

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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AGENTS.

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- Clarkson & Co., Victoria
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- L. F. Fisher, San Francisco
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FEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.

Our files of Canadian papers, since the announcement of the scheme of colonial federation, would indicate that the movement meets with general favor among the Canadian people. The elections which have taken place, consequent on the acceptance of office of several of the members of the Opposition, show, in their result, that public opinion sanctions this experiment for healing up the sectional difficulties of the two Provinces, and enlarging the area of political ambition in the British Possessions of North America. It is interesting in all such movements to watch the progress of ideas. Not very many years ago, to attempt to federate the North American Provinces, would have been looked upon in England as nothing short of an endeavor to Americanize the British portion of the continent. To promulgate the doctrine of colonial independence would have been regarded as an act of hostility to Great Britain. We know that even in the discussion of the Canadian Union Act the Imperial authorities had the idea of a federation of the two Provinces before them, but they would have shrunk with horror from any further extension of the federal system. Now, however, British public opinion seems quite content that the colonies should manage their own affairs in their own peculiar way, and even that staunch organ of legitimacy—the London Times—advocates colonial independence, and believes that Canada will take her just place at no very distant period among the foremost nations of the earth. All this is gratifying, if for no other reason than that it shows that the English mind is beginning to look upon the English colony as something that has a right to a separate existence and a separate individuality, and that British colonists may reasonably aspire to become citizens of a nation of their own creating, without subjecting themselves to the charge of treason.

There was a time when we must confess, we entertained even a higher destiny for the colonies than individual or confederate independence. We thought that with far-seeing statesmen at the head of affairs at home, a policy might have been inaugurated, sufficiently comprehensive in its outlines to have embraced in time a grand confederation of the whole British race from Newfoundland to New Zealand, and formed an Empire, colossal in size and atlantic in strength—an empire that would have made the name of Britain greater than that of Rome in Rome's palmy days, and a prouder boast than even the *civis Romanus sum*. The task was, however, too great for the pigmies who have managed our colonial affairs. Their highest idea of Imperial statesmanship was to keep the colonies as long as possible in leading strings, and only grant them the rights of self government and responsible rule, when the inhabitants had been forced into armed collision with Imperial soldiers. No man, indeed, of intellectual greatness has ever fallen upon a Secretary of State for the Colonies. The office seems to have been especially reserved for the common place routine-mongers of every Ministry, and its importance has been almost ignored amid the straining after diplomatic victories in foreign affairs. Instead, therefore, of some far-seeing national policy, we have had nothing but a thing of makeshifts, which banishes all idea of colonial and Imperial consolidation, and leaves us to that centrifugal force which is every day taking us further and further away from the Mother country.

There is, therefore, but one course open to the British colonies, especially those of North America and Australia,—federation and ultimately independence. Before ten years shall have expired, the population of the colonies between Vancouver Island and Newfoundland will fall little short of six million souls, occupying a territory as large as the United States before the civil war, and more than three-fourths the size of the whole of Europe. With telegraphic and railway communication from the one ocean to the other, and with a federal union that will collect and concentrate the various colonial interests, representing the various colonial interests, what country can have a greater future before it than this gigantic confederacy, with its limitless and diversified resources. The time is, indeed, not far distant when, as an integral part of this new-born nation, we shall assist in sending Ambassadors and Consuls to every part of the world, our flag shall float proudly from an extensive mercantile marine, and our American neighbors will find in the country north of them, a competitor in the peaceful arts, in commerce and manufactures, greater than they ever dreamed would have arisen from the sometimes underrated "Canucks." England will of course have lost much of her national prestige; but relieved of the burden of colonial defenses, she will be enabled to reduce, by many million pounds sterling, her enormous expenditure, and advance with renewed vigor on the road of progress, feeling satisfied of one thing, that if she has lost the sovereignty of her colonies, she has gained what is much more important under present circumstances, a new, firm, and steadfast ally.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. Winwood Reade, in a letter to the Times, says: The Ashantee war having just attracted so much attention from the public, some remarks on bush wars in general may possibly interest your readers. Every night the army is attacked by an irresistible species of malaria, the malarial of the swamps. Then there is always a poor supply of food; on the Gold Coast sheep and cattle can only be obtained in small quantities. There are no trees to give their shade, and the woods with their swarms of mosquitoes, and their noisy and annoying insects, are a torment to the troops. The Ashantee is a most fertile and fertile country, and the Ashantee is a most fertile and fertile country, and the Ashantee is a most fertile and fertile country.

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SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

Monday, Aug. 29.

Assignee of Rabson v. Millington.—This was an action instituted by W. Culverwell, Official Assignee in the estate of Rabson against the defendant to recover \$247 80, alleged to be due to the estate for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Bishop appeared for the defendant, and pleaded a set off of \$90 for wages claimed. After hearing evidence on both sides, His Honor gave judgment for the amount of the claim, and allowed a set off to the same amount, each party to pay their own costs.

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THE AGINCOURT.

The following detailed account of the formidable war-steamer Agincourt, now being built for Her Majesty's Government, at Messrs. Laird's ship-building yard, Birkenhead, will be read with interest.

The Agincourt is, as it may be remembered, a ram, having a propulsion under water, in front of her stern, about seven feet in extent, and has been in some degree altered from her original model. She now is to have a small foremast, in the shape of an armour-plate shield, and to have a propeller about 40 feet in length, both these latter being 7 feet 11 inches high, instead of the originally intended shaft of 400 feet long by 50 feet 3 inches wide. She is, it may also be desirable to say, 30 feet 2 inches in depth from her main deck to the bottom of her hold, and is of 6520 tons builders' measurement, and will be propelled by engines of 1250 horse power, made by Messrs. Maudslays, Sons, and Field, of London, who also supply the boilers. These are ten in number, and weigh 25 tons each. They are to be so arranged as to be fired separately, or all together, as may be required.

In point of fact, so far as can be judged, the casual though been inspected, the vessel appears to be nearly or altogether three-quarters completed, and is in a state of readiness to be launched. As has been already stated, nine of the boilers have already arrived, and the travelling crane intended specially for fitting such masses has been completed. It is capable of raising thirty tons, and, carrying that weight to a point above the boiler-houses, and out of this boiler, it is said, will certainly be fixed in this week, and the remaining nine with the least possible delay. Considerable progress has been made in bedding and fitting the screw shaft; the rudder-frame, a huge mass of millable iron, weighing upwards of 12 tons, was yesterday conveyed down the quay to the stern of the vessel, with a view to its being immediately fixed. When completed, the Agincourt will have five tubular iron masts, all of which are nearly ready, and lying alongside of the ship on the quay; and everything gives every indication of a speedy and energetic progress, and an immense body of workmen swarms about the ship, and indeed every part of the establishment, all busy and active in the performance of their important operations; and all giving promise of an early completion of this gigantic task.

RUSSIAN BARBARIES IN POLAND.—Accounts from Warsaw, of the 2nd inst., state that 300 persons, sentenced to Siberia, had set out on the 22nd ult. The greater number of them belonged to the upper classes. They were dressed like convicts, their heads shaved, and chained together two and two. Several of these poor prisoners died of hunger and fatigue. More frightful accusations are made, and women have torn the skin from their faces and otherwise disgraced themselves to save themselves from the gallantry of their oppressors. In Lithuania, Mowretzki, transported the population of entire villages. Such has been the fate of the inhabitants of the village of Prujany, whose crime was to have bastinadoed a person whose conduct appears to have richly merited that punishment. The goods of the victims were sold to the Russian officers, as usual, having laid hands upon whatever was near valuable. The distributed to Russian cultivators brought from the neighborhood of Moscow. Mouravieff has, by a recent decree, declared every master who may be guilty of speaking any other language than Russian to his servants liable to a fine of 300 roubles. The Russian hanged lately in the district of Gostyn a patriot named Enoch Scholomann, who had carried himself with glory in the struggle against the enemy. The cord broke twice, and twice the victim fell to the ground. Canon Zinowicki was fined 50 roubles for not having taken off previously to the execution the cross suspended round the victim's neck. Crosses erected in the village expose the inhabitants to heavy fines, and are finally torn down by the Russians.

CONNOISSEURS IN PAINTING.—A good story is going the round of the painting-rooms. It is to the effect that two people were seen last week looking at Sir Edwin Landseer's noble picture of the bears in the Arctic regions growing over the broken mast, when one of the gazers was heard to say to the other, "Look, Jim, you've tore down the North Pole!" A friend told me, as a companion to this, that on Whit-Monday he saw several people in the Pantheon surrounding Haydon's picture of "Curtius Leaping into the Gulf," under the full impression that the hero was Garibaldi; while another friend relates that during the Exhibition he saw a party of "swells" halt before Delacroix's "Floating Martyr," when the foremost of them, a lady, said, "Here it is again! Oh dear, how sick I am of this Colleen Bawn!"—London Letter.

FOR SOOKS EVERY DAY.—The Caledonian having been put in complete working order will run to Sooke regularly every day. She sails this morning at 8 o'clock.

MAIL STEAMER.—Letters received in town intimate that the Brother Jonathan, which was to leave San Francisco on the 24th or 25th for Portland, would, in all probability, bring up a number of passengers suffering from Sooke's disease. She will be due here on Wednesday.

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, August 30, 1864. THE PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN.

"The more haste the less speed," seems to be specially applicable to our present political condition. Whatever it was that urged His Excellency to depart from constitutional precedent, and convene the House at four days' notice, it is now quite evident that dispatch of business will be none of its fruits...

The action of the Assembly on this question yesterday was the only course, consistent with dignity and duty, it could pursue. To have gone into the important questions the House was called upon to discuss would have been to establish a precedent dangerous in principle and mischievous in effects...

Had such a power rested with the King, the independence of the House of Commons would have been completely destroyed. Dr. Helmcken showed clearly enough yesterday that so far as constitutional precedent went, from the reign of Edward the IV., down to George the III., the requisite notice for assembling the Legislature was twenty days; clearly indicating the importance which the English mind for many generations has attached to this Parliamentary protection.

The prerogative of the Crown is quite great enough already—in fact, if anything, too great—without our going down on our knees, to present it with additional power. It prorogues Parliament when it likes; calls it together when it likes, consistent with due notice being given; and dissolves it when it likes.

The danger to the people's liberty, from the immense prerogative of the King, is even in England regarded by many as a thing not to be slightly treated. "It is Lord Brougham's opinion," says the Spectator of July 9, "that a man of genius in the position of King of England, should we ever be cursed with such a phenomenon, would subject the Constitution to the only strain under which it would be likely to give way—might, in fact, if he chose, make his will for a generation the law of English action."

"bravo" if His Excellency ordered the departure of every one in the country and who back with a special-like contentment in the sunshine of royalty's representative. In these men's eyes the Crown can literally do no wrong. They would be ready to-morrow to vote away Parliament and every other institution of a free people, and accept the monarch as a Caliph of Bagdad.

North Carolina—During Reconnoissance near Wilmington. [Correspondence New York Herald.] BALFOUR, (N. C.), June 29th.—One of the most daring reconnoissances made during the war has just been successfully achieved by Captain Cushing, of the gunboat Monticello. On the night of the 24th instant the Captain took a first cutter, with fifteen men and continued his course until Old Brunswick was reached, where the rebels have a heavy battery, when he was hailed and fired upon, but succeeded in passing unscathed by feigning to pass down the river and crossing to the friendly cover of the opposite bank.

Soon after daylight the rebel steamers, blockade runners and transports could be seen by the party plying up and down the river, and, in fact, the flagship of the rebel Commodore Lynch passed by, pennant flying, the distinguished gentleman entirely unconscious of the fact that a rifle in a steady hand could be aimed at him from the river. By this ruse the rebels were deceived and signalled to the forts to intercept him as he came down the river, which they supposed was the direction taken. At half-past two the next morning the Captain had reached a point seven miles distant from Wilmington, where he caused the boat to be hauled on the bank and concealed from view by bushes and marsh grass. Day had now dawned, and it became necessary to seek a place of concealment, which was found in the brush on the banks.

By two o'clock that morning a road was reached, which proved to be a branch to the main road to Wilmington, and joining it at a point two miles distant. The party was here divided, ten being left to hold this road; and the Captain, taking the remaining force, took position at the junction of the roads, one of which was the main. Several prisoners were here captured, but none of importance. At about eleven o'clock a m. the rebel courier, with the mails from Fort Fisher, and lower batteries, on route to Wilmington, whose approach was awaited, came duly along, and he, with his entire mail, was captured.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—General McDowell, U.S.A., was visited yesterday morning on board the Shubrick, by Admiral Denman. Later in the day, the General and staff returned the visit on board the flag-ship. The usual salutes were given on the occasion. Thursday, August 25. DEPARTURE OF GEN. McDOWELL.—The U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick left Equival yesterday morning with Gen. McDowell and staff accompanied by Gov. Pickens and Dr. Gunn. She would proceed first to San Juan Island, thence to Bellingham Bay, Seattle and Olympia. The General will then visit Fort Vancouver and all the military posts in Oregon, expecting to return to San Francisco in about six weeks.

Nothing of interest occurred on the route down the river until at a point between the batteries at Brunswick and Fort Fisher, when a boat was discovered making rapidly toward the shore. After an exciting chase she was overtaken, and her occupants, consisting of six persons, four of whom were soldiers, were taken on board and the boat out of sight. From their information was obtained that the rebels were on the quiet side, having boats posted at the narrow entrance between the forts to intercept the return. To understand the position of the party it should be known that they were then but three hundred yards distant from two forts, and this on a moonlight night. Captain Cushing, on learning the rebels' designs, resolved to take a desperate chance of lighting his way through, supposing that in case there were but one or two boats he might by giving a broadside, escape in the confusion. On arriving at the mouth of the harbor he perceived that he had gained, one large boat which, wonderfully prolific, soon gave birth to three more, which were afterwards increased in number by five from the opposite bank. This completely blocked up the narrow entrance to the harbor. The helm was put hard port to gain distance, and seeing a large sail-boat filled with troops (seventy-five musketeers) at once decided that the only hope lay in out-maneuvring them. The rebels, providentially, did not, during this interval, fire a shot, no doubt anticipating the certain capture of all their boats if they were to be driven into the harbor (the west bar) the only possible hope was in impressing the rebels with the opinion that he would attempt that, the only remaining chance of escape. Accordingly, apparently making for this point, the rebel boats were drawn together in pursuit, when, rapidly changing his direction, the captain brought his boat back to the other entrance (the east bar), and deeply loaded as she was [twenty-six in the boat] forced her into the breakers. The rebels, evidently feigned, dare not venture to follow, and the guns of the batteries, which were pointed to take the channel, were unprepared to inflict damage.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Wednesday, August 24. NAVAL BURIAL.—The body of Mr. English, late paymaster of H. M. S. Devastation, was conveyed to the cemetery yesterday by a large and imposing naval cortege. H. M. S. Beaver brought up the funeral procession from Esquimalt to the Hudson Bay Company's Wharf, where the coffin was placed in the hearse, which, preceded by a detachment of marines with arms reversed, and the band of H. M. S. Satej playing the Dead March in Sail, and followed by Capt. Pike and a large number of the officers and crew of the ship, slowly made its way up Fort Street to Christ Church. The gear of the procession was brought up by a number of officers from the Satej. After the usual services were gone through with in the church the procession reformed and proceeded to the cemetery, where the last rites were performed and three volleys fired over the grave by the detachment of marines. The funeral cortege then retraced their steps, to the Beaver preceded by the band playing a lively march, and returned to Esquimalt.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.—We understand that His Excellency has appointed Mr. T. L. Wood to be Acting Attorney General for this Colony, vice Cary, resigned. His Excellency, previous to the appointment, held an interview with Mr. McCraith with a view, it is believed, of conferring it on him, but from some reason the intention was not carried out. ANOTHER NEWSPAPER AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—A second paper, to be called the North Pacific Times and British Columbia Advertiser, is about to be started in New Westminster, under the auspices of Mr. G. F. Parsons of this city. The Times will be published twice a week.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—This steamer made her appearance yesterday morning, having left Olympia, W. T., at her usual hour on Monday morning. Captain Conch and Gates, previous to her departure, inspected her boilers and machinery, and pronounced them to be in a satisfactory condition. INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—General McDowell, U.S.A., was visited yesterday morning on board the Shubrick, by Admiral Denman. Later in the day, the General and staff returned the visit on board the flag-ship. The usual salutes were given on the occasion. Thursday, August 25. DEPARTURE OF GEN. McDOWELL.—The U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick left Equival yesterday morning with Gen. McDowell and staff accompanied by Gov. Pickens and Dr. Gunn. She would proceed first to San Juan Island, thence to Bellingham Bay, Seattle and Olympia. The General will then visit Fort Vancouver and all the military posts in Oregon, expecting to return to San Francisco in about six weeks.

GOING ON THE WAYS.—The steamer Fideliter will to-day occupy the ways at Benny's yard rendered vacant by the Jonny Jones, which vessel had her screw fixed and will soon be ready for steaming. The Fideliter requires the removal of foul accumulations on her bottom.

FOR REPAIRS.—The bark Mary was yesterday towed by the Fideliter into the harbor and fastened to the H. B. Co.'s wharf. The Mary left Bellingham Bay about two weeks ago with a cargo of coal for San Francisco but shortly after leaving the harbor she commenced to leak badly, keeping the pumps continually going. The Captain thereupon put back and discharged nearly all her cargo on the wharf, and finding that the vessel still leaked and was not sea-worthy he sailed for this port to ascertain the cause of the leakage and repair damages. We believe she will be home down. The Mary is an old fashioned vessel of about 500 tons and is strongly built, having been originally a whaler. It is supposed that the leak has occurred either from the oakum having worked out of one of her seams, or the starting of a butt, or a worm hole. She has not been caulked for about three years. The weight of the Mary's cargo, we are sorry to say, caused the wharf at Bellingham Bay to cave in.

RUMORS OF FRESH DIGGINGS.—Reports continue to reach us of good diggings having been struck to the westward of Sooke, but failing the reception of authentic intelligence we abstain from more than mentioning the existence of such rumors. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, BRUIMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COLIC, &c. &c. ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS. A. ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful Sarsaparilla and Sarsaparilla MOORE REMEDY, CALORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.D.C.S.L., (ex-Army Medical Staff) of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, London. (Pharmaceutical Chemist.) The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it the most efficacious and safe remedy for the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep without producing or saving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, on Jan. 11, pronounced, "that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as CHLORODYNE, and so highly appreciated in India, China, &c." Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. 1st Stage of Cholera.—In this stage the remedy acts as a tonic, and restores the patient to the 2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging. In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other with which we are acquainted, and its doses being sufficient. 2nd Stage of Cholera.—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES' Aator Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, ½, ¼, and ⅛ pints. Currie Powder, in 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., and 16oz bottles. Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints. Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints. Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, ½, 1, & 2oz. cooked or stoppered bottles. Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints. Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Lithia. Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine. Granular Efferves: Citrate of Lithia. Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia. Granular Efferves: Citrate of Quinine. Peppine Wine, ¼, ½, and pints. Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints. Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints. Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints. Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc. Solely by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE confidently recommended as a simple but powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; and under any circumstances the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. *Orders to be made payable London de23 law Houses.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. "As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this kind are probably never seen in any country. No clock-maker could have so carefully adjusted mechanism. A triumph of ingenuity.—The great clock, March 21, 1862. "Ranged around the base of the clock were the watches which Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admitted for the beauty and elegance of the design engraved upon them. The watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, November 15, 1863. "Watches adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each."

Table with columns: Benson's London Made Watches, Gold Cases, Silver Cases, Open Face, Hunt's, etc. Lists various watch models and their prices.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. PRODUCE OF A LITTLE FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras. TO HIS BROTHER AT Worcester, May, 1857. "Tell Lea & Perrin that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. are used. L. & P. have therefore issued a notice against any one who may have manufactured or vend such imitations and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringing attempts of their rights.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, August 30, 1864. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The recent news from Europe unexpected and extraordinary that the Danish imbroglio had settled, with the sacrifice of Schleswig and the island of "unexpected and extraordinary" that the German claimant from Tondern to Flensburg, ritory of the Duchy. We can this wholesome announcement intelligence shows it to be result in one of those tributes that are sometimes meted out sufficient mortals for their in-sufferings of their fellow-idea that England or France combined, can now retain Europe when they feel dispirited a pitiable fallacy. De before their eyes, amid pretences which the German forward—with all the impl England that the Schleswig was maintained intact—with tations of France against an outrageous assumption tempted to cross the Eider more humiliating to the G Westers Europe? If tempo the object, France and En tained their desire, but they the quietude will be only greater temptation could be scrupulous powers than the their axis will go unpunished with them as it is with the dispense with our courts of police, and we shall no doubt unsightly gibbet; but is it society should be left to the worst elements? Russia h to decimate Poland—to wr geance on an already mal cause that race chooses to treatment. France then w pouise the cause of the Pol with her sympathy for the was she? Enveloped in he selfishness. Denmark beco England is ready to ta where is France? Alas, playing the same game of selfishness—paying off Eri nations to Polish suffering humiliation, because Eat the Napoleonic Congress time Russia slays the P divides the Dane. Peace cause the footpad's victim resent successfully the br

The acquisition of the German Ocean of p dred miles. The grand a of the German Federation—the facility to become a So long as the German confined to military street in it a strong conserver now, with the opportuni naves on the deep—and aggressive conquests firm mind, there will be no power on the European no greater disturber of to be satisfied with her bound to come next, a her assumed indifference great danger as Denmark of power is indeed upon the part of England of war by interfering with the probabilities of a g than ever apparent. T in these European out treated. France is allo and Nice without any than that presented by manoy; Russia seeing destry or banishes the Europe pitifully but p This is too much for g ing her neighbors gett ly with impunity, she the fillustering pie, the Duchies. The m one, and is bound to hostilities some of these least expected.

THE TELEGRAPH ST Government, not cont aid to a British Ov appear determined to ing telegraphic faciliti terprising neighbors. spatches laid before state that Her Majesty able to allow any ex line between these States west of the Re the Government may through British Col times and on import naval forces on the E possibly have to do between these colou it is not very easy appears tolerably wait for our ocean land telegraph, or a ment till the Home grant it, we will in among civilized com modern and much

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 30, 1864.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The recent news from Europe gives us the unexpected and extraordinary intelligence that the Danish imbroglio has been at length settled, with the sacrifice of the whole of Schleswig and the island of Alsen. We say "unexpected and extraordinary;" for the most that the Germans claimed at the Conference was the portion south of a line drawn from Tondern to Flensburg, not half the territory of the Duchy. We can scarcely credit this wholesale announcement, but if future intelligence shows it to be correct, it will result in one of those retributive judgments that are sometimes meted out to callous, self-sufficient mortals for their indifference to the sufferings of their fellow-creatures. The idea that England or France, or both combined, can now retain the peace of Europe when they feel disposed is becoming a pitiable fallacy. Denmark despoiled before their eyes, amid all the false pretences which the Germans originally put forward—with all the implied promises of England that the Schleswig territory should be maintained intact—with all the protestations of France against what it considered an outrageous assumption when Prussia attempted to cross the Eider—what can be more humiliating to the Great Powers of Western Europe? If temporary peace was the object, France and England have attained their desire, but they can rest assured the quietude will be only temporary. No greater temptation could be held out to unscrupulous powers than the knowledge that their acts will go unpunished. It is the same with them as it is with the footpad. Let us dispense with our courts of justice and our police, and we shall not doubt get rid of the unsightly gibbon; but it is desirable that society should be left to the mercy of its worst elements? Russia has been allowed to decimate Poland—to wreak barbaric vengeance on an already maltreated race, because that race chooses to resent a brutal treatment. France then was ready to espouse the cause of the Poles, but England, with her sympathy for the oppressed, where was she? Enveloped in her own intensified selfishness. Denmark becomes the victim, and England is ready to take her part, but where is France? Alas, shall we say it, playing the same game of childish, culpable selfishness—paying off England for her reluctance to Polish suffering; leaving her in humiliation, because Earl Russell scouted the Napoleonic Congress. In the meantime Russia slays the Pole, and Germany divides the Dane. Peace is maintained; because the footpad's victims are too weak to resent successfully the brutal onslaughts. The acquisition of the Duchies will give to Germany a seaboard on the Baltic Sea and German Ocean of probably eight hundred miles. The grand aspiration, therefore, of the German Federation has been granted—the facility to become a great naval power. So long as the German Confederacy was confined to military strength, Europe found in it a strong conservator of the peace; but now, with the opportunity of launching its navies on the deep—and with its recent easy aggressive conquests fixed indelibly in its mind, there will be no more ambitious power on the European continent, and no greater disturber of the peace. It has won Schleswig and Holstein too easily to be satisfied with the conquest. Finland is bound to come next, and Sweden, with all her assumed indifference, is almost in as great danger as Denmark. The "balance of power" is indeed upset; and the dread on the part of England of plunging Europe into war by interfering with Germany has made the probabilities of a general trouble more than ever apparent. The force of example in these European outrages is strongly illustrated. France is allowed to annex Savoy and Nice without any further interposition than that presented by an impotent diplo-macy; Russia seeing this sets to work and destroys or banishes the Poles, the rest of Europe pitifully but powerlessly protesting. This is too much for Germany, and perceiving her neighbors getting along so vigorously with impunity, she must have a finger in the pillaging pie, and so fastens on to the Danubians. The main is an infectious one, and is bound to bring about general hostilities some of these days when probably least expected.

THE TELEGRAPH STOPPED.—The Home Government, not content with refusing any aid to a British Overland Telegraph Line, appear determined to prevent us from obtaining telegraphic facilities from our more enterprising neighbors. The Imperial despatches laid before the House yesterday state that Her Majesty's Government are unable to allow any exclusive privileges to the line between these colonies and the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, because the Government may have to communicate through British Columbia in very critical times and on important matters with H. M. naval forces on the Pacific! What this can possibly have to do with sending messages between these colonies and the Pacific States is not very easy to conjecture; one thing appears tolerably certain, however; if we wait for our ocean line of steamers, or overland telegraph, or any other national requirement till the Home Government sees fit to grant it, we will in all probability be the last among civilized communities to possess these modern and much needed advantages.

SAUCES, JAMS &c. (Advertisement for Blackwell's Sauces, Jams, Pickles, etc.)

LEA AND PERRIN'S (Advertisement for Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce.)

AND PERRIN'S (Advertisement for another product by Lea and Perrin.)

AND PERRIN'S (Advertisement for another product by Lea and Perrin.)

AND PERRIN'S (Advertisement for another product by Lea and Perrin.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Aug. 23d.

This body held their first sitting of the Autumn Session yesterday.

Present: The Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Roderick Finlayson, and Hon. Donald Fraser.

The Hon. Henry Rhodes was introduced to the Council and took his seat.

THE SUMMONING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A discussion arose on the legality of the summoning of the Legislature.

The Hon. Donald Fraser considered that the Governor had committed a serious error in summoning the House to meet without giving 14 days' notice, such being contrary to all precedents, by which His Excellency should have been guided.

This opinion was opposed by the Hon. Colonial-Secretary and Treasurer, and after the sense of the House was taken a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, and the Council adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, August 23d.

The House met at 3 1/2 p.m. members present, Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Trimble, Street, Duncan, Dennes, Carswell.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Speaker read the following communication from His Excellency, enclosing a despatch from the Imperial Secretary of State:

VICTORIA, Aug. 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly,

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to transmit the reply of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to a despatch of my predecessor, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, representing the necessity of appointing a barrister from England to fill the office of Chief-Justice of Vancouver Island.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant,

A. R. KENNEDY, Governor.

DOWNING STREET, May 12, 1864.

Sir,—I have received Sir James Douglas's despatch, No. 4, of the 3rd of March, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, representing the necessity of appointing a barrister from this country to fill the office of Chief-Justice, and stating that the House would be prepared to vote a pension of £500 per annum to the present Chief Justice.

The arrangement which the House of Assembly desire to effect is one which appears to be very well worthy of adoption, but I cannot propose to any member of the bar in England to go to Vancouver Island until I have the means of giving him a sufficient assurance that his office will have the independent and permanent character which is on public grounds so desirable, but which the laws now in force do not confer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL VETOED.

The Speaker read the following communication from His Excellency:

VANCOUVER ISLAND, Victoria, 23d August, 1864.

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

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Legislative Assembly, two despatches with enclosures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to the granting exclusive rights and privileges to the California State Telegraph Company. I have already communicated the purport of this despatch to the President of the California State Telegraph Company.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant,

A. R. KENNEDY, Governor.

(COPY.)

No. 8. Downing street, 1st June, 1864.

Sir, It has been brought to my notice that a bill now passing through the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island by which certain exclusive rights are granted to an American Telegraph Company who are about to construct a line from San Francisco.

I enclose for your information a copy of a Parliamentary paper from which you will learn that the policy of the Imperial Government is directly opposed to the grant of any monopoly of telegraphic communication, and I have therefore to instruct you to withhold your assent from any bill granting such a monopoly unless it contains a clause suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure be made known.

I am of opinion that it is most improbable that such law would receive Her Majesty's approval or if passed without a suspending clause be allowed to remain in operation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL, Governor Kennedy, &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET, July 1, 1864.

Sir,—With reference to my other despatch of this day's date, I have to inform you that I have received within the last few days an ordinance from British Columbia, similar in its objectionable provisions to the law which I understand is being passed by the Legislature of Vancouver Island, I therefore deem it right to forward for your information a copy of a despatch which I have addressed by this mail to Governor Seymour, explaining the objections entertained by Her Majesty's Government to the grant of exclusive privileges to telegraphic companies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL, Governor Kennedy, &c., &c.

(COPY.)

No. 7. Downing street, 1st June, 1864.

Sir, I have received your predecessor's despatch No. 14 of the 4th ultimo, accompanied by three ordinances of the Legislature of British Columbia including No. 9 of 1864 intitled An Ordinance to encourage the

construction of a Telegraph Line connecting British Columbia with the Telegraph Lines of the United States and for other purposes.

I observe that by the 5th clause of this Ordinance there is secured to the California State Telegraph Company for a period of twenty years after the completion of a certain telegraph line the exclusive right of sending and receiving messages between any place within the colony of British Columbia and any other place within the territory of the United States of America to the west of the Rocky Mountains.

From the Parliamentary paper noted in the margin of which a copy is enclosed, you will learn (what from the correspondence between this department and Mr. Collins respecting the construction of a telegraph line to British Columbia across the North of Asia (which correspondence was communicated to you on the 10th of February last, you will have inferred) that H. M. Government are unable to sanction the establishment of any exclusive privileges in regard to telegraphic communication, and you cannot fail to see that the strict enforcement of this principle is peculiarly indispensable in British Columbia, through which Her Majesty's very critical times and in very important matters with Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Pacific. It will therefore be impossible that the 5th clause of the Ordinance under consideration should be allowed to remain in operation and the California State Telegraph Company should be at once so informed.

I have hesitated to recommend the immediate disallowance of this Ordinance because it appears to me that by allowing it to be present to remain in operation, I shall facilitate those negotiations between the Government and the Company, which will be necessary to provide either for the continuation or for the abandonment of the enterprise.

I hope you will be able to make arrangements under which the undertaking may proceed, but it must be clearly understood that the exclusive right of telegraphic communication can, under no circumstances, be allowed, and that if the clause giving that right be not repealed, I shall have no other alternative left than that of advising Her Majesty to disallow the whole ordinance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, Victoria, 23d August, 1864.

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

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Legislative Assembly, a further Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the proposed Telegraph connecting Victoria with the Telegraph system of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant,

A. R. KENNEDY, Governor.

DOWNING STREET, July 11, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 16, of the 14th of March, enclosing among other Acts, an Act entitled "An Act to grant the right to construct a telegraph line connecting Victoria with the Telegraph system of the United States and for other purposes."

On the subject of this Act I have only to refer you to my despatch to Governor Seymour of the 1st of June last (copy of which was forwarded to you by the mail of that day) as conveying the views of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. DeCosmos, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up a reply to the Governor's Speech, reported a draft of a reply:

The report was referred to Committee of the Whole.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.

Mr. Dennes gave notice of a bill to render more easy the recovery of small debts and demands.

THE ILLEGAL MEETING OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. DeCosmos rose to call to the notice of the House a fact which had not yet been brought up. This House had been called together on only four days' notice. This was a circumstance without parallel in any colony, and he believed had no precedent in the history of the British Empire in England and Great Britain.

The members of the House in England and the same thing might be done here, were this House to recognize this as a precedent. He believed the House was bound to mark its opinion of this Act. At present at least four seats were vacant in the House.

Dr. Trimble—Three.

Mr. DeCosmos—Well, putting it down at three, that would be a similar proportion to 150 in the House of Commons, and no minute try would attempt to carry on business in the House of Commons in the absence of so many members, and on so short notice. He thought the Governor was not justified in calling the House together at so short notice. On examining into the subject he found by the English statute of Geo. III, cap. 127, that the prerogative of the Crown is to call together the House was limited, so that the House could not be summoned under 14 days' notice. This law was binding here, and the House was bound to mark its opinion in regard to this statute, and the act of calling together the House. Suppose some one should dispute the validity of acts passed on business in the present session, there were grave reasons for believing that the Supreme Court would sustain the objection. He thought this House would be justified in representing to the Executive that before the proper fourteen days' notice. The hon. gentleman instanced other cases of difficulty which might arise in the present state of things. He had drawn up the following resolution in regard to the matter which he hoped would meet with the approval of the House:

Resolved, That the statute Geo. III, cap. 127, in force in this colony requires that not less than 14 days notice be given of the assembling of Parliament, and whereas the Parliament of this Colony has been assembled after

giving less than 14 days notice, and whereas there are grave reasons to suppose that in consequence of the requisite notice not being given the validity of any acts of this House may be called in question:

Resolved, therefore, that this House is of the opinion that it is not expedient to transact any public business till such time as the Parliament of this Colony shall be assembled in accordance with the time of notice prescribed by the aforesaid statute.

The Speaker said the motion was not in order.

Mr. DeCosmos said it was a question on privilege, which he conceived should be dealt with without the customary notice.

The Speaker admitted that it was a question of privilege; it remained for the House to say whether it should not lie on the table twenty-four hours.

Mr. Franklin differed from his hon. colleague in thinking that Imperial statutes necessarily applied here. He alluded to an instance where the Imperial parliament in the reign of George III had refused to meet without 14 days' notice, and said that the cases were greatly altered now. The facilities of travelling were such that he doubted whether four days would be given instead of fourteen. He disputed the figures of the hon. gentleman as to the number of vacant seats. There was only one member who was affected by the short notice, viz, the hon. member for Victoria district; another, the hon. member for Esquimalt and Metchoin was in England and could not possibly be here in any case. If the Executive had made a mistake, the hon. gentleman had committed a similar error by moving the House to take up business by moving the Barristers' Bill. He opposed the resolutions as they would tend to bring into force old English statutes many of which were now obsolete and ridiculous. He would move that the resolutions be referred to a select committee.

Dr. Trimble before the question was put to the House would beg to read the following extract of a letter dated Downing street, July 31, '48, in reply to Sir H. Pelly, from B. Davies, Esq., Under Colonial Secretary for the colonies, saying, "Provision is already made for establishing a judicial authority under the Act for establishing Criminal and Civil jurisdiction in certain parts of North America, 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 56." This has never been repealed and in the indenture of Charter to the H. B. Company, it declared that the law shall be the same as that of Lower and Upper Canada. The Canadian Civil and Criminal Law is still in force in this colony, and by that law not only Canadian barristers practise in our courts but the Governor as in Canada, by the 3d and 4th Victoria, c. 31, sec. 11, could do so, and the House from time to time, and at a time without specifying any particular notice.

Mr. DeCosmos denied that he wished to prove that all English statutes applied here; all he wished to show was that the particular Act passed in the reign of George III was in force, and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Franklin) well knew that this was the opinion of one of the best jurists in this country. The latest editions of May showed that this Act was still in force in England, and consequently here. He thought it would be singular position that the lawmakers of the colony should be lawbreakers. The summing of the House was undoubtedly opposed to law, and he would ask the House whether they would sanction such a proceeding. He had no feeling in this matter against the Executive, his only motive was to avoid illegal action on the part of the House. He quoted from Blackstone that it was actually necessary for the monarch of Great Britain to give 14 days' notice before calling the parliament together. He would ask if this House would be a party to an abuse of the prerogative of the Crown, even although it was, as he believed, ignorantly and unintentionally done.

Mr. Carswell fully concurred with the mover of the motion. It was highly advisable to avoid litigation. He seconded the resolution.

Mr. Franklin moved that the question be referred to a select committee.

Dr. Trimble seconded.

Mr. Dennes moved that the question be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Street seconded.

Mr. DeCosmos said, with the consent of the House, he would withdraw his resolution in favor of the last amendment.

The Speaker put Mr. Franklin's amendment, which was lost, the mover and seconder voting for it.

The amendment of Mr. Dennes was then brought up and lost, the mover and seconder of the amendment voting against their own amendment, and the original resolutions were carried.

The Speaker declared the resolutions of Mr. DeCosmos passed, and read to the great astonishment of the hon. gentlemen who were present for them.

Dr. Trimble said that the sense of the House had not been taken in passing the resolutions.

Mr. Street said he had voted understandingly on these resolutions. He had supported Mr. Dennes' amendment in preference to Mr. Franklin's, but he preferred Mr. DeCosmos' resolutions to both.

Mr. Dennes said the sense of the House had not been taken on the resolutions.

The Speaker said the resolutions had been passed distinctly and finally.

Mr. DeCosmos moved, and Mr. Carswell seconded, that a copy of the resolutions be respectfully sent to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Franklin moved, and Mr. Duncan seconded, that a copy be sent to the Governor six months hence.

Ayes—Franklin, Duncan, Trimble, Dennes (4).

Noes—DeCosmos, Street, Carswell (3).

This result was received with laughter, when the Speaker remarked that they were not done with the matter yet. The resolutions were binding all the same, and the House, by passing them, declared that they could not do any business.

REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

The House went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the speech, Mr. Dennes in the chair.

On the Chairman reading the 1st clause, Mr. Franklin moved that the words "in Parliament assembled" be struck out. Carried, and the clause passed as amended.

On the second clause, expressing their readiness to take the proposed measures into consideration.

Dr. Helmecken moved that the committee rise and report progress. They could not agree to take anything in the speech into consideration when they had just passed resolutions affirming that they could not do so.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE WEST COAST.

The following interesting particulars in reference to the conduct of the West Coast Indians towards the traders who visit them, has been furnished to us by Capt. Francis of the schooner Surprise, who has just returned from a trading voyage as far as Barclay Sound. This is only one of many similar instances of Indian insolence that have come to our knowledge, and which call for some measure of prevention and protection to the traders by the Government.

On the 13th August arrived at To-quah. About two hours after we anchored, the Indian chief with two men came on board and priced the trade goods; he then returned to the camp apparently satisfied with the various prices, and said that they would return with some oil. Before he returned an Indian came alongside and sold some oil at the stated price; when he returned he commenced growling that I had not given him more. Amongst other things he said that the reason we did not give more was that they were good Indians, and we were not frightened at them, and that if they acted the same as the Obists did to Banfield that the next vessel that came would give them more. I told them that if I did not give enough not to trade their oil, but not to make a row. They then asked me what I came there for if I did not buy; I answered I came there to trade but could give them no more than I always had done before. At this time there were on deck about 10 or 12 Indians or perhaps more; most of them had long knives with them.

The chief then told one of them to go forward and see that the other man did not come aft, and he placed two more Indians at the cabin door so that I could not move away from the place where I stood near the Taffrail. The other Indians shouted, "Kill him! Kill him! there will be nothing done, it has been done before and nothing said." The Chief attempted to lay hold of me and ordered the women and children to go home; he then spit twice in my face, and said "kill him, if nothing else would do," when an Indian cried out "don't kill him, he has been a good man to Indians, it is better to kill some one else;" he grinned at me and said "I could kill you and drink your blood."

After a little he cooled down and said now measure the oil; I did so, thinking it best and paid for it with the usual quantity of molasses. He said it was not enough and took the plug out of the cask and let it run into his bucket until he was satisfied. I then traded some more for two blankets, to get which I went into the cabin; some 5 or 6 of the Indians followed me down, one of them demanded to see the pistol that I had on board; I told him it was now night, that if he would come to-morrow I would show it to him; he told me to hand it out at once or he would break open the lock; I then took it out and showed it to him; he asked for powder and shot so that he might try it, but an Indian sitting by me touched me on the leg, as a hint not to give it to him. I told him I had more on board, when the chief said "never mind, I have powder and shot at my house, let us go." They then proceeded on deck; I asked the Indian if he intended to steal the pistol, he said yes, and if I said another word, he would take my head along with it. They then all got into their canoes, but one, who was begging for tobacco. He whispered to me to get underweigh from there as soon as the Indians were far enough away not to hear us, as they intended to return that night and murder us. The village was distant two miles, and so soon as the Indians were out of sight, I got underweigh and left the Sound.

Every outrage committed with impunity by the coast, as the news goes along very fast, and there is not the least doubt, to any one at all acquainted with the character of the Indians between Bonilla Point and Cape Scott, that it will eventually end in one or more murders, unless something is done by the Government to check their high-handed proceedings. They are perfectly well aware that they are doing wrong, and it is nothing else but the impunity they have enjoyed, (three white men having been murdered since 1856-'57, without retribution) that causes them to act as they have done lately, getting worse and worse every year.

Any One Can Use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

Judson's Simple Dyes.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for

Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT—19a, Coleman st., London. m22

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

IT HAS BEEN DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-ache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, in this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. It is prepared with the utmost attention to strength and purity by

DINNEFORD & CO., 122 New Bond Street, London. A Sole Agent by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 30, 1864.

THE SOOKE MINES.

Few miners are now returning from the Alexandra Wednesday morning over 70, while she took up speaks volumes in favor of the mines. Intelligence brought down corresponds to those previously received, there being little to chronicle save that reports are to be received of heavy strikes in various directions, but the discoverers as maintain secrecy as to the precise localities. There is now but little question, however, of good paying diggings existing on or near the Sooke river. Prospecting parties have been in that direction and some have already been successful with coarse gold in their possession, and that they had "struck it rich." We have been told by several parties whose statements we have no reason to doubt, that we may expect to hear some exciting news in a few days.

LATEST FROM SOOKE.

Mr. Shuttleworth, of the Wake-up-Jake Co. arrived on Thursday by the Enterprise, and informs us that he left his claim at 1:30 p.m., and returned to the landing at 4 p.m., and that the time to Victoria in about four hours and forty minutes, the quickest trip which has yet been made. Mr. S. took out an ounce from his claim before he left. The Industry Co. had made a wing-dam yesterday they picked out of the crevices, without washing, three nuggets, weighing \$12. They think that they will get good pay out of the bed of the stream. Mr. S. thinks the dirt, which is about four feet deep, will yield about \$50 to the hand, after their sluices are working. The Wake-up-Jake Co. were still busy preparing their sluices, and making a dam. They will be ready to work on Monday. The Wide awake Co. were making from \$5 to \$8 to the hand. The Enterprise Co. yesterday found one nugget of \$22.50, and a number of pieces of \$3 and \$4. They were averaging, according to their statements, about \$15 to the hand. A colored man, higher up the stream, is reported to have found on the bed of the creek, a nugget of \$10 and \$12. Mr. Shuttleworth says all the claim holders are very sanguine, some of them could not be induced to sell their claims. About 20 Californians passed up the creek yesterday, to prospect, and some were returning, saying that there was no room for them.

From Mr. Layzell we learn that Williamson & Co. have taken out from \$1,000 to \$1,200 out of their claim. They are said to have washed out \$60 yesterday morning. Mr. Waddington returned by the Enterprise. He is running a trail through from Maltrout to the north fork of Leech river, a distance of 12 miles. About five miles of the trail are completed, and Mr. W. says the trail so far is excellent.

LETTER FROM LEECH RIVER.

Several new creeks—more properly gulches—have been found, and nearly one of the claim-holders on Leech are now out prospecting. The best, at least the best known, is one situated about one mile from the mouth of Leech, and lying south. This was discovered by Kelly & Co., and named by them "Norris Gulch." They obtained on the first day, in a few hours work, about \$3. THE BUTCHER COMPANY. This company is the first from the mouth of the river that is working, and is engaged in sinking a shaft in the centre of the stream. They are greatly troubled with water, but have just got their California pump at work, which they inform me will keep the shaft clear of water.

INACTIVITY. Above the Butcher Co. there is nothing doing for nearly half a mile; claim-holders most probably waiting until the shaft of the above Co. is sunk to the bed-rock, and there by learning whether there is anything on the bottom or not. This is the case all the way up, wherever a company is engaged in any enterprise to test the real value of the river; claims on each side are deserted to await the issue. This accounts for the general inactivity which any passing observer would notice. Some men who own these claims are at work three or four miles up the river, and come down every 74 hours, take a five-minute look at their ground, and start immediately back. Steps are being taken for the purpose of holding a public meeting, when this, as well as other grievances, will be laid before the Governor, hoping that he will see fit to have the mining laws so amended as to meet the wants of the working miners.

THE FISHER COMPANY. This company are now working three rock-ers and obtaining satisfactory results. I have seen them wash up two nights, each time obtaining over \$5 to the hand. Part of the company is engaged in sawing lumber for sluices, which they will probably have going the beginning of next week.

AMALGAMATION. The Ross, McMillan, and one or two other companies have joined together and are sinking a shaft in the centre of the stream with the intention of reaching the bed-rock and testing the river. Their pump will be in working order to-morrow, and they expect to sink 30 feet before reaching the bottom. If this plan of amalgamation was more generally adopted, as a company of two or four can do no good beyond "rocking" off the top dirt, which will not occupy on an average more than five or six weeks.

THE THAIN CO. Have now only one rocker at work—most of the men being engaged in getting out lumber in order to frame the river. This will probably take two or three weeks to accomplish, but will, I think, eventually remunerate all parties concerned.

THE MOFFATT CO. This company have abandoned their shaft

on the right-hand side of the river, having reached the bed rock and obtained no gold. They have, however, sunk on the other side at a depth of about three feet struck the bed rock and obtained a small quantity of the same. This goes to prove that gold does lie beneath what is called the clay bed rock. Mr. Smith (one of the partners) informed me that from 150 pans of dirt he washed up \$11.25.

IMPROVEMENTS. A great improvement is taking place in the appearance of the right side of the river for about half a mile from the mouth—in fact quite a little village has sprung up in the vicinity of Alley & Co.'s store. Within a stone-throw are situated the establishments of Pitts & Co., Alley & Co., Mara & Co., and Mr. Layzell, surrounded by miners' cabins and tents. Alley's log house is nearly completed, and presents quite a formidable appearance. Mr. Ward also intends erecting a large house at the mouth as soon as the trail is through.

ITEMS. It is currently reported that on account of great opposition drainage is about to fall—no consequence of miners not being able or willing to determine what is the middle of this stream; the Government should appoint a surveyor to define this line.

Water privileges are likely, in truth, certain, to be the occasion of disputes—laws relating to these should at once be enacted. Presuming, as I confidently do, that the Government is anxious to facilitate not only the working of these mines, but also all others that may be discovered—they will make a great mistake if they pass anything more than broad general laws. Leech river requires laws, some of which will not be required by any other stream. A leave given to a local body, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, to frame bye-laws will work well.

Alfred Barnett has commenced running an "Express" up and down the creek. Mr. Gentile has taken many excellent views of the river.

LETTER FROM DR. WALKER. LEECH RIVER, August 24th. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Yesterday our party left the Frenchman's at the mouth of Sooke river at 3:30 p.m., and reached the Commissioner's tent at 6 minutes to 7. This may give your readers some idea of the trail may be expected when the Government river route is complete. The prospects of the river continue favorable and I believe all the men regularly at work on the creek are taking out pay. More than this is precarious and local.

LETTER FROM LEECH RIVER. LEECH RIVER, Aug. 24. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I again address you a few lines to inform you of the latest news and reports, although there is little of interest since I wrote on Thursday last. I intend starting to-morrow morning for a trip up the river as far as there is any work doing, and probably farther, and shall make a note of each company and what their prospects are, so that the readers of the Colonist may know what is "really" going on.

Several new creeks—more properly gulches—have been found, and nearly one of the claim-holders on Leech are now out prospecting. The best, at least the best known, is one situated about one mile from the mouth of Leech, and lying south. This was discovered by Kelly & Co., and named by them "Norris Gulch." They obtained on the first day, in a few hours work, about \$3.

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immense boulders, a very small stream running in and out between them. The ALBERTY Co. are hard at work sinking "shaft." What the claim pays I did not learn.

The ITALIAN Co. are working 2 rockers, and one of the Company tells me they are making good wages. In the spring they intend fluming the river.

The ATALANCHE Co.—three members—are taking out an ounce per day with one rocker.

The BULLION Co., in which Dr. Walker and Mr. George Dean are shareholders, are making with one rocker \$4 per day to the hand.

The MOUNTAIN ROSE Co., the first to get in sluices on the river, are now reaping the benefit of their energy, making from \$11 to \$14 per day to the hand.

GEORGE BARNETT & Co. are also getting in sluices, and have much the same sort of ground as the Mountain Rose.

On the hill above this, there is a beautiful flat, and several shafts are being sunk, some of which are 300 feet back from the centre of the stream. Capt. Wolfe has a shaft down about 15 feet, and he obtains gold all the way through.

The PROSPECTOR Co (colored men), have also a shaft about the same depth, from which the color can be obtained in any place. Mr. Men has also a branch establishment here for the supply of the miners. I am sorry to say, however, there has evidently been some evil disposed person or persons in the vicinity, as I observed the following notice pegged to a tree, which I copied verbatim: "Miners beware of your tools, for there is some dam rascal very fond of stealing shovels, so beware all you miners."

Messrs. Thain, Work and Anderson, on Georgian flat, are making good wages. From 150 pans they washed up \$9.50. They had a very narrow escape from death on Tuesday last. They had just finished their morning meal, and left the cabin, to proceed to work, when a huge tree came crashing down from the heights above, literally smashing to atoms the house and all its contents. Messrs. Finney & Co. have a store here.

THE BACON BAR Co. are prospecting a gulch running into the hill from the river, and on ten pans I saw their wash up \$3. On the river, with one rocker, they make half an ounce to the hand. There are three members in this company. This claim is situated about five miles from the mouth.

THE STRAP JACK Co. where the \$15 nugget was found, are at work, and making \$5 to \$6 to the hand.

BANKS & Co. five hands, average an ounce a day. They have a great many large boulders in their way.

JAMES ROSS, who owns the claim adjoining, is getting a long-ton in working order. He states that in the bank he obtains 75 cents to the pan.

THE FREDERICK BAR Co. have 280 feet of sluice boxes in running order, and in the first days' washing cleaned up an ounce to the hand, five members.

From this bar to the cañon, there are about twelve companies at work, with varied success—some making good wages, while others barely make "grub," all, however, determined to continue on at work.

Hill Diggings. That good paying hill diggings exist in this locality, there can be no doubt; but there is not yet enough capital in the hands of miners to thoroughly test them. Gold being found in the hills two or three hundred feet from the bed of the river, ought to convince anyone that every ounce taken from there, about to-day, a man can earn down the hill, open to washing, and wished one of the company to wash it out, as he had seen gold lying on the surface, near the top of the hill. I saw the wash it out, from which was obtained seven colors, about one cent and a-half. Here is a chance for Victoria capitalists!

When will the trail be through? is the question everyone is asking, and which will be the first through, the Sooke trail, or the one via Goldstream? There are constant reports such as "Munro is within three miles of the Mouth," "Culverwell's pack-train will be here from Sooke in the morning." Hurry them up!

The Californians. A great many of the California miners who recently arrived here, have gone down on the Sooke river to prospect, while others have jumped the vacant claims spoken of in my last, and are now working the ground as it should be worked.

Express. Mr. Alfred Barrett now runs an express twice a day from the Commissioner's tent to Bacon Bar, carrying letters, parcels, etc., at moderate rates. This is a great accommodation to the miners.

GOLD NEAR HARRISON RIVER.—We learn that some Indians recently brought some black sand (about three ounces) to Donnelly's, at the mouth of Harrison River, which they reported they had obtained from a stream in the mountains at the back of Mr. Donnelly's. The sand was analysed at New Westminster and was found to contain about 75 cents of fine gold. A party had left to prospect the vicinity.

BEAR FIRES.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Cowichan by the trail, informs us that the trail is on fire in five different places, and has become impassable from the number of trees which have fallen across it. The fire rages with fury and no one who places any value on his life should attempt to pass through it at present. The noise of falling trees, our informant states, was quite appalling.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.—We understand from friends of D. B. Ring, Esq., who was the first resident barrister on this Island, that a gentleman was requested by members of the legal profession to apply for the appointment rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cary, but declined to do so.

Mr. E. R. Thomas, who accompanied the Victoria cricketers to Nansimo, and acted as scorer during the match, has kindly furnished us with the following particulars of the exciting contest, which resulted, after a hard fought game, in favor of our eleven:

VICTORIA V. NANSIMO. The above match was played according to arrangement on Saturday last at Nansimo, the steamer Alexandra having been chartered for the purpose of conveying the Victorians to their destination, where they arrived at six o'clock on Saturday morning. The event excited great interest among the Nansimo people, and from the time of the arrival until the departure of the Victoria cricketers, the usually quiet town was perfectly alive, the inhabitants having donned their holiday attire and seemed to have gone in for general enjoyment. Considerable money changed hands on the game. For the Nansimo eleven Messrs. Nightingale, Smethurst, and Ellis did essential service with the willow, while the fast underhanded bowling of Mr Parker and the fielding of Cooper at short all round the "Vics." Messrs. Tye, Burton, Card, and Gibbon made good scores for the Victoria eleven, which, combined with the splendid wicket-keeping of Mr. Clarke, and the long-stopping of Mr. G. Barnett, tended to ensure the ultimate victory of the Victoria Club. As the score of the Victoria Club was two runs, but they certainly had to put forth their whole energy to obtain this result. Considering that it was the maiden match of the Nansimo Club, too great praise cannot be awarded them for the plucky manner in which they did not forget to allude to the gentlemanly and obliging kindness of Capt. Moore, and would recommend all excursionists to select and patronize the Alexandra.

Subjoined is the full score: Victoria Club.

FIRST INNINGS. C Clarke, run out..... 1 T W Tye, b Parker..... 17 E H Card, c Cooper, b Fear..... 12 Gibbons, b Fear..... 6 W Edwards, b Parker..... 2 J Barnett, b Parker..... 6 T Howard, c Cooper, b Fear..... 1 Burton, b Parker..... 1 Wm Harvey, b Parker..... 3 J A Albert, not out..... 2 Redalle, b Parker..... 2 Total..... 54

SECOND INNINGS. C Clarke, b Parker..... 13 T W Tye, b Cooper..... 15 E H Card, c Cooper, b Fear..... 12 Gibbons, b Parker..... 15 W Edwards, c Cooper, b Fear..... 6 J T Howard, b Parker..... 20 Burton, run out..... 2 Wm Harvey, b Parker..... 1 J A Albert, not out..... 1 Redalle, b Parker..... 1 Log Byes..... 1 Total..... 83 Grand total..... 137

FIRST INNINGS. E Nightingale, c Barnett, b Tye..... 10 E Smethurst, b Tye..... 19 J Fear, b wicket, b Howard..... 1 H Cooper, c Burton, b Tye..... 2 J Ellis, c Card b Tye..... 2 C Platt, c Burton b Howard..... 7 T Bradley, b Tye..... 6 J A Albert, not out..... 4 T Peck, not out..... 0 A Huntley, b Tye..... 0 Green, not out..... 1 Log byes..... 1 Wides..... 1 Total..... 59

SECOND INNINGS. E Nightingale, l b w b Tye..... 21 E Smethurst, at Clarke b Tye..... 19 J Fear, b Howard..... 2 H Cooper, c Edward b Burton..... 20 J Ellis, c and b Howard..... 0 C Platt, c Gibbon b Howard..... 12 T Bradley, c Gibbon b Howard..... 8 J Parker, c Edwards b Howard..... 0 T Peck, l b w b Tye..... 0 A Huntley, c Edwards b Howard..... 0 Green, not out..... 3 Byes..... 1 Log byes..... 1 Total..... 135

A NEW ALABAMA.—It was stated last week that the prisoners of the Alabama were set free by the captain of the Kearsarge on parole, but Cherbourg letters say that most of them have left for an unknown destination, after having received a month's pay and travelling expenses. It is not true, as reported in Paris, but it is said that he has sent for most of his officers to give them instructions for the armament of a new Alabama, of which he proposes shortly to take the command. The France, which seems to have received special information about this new ship, says that she is a small, beautifully-formed corvette, iron-plated inside, and provided with powerful artillery. Captain Semmes has ordered three pivot-guns, capable of throwing below projectiles of 170, and solid projectiles of 220 English pounds. Her crew, which in the old Alabama consisted of 142 men, is to be augmented to 172. The France says that "these details are positive." It does not know in what port the new ship will be armed, but it believes that no surveillance can prevent it from putting to sea.—Dispatch July 3.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Philip Hankin, late a Lieutenant in the Royal navy and acting under Capt. Richards in his surveying expedition on this coast, has received an appointment in the Government offices.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 30, 1864.

DINNER TO GEN McDOWELL.

A large and respectable company of American citizens and their guests, sat down to dinner Wednesday at the Hotel de France, in honor of the distinguished visitor, Major General Irwin McDowell.

The Queen—Air: "God Save the Queen." The President of the United States—Air: "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Francis then proposed the toast of the evening—THE HEALTH OF GEN. McDOWELL.

Band—"Washington's March." He said he had especial pleasure in proposing this toast, not only because General McDowell came to this coast endowed with those great powers which showed that he enjoyed the full confidence of his government, but because his well known conservative principles would lead him to use his influence in promoting good feeling between the American people and their neighbors.

Gen. McDowell, on rising, was loudly applauded. He begged that the gentleman present would excuse him from making a speech, and briefly thanked them for the honor they had done him.

The chairman next proposed THE HEALTH OF ADMIRAL DENMAN.

Band—"Hearts of Oak." Lieutenant Good, of the Staff, briefly responded on behalf of the gallant Admiral, who was unavoidably absent.

The vice-chairman, Mr. P. M. Baucus, proposed the health of HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR KENNEDY, remarking that His Excellency had been in the country for about five months, during which time he had made many friends, and according to the papers, some enemies; but one of the chief things which occupied the Governor's mind upon his arrival in the colony, was the Exploration which was now producing such beneficial results, and all his short-comings which could be heaped upon him, would be more than counterbalanced by this single movement—(loud cheers). Band—British Grenadiers. Drank with three times three.

Governor Kennedy, who on rising, was loudly cheered, said he considered they had exceeded the limits of a formal toast in drinking his health in so cordial a manner. He highly appreciated the compliment the American citizens had paid him in inviting him to meet Gen. McDowell. It gave him great pleasure to see Americans here, and he thought the wholesome competition and rivalry between them and Englishmen, was productive of good to both parties in a commercial point of view.

Band—"The Hundredth Psalm." Mr. D. A. Edgar responded, and said that he had been for a number of years on the Pacific coast, he had met the clergymen in the cabin of the diving mine, and in a higher sphere, and he had always seen them kind and good men. In new countries, as well as in old, their services were sometimes required on other important and more jovial occasions—(laughter).

They would both enlist under it in the common cause (loud cheers). His Excellency on concluding his eloquent speech, was loudly cheered. The band again striking up "He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Lipman in a neat and complimentary speech proposed the Judiciary.

Chief Justice Cameron in acknowledging the toast gave an outline of the duties which devolved upon those who administered the law, and explained the position in which a judge was placed who was required to cut off all personal feeling from the administration of justice between parties.

Band—"Off with the old." Mr. J. P. Cranford next proposed the ARMY AND NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. There was one feeling he said that animated his heart and it was that of a preservation of good fellowship between the Americans and English.

Band—"Red White and Blue." Capt. Coode, R.N., responded for the navy of England.

Capt. Hoyt replied in a most feeling manner on behalf of the American army. He said a soldier whose education was war was not expected to speak except from the mouth of the cannon. He alluded in an amusing strain to the discoveries which the two nations were continually making in machinery and the wholesome rivalry which it produced.

Band—"Rule Britannia" and "Yankee Doodle." THE UNION, ONE AND UNDIVIDED, was then proposed by Governor Pickering, who said a better text was never preached. In union there was strength. A family united in affection is a nation united in well-being.

THE TOAST WAS RESPONDED TO BY ONE OF GENERAL McDOWELL'S STAFF, who said that it would be pardonable in soldiers to be surprised by a speech. All he would say, therefore, was that he was a Virginian; and that he did not believe there was a true Virginian, a patriotic man in the North, or a soldier in the Union army, who had not the firm determination that the Union should be preserved, one and inseparable forever.

THE CLERGY WAS THEN PROPOSED BY MR. E. MARVIN, who said that the only reason he could assign for such a toast being placed in his hands was, that he was probably the greatest reprobate on the Island (laughter). However, although he was a very unworthy member, he had great pleasure in proposing the toast.

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THE PAST WAS THEN GIVEN IN AN ELOQUENT speech by Mr. S. Goldstone, and responded to by Messrs. McMillan, Allen and McClure.

THE PAST WAS THEN GIVEN IN AN ELOQUENT speech by Mr. S. Goldstone, and responded to by Messrs. McMillan, Allen and McClure. E. Stronach. He said he did not know why he had been called on to propose this toast, unless it was because he was in favor of union (laughter).

Every incident, however trifling, connected with the transcendent master spirit Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, has been cherished with an avidity commensurate with the lustre with which his memory is enshrined, and has now become as familiar as "household words."

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ANECDOTE OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON.

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INTERESTING TO CALIFORNIANS.

We insert below a notice of the death of Sir H. V. Huntley, a worthy and respected gentleman whose memory will be treasured with respect by all old Californians.

DEATH OF SIR H. V. HUNTLEY.—We have to record the death of Sir Henry Veel Huntley, a gentleman who has seen much public and private service. He accompanied the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena, served with great distinction in the American war, and was present at the capture of Washington.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

We have received news that blockade running is on the increase, and notwithstanding all impediments, succeeds to a considerable degree. The quantities of arms, clothing, provisions, ammunition and supplies generally, are received equally from the Northern States and Europe.

JAMAICA.

Small pox is spreading in Kingston and in the parishes of St. Thomas in the East, St. Dorothy and Clarendon. Much complaint is made of the present system in the Island of dealing with the disease and checking its ravages.

Shipwreck in the Straits.

Loss of the Bark Armin.

The Hanoverian bark Armin, Capt. Holmholz, from Paget Sound to Amoy, with a cargo of lumber, ran on the rocks on the British side of the Straits, about 20 miles east of Cape Flattery, during thick weather on Tuesday afternoon, and has become a total wreck.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE CHILCOATEN EXPEDITION.

Eight Murderers Surrendered.

\$200,000 IN TREASURE!!

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster with about 25 passengers, some treasure, and Dietz & Nelson's Express.

Through the politeness of Mr. Maunsell, the Governor's Private Secretary, we are enabled to say the following gratifying information before our readers:

On the 15th instant, at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, eight of the Chilcoaten murderers, among whom are the following: Chiefs: Klatsassin, Telloot and Tapit, surrendered themselves to Mr. Cox in his camp near the old Hudson Bay fort on the Chilcoet river.

The names of the men present are: Myself, Telloot, Chee-loot, Tapit, Piem, Chassis, Chediki, Sanstanki.

There are ten more at large, namely: Quot-an-shi, Yel-ten-ly, Ish-an, Ha-chis, Casin, Sei-tah, Ka-tell, Ka-ku, Ya-hous-la, In-ne-quah.

These men I know cannot be caught before the early spring, when they must come to the lakes for subsistence.

Three others are dead: one was killed by McDonald; the other two killed themselves. There were altogether twenty one Indians implicated in the massacre.

"Anabem's" party took the greater share of the plunder, and are now starving and eating the stolen horses, as he said he would return all to the whites.

LOCAL EXPLORATIONS.—We have no intelligence from either of the exploring parties sent out last week, nor do we expect any for some time yet.

ACCIDENT TO MR. MATHEW.—We regret to learn that Charles Grenville Mathew, Registrar of the Supreme Court, met with a serious accident about two weeks ago.

THE STEAMER RELIANCE came in from Yale on Monday evening, bringing \$200,000 in treasure, as follows: For the Bank of British Columbia, \$127,564; McDonald & Co., \$30,000; in Dietz & Nelson's Express, \$12,000; and in private hands about \$31,000.

LARGE ASSAY.—Gold dust to the value of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars found its way into the Government assay office here yesterday.

A SENATORIAL FARCE.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—If the first instalment of senatorial wisdom already provided for our edification, is only a sample of what we may expect during the remainder of the session (if we are to have any), I can only regret that the intelligent portion of the community are so inadequately represented.

At the first meeting of the House, the legality of their proceedings was conclusively admitted by a bill being brought in and read a first time, and a committee appointed to report on the same.

At the second meeting, resolutions were gravely discussed and passed, setting forth that until the House was legally constituted, no business could be transacted—and yet, mirabile dictu, the mover of these resolutions is the very member who introduced the bill of the previous day!

By way of intellectual diversion, a legal member moves that the question as to legality be referred to a committee of the whole; this being duly seconded, is put to the vote;

when, oh! ye gods, both mover and second vote against their own motion! Oh! ye dreadful senators! Oh! ye capacious intellects! This is truly a great country, and we are remarkable people we are.

What is the next move? positively no copy of the resolutions should be sent to the Governor—thereby I discern a gleam of scientific intelligence—evidently this was resolved upon because the House were ashamed of those resolutions, and then beginning to return to a sense of their incoherencies.

It comes then to this, no business can be proceeded with, and no intimation of the dilemma to which the House has reduced itself can be made to the proper quarter. Consequently, if we are to have any Legislative Assembly this session, the Governor as it seems to me, has no other alternative, but to prorogue it without any assignable reason, and in spite of any views that he may entertain as to the legality of the first meeting.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant, E. G. A.

MINING LAWS.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I have no inclination to enter into angry discussion as to the merits of the Exploration Committee. As a member of it, I strongly entertain the opinion that it has developed upon the colony a debt of gratitude for the disinterested spirit evinced by its members, and the cheerfulness with which most of them have devoted so much of their time and thoughts to the prosecution of the work committed to them.

The regulations have been taken to the existing mining regulations, and the manner of their administration, and the Committee have been treated in some quarters very unfairly. Their course has been simple and open, and I think not only defensible, but throughout irreprehensible.

The regulations substantially as published, were recommended by a unanimous vote, after free discussion and mature deliberation, with the suggestion that circumstances might require their modification and enlargement from time to time.

On some points, the intention of the Committee has been misunderstood by the Gold Commissioner, or his administration has been misrepresented by complaining parties.

1. It never was contemplated by the Committee that a person should be obliged to pay for a license to authorize him to prospect, or for a recording fee before he had found a claim deemed worth holding.

2. In case a party holding a license should attempt to claim himself the industry of a bona fide prospector, and discover of a claim, the Commissioner has authority to prevent such imposition, by the clause which reads: "All disputes concerning titles to claims and boundaries to be settled by the Acting Gold Commissioner."

3. It was intended that a claim, when recorded, should not be forfeited by the absence of its proprietor more than seventy two hours, provided he was represented on it by any other holder of a mining license.

4. The fixing of the frontage of claims in the centre of the stream was unanimously recommended with the concurrence of the judgment of Mr. Foley, an experienced miner, expressed in the presence of the Governor and Committee.

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Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 30, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 30, 1964.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, August 24th.
Met at 3:15, p.m. Members present: DeCosmos, Franklin, Trimble, Dennes, and Carwell. Mr. C. B. also came forward and took a memorandum.

On reading the minutes, Mr. Franklin said that an amendment of the member for Salt Spring Island had not been put, and that he had objected to the resolutions. Mr. DeCosmos said the only point which was raised was whether the minutes were correct.

Mr. Franklin said the hon. member for Salt Spring Island (Mr. Franklin) certainly could not be long a member of the House, as he being able to understand so simple a matter as this; the said amendments were not put, and the amendment of the member for Salt Spring was then put, and the resolutions, and the latter were carried.

THE NEW CITY MEMBERS.
Mr. DeCosmos asked if the two new members for the city were entitled to vote in the House? The Speaker said they were not; they were however, entitled to a seat within the Bar of the House.

Mr. O. B. Young said as he found that his presence there was not useful, and he was aware it was not ornamental, he would make his bow and retire. He accordingly left the House.

Mr. Franklin would wish to be informed under what rules this House was governed? A motion had been brought up in yesterday's House and passed without any previous notice, and he would ask the hon. Speaker whether this was in accordance with Parliamentary Rules?

Mr. DeCosmos said this matter had already been settled. It was a question of privilege; he had put it to the House whether the resolutions should be considered and the House had made no objection.

Mr. Street said the hon. gentleman was wrong in his facts; he (Mr. Franklin) had himself allowed the resolutions to be discussed without objection, and it was now too late to bring up anything against them.

Mr. Franklin moved that the resolutions passed yesterday be reconsidered. The Speaker said he would require a notice of motion for that, certainly.

Mr. Franklin said he would now give notice to that effect, for to-morrow.

REPLY TO THE SPEECH.
The House went into Committee on the reply, Mr. Dennes in the chair.

On clause two, stating that the House were prepared to give their earnest consideration to the subjects, brought before them in the speech.

Dr. Helmecken felt that delicacy in approaching a subject of this kind (that is to say, that we are prepared to take up the subject of the transfer of the Crown Lands) which the importance of the subject demands.

in England that Parliament may be called together in less than 14 days, but only when the country is in danger and requires protection. Even as it was here, it might be difficult to convey notice to the districts lying outside of Victoria District. He believed the hon. member for Salt Spring Island (Mr. Franklin) had the truth of this (laughter).

He would ask hon. members to look around the House and say if they were ready to legislate on important measures with so very thin a House? To do so might produce most injurious results. He would, therefore, propose:

We beg to assure your Excellency that we would be disposed to give that consideration to the question of the transfer of the Crown Lands and revenues to the Colony, and all other subjects mentioned in your Excellency's address, but we deem ourselves precluded from so doing on account of the illness of the hon. member for Salt Spring Island.

Mr. Franklin was extremely glad to hear the hon. Speaker profess a desire to uphold the strict rules of Parliament, and no one would be more ready to support the Executive than himself. The power of the Executive to call Parliament together was unquestionable. Certain resolutions had been passed declaring the illegality of the summoning of the House, but they had been passed unconstitutionally.

Mr. Franklin was extremely glad to hear the hon. Speaker profess a desire to uphold the strict rules of Parliament, and no one would be more ready to support the Executive than himself. The power of the Executive to call Parliament together was unquestionable.

Mr. DeCosmos said he was not prepared to call Parliament together until he had the sanction of the hon. Speaker. He (Mr. Franklin) did not think the House had the right to further justify itself by adopting the hon. Speaker's resolutions.

The statute of George III had been brought up by hon. gentlemen to prove their case, but he had not seen it himself, and he questioned much if any hon. member had ever read the statute, and yet hon. gentlemen had read the statute, and yet hon. gentlemen had read the statute, and yet hon. gentlemen had read the statute.

Dr. Helmecken said the hon. member on the other side had made an attack on Mr. DeCosmos in committee. He (Dr. H.) did not deign to reply to such an attack, and he thought no honorable gentleman should do so.

Mr. DeCosmos rose to support the amendment of the hon. Speaker, believing it a satisfactory mode of settling the present difficulty. To act consistently the House could not do otherwise.

Mr. Franklin (excitedly)—What does the hon. gentleman say? Quibbling! and trying to obstruct the proceedings of the House.

Mr. DeCosmos repeated the sentence, which was taken down by the clerk. Dr. Trimble asked if the language used by the hon. gentleman was parliamentary.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had given notice of a motion to be brought up in the House to-day, time he took his seat in the House to-day down to the present moment had been consumed in quibbling.

Mr. Franklin (excitedly)—What does the hon. gentleman say? Quibbling! and trying to obstruct the proceedings of the House.

Dr. Helmecken thought the hon. gentleman himself was regarding the business of the House by arguing on a matter that the House might to-morrow resolve.

The resolution was then passed nem. con. The remainder of the reply was then read and struck out clause by clause, an amendment to the last clause as below being passed.

and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.
MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, have much gratification in being informed by your Excellency that a gold field has been discovered within the colony that is prospectively of great value.

FROM THE NORTH.
The schooner Amelia, Capt. Kendall, arrived Wednesday from Bentinck Arm via Klakswi, near Fort Rupert, bringing from the latter place about 20 tons of coal, the produce of the North Pacific Company's mine.

The Amelia left the Arm on the 11th, and Klakswi on the 14th inst. We learn from her master that she was all quiet in the vicinity of Bentinck Arm when she left. About three days prior to her arrival (Aug. 28th), a party of six men, including some of McDonnell's party, under the trader, proceeded to some of the Chilcooten mountains, where they were supposed to have fishing stations there.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges.
THIS WORLD RENOWNED REMEDY, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the globe in the cure of Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Throat, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as One Trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.
Dear Sir.—I daily received per Mail from the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale, there being now the value of ten pounds, that I double the last sent, packed in two cases with Tin, &c. as before.

Mr. Thomas Keating, of the name of Keating, and in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, 27, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
Pharmaceutical, Photographic Preparations, Lozenges, &c., Surgical Instruments and Appliances, and every Description of Druggists and Chemists.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
16, Coleman Street, London.

Crinolines and Corsets.
The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHURCH, LONDON.

THE CARDIUPIN PATENT JUPON
Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.

AMMUNITION.
ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

DAY & MARTIN'S
Real Japan Blacking!
97 HIGH BORN, LONDON.

Sporborg & Rueff,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Groceries, Provisions,
Boots and Shoes.
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

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 simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, whooping cough, the hurried breathing, soothed the irritated air tubes, and assist in discharging the phlegm which clogs the passage.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 30, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26th, 1864. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Duncan, Carver, Dennis.

MR. DE COSMOS called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege on the part of the Chronicle newspaper, which had reported that Messrs. DeCosmos and Franklin left the House during yesterday's debate.

THE REPLY TO THE SPEAKER. The reply as amended was read by the Speaker and adopted unanimously.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION. Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, August 26th. The Council met at 11:50 a. m., yesterday. Present—The Hon. the President, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, Donald Fraser, and Hy. Rhodes.

THE MINUTES of the last meeting having been read, the hon. Attorney General asked leave to offer a few remarks in explanation. He said that a misapprehension had arisen in the minds of some of the hon. members as to what had escaped his lips at the last sitting of the Council.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE introduced the Hon. Council to His Excellency, and read the following address: To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

THE HONORABLE ADDRESS of the Legislative Council of the said Colony. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, the Legislative Council have heard with much pleasure your Excellency's speech on the opening of the present session of Parliament.

THE COUNCIL, on offering their congratulations on this discovery, deem it their duty in justice to your Excellency, to record their conviction that the merit of this discovery is primarily due to your Excellency's earnest and energetic advocacy of the exploration of the island, and to the continued support and encouragement afforded by your Excellency to the efforts of the explorers who have made the discovery.

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THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY. His Excellency replied as follows: Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you for your address. It is not within the province of my duty to discuss the question of the legality of the convening of the Legislature within a shorter period than 14 days.

THE COUNCIL then withdrew. At one o'clock the hon. Speaker of the House of Assembly accompanied by Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, and Dennis, waited on His Excellency and presented the following reply, which was read by the Speaker: To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy,

C. B., Governor of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the said I. Co. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, have much gratification in being informed by your Excellency that a gold field has been discovered within the colony that is prospectively of great value.

WE beg to assure your Excellency that we would be disposed to give that consideration to the question of the transfer of the Crown Lands and revenues to the Colony and all other subjects mentioned in your Excellency's address, but we deem ourselves precluded from so doing on account of the House of Assembly having been called together without fourteen days' notice having been given.

WE would therefore sincerely hope that your Excellency may take our objections into your serious consideration, and adopt such constitutional measures as to you may appear advisable under the circumstances.

ITEMS FROM NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 24th. The ship Dublin, Captain Goff, arrived today, 16 days from San Francisco direct.

THE CRICKETERS are making great preparations for the match to come off on Saturday. Over thirty houses have been built at Nanaimo this summer.

A new road is being made to Harewood which will lead the traffic to that place through this town.

ALmost everybody here is busy improving his lots, etc. The only person who seems "hard up" for a job is the magistrate.

COMMERCIAL.

FOR THIS PORT.—The bark D. M. Hall, and brig Franklin Adams, were on the berth at latest dates from San Francisco, for this port.

FOR PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Sierra Nevada sailed yesterday at noon for San Francisco, via Portland, taking a cargo to the former port, consisting of wool, hides and skins, and pressed vegetables and cases of merchandise.

FOR SOOK.—The steamer Alexandra left yesterday forenoon for Sooke with about 70 passengers and some freight.

FOR OLYMPIA.—The bark Nahumkeag, Capt. Gove, was advertised to sail August 10th, from San Francisco for Olympia, and ports on Puget Sound.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for New Westminster with from 25 to 30 passengers, and a good deal of freight.

RETURNS OF SHIPPING FOR JULY.—The number of vessels of all classes entered at the port of Victoria, V. I., for July, was 128, classified as follows:—Steamers, 24; barks, 6; brigs, 2; schooners, 49; sloops, 28. Total tonnage 120,335 tons, of which 114,116 tons were British and 7619 tons were foreign.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening from New Westminster with a small amount of treasure, about 25 passengers, and Dietz & Nelson's River Express.

FOR NANAIMO.—The schooner Goldstream arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal from Nanaimo.

FOR SOOK.—The steamer Alexandra left for Sooke yesterday morning with about 40 passengers and some freight.

FOR THE MINES.—The steamer Alexandra returned from Sooke yesterday morning with 6 or 8 passengers, several of whom had claims on Leech river, and intended to return.

FOR SOOK.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for Sooke, with freight and about 20 passengers.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Geo. S. Wright arrived yesterday morning from Puget Sound.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left yesterday morning for Olympia and other ports, taking about 16 passengers.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship Fairlight, William Bush Commander, arrived yesterday morning in Esquimalt having sailed from London April 16th, and made the run from the Lizard in 121 days and from pilot to pilot in 127.

FOR FORT RUPERT.—The H. B. Co. steamer Fort Rupert arrived from Fort Rupert yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The brigantine Brewster, Capt. Carleton, arrived yesterday in 30 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise.

FOR SOOK.—The steamer Alexandra yesterday morning took from 15 to 20 passengers and some freight to Sooke and returned in the afternoon with about 10 passengers.

FOR THE SOUND.—The sloop-Northern Light, Mountfort, arrived from Port Angeles with the usual Sound mails on Saturday—dates anticipated.

FOR NANAIMO.—The Alexandra left last evening with a number of passengers for Nanaimo. The Victoria Cricketers were on board.

DISCHARGING.—The steamer Otter went down to Esquimalt yesterday afternoon to lighten the ship Fairlight, which will then be brought round into this harbor.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed yesterday morning with 25 passengers, 6 cattle, 14 sheep, and 130 tons of general merchandise.

THE support and encouragement given to the exploration movement, Governor Kennedy deserves praise; but he is not entitled to the merit "primarily" of the discovery, any more than the successors of Wolfe and Nelson were entitled primarily to the "merit" of the victories at Quebec and Trafalgar.

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FOR THE FRASER.—The steamer Lilloet Capt. Fleming, sailed for New Westminster, Douglas and Yale yesterday afternoon with 30 passengers, 20 of whom were Indians, and 60 tons of freight.

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TO AND FROM SOOK.—The steamer Enterprise sailed for Sooke yesterday morning with 25 passengers. She returned at 4:30 p. m. with 16 or 20 passengers.

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THE imports for the week from San Francisco, per steamships Pacific and Sierra Nevada, and brig Brewster, consisting of produce and general merchandise, have been to the amount of \$61,260.

FROM PORTLAND, per Pacific, flour, grain, fruit, &c., valued at \$14,250; from Puget Sound, per steamers Eliza Anderson and Alexandra and coasting craft, stock and produce to the amount of \$6,550; and from England, per ship Fairlight, to the Hudson Bay Company a large cargo of general merchandise amounting to about \$250,000; making the total imports for the week reach the sum of \$322,200.

THE EXPORTS for the week have been: to San Francisco—coal, \$2113; furs and skins, \$3347; bacon, \$16240; total, \$46,225. To Portland—chiefly per steamer G. S. Wright—brandy, \$62; clothing, \$60; sugar, \$2620; salt, sheet zinc, etc., \$1810; pig iron, \$1875; green coffee, \$1968; pig iron, \$1280; total, \$56617. Total exports for the week \$112,247.

RETAIL PRICES of produce may be quoted as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$12 7/8 @ 55 lbs; Superfine, \$10 5/8 @ 11; do do Common, \$9 3/8 @ 10. WHEAT—No. 1, \$1 1/2 @ 100 lbs. CORN MEAL—No. 1, \$1 1/2 @ 100 lbs. BUCKWHEAT—\$3 @ 100 lbs. BEANS—White, \$4 @ 50 lbs; Pink, \$3 1/2 @ 50 lbs. RICE—6 @ 50 do or mat. RICE—2 @ 1-2 @ 50 do. GROUND FEED—4 @ 50 do. BARLEY—4 @ 50 do. OATS—2 @ 50 do. WHEAT—4 @ 50 do. HAY—2 @ 1-2 @ 50 do. TEA—\$3 @ 50 do. SUGAR—Raw, \$1 @ 50 lbs; Refined, \$1 @ 50 lbs. BACON—2 @ 50 do. BUTTER—Fresh, 4 @ 45 @ 50 lbs; Salt Butter, 3 @ 42 @ 50 lbs.

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PER SHIP FAIRLIGHT, from London—1351 cks 2738 ce 6 pieces crab 541 bds 142 cks 629 cks gunpowder 63 crates 9 sheets 4 anchors 10 slabs 2814 bags salt 903 pots iron 10,000 fr bricks 83 copper reds 20 pigs lead. Value not specified.

PER STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—49 head of cattle, 16 sxs potatoes and onions, 20 bxs bread, 3 coops fowls, 2 bxs butter and eggs.—Value, \$2188 49.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. INTERREDD. Aug. 23—Star Sierra Nevada, Connor, San Francisco. Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Star Schurwald, McKay, Nanaimo. Aug. 24—Schr Matilda, Gilbert, New Westminster. Schr Amelia, Kendall, Bentinck Arm. Slip Lady Franklin, Warren, Cowichan. Slip Goldstream, Greenwood, Nanaimo. Aug. 25—Star Alexandra, Moore, Sooke. Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Star G S Wright, Wright, Port Angeles. Aug. 26—Star Enterprise, Mount, Sooke. Slip Beaver, Short, Port Angeles. Slip Meg Merrillee, Pamphlet, Nanaimo. Schr Alpha, Moore, Sooke. Aug. 27—Star G S Wright, Wright, Portland. Star Alexandra, Moore, Sooke. Aug. 28—Star Lilloet, Fleming, New Westminster. Boat Piedmont, Englefield, New Westminster. Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Slip Northern Light, Myntfort, Port Angeles. Slip Ringleader, Harper, Nanaimo. Slip Union, Viets, Port Angeles. Slip Wanderer, Horton, Port Angeles.

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August 27—Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles. Slip Wanderer, Horton, Port Angeles. Star Lilloet, Fleming, New Westminster. Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster.

GLEARED. Aug. 23—Star Sierra Nevada, Connor, Azo. Schr Winged Kacer, Peterson, Port Angeles. Schr Gen Harney, Obarg, New Westminster. Slip Foam, Seely, Port Angeles.

Aug. 24—Slip Thornton, Clark, Cowichan. Schr Shark, Clark, Nanaimo. Slip Brant, Olney, Port Angeles. Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Schr Alpha, Moore, Sooke. Aug. 25—Schr Surprise, Francis, North-west Coast of Vancouver Island. Star Enterprise, Mount, Sooke. Star Enterprise, Mount, Sooke. Aug. 26—Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Slip Beaver, Short, Port Angeles. Schr Meg Merrillee, Pamphlet, Nanaimo. Schr Carolina, McKinnon, New Westminster. August 27—Star G S Wright, Wright, Portland. Star Alexandra, Moore, Sooke. Aug. 28—Star Lilloet, Fleming, New Westminster. Boat Piedmont, Englefield, New Westminster. Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Slip Northern Light, Myntfort, Port Angeles. Slip Ringleader, Harper, Nanaimo. Slip Union, Viets, Port Angeles. Slip Wanderer, Horton, Port Angeles.

IN this city, on August 24th, the wife