This vessel which has on board the dredging apparatus from England, is now considerably overcast, and it is feared unless she has been detained longer than anticipated at Valparaiso, that her ill luck has followed her during the latter part of her voyage. The following notice of her mishaps appears in Wilmer & Smith's Times of July 16th:—MUTINY AT SEA.—The bark John Stephenson, Captain Westlake, of 392 tons, arrived from London at Valparaiso on the 27th May last. The vessel arrived with only the captain, mate, two boys, and four passengers on board, the crew having risen on the master when the vessel was off Coronel, to the south of Valparaiso. They handcuffed the captain, bound the mate and boy, and locked the four passengers in their berths. After which they launched the boats and abandoned the ship, taking with them a quantity of provisions and spirits. They arrived at Loia, where they were apprehended on suspicion, and detained in their possession a quantity of new clothing, which they were endeavoring to find purchasers for.

FROM PANAMA. ARRIVAL OF A MISSING STEAMER.—The British steamer Darton arrived at Aspinwall on July 25th. The cause assigned for her detention was that she was delayed at Santa Martha discharging heavy machinery, after which it was discovered her coal was on fire, and that to be discharged. Again at Coronel the coal was discovered on fire, which had to be again discharged, which occupied considerable time. DAY TIMES.—The "oldest inhabitant" had never seen such a prolonged dry season as was afflicting the Isthmus at present.

THE SCENE OF THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—The British Columbia Government Gazette publishes the following notice:—"Dr. Rae being expected to arrive shortly in this colony by way of the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of completing the survey of the line of telegraph from the Red River to New Westminster, the Governor requests that all magistrates, constables, or other public officers will furnish him with such aid and assistance as he may require." THE FIRST TOWN-SITE SALE.—A large number of lots in the Maiton townsite were sold yesterday morning by Messrs. Duncan & George. The sale caused considerable interest, and elicited some competition. The following are some of the prices: Lots 1 to 5 in Block 3 (water lots) \$55 and \$65; Lots 1 to 7 in Block 4, \$55 to \$40; Lots 2 to 11 in Block 9, \$25 to \$49 50; Lots 1 and 3 in Block 5, \$20 to \$30; Lots 2 to 6 in Block 1, \$32 50 to \$77 50; Lots 1 to 12 in Block 6, \$20 to \$33. Some 50 lots were sold in all. The sale will be continued to-day.

A GOOD MOVE.—We learn that there is a strong probability of the Vancouver Agencies of the Fire Insurance Companies being authorized to contribute \$1000 to each of the Fire Companies. We hope that such may prove to be the case.

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.—We hear it is stated that this work is to be proceeded with immediately.

THE REV. R. DUNDAS preached yesterday to the miners on Leech river.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to one of Barnard's Cariboo stages last week by which the passengers had a narrow escape with their lives. Just after leaving the 90 mile house the driver, who was intoxicated, commenced whipping his horses furiously, and kept them at full gallop for about two miles, when one of the wheels struck a stone, causing the tongue to break in two; the jagged end coming into contact with the horses' flanks rendered them completely ungovernable and they dashed on at top speed, the wagon awaying from side to side, and bounding over the stony road in the most alarming manner. At length they neared a part of the road running along a high bank, and the passengers fearing that they might be hurled down the precipice, with one exception (an invalid) jumping out of the wagon, several being injured by the fall, a well-known Cypriote who was the first to leap out, had his leg severely sprained. Had not the driver been too drunk the wagon might have been stopped by the use of the brakes; as it was, it fortunately passed the dangerous spot in safety, and brought up at the next ascent. The same party had a very narrow escape coming over that very dangerous position of the road known as Chinaman's Bluff, about twenty miles above Yale. The road at that point is a narrow track blasted out from the cliff, the turbulent stream of the Fraser rolling several hundred feet below. The stage was passing this point at night, it being very dark, when suddenly one of the four horses began to rear and plunge so frightfully that the travellers momentarily expected to be hurled into the abyss below. The driver, however, who on this occasion was a careful and steady man, managed to unhitch the fractious animal, and the remainder of the way to Yale was safely accomplished with three horses.

IN THE FIELD.—The Candidates for the vacant seats, so far as at present ascertained, are: For Victoria District, Dr. Dickson and Mr. J. T. Piddell, Dr. Dickson having abandoned the contest for Esquimalt, Mr. Southgate will probably walk over the course. Mr. Cochran offers himself for the vacancy shortly to occur in the representation of Esquimalt and Metchoin District through the prolonged absence of Mr. Burnaby, the present member.

CARIBOO.—Miners who arrived on Saturday by the steamer Enterprise, bring no later intelligence from Cariboo. A number of men are reported on their way down, many of whom are bound for Sooke.

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Wales.—On which our last published (says the 21), Parliament was by Sir John Young, on June last, certain long reports of his reports were captured in his office. He was accused of observing of the by-stander says—"You at the Sydney population being at once people's expense) is popular, of course. As, however, many see him, and he will capers them all!"

of Victoria, and the funeral death, was to The transportation occupy public attention limited his motion to ng a vote to delay certain number of the colony to the proposition was withheld evoked a strong against the continuance portion of Australia, establishment of a frigate in Victoria has use of Assembly; so, we shall be in a our own coin.

using experiment proper a hundred of the in the iceed water pany's works, North the latest dates from being well with both in the ponds of the meter in Melbourne, who lived in great style, to be very well off, victimised those with led to do business to ng like £250,000. It called for California, ver, on his track, Australia.

a comparative state- and Expenditure of the ree months, and also led March 31st last. nces of public income re months was £194, of the corresponding ore; and for the 12 inst £261,030, show- £2,844 on the quarter, ear.

on the 26th of April Governor, Sir George

"We are happy to be cotton plantations have y the wet weather as they would be. The uly suffered at all, and reasing a desire to un- ultivation of the cane. nt has been tried by a it were, acted as a mid portion of the sem-

COUNCIL.

Friday Evening, Sept. 8, of the City Council was ruanance of notice pub- Present, His Wor- Councillors Stronach, Ewing and Bunting.

STREET ENCROACHMENTS.

port was read by the appointed to wait upon Kennedy, relative to water front at the foot also with reference to Corporation affairs, beg they waited upon His re most courteously re-

secured the Committee about to be convened, long enough, he would Act was introduced, would have a bill intro- before November.

are of opinion that should be addressed stating that the Coun- present in a position is for the recovery of foot of Johnson street government to take such best to secure the same city.

Mr. Wallace the report olution, was moved by ased:

tion be addressed to His that under present cir- oration are not in a posi- measures for the re- r front at the foot of namuch as the Council of great public impor- ly pray that His Excel- steps as he may deem order to secure the pub- of Johnson street for the to the usual hour on

BARO ON THE SOUND.— rday to the effect that e to be prohibited from and above Port Angeles, By last steamer U. S. lved an official despatch of the Treasury at Wash- him that the laws of the bited all foreign bottoms navigating any inland wa, of entry. The act refer- appear among the already- stutes, and it is therefore the new act passed dur- Congress just closed, and or the regulation of the e north-eastern, western, coasts of the United purposes."

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 12, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The intelligence published by us yesterday morning is the most important news from the East which has been received probably since the commencement of the present year's campaign. While the telegraph was conveying the announcement that Fort Morgan had fallen into the hands of the Federals, another and more important triumph to the North was waiting to be transmitted along the wires. The capture of Atlanta, so frequently and so falsely reported in previous telegrams, is at last a fact. Small as is the information given on the subject it is sufficient to dispel all doubts. The Southern commander has been outflanked, and Sherman has obtained possession of the most important place in the whole Confederacy. The nature of the victory can be better understood, when we say that this last battle, fought within six miles of Atlanta at a place called East Point, gives Sherman the virtual possession of Georgia—that the Southern army in that State, which has been reinforced from Alabama and other parts of the Confederacy, and which included every man that could be spared from Georgia itself, has given way at the last great stand-point before Sherman's advancing legions. The hopes of the Cabinet at Richmond were fastened upon this vital part of the Southern States, and every assistance that could be afforded the commander of the army was rendered. The Governor of the State of Georgia still fancying that all had not yet been done issued a proclamation enrolling almost every person who had hitherto escaped the conscription—boys as well as old men—lads of sixteen as well as grandfathers of sixty—and summoned to the defence of Atlanta. "Confederate assessors, collectors, surgeons, mechanics, secret service men," et hoc genus omne, "as their business," he saucily says the Governor, "must cease entirely if the enemy overruns the State." All this, large as we cannot say effective, reinforcement was forwarded to General Hood; but the battle in which the celebrated Southern tactician, Hardee, lost his life, and by which the Federals obtained almost undisputed possession of the Georgian capital, would indicate how feeble will be the further opposition to Sherman in his advance through the State.

From the commencement of the present year's campaign, we have held the opinion that Georgia would be the great turning point of the war. If the Federal advance had been definitely checked at Chatsanooga, it would have made very little difference whether Richmond was taken or not—so far, at least, as the duration of the war was concerned; for Virginia would have been but one State lost, and the most accessible to the enemy by land as well as by water. The Confederacy would have still shown a compact mass, with greater power of concentration, and with ability to continue the war probably for years. Now, however, should Georgia fall completely into the hands of the Federals, of which we have not the slightest doubt, the Southern States will be literally as well as figuratively rent asunder, and the only part left to the control of the Richmond Government will be the Carolina and a piece of Virginia. Jeff Davis will be unable even to communicate, unless by spies, with any other portion of the Confederacy. When we stated, therefore, some time ago that Grant was performing the most effective work by keeping Lee and his army employed in Virginia, and by interrupting Confederate communication with the South-west, we said what events have fully borne out. The Commander-in-Chief of the Northern army is still carrying out this work, and while we have been hearing of reinforcements from Lee to Hood at Atlanta, has by no means been neglecting Sherman. His late capture of the Weldon railway, and more recent movements on the Danville and Lynchburg lines show clearly his determination to stand between Lee and the Southern communications. The men who talk of Grant's failure are merely repeating the amusing opinions of the London Times, which, with a method that is quite remarkable, unsays one week the military and political ideas entertained the week preceding. Grant's failure or success is only to be measured by the result of the campaign; for it is his genius that now directs the operations of the war, whether at Mobile or Atlanta, Petersburg or Richmond.

The capture of Fort Morgan, by rendering the taking of Mobile as by no means difficult task, will enable the Federals, as we said before, to penetrate to the capital of Alabama, and from thence, operate on the rear of the Confederates who may be attempting to dispute the advance of Sherman. There is, therefore, not the slightest hope of Georgia, or even a part of it, being saved to the Confederacy. The disaster to the South of the fall of Atlanta, would have been bad enough at any time, but at the present, when the harvests have just been gathered, it is especially mortifying that the Northern army should come in and "reap where he has not sown." All is ultimately for the best, and however much humanity may mourn over the hecatombs of the slain, we

cannot close our eyes to the fact that every decisive victory like the one which has placed the Georgian capital in the hands of the Federals, is a step nearer to that peace which is as much the desire of neutral spectators, as it is the wish of every lover of freedom in the American Union—a peace that, while restoring the territory of the South to its former national position, will be an everlasting guarantee that throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, man will no longer hold property in his fellow-man.

ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Herald's Shenandoah correspondent, under date of August 21st, says:—For two days past, Gen. Averill has been demonstrating against the front, with a view to facilitate the execution of his plans, and carry out orders of Sheridan. To-day he attacked the enemy at two different points, for the purpose of making him develop his strength. On the purpose of the Shenandoah road, nothing but slight skirmishing had taken place, while on the Winchester Pike there was all that had been hoped for and desired. Early in the morning, we attacked the enemy's outposts and drove his pickets in upon the reserves towards Darksville. The rebels we again made another attack on the same line, when the rebels placed a division of infantry in line, and advanced, not without a certain strength of the party as persistently annoying them. Between one and two o'clock, the enemy's line reached the outskirts of Martinsburg. At this time the rebel line of infantry pressed our cavalry, always on the alert, was deployed a portion of Sherman's brigade on our left; where was stationed Powell's brigade, there was not so heavy a presence.

Shells from the rebel and Union guns passed over the town without striking any houses in it. The Federal special from Sheridan's headquarters, Aug. 31, 10 p. m., says:—The enemy, whose main force was presumed to have been concentrated at Bunker Hill, about three miles distant across the mountains, on the 29th, is now understood to be really withdrawing and making up the valley via Middletown and Strasburg. Our cavalry, always on the alert, will have something favorable to report. There has been but little skirmishing in front since Monday. The prospect of a battle in this valley is becoming dimmer every day.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—A special to the Press, dated Petersburg, Sept. 1st, says: The enemy is reported to be moving his artillery to the right of the Weldon railroad. The 6th corps was placed under arms and marched into the breast-works. Some deserters came into our lines during the day and said we were to be attacked at 4 p. m. Excepting a slight skirmishing along the railroad there was no fighting.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the American dated Charleston, Va., Sept. 2d, says: A reconnaissance has established the fact that Early has not left, and that he has no intention of leaving the Shenandoah Valley. He has his headquarters at Bunker Hill, half-way between Martinsburg and Winchester. He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up a telegraph line, and has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock. Fitzhugh Lee is known to have received 500 horses for his cavalry, which is said to number 7,000.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was burned by Wheeler's force yesterday. Rousseau drove the rebels to within four miles of Lavergne yesterday, meeting with stubborn resistance. Wheeler's column left Martinsburg, Va., going to the right. About 3 o'clock the rebel force was moving for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad in the direction of Franklin. Rousseau is in close pursuit. Persons just from Franklin report that the rebels are in the hands of Wheeler's force. Our last day's skirmishing was 5 killed and 50 wounded. Rebel loss 8 killed and 15 wounded. We captured a number of prisoners.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Tribune's special insists that there is under consideration a foreign loan, and that it is under consideration in the Treasury Department. The Herald's correspondent with Averill's cavalry, under date of Sept. 1st, says: The Rhode division of infantry with Vaughan's cavalry that attacked a division at Martinsburg, yesterday. They apparently hoped to surprise Averill, but failed. Early was at Winchester this morning, indicating that the rebels are moving up the valley. The rebels lost both time and men in this operation. This morning Averill again attacked the enemy with a portion of his cavalry, driving out the enemy, occupying the town and continuing the pursuit of the rebels four miles towards Winchester.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Navy Department has received official despatches from Admiral Farragut, which appear the rebel Gen. Page endeavoring to obtain a truce, and to be allowed to surrender Fort Morgan unconditionally. Farragut states that he has reason to believe most of the guns were spiked and burnt, and that after the white flag was raised. He also mentions that Page and several officers had no words to utter; several were broken that were surrendered. The following is the conclusion of Farragut: The whole conduct of the officers at Fort Gaines and Morgan presents a striking contrast of moral principles. I cannot fail to remark upon the conduct of the officers at Fort Gaines, who, in the face of a superior number of confederate troops, determined to surrender the Fort, which he could not defend. In this determination he was supported by all the officers save one. From the moment the old flag was hoisted he scrupulously kept everything intact and in that condition delivered up, whilst Page's officers, with childish spite, destroyed guns, which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all. They threw away or broke the weapons which they had not the readiness to use against the enemy. Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the guns were spiked in the United States States. As before stated, the surrender took place at 2 o'clock, p. m., the same day. All the garrison was sent to New Orleans in the United States States. Tennessee and Bienville, where they arrived safely. (Signed) FARRAGUT.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Herald's Mobile correspondent says, the results of the victory at Mobile may be summed up thus: We compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell, the surrender of Fort Gaines, and almost destroyed and compelled the surrender of Fort Morgan, heretofore considered the strongest fortification in the United States, taken 1,500 prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon, a vast quantity of small arms and munitions of war; also provisions enough to feed the garrison for six months. We have captured and have ready for use the ram Tennessee, the strongest war vessel afloat, also several other war vessels. We have penned up three English blockade runners. All this cost the army one killed and ten wounded, the loss of the

Teconib and part of her crew and a very few casualties on another ship. New York, Sept. 2.—The Bristol, Va., Gazette says: The Union cavalry, which charged into Rogersville, captured J. B. Hayskill, Col. Walker, Lieut. Blaylock and the Provost Marshal, together with 19 privates. Three privates and three privates were shot down in cold blood by a deserter from the rebel army. In the meantime, the artillery had been sent from Lennoxville to the vicinity of Bull's Gap, while a heavy force of cavalry advanced in that direction, on the 26th, and attacked the rebels who fell back to Boonstover. We learn that the Yankees advanced to within a few miles of Kingsport.

The Petersburg Express says the Yankees routed the rebels at Jonesboro and destroyed the railroad north and south of the town. They intend to hold possession of Jonesboro, and so compel Hood to fall back. The Yankee force is estimated at 12,000. Sherman's cavalry attacked them. The fight is still going on. St. Louis, Sept. 2.—The Sioux City Register of the 27th ult., says: S.H. of the quarter-master's department, just arrived from Fort Union. He reports that the battle occurred between Gen. Sully's command and 5,000 Indians, near Knife river, on the 26th. Our loss was defeated with the loss of 150. Our loss was 5 killed and 10 or 30 wounded. Louisville, Sept. 1.—A rebel force estimated at 1,000, with 12 pieces of artillery, was within 15 miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, at daylight. Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry, went out yesterday noon to meet the enemy's advance. Early this morning sharp skirmishing ensued with varying success. At last accounts he had driven the rebels three miles toward Murfreesboro.

A messenger from the advance reports Wheeler's whole force between the city and Murfreesboro. A considerable force of rebels was also at the town of Lebanon. Prisoners and some wounded have arrived from the front. Passengers from Nashville say that Wheeler, Forrest and Roddy were engaged in tearing up the track of the Great Western Railroad between Nashville and Tennessee river.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The latest information says the Army of the Potomac was all quiet. Yesterday a number of shells were thrown into Petersburg from the mountain 15 inch gun to deter the rebels from firing on our pickets, and it seems to have had the desired effect. The Herald's special says that the 18th Illinois cavalry had just returned from a scout through Upperville, Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. They had orders from Sheridan for the arrest of able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 50. 32 were brought in, including a few of Mosely's men. The party destroyed 7,000 pounds of wool, captured 1,000 pounds of cotton yarn, and secured 35 horses, some of which belonged to Mosely's men. They could not get a fight out of Mosely, although he is reported to have 600 men and 6 pieces of artillery.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent has the following: The Canal at Dutch Gap will soon be in readiness to receive the rebel force. A mysterious looking and to all appearances a formidable craft has been discovered lying in one of the creeks emptying into James river, and it appears to be waiting for some of the monitors to pass up the river, when it will run out and cut off its retreat. The rebels are erecting batteries to command our position at Dutch Flat. The rank and file of the rebel army being generally under the impression that they will be placed in our front ranks, Grant has issued an order that those who voluntarily come to our lines shall have transportation to their homes, if within our lines, or to any point north they may choose. The order will be circulated in the enemy's camp.

New York, Sept. 3.—Herald's Washington special says: Great rejoicing is felt this morning over the glorious news from Sherman's army. Atlanta has fallen and is now in possession of the victorious legions of the Republic. It appears that while the rebel cavalry were presenting their movements as successful, and at 11 o'clock this morning entered Atlanta, and found that his combinations had compelled Hood to evacuate the city. The transmission of this intelligence to the wires, which had been out for several days, proves that Rosecrans has been successful in his effort to dialogue with the expedition under Wheeler, Forrest and Gordon, and has driven them from the road.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From the S. F. Bulletin.] By the arrival of the St. Louis we are in receipt of advices (from Mexican sources) from different portions of Mexico viz Acapulco the 9th instant, and by the John L. Stephens, a Maratitan the 11th. The French forces under L'Herrillier, consisting of 1,500 men, occupied the city of Durango on the 30 of July—the Mexicans withdrawing their forces on the approach of the French. Since that time the Mexicans had made several sorties upon the French in the city, and cut off their communications. At last dates Gen. Patoni and Covono, with 2,000 Mexicans, were advancing towards the city. News from Guadalajara, dated July 14th, states that Gen. Uruga had received orders from President Juarez displacing him from the command of the Mexican forces and appointing Gen. Arzaga in his stead, he (Uruga) to report himself at Monterey for further orders. At the latest dates, he was said to be at Leon, on his way to Monterey. If this be true, the reports of Uruga having joined the French would appear to be false. The French force occupying Acapulco are in a desperate condition, no provisions being in the city, nor any allowed to pass through the Mexican lines. The consequence is that over one half of the garrison are in the hospitals, and are dying at the rate of five or six daily. There had also been a great deal of mortality among the people who remained in the city. The prevailing epidemic was dysentery and fever. Gen. Alvarez's forces were keeping in the outskirts of Acapulco, and constantly, during the night time, harassed the French outposts.

MAZATLAN, August 11, 1864.—We are here in the middle of the rainy season, which in ordinary times already prevents traveling, while at present almost all communication with the interior is cut off. Official news having arrived that Durango has been occupied by the French, the forwarding of goods to that quarter has been prohibited, which has caused great depression in our trade, that had already greatly suffered, since everybody tried to conceal his goods, and merchandise for fear lest they should be seized on some pretext or other. Governor Garcia Morales has had it all his own way—I might say it is worse than under Gen. Vega's rule, the merchants being weekly called upon to bleed for military or other purposes. The house of Cortez, Nezarcera, and Jenny Lamont, "going in for shape." The Call has the following clever stanza on the performances of one of the fair equestriennes: One day on Lake Erie, on all know the story—Brave Oliver Perry while fighting for glory, The British fleet stripped; but playing for pelf Our Perry outdressed him by stripping himself. E. A. Shotwell, the actor, has been sentenced to 6 years in the State Prison.

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From the city of Mexico, we finally heard by the arrival of the mail, bringing letters from Guadalajara to July 14th, which mention that the roads were nearly impassable, the Mexicans' stage having spent four days from the Venta to Guadalajara, a distance of less than 40 leagues. The news is confirmed that Gen. Uruga has made his peace with the Imperial Government; that Bojas and Arzaga were driven off by the French, and that these few thousand men were still stationed in the Barranca, getting their pay from the authorities of Colima, who in turn laid contributions on the peaceful citizens of that unfortunate city. I call it unfortunate, because the people there are on the point of starvation, being blockaded on one side by the French fleet, and on the other cut off from the interior, so no goods nor provisions could get in or out. Notices from the capital are up to the 2nd of July, and are full of praise of the course pursued by the Emperor Maximilian, who appointed a liberal Cabinet, and proclaimed a general amnesty for all those who would surrender within 40 days, making besides liberal offers to the different constitutional chiefs and governors, in case they will adhere to the new order. On the account, all military expeditions having come to a stop for the present, and the general opinion prevails here that Mazatlan will not be occupied by a more reactionary force, till the month of October or November, when this port will offer safe anchorage again for the French men-of-war.

Meanwhile, we had the other day a bit of conspiracy against the Liberal authorities, whose illiberal course created quite a revolution in certain quarters. However, the activity of Garcia Morales caused the arrest of all the interested parties, and nobody will dare to pronounce in favor of the invasion, till French troops be on the road. St. Louis, August 18.—New Orleans dates to the 10th are coming. The news from Mexico is to the effect that Maximilian has provided for the formation of an army for services in Mexico, to be composed of old officers and soldiers of the reserves. The newly appointed governor of Chihuahua is organizing a loyal republican government against the new party. The French troops had driven out the Junta. Juarez was still at Monterey.

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CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The steamer Constitution arrived at San Francisco from Panama on the 28th ult., with 375 passengers. The California Steam Navigation Company is employing parties to dredge out the Sacramento river at the mouth of Feather river and at the Hog's Back. The Indian war on the plains has opened in earnest. An attack has been made on Fort Laramie, on the overland route, by a large force of Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes, capturing 260 head of stock, and killing and scalping a number of men. The Indians throughout the entire plains are in a state of hostility, and the overland route will be liable to frequent interruptions till peace is restored. OVERLAND MAIL.—Notices are posted at the Post-office to the effect, that the Overland Mail will be forwarded daily as heretofore. The contractors have received no despatches that warrant this early resumption of the service after the late alarming reports from the plains. Whether the Postmaster has or not we do not know. If parties choose to send letters by that route, they should at least abstain from making valuable remittances until all doubt as to the safety of the mail train is removed.—Bulletin.

The Ironclad Camanche is now enclosed in a yard at South Beach, San Francisco, and exhibited for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund, \$340 had been thus raised the first week. She is advancing rapidly towards completion, and to ensure her hull being tight it was contemplated to pump it full of water. The ironclad Camanche is now enclosed in a yard at South Beach, San Francisco, and exhibited for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund, \$340 had been thus raised the first week. She is advancing rapidly towards completion, and to ensure her hull being tight it was contemplated to pump it full of water.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Paul Torquet, an old and much esteemed resident of San Francisco, died on the 27th ult. He was a native of Guernsey and had lived some time in Lower Canada. He leaves a wife but no children. ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A PILOT.—Rufus Altherton, First Pilot on the steamer Washoe, jumped from the "tooth-pick," or upper deck, to the lower or main deck, shortly after one o'clock this morning, while laboring under delirium tremens, and was instantly killed.—Atlas.

Mrs. Mary C. Cloughly, highly esteemed as an actress and as a lady, died lately in San Francisco. A MAZZEPA-MANIA is raging in San Francisco at present, no fewer than three well-known actresses, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. Ferrara, and Jenny Lamont, "going in for shape." The Call has the following clever stanza on the performances of one of the fair equestriennes: One day on Lake Erie, on all know the story—Brave Oliver Perry while fighting for glory, The British fleet stripped; but playing for pelf Our Perry outdressed him by stripping himself. E. A. Shotwell, the actor, has been sentenced to 6 years in the State Prison.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 12, 1864.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT]

SACRAMENTO, AUG. 2

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Of course I shall commence my politics. I am not a professional politician because I haven't got the chance. I take a heap of interest in things. Well, my memory does not recall when an approaching Presidential election created as little superficial excitement as present manifested. I think the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 as a foregone conclusion. I mean a good square ballot for Abe in 1860. I think you, friends, should be nothing is sure in this world—least result of a national election. We the nominee of the Chicago Convention in the minds of all, for he is the only real opponent of Lincoln, will not carry a single State, and circumstances, create an untold number. General McClellan is the most prominent candidate for that; but there's no telling "how-a-days" I think, however, and the calling of a Convention States, will form the "wish" will be adopted by the Chicago Convention. Very nice, and apparently feasible ideas; but they are impracticable, tempted to be carried out, will be a ren of good results.

WAR NEWS.

I shall dismiss this subject very as your correspondents render all such communication money, but every one Sherman and Grant are almost accorded to be, to say the least, Generals that have yet been at our armies.

THE DRAFT.

Ah! now we touch on a topic that everybody. No dissenters all such a commotion money, but every one Sherman and Grant are almost accorded to be, to say the least, Generals that have yet been at our armies.

The draft commences in the States in a few days. Will its opponents to California? Only a very intelligent man, who understands this question, perhaps the "wish" thought," but I think California exempted in some manner from the draft. I am afraid in this matter, the same category as Artemus Williams' sacrifice his nearest blood relations, but it is willing wars himself. Substitute chosen from among aliens, and citizens under 18 years of age; and mand a very high figure. Mr. Eastern States, by sanction of the States and are mustering in contingent fill their quotas. Tell your are and business men, however, in preparations for any great emergency. This State, on account of the draft, heard about the "young and energetic," but it assumes now its most aspect.

PROVISIONS ON THE BEAR.

Provisions have a decidedly up price. Potatoes—were in me Patagonia, hay, and other substantial things are getting scarce. It is a matter I to purchase any of the "rise," my dealer informs me. "Patagonia," since you bought your last have to give you a half pound of for a dollar this time." I agree. Particular that I have seen to notify cents for a half a dollar's notice that the goods purchase amount doesn't fill as big a closet as it used to, nor doesn't speculation and not deficiency in price to blame for the advance in price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Comstock has returned East, and has been serenaded much of his friends. Frank M. Pixley has been delecture or "talk" about Grant army throughout the State, all of the Sanitary Commission. An election for members from the United States Congress is place, and is the subject of newspaper discussion as to the several candidates for the Union nomination. It is a matter of some consequence to be one of the Washoe and Reese river are a rather bad condition just now, rather Nevada, (which includes in all probability, soon be a State ter seeds with her own citizens. The Supreme Court of this State rendered an able decision on the constitutionality of the Act known as Contract Act. They decided the constitutional, and therefore, in future money from a man and turn it to him in gold coin, you do so. This will give increased to business in this State. Lack of time, and not of further matter, compels me to bring a close

SUMMARY COUR.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE GARDNER.]

WEDNESDAY, SEP.

Jackson & Co. vs. Hoffman.—Mr. Stronach, appeared in person. Mr. McCreeght, instructed by for the defendant. This was an action by plaintiff defendant as one of the building of the Jewish Synagogue, for not performing an alleged promise that the contractor should, be required from Jackson & Co. The defendant, Mr. Keyes, there was merely a promise that use their best endeavors to induce tractor to get his lumber from Jackson & Co. which they and Mr. Wright done, but that the contractor put it elsewhere, saying Jackson & Co. which would suit.

On the ground that the promise as alleged by Mr. Stronach

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 13, 1864.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 24, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Of course I shall commence my letter with politics. I am not a professional politician...

WAR NEWS.

I shall discuss this subject very summarily, as your enterprise renders all such news as I could send you, stale and uninteresting.

THE DRAFT.

As I now touch on a topic that interests everybody, no distinction of color or creed, no commotion money, but every nose counts in this matter.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

As indicated above the weather has been hot and dry, and not at all favorable to the development of the agricultural interests of Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Conness has returned from the East, and has been serenaded and made much of by his friends.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.] WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 1864. Jackson & Co. vs. Hoffman. The plaintiff, Mr. Strohach, appeared in person.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Three women have just been burned to ashes in the gaol at St. Scholastica, Canada East. They had been imprisoned for infanticide and when the fire broke out in the gaol were unable to make their escape.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Red River News.—We have the Aor Wester to July 2nd. Dr. Rae arrived at the settlement on the 15th, accompanied by Mr. Swigger, formerly one of the contractors on the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada.

clearly made out, and because of the absence of a writing as required by the Statute of Records, the judge non-suited the plaintiff.

OUR CANADIAN LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] CANADA WEST, July 29, 1864.

It is reported of the celebrated Lord Rochester that he composed a lengthy and most beautiful poem on 'Nothing!' But as I am not in the peerage either of birth or literature, I will not attempt to emulate his lordship, either in quality or quantity, in my present correspondence.

THE POSTMASTER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has drawn the attention of the Postmaster of Victoria to the following circular, published for general information. Letters sent from California to this colony will, in future, be charged 10 cents instead of three, as heretofore.

POSTAL CHANGES.

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Edron British Colonist.—Errors Amman set—A weakness which overcomes even education, is the eagerness to gather materials to fill their columns they give publicity to facts and reports the truth of which is not always in accordance with the facts, or perhaps, at other times—as we saw in the case of the Telemachus Indians that took place some time ago up the coast above Nanaimo, and is to be repeated by the Cowichan Indians, according to the statement in one of your issues last week.

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Sooke Mining News.

A gentleman who has just returned from Leech and Sooke rivers gives us the following reliable information: There are about 500 miners on Leech river, 300 of whom have taken out licenses. One informant conversed with large numbers of the miners, and found them all well satisfied with the results of their labors.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most powerful and certain remedy for all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 33, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULMISTON ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

CROSBY & BLACKWELL, MANUFACTURERS OF PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, AND OTHER TABLE DELICACIES, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

AMMUNITION.

ELLEY'S AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Gun, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances.

STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., MARINE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 77, LONDON WALL, LONDON. Contract entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges, suited to Sea or River Navigation.

NOTICE.

THE REV. A. D. PRINGLE HAVING left British Columbia for England, requests that all communications intended to him be forwarded to him, care of M. W. T. DRAKE, Esq., 11, Old Bailey, London.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Inquirer was held yesterday morning in Requitant on the body of George Crute, carpenter's mate on H. M. S. Sutlej, who died suddenly on Sunday last. It appeared that deceased who, although a large stout man, had been subject to fainting fits, went out with some comrades to walk, and calling in at Bland's, had a glass of cider to drink. He shortly after complained of a pain in his bowels, and went out, returning in a few minutes and asking for a drop of ginger brandy, which he thought would do him good. After drinking it, he went out, when he immediately fell down. His comrades picked him up, and were horrified to see that he was dying. A vehicle was procured and he was at once conveyed to Requitant, but the poor man died before he could be taken on board his ship. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from a rupture of the pulmonary artery."

No PILOTS ABOARD.—Three English ships with valuable cargoes are now overdue at this port, and may be hourly expected, yet the pilot boat has been snugly moored opposite Lang's wharf for the last four or five days, and the good ships, if perchance they have reached the Straits, are left to the mercy of the winds and tides, to find their way in as best they may. This ought not to be the case; if the pilots are dissatisfied with the requirements of the new bill let them say so, and let the matter be gone into at once, otherwise the loss of a fine ship and the serious injury of the character of our port may be the result. The gentlemen who form the Pilot Board are surely rather remiss in their duty when such a state of things is allowed to exist.

THE VACANT SEAT.—Dr. Dickson and Mr. J. T. Fildwell are energetically canvassing the voters in Victoria district. It is rumored that two other Richmonds will be in the field. Mr. Southgate, so far, has no opponent for the borough of Esquimalt, nor Mr. Cochran for Methuen and Esquimalt districts. A deputation of the friends of Mr. D. Levenue quest him to stand for this district, but Mr. Levenue, as he has done before, declined the proffered honor. By the resignation of Mr. C. A. Bayley, a vacancy occurs in the representation of Nanaimo. Mr. Chas. W. Wallace is mentioned for the seat.

THE VOLUNTEER CONCERT.—If exertion tends to success, the concert to-night should be a brilliant affair, since the officers and members of the Victoria Rifle Corps have spared no pains in rendering all the arrangements as complete as possible. That they will have a large and respectable audience is certain, and it now only requires the vocal and instrumental performances to be in keeping with the labor bestowed in perfecting the arrangements to make the evening thoroughly enjoyable to all.

ANOTHER VACANT SEAT.—Mr. C. A. Bayley, member for Nanaimo, informs us that he intends to resign immediately his seat in the House for that constituency, being unable from press of business to attend to his legislative duties. We trust that his constituents will accept his resignation graciously, and that another gentleman may be found with more leisure to attend to the interests of that important and flourishing town.

CONVICT BARRISTERS' BILL.—Mr. De Cosmos has again brought before the House the bill to enable colonial barristers and attorneys to practise in the law courts of this colony. The absurd prohibition which has so long disgraced our statutes and insulted the intelligence of all our fellow-colonists in other lands will doubtless soon be removed by the passage of the bill.

STEALING CLOTHES.—A clean sweep of a quantity of clothing was made from the yard of Mrs. Estal, on McClure street, on Sunday night. The thieves are supposed to have been Indians, as a few articles dropped in their haste showed that they had taken the direction of Beacon Hill, where they doubtless had a canoe in waiting. Homeholders in the outskirts should keep a sharp look-out after anything of value exposed within reach of these prowling miscreants.

THE UNION QUESTION.—It will be seen from our parliamentary report that the important question of a union of the two colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island is again about to be brought prominently before the country. It is stated authoritatively that the two governors have direct instructions from the Imperial Government to do all in their power to bring about so desirable a consummation.

FROM SOOKE.—The steamer Caledonia arrived from Sooke last night with 16 passengers. The news from the mines continues most favorable; the miners are all at work and succeeding well. Digging has been struck on the north fork of Leech, prospecting 5 cents to the pan. A number of Chinamen returned by the steamer bringing with them a considerable quantity of dust, taken from the lower part of Sooke river.

THE MOUTH OF THE FRASER.—The steamer Union, now lying in this harbor, has been chartered by the British Columbian Government to proceed to the mouth of the Fraser and replace the buoys which have shifted from their proper position. She will go up to-day.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—A large full-rigged ship was seen outside yesterday afternoon. Pilot Pike went out in a small boat to board her, but she stood off towards the opposite shore, so that she could not be made out. A bark was also seen coming round Race Rocks.

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Alexandra sailed last night for Nanaimo with 35 head of cattle; she will sail thence to New Westminster for which port she has a quantity of freight.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports with passengers and a cargo of stock and produce.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer G. S. Wright arrived yesterday morning from Portland with 40 passengers and a cargo of produce, fruit, &c., as below.

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The bark Ann Perry left San Francisco on the 27th Aug. for Puget Sound. The Adelaide Cooper cleared for Port Angeles on the same date.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprise sailed yesterday morning with a few passengers and a fair freight.

LOADING AND SAILED.—The Franklin Adams and T. W. Lucas were loading at San Francisco on the 25th Aug. for this port.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

TREASURY SHIPMENTS.—The following sums were shipped yesterday per Brother Jonathan: Wells Fargo & Co., \$179,119.62, of which \$160,214.94 was for the Bank of British Columbia; and the Bank of British North America, \$39,999.97, making a total of \$219,119.59.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The mail steamer Brother Jonathan arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, bringing 170 passengers and freight as per manifest. She left for San Francisco during the night.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left yesterday for Olympia and way ports with about 20 passengers and some freight. The steamer G. S. Wright also left for the Sound yesterday.

FOR SOOKE.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning with a few passengers and freight for Sooke, and returned in the afternoon with about half a dozen passengers.

FOR FRASER RIVER.—The steamer Lillooet left yesterday afternoon with passengers and freight for Fraser river.

FOR CHINA.—The clipper ship Fairlight has been chartered by Messrs. Anderson & Co. to load lumber at the Alberti mills for Shanghai.

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Advertisements inserted on the inside of the paper.

Agents: W. E. Burrows, L. P. Fisher, G. Street.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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