

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864. NO. 47.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING.
(Sundays Excepted.)
AT VICTORIA, V.
TERMS:
Annual, in advance, \$10 00
For Six Months, 6 00
For Three Months, 3 00
Single Copies, 10
Advertisements inserted on the most favorable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Published for the Proprietor by J. G. ...
No. 21, Henry Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.
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more or less than a federal one—at least such a federal one as is propounded in the second series of his resolutions. In both his plans this gentleman very adroitly destroys all objections to union on the score of interfering with the free port, by virtually leaving the inhabitants to manage their local affairs. Mr. Franklin's federal scheme holds out no political inducement whatever to British Columbia. It makes no provision that the present representative assembly of the neighboring colony shall give way to a more enlightened system of government; but treats the anomaly of a representation in the federal Legislature, while the local government is an assembly of officials.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
MONDAY, October 3, 1864.
House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Street, Duncan, Carwell, Dennes.
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.
The Speaker read a message from His Excellency the Governor in regard to the Probate Court, stating that the returns would be laid before the House at the earliest possible moment, the subject having already occupied the attention of the Executive; also a similar message in regard to the returns of the Bankruptcy Court asked for by the House; also in regard to returns as to Indian liquor selling.
SMALL DEBTS BILL.
Mr. Dennes moved that the House go into Committee on the Small Debts Bill on Friday next.—Carried.
NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.
Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House go into committee on Thursday on the question of the appointment of Chief Justice.—Carried.
UNION OF THE COLONIES.
The House went into committee on this question. The Speaker had some difficulty in procuring a member to take the chair, several declining. Dr. Dickson at length consented to preside.
Mr. DeCosmos in rising to open the debate said he did not intend to go into the question at any great length, nor to enter into details, as he supposed his members had already made their minds up on the matter. Hereafter, when different views on the subject might be presented, he would probably take more time to go into the question. The union of the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island had been brought before the public by the Duke of Newcastle during a previous session, and the question had been taken up and debated at great length in the House. Various views were expressed during that debate, one party being for an active Legislative Union, another for a federal union, and a third being opposed to any union whatever. The result of that debate were to present more enlarged views of the question in the House, and more correct notions of the position of affairs to the country at large. Since that time certain resolutions had been sent home in February last, asking for the

appointment of one Governor for the two colonies. Subsequent to this the Governor of the two colonies have received messages from the Home Government calling their attention to the question of union, and His Excellency Governor Kennedy had in his opening speech asked the House of Assembly to give him their views on the matter. It now devolved on the House to say whether they were in favor of union or not. It would state that there were, in the first place, Imperial reasons for a union of the colonies. The Imperial Government held itself responsible, and we looked to it for protection. The new Colonial policy of the Home Government was to make the colonies provide for their own defence, in a military point of view at least. The new policy was different. It was to have only one Governor for the two colonies, and a single Legislature for the two colonies. The Imperial Government held itself responsible, and we looked to it for protection. The new Colonial policy of the Home Government was to make the colonies provide for their own defence, in a military point of view at least. The new policy was different. It was to have only one Governor for the two colonies, and a single Legislature for the two colonies.

union was at first under one Governor, but after June, 1863 the policy of the Home Government had been changed [no, no!] Hon. gentlemen might cry no, no! but they could not deny that where there was formerly one Governor we now had two, and that was sufficient proof of the change of policy. The second Governor was sent out on account of the jealousy exhibited by British Columbia because the Governor was not ubiquitous, and to meet the wishes of the people of that colony the two Governors had been appointed. His hon. colleague had presented Imperial reasons for union; he [Mr. F.] would admit that there were some reasons—the duties of the Colonial Office would double be lessened somewhat by having only one Governor for the two colonies.

THE GREAT FIRE AT YALE.
YALE, B. C., Sept. 28, 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—A very disastrous fire occurred here at 3 o'clock this morning by which all the buildings on Front street, from Messrs. Kimball & Gladen's to Messrs. Oppenheimer's, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as it originated in a vacant building formerly occupied by Messrs. L. and S. Oppenheimer, and a canoe containing three men was going down the river a few moments after the discovery of the fire. Great credit is due to all parties, who displayed much presence of mind, but it was not until three hours of great exertion that the progress of the flames was checked.
The following is the estimated loss:
Kimball & Gladen, \$1,400
Dun, Bailey, 1,000
S. Brantley, 1,000
Dr. Bradshaw, 3,000
J. Frankish, 5,000
J. Barry, 5,000
A. McLeary, 3,000
H. Nelson, 1,000
Kelley, 1,000
Total, \$25,000
We are very sorry for Mr. Fraunthof, whose loss is the largest as he had lately received his full stock from San Francisco and Victoria. We must also mention Mr. Barry whose whole stock is destroyed.

At their second meeting, the committee reported that: "In the first place, there is a reliable steam communication with Yale from Victoria; from Yale to Cache Creek over the Bonaparte, there is 110 miles of excellent wagon road; from Cache Creek to Lake Kamloops is 20 miles, which distance is well lower end of Lake Kamloops to the upper part of Shuswap Lake is about 110 miles, which for the greater part of the year is of sufficient depth of water for steamers of moderate draught; from Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River is 40 miles; making in all 60 miles of road or trail to be constructed, which will complete our communication with the Columbia River. From the junction with the Columbia there is navigation to the reported best paying section of the Kootenai mines, a distance of 200 miles." Mr. Thomas Spence, in a speech on the subject said that "it was his candid opinion that if we could once establish this line of route we should thereby secure by far the larger portion of the overland travel from Canada and the East. The point where the emigrants first strike the Columbia river is at the 'Boat Encampment,' from which place the distance from Shuswap Lake is only about 150 miles, 110 miles of which would be accomplished in boats down the Columbia river to a point within 40 miles of Shuswap Lake. This is itself would be a grand achievement, and assist us materially in furthering the welfare of the colony, and especially in settling this section of the country, which we all know is a rich and extensive field for the farmer and grazier. The present paying portion of the Kootenai mines are about 100 to 150 miles north of the 49th degree of north latitude, and are gradually extending in a northerly direction. The Lyson people have subscribed \$500 towards fitting out an expedition, and New Westminister \$200, of which Governor Seymour contributed \$50. The expedition was to start from the latter place on Saturday under Mr. Turner, late R. E."

Good News from Sooke.
FURTHER DISCOVERIES.
Messrs. Johnson and Handy left Sooke river at 9 o'clock on Saturday night with a candle stuck in a bottle to light them on the way, and reached town at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. They report the water still high in the creek but falling, and by Tuesday it is thought the miners will be at work again. A search around Sooke was made, but a shaft has been sunk by the miners.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The Government of British Columbia has received from the Home Government a message calling their attention to the question of union, and His Excellency Governor Kennedy had in his opening speech asked the House of Assembly to give him their views on the matter. It now devolved on the House to say whether they were in favor of union or not. It would state that there were, in the first place, Imperial reasons for a union of the colonies. The Imperial Government held itself responsible, and we looked to it for protection. The new Colonial policy of the Home Government was to make the colonies provide for their own defence, in a military point of view at least. The new policy was different. It was to have only one Governor for the two colonies, and a single Legislature for the two colonies.

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OUT Stock of Clothing, Boots, &c.
At greatly reduced prices!
TO ARRIVE PER SHIPS "KUNNAIRD" AND "ENVOY."
SALE!

W. J. ALLEN'S FINEST
Printed by the British Colonist Company, 21, Henry Street, Victoria, B. C.

Tuesday, October 4, 1884.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

Every day is bringing us nearer and nearer a general collision with the native tribes, and proving to us unmistakably the necessity of inaugurating without delay a policy that will draw the Indian into closer connection with the Government, and more immediately under its control.

It is not difficult to perceive that the retreat of civilized power from imperfectly armed barbarians will create a feeling, if not a panic, in the mind of the Indian.

The most fruitful source of all disasters as well as difficulties is ignorance, and if we were to trace the cause of most quarrels with savage races we should find that it had been a misunderstanding.

INDIA TEA.—The Rinchington Tea Company, capital £40,000, in 6,000 shares of £10 each, has been formed for the purpose of cultivating and manufacturing tea on three valuable freehold estates in the district of Darjeeling, Bengal.

of our authorities to see that justice is dealt out to them most rightly, it is at the same time their desire that full obedience should be yielded to the law.

TAXES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. A correspondent in the Columbian, under the nom de plume of "Argus," indulges in what he terms "a little arithmetical exercise" to the following effect:—

Of course it would not be fair to institute a comparison—comparisons are doubtless odious to "Fair Play"—between British Columbia and one of the more advanced colonies; for the larger the population the cheaper the government will proportionally be.

THE BRITANNIA COMPANY. Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir: Can you or any of your numerous readers inform the shareholders of the Britannia Quartz Co. (Limited), whether after the above company has been registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the same Registrar has the power of nullifying said registration on account of the fee for such service not having been paid to him?

The following ludicrous scene is reported by the Geelong Advertiser as having occurred in the Insolvent Court: "A Lady of somewhat prepossessing appearance made an application to his Honor, on behalf of her husband, for an allowance out of the estate."

THE ALEXANDRA.—Another meeting of the creditors of Captain Moore will be held at 3 p.m. to-day at the office of Messrs. Peakes & Green, when it is expected that terms will be acceded to by which the Alexandra will be enabled to resume her coasting trade once more.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon, with 100 passengers and from \$40,000 to \$50,000 in treasure, \$10,000 of which was in the hands of Dietz & Nelson's Express.

The news from Cariboo continues uninteresting. Numbers of miners continue to leave the creek for Victoria.

The Hyack Fire Company being in debt to the amount of \$800 have obtained a grant of \$300 from the Town Council, and one of \$500 from the Government to meet their liabilities.

The Chilcooten Indian prisoners will be tried in a week or two days. The Columbian says the cost of the expedition to the colony already will exceed \$100,000.

The people of Yale and Lytton have held meetings for the purpose of sending an exploring expedition via Kamloops to Kootenai, to find out if that route is practicable.

ROAD ROLLS AT YALE.—Amount of Road Tolls collected at Yale during the month of August, 1884, \$278 4s. 2d.

ARRIVAL OF DR. RAE.—The distinguished Dr. Rae, who has just crossed the continent for the purpose of surveying a route for the intercolonial telegraph, arrived in this city last night by the Bellinon.

THE DISTURBANCES ON BOARD THE JENNIE STEPHENSON.—We have been shown a diary kept by a passenger on board this vessel pertaining to give full details of all that occurred on board that ship during the passage from England to Valparaiso and thence to this port.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—We learn that the shock of the earthquake felt in this city on Monday morning last was experienced even more severely at Port Townsend.

THE JENNY JONES.—This vessel took a short trial trip outside the harbor yesterday morning with satisfactory results to her owner.

THE BREED OF HORSES.—A number of noblemen and gentlemen have resolved upon establishing what was much wanted in Ireland—an association for breeding thorough bred sires.

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ALL CURES MADE EASY!!



Holloway's Ointment.

Had Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and relieving pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's Ointment and purifying Pills.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at the most vulnerable points.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS, ESSENCES, &c. &c. And every Description of Druggists Sundries.

BURGUYNE & BURBIDGE, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

GROSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruit, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Dainties, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Oat's Food, and other Table Jellies.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Export for the Province of Worcester: Messrs. Grose and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, etc.

Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

THIS WORLD RENOWNED MEDICINE, 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 strictly recommended to the attention of all who are afflicted with the above disorders.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. Dear Sir,—I duly received per Mail the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale.

Prepared and sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St. Paul's Church Yard, London, E.C. Solely sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been seen shipping adulterated Iron, or Galvanized Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our Name and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

"TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, 61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS. A case in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful REMEDY FOR COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DYSENTERY, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.D., &c., (ex-Army Medical Staff), the recipe of which was communicated to J. T. Davenport, 38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, Bart., in a pronouncement, "that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne is the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, China, &c."

Worcestershire Sauce. PROMOTED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE THE BEST SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

CAUTION. Beware of cheap imitations of this celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Export for the Province of Worcester: Messrs. Grose and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, etc.

Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

Tuesday, Oct 4, 1884.

Later East NINE DAYS

Dates to See THE BATTLE OF THE SHEN

HEAD QUARTERS MONTAGUE, WINCHESTER, SHERIDAN'S ARMY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND VICTORIOUS ARMY PERIOD OF MARTINBURG AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO BATTLES, WHICH WAS CRUCIALLY REPAIRED.

THE BATTLE OF THE SHEN. The rebel army is defeated with a loss of at least 3,000 men, including five Generals, Early sent Gordon's division from Banker Hill, where he was defeated for the first time.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 4, 1864.

Later Eastern News. NINE DAYS' LATER.

Dates to September 22. THE BATTLE OF THE 19TH IN THE SHENANDOAH.

HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WINCHESTER, Sept. 19th, 9 p.m.—Sheridan's army this day fought one of the most successful and decisive battles of the war. Victory again perched upon our banner. The rebel army is defeated and utterly routed, with a loss of at least 2,000 killed and wounded including five Generals, on Sunday morning.

Early sent Gordon's division of rebel infantry from Bunker Hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days to drive Averill out of Martinsburg and destroy the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Opequan, which was erroneously thought to have been repaired. The following morning, shortly after five o'clock, Wilson's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan on the Berryville and Winchester Pike. Moving his command rapidly along the road and driving in the enemy's skirmish line, he gallantly charged the enemy's field works with the First brigade and carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing thirty prisoners in the charge. Colonel Britton, of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works while gallantly leading his regiment.

The field works were so constructed as to guard the ford at Opequan and prevent us from passing that point. Our cavalry having secured a safe passage for the infantry, the 6th Cavalry moved across the Opequan and along the pike towards Winchester to a point within one mile and a half from the ford, when they formed a line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the woods into which the enemy's infantry had retired, and kept up an incessant cannonade, the enemy replying briskly with parts of two batteries.

Two corps advanced in splendid style and composed, as if they were on parade. The first line did not advance more than 200 yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy who were posted in line 600 yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite woods where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving reinforcements. Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily until within 300 yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade of grape and canister from two batteries which they had previously kept secreted and which poured through the advancing lines, mowing down a large number of our men.

At precisely 3 o'clock Crook formed on the right of the 19th corps, his 14th division being on the extreme right of our line and the second division in the rear supporting a division of the 10th corps. Crook having formed his men, rode along the line and received the most vigorous cheering, the men promising to go in and wipe out Winchester. Gen. Torbett, with Merritt's and Averill's divisions of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan at 9 o'clock at Burns' and Knox's fords had all day been fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and having been successful in steadily driving them before him, now arrived at our extreme right and prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us victory. Gen. Sheridan rode out to where Torbett was stationed, and after consultation with him as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered a final charge, which was made with such impetuosity that nothing could resist it. Our line extending nearly three miles in length, advanced amid cheers and yells which could be distinctly heard above the noise and din of battle. As our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, the battle became more and more fierce and the slaughter awful. At every discharge men could be seen distinctly seen dropping all around, and the two commanding Generals at some points were not over 200 yards from the enemy. Just at this critical moment, amid the roar of musketry and artillery and the fierce yells of the contending armies, could be heard the shrill piercing notes of the cavalry bugle sounding the charge which was a death knell to the enemy's army. There could be seen the gallant Coster and Merritt, with their headquarters flag in hand, conspicuous among the advancing squadrons gallantly leading the charge, which, in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry, secured us victory. The columns of our infantry command were forced to give way and break before the fierce onslaught of our cavalry upon them, who, sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, and capturing 720 prisoners and non-commissioned officers, nine battle flags and two guns. The broken and demoralized divisions composing Early's command, now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight, and strewing the ground with arms. Some made for the heights beyond Winchester, but were speedily dislodged by Averill's forces, and they beat a hasty and ignominious retreat up the valley, where such of his command as are left him are now scattered.

HARRIS' FERRY, Sept. 21.—The following list of the rebel Generals killed and wounded in the battle of the Shenandoah: Gen. Gordon, Gen. Bradley Johnson, and Fitzhugh Lee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Despatches at 9 o'clock p.m. on the 21st from Sheridan, says: A portion of the rebel cavalry having returned to Front Royal were pursued by our forces who attacked and drove them. We are still pursuing them. The rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill. It is a strong position, and was attacked by our forces last evening and the crest was carried and held by our troops. We have reason to believe from later despatches that these troops were captured last night by Mosby near Winchester.

HARRIS' FERRY, Sept. 23.—Sheridan has again beaten Early at Fisher's Hill, capturing 16 guns and many prisoners. This is all probability the final of Early and his command.

FROM MOBILE. New York, Sept. 15.—The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondent says under date of the 14th: Everything is quiet here. There is no probability of an immediate movement on Mobile. The sunken rebel iron clad Baltic still effectually blockades the main channel across Dog river bar, but the Winnebago, a double turreted monitor, has found its way through the obstructions to a point nearly opposite Mobile and can drop 11 and 15 inch shells into the city at will. The Metacomb, Sebago and Keonbec have also reached the same place and are in line of battle ready to shell the city at the first signal from Farragut. Mobile is entirely at our mercy. The distance from the vessels mentioned above to Mobile is about 3 1/2 miles. The 11 largest rifled guns can throw shells into the remotest suburbs. The rebel rams and gunboats are in plain sight, but do not offer the slightest demonstration of hostility. They are the rams Alabama, Tuscaloosa and gunboats Morgan and another name, name unknown. They remain above the city, at the mouth of the Alabama, just in range. The gunboat J. P. Jackson, has succeeded in capturing the largest of the three launches that have been hovering around Mississippi Sound with the object of attacking the Selma. The launch had on board a hoisting and other evidence of a warlike character.

Granger's troops have constructed splendid fortifications at Cedar Point and other places. If Hood's whole army should reinforce Mobile and attack our position, it could easily be kept at bay with the assistance of gunboats.

FROM GRANT. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—Grant is still perfecting his lines on the Weldon railroad, pushing his line slowly to the west road.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Commercial's special says: The rebels are constantly shelling Grant's railroad from City Point to the left wing, no damage done yet.

Grant has prohibited sutlers and purveyors from selling liquors in the army.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 10th says: General Birney opened all the batteries on the rebel works and city of Petersburg. He literally rained shot and shell for two hours. This was in retaliation for firing on our pickets all last night.

New York, Sept. 16.—The World's special dated at Grant's headquarters, 15th says: There is every reason to believe that the rebels have in contemplation and are already preparing for the evacuation of Petersburg, and retiring their army within the defences of Richmond. This may account for the protracted quiet in our front since their failure to regain possession of the portion of Weldon Railroad captured by us. There has been considerable firing along a portion of the line to-day, but without results of any moment to either side.

Captain Sloan, of the 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry, who left Liberty Prison on the 12th, informs the Washington correspondent of the Times that there are 230 of our officers imprisoned at Richmond, and that the men were all at Bell Isle. Since we have held Weldon Railroad, the Danville road, they only outlet, has been in so much danger that they dare not transport the prisoners north.

PARANORMAL, Sept. 17.—The Baltimore correspondent from Baltimore says: Gen. Grant has left for Harper's Ferry. His purpose will be defined in a few days.

A Washington special says that over 3000 rebel deserters have arrived from the Army of the Potomac. One man left his wife and six children in Richmond, and says his grandfather has been conscripted.

The authorities continue to forward large bodies of troops from Washington to the Army of the Potomac. Fifteen thousand left yesterday.

New York, Sept. 21.—The World's messenger from City Point states: There was a heavy engagement when he left and skirmishing with artillery along the Weldon railroad on the 18th. Sheridan secured 1300 prisoners; every hour they were being sent to the rear. He pursued the rebels over fifty miles from the point of attack from daylight on the 19th.

FROM THE WEST. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A Cairo special says: There is no longer much doubt of a formidable invasion of Missouri under Dabbin, Magruder, Price and Shelby is taking place. A portion of the rebel force is known to be at or near Cape Girardeau. Whether the rebels have separated their commands or are moving in a body we cannot learn.

Flying squads of rebels continue to hover on the banks of the Mississippi and fire on the steamers. Indications from military movement above are projected by General Canby.

The cotton crop is said to be a failure in Louisiana from the ravages of the worm, which made its appearance as high up as Vicksburg.

The rebels have some 18,000 men under Walker and Poligae above Alexandria.

FREE FIGHT AT THE RIO GRANDE. CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Advices from the Rio Grande furnishes information of a fight near Brownsville, in which the French, Rebels, Mexican and Union troops were engaged. On the morning of the 6th, the French, 5,000 strong, moved out of Bagdad and commenced to ascend the Rio Grande for the purpose of attacking Matamoros. The march was uninterrupted until they reached a point opposite White's ranch, where they were met by Cortina with a Mexican force prepared to contest their advance. An artillery duel ensued, resulting in the French retreating in confusion, closely pursued for three miles, when coming to some chapparrel they made a stand, when Cortina again opened on them with shot and shell. While engaged at this point, the rebel commander of Brownsville, Col. Ford, came down on the Texas side of the Rio Grande with a large drove of cattle for the French, and seeing the French engaged, promptly espoused their cause. The French army seeing this, charged the Mexicans, but were driven back in disorder to cover of the chapparrel. About this time, the Ninety-sixth Illinois, at Brazos Santiago, hearing the firing on the Rio Grande, were ordered to march to the scene of action immediately. On their arrival they pitched into Ford, driving him five miles,

and capturing his camp, equipment and thirty stand of arms. In the meantime, Cortina succeeded in putting the French to flight and drove them to Bagdad; but as his artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on ship board, he withdrew his forces to White's ranch and crossed five hundred men into Texas, where they lay on their arms during the night beside the American troops. No sooner had Cortina crossed the river than he lowered his flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, which was greeted enthusiastically by the Mexicans as well as Americans. On the 9th Cortina followed Ford to the old battle field of Resaca de la Palma, where he rested his troops during the night, while Ford fell back to Brownsville. Cortina immediately dispatched a courier to Matamoros ordering the forces there to prepare to move immediately. Early next morning 2,500 Mexicans moved to the Rio Grande, crossed the river and came down the Texas side and attacked Brownsville simultaneously with Cortina. The struggle resulted in the defeat of the rebels who were driven from the town while Cortina took possession. The rebel retreat was hastened by Cortina's firing from several public buildings. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted amid enthusiastic cheering.

FROM ATLANTA. MAOON, Sept. 6.—Prisoners captured yesterday say Sherman will now reinforce Grant's Richmond and finish the rebellion. They also state that a part of his army got out of service this month. The enemy is closely massed at Atlanta. Not the slightest prospect of an early resumption of hostilities.

MAOON, Sept. 10.—Wheeler's forces have been dispersed near Tallahassee by General Sherman.

The Richmond Sentinel has an article on Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in war and without an example in modern times. It calls Sherman the chief among savages, captain of pirates, leader among light-weights, prince among scoundrels and brutes, and the foremost villain of the world. Sherman, it says, has given war a new feature. Stern as it has been, henceforth it shall be more horrible. The people are restless. If the President wants us, let him call for us. No matter about the age. If this be the kind of warfare we are to resist, we will strip to fight. Better for halting age and youthful innocence to die in defence of home than to drive out in the language of the last man in exile. The last man—the last boy—among us must take up arms sooner than endure such outrages as those of Atlanta.

Out of 100 picked men on duty with a flag of truce at Rough and Ready, 27 are deserters. This is a fair index of Hood's Army. An agreement has been concluded between Sherman and Hood for a ten days' truce. Rough and Ready, on the Macon Railroad, and the country for a radius of two miles around, have been set apart to enable the rebels of Atlanta to remove to a point south.

Hood, in a letter dated the 9th, to General Sherman, says: "Permit me to say that the unprecedented measures you propose transcend in studied and impetuous audacity all acts ever brought to my attention in the dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest, believing that you are expelling from their homes and besides the wives and children of our brave and down-trodden people."

Hood's letter to James E. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, says: "I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander."

General Sherman's order of the 4th commences as follows: "Atlanta being occupied exclusively for warlike purposes, it will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States and such civilians as may be retained by the proper departments of the Government."

The order concludes: "At the proper time just arrangements will be made for supplying the troops with all the articles they may need, above clothing, provisions, &c., furnished by the Government."

No price whatever will traders, manufacturers or sutlers be allowed to traffic within the limits of fortified places; if any man will come in spite of this notice, the quartermasters will seize the stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and shall deliver the parties or other unauthorized persons who thus place their individual interests above that of the United States, into the hands of some Provost Marshal, to be put at labor on the forts or be conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service."

The above general principles apply to all the military posts south of Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22.—Sherman by a special arrangement with Hood, effected an exchange of 20,000 men. Out of 900 rebels refused to be exchanged and took the oath of allegiance.

MISCELLANEOUS. New York, Sept. 14th.—The Vanderbilt bill has been retreating at this port, is again ready for sea. The improvements will probably enable her to increase her ordinary high speed. It is presumed that she will resume the search for the rebel pirates.

Yonkers, Sept. 14th.—Gen. Butler has arrived from the front. He comes here for improvement of his health, which of late has been somewhat impaired.

The New York Herald says a detachment of the 18th New York Cavalry, 400 strong, under Col. Lascelles, made a reconnaissance and destroyed the railroad bridge over the Rapidan. Also the bridge at Liberty Mills and a rebel quartermaster's depot, containing a considerable quantity of army stores, and the mill with 1,000 barrels of flour. He also captured 200 mules and 40 prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Greenbacks 45@46 Gold 211. Perra had rejected the propositions of Senor Pacheco for a basis whereby a hostility may be avoided, and prefers war to a dishonorable settlement.

New York, Sept. 20.—The Inter-Continental Telegraph Company, in conjunction with the Russian Government, are engaged in fitting out an expedition under the immediate supervision of Capt. Ballo, U. S. A., for Oregon, the coast of Russia, America and the country beyond Behring Straits. The expedition is to survey a route for a telegraph line and make other useful arrangements to

the extent of line under contract during the ensuing year. The proprietors are sanguine that the line will be in successful operation between New York and London via San Francisco and St. Petersburg by the middle of 1864. Sibley, President of the Company, and P. M. D. Collins, Proprietor, will sail tomorrow for St. Petersburg with a view to completing arrangements already initiated with the Russian Government.

BOSTON, Sept. 22nd. Fremont's letter of withdrawal was published to-day. He says Yesterday morning 200 of them appeared on a wharf and prevented any of the employees from going on board the steamship America. The police were roughly handled and unable to preserve order. The steamer hauled into the stream at 11 o'clock, when the mob commenced patrolling the water front to prevent men from being sent on board in boats. The signals were finally compelled to accede to the strikers' demands, when her complement was filled and she sailed. She carries 40 passengers and 200 crew.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Richmond Enquirer speaking of the rumored peace negotiations of Sherman with the authorities, says the Governor of Georgia ought to recollect that the State must first secede from the Union. If she wishes to treat for peace on her own terms, she must first secede from the Union. He says that the Confederacy and leaves her sister States after having got them into a scrape.

Ex Secretary Chase will take the place of Charles Francis Adams as Minister to England.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER reports a large fire in Charleston from the effect of the shelling. Mosby has received a pistol-shot through his jaw and another through the abdomen in a reconnaissance towards Aldy. He will, however, soon be in the saddle again.

The Herald has the following: SHERMAN'S HEAD QUARTERS, Below Winchester, Sept. 22d. The entire army advanced yesterday at noon and took up a position on the heights on either side of Strassburg in the front of Fish Hill. The artillery opened on the enemy's left immediately demoralizing his skirmishing line and driving him further back. A shot from Tyler's battery fired a barn beyond Strassburg soon after the commencement of the firing. A meal mill in the rear of the rebel position was also destroyed. The rebels threw down their arms in the greatest consternation and abandoned most of their artillery. We pursued the enemy driving him to this point with the 6th and 8th corps. We stopped here to rest the men and issue rations.

If Torbett pushed down Surry Valley, according to directions, he will have achieved great results. Sheridan thinks there never was an army so badly routed as the enemy in this Valley. The rebel soldiers are hiding or going to their homes. He cannot give an estimate of the prisoners, having pushed on regardless of everything. Stevenson reports that 3,000 prisoners had reached Winchester. Reinforcements and supplies had been forwarded to Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, 24th.—The following despatches have been received from Stevenson this morning. Two thousand prisoners had arrived at Winchester last night, 1,600 of whom were captured on the 19th, near Winchester, 1,600 more to come.

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Cough Lozenges.

RENOVED MEDICINE obtained such celebrity in all the parts of the world, as to be consumed, and other ailments, and is now being used in all parts of the world.

TESTIMONIAL. Mr. G. W. F. P. received per Mail and had much pleasure in saying that the value of ten pounds, that are packed in two cases with

only to be tried, and I am immense. I am not an advocate of the Lozenges have done so every case in which we have used them, that I believe them better than any other medicine we have used.

Dear Sir, yours faithfully, DANIEL R. LONG.

In Boxes and Tins of various sizes, and in all parts of the world, London. Sold retail by all the Medical Vendors in the Kingdom.

W. M. SEABY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Government Dispensary, V. I.

TRADE MARKS. Information that certain articles in the United Kingdom have been patented, and are the property of the manufacturer, and are not to be used without his consent.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 4th, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday by the Eliza Anderson is ten days later than previous advices. From Grant and Sherman the news is by no means startling; but from that ground of Federal retreats, that "Valley of Humiliation," as the Northern papers term it--the Shenandoah--we have the description of a battle that almost brings us back to the terrible conflicts of the Wilderness. While Grant and Lee have been confronting each other in the vicinity of Richmond, they have had no less an eye to the importance of the Shenandoah, and each commander has reduced his army as much as he conveniently could, to reinforce his troops in that quarter. Before the recent fight, the two armies combined could not have had a force much short of ninety thousand men. It is more than probable, however, that the preponderance in numbers was on the side of the North, for Sheridan had been almost continually receiving reinforcements during the last six weeks. When he hurried his forces there against the Southern commander, Early, on the 19th, near Winchester, he overpowered his opponent as much by superiority of numbers as by hard fighting. The Confederates, after an obstinate resistance, gave way; and according to the despatches, died in the utmost disorder. Sheridan followed up the pursuit with great vigor, and three thousand six hundred prisoners were taken with seventeen pieces of artillery. The latest despatches leave Sheridan, after having defeated the Confederates two days subsequently at Strasburg, at which place they made their last determined stand, still in pursuit at Woodstock, fifteen miles farther down the valley. The news of this victory has created almost as great rejoicing in the North as did the announcement of the capture of Atlanta; not on the ground of the importance of the military light to Grant, although Early's defeat will tend to great results in the Richmond operations; but because it has been the first great victory achieved by the Northern arms in the Shenandoah. The effect of Sheridan's success was thus briefly reviewed in the New York Times: "The circumstances of the enemy's defeat leave Early's army in a condition little short of absolute demoralization. Taken in connection with Grant's position before Richmond, it will go far to decide the fate of Lee's army and Richmond. Lynchburg is now the only point in military light to Grant, and has been compelled Lee to keep a large force in the valley, notwithstanding the lack of troops to meet the movement of Grant's fatal menace, which the presence of Sheridan's army in the valley constantly holds at bay. He has been forced to submit to them at the peril of the loss of Lynchburg. The splendid success, been disrupted and demoralized. We may look for the execution of that movement in the valley which had been a part of Grant's programme for the capture of Richmond." The remote capture of Mobile, like all the reports received from deserts, turns out to be untrue. The Federal fleet is gradually clearing the Gulf of Mexico of the presence of them a double-turreted Monitor, having avoided the obstructions in the channel, are now ready to shell the place with eleven and fifteen inch shells. Sherman is still at Atlanta, carrying out a system of military operations that will enable him to retain, with the clutch of a vice, every inch of ground he conquers in Georgia. A ten day's armistice has been arranged between the two commanders, to enable Sherman to get rid of the white population of Atlanta, sending those who take the oath of allegiance north, and those who refuse south. Gen. Hood is very indignant at this mode of "taking possession," and writes a remonstrance to Sherman, who flings back the charges of barbarity made by the Southern commander, and after showing that the same line of conduct had been practised by Hardee, at Jonesboro, and Johnson, at Jackson, Mississippi, maintains that it is an act of charity to the people of Atlanta to remove them from such scenes as they have been lately witnessing. From the Richmond papers, it would appear that Sherman has been negotiating with the Governor of Georgia in reference to peace--or in other words, to obtain full possession of Georgia without any more bloodshed. "If she wishes to treat for peace on her own terms as a sovereign state," says the Richmond Examiner, speaking of Georgia, "she virtually withdraws from the Confederacy and leaves her sister States, after having got them into a scrape." This is significant language--significant in its mildness--for a Richmond journal. It shows that the rampant feeling is gradually dying out, and that the people are beginning to thirst for scenes of peaceful industry once more, when the father shall not be torn from his children, the husband from his wife, or the son from his parents, to lay his bleeding body on some distant battle-field. There has been mourning enough in the streets of Richmond and in the dreary homes of those farther west; and when we see amid the smoke and turmoil of battle, the olive branch held out by those upon whose standard perch the eagle of victory, we have hopes that the madness of the part will be renounced, and that peace on endurable and anti-slavery terms--the only terms to which the North can educe--will be accepted by the Southern people. The resignation of Fremont, by making Lincoln's election secure beyond all doubt, will do more to bring the South to reason than even those victories which have recently given the North so important a foothold in the centre of the Confederacy; for it will show how utterly hopeless it is to depend on any relaxation of the war measures on the part of the North.

FOR SAN JUAN.--Mr. Foley, late of the Exploring Expedition, is organizing a private prospecting party to proceed to San Juan river, where he is confident of finding good diggings, and also auriferous quartz.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON left yesterday afternoon for Port Angeles with several of Capt. Moore's creditors, to endeavor to effect some arrangement with him.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Sept. 27th. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Street, Duncan, Dennes, Trimble.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Mr. Speaker read a letter from Mr. Crickshank, declining to sit for the city. Mr. DeCosmos asked when the election committee would meet. The Speaker said they could fix their own time. The best course they could pursue would be to order Mr. Crickshank's return off the file, and declare Mr. Young returned for the seat. On motion of Mr. DeCosmos, seconded by the Speaker, it was accordingly ordered by the Speaker to be done. The Speaker added, that the return of Mr. Young was still open to objection for the next fourteen days by any elector.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Mr. Dunes, in pursuance of notice moved for a return in detail as to the proceedings in this court. He said, that it was most important to the commercial community that a speedy realization of a bankrupt's estate should be effected. Instances were on record in which assets had been in the hands of the court for weeks, months and years, and then ultimately dwindled away, and were almost entirely gone. The law as at present, was similar to that of England, the various amendments passed there from time to time being applicable in this colony. This act, though perfect as regards England, did not suit here. It was essential to ascertain whether any alteration could be made calculated to improve its adaptability to our wants. It was necessary according to English law to have an Accountant General with a regular banking account to show the state of affairs, but it was difficult to say who was responsible here. There must be something wrong in such a state of things. There are cases of assets amounting to \$2000 diminishing from circumstances best known to the lawyers, to \$500. It was very important that some improvement should be carried out. The motion was seconded by Mr. Street, and the return was agreed to.

POLICE RETURNS.

Dr. Tolmie gave notice of motion for full returns in regard to the number of persons apprehended on charge of selling liquor to Indians, the amount of fines collected, etc., for the city of Victoria.

MR. DENNES INTRODUCED HIS AMENDMENT PROVIDING THAT APPLICANTS SEEKING ADMISION TO THE BARRISTERS OR ATTORNEYS BY WHOM THEY HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED, VERIFYING THE FACT THAT THEY HAD BEEN FOR THREE YEARS PREVIOUS TO THEIR EXAMINATION, PENDING AT HOME, AND THAT THEY ARE DAILY OCCUPATION.

Dr. Helmecken objected to the position of the clause preventing the students from following any other occupation or calling. It was a common practice at home among medical students at least, and he supposed among legal students also, to engage in some other pursuit to give them funds to carry on their studies, [hear, hear], and he did not see why because students here were poor they should be prevented from using the same means of adding to their funds. [Hear, hear.] Mr. DeCosmos agreed cordially with the hon. Speaker, saying such sentiments did honor to both his head and heart. He said that in both the Eastern colonies and the United States students resorted to teaching and such means to assist them in passing through their course of study. Mr. Dennes dissented entirely from the hon. Speaker and Mr. DeCosmos. In England at the number of convictions, he had been engaged in any other occupation. Dr. Helmecken--Why? Mr. Dennes--I did not make the laws myself, and really I do not know! [Loud laughter.] Mr. Franklin said it was no doubt very creditable for a man in the lower ranks of life to raise himself to the learned professions, and instanced a man in the neighboring colony who had risen from the honorable calling of a shoemaker to be a respectable medical practitioner. He was not, however, prepared to admit that butchers, bakers, or tailors, were the proper persons from whom to recruit the ranks of the bar or maintain the dignity of the profession. Dr. Helmecken said the hon. gentleman's remarks would almost make it appear that he (Mr. Franklin) was of Eastern parentage (laughter). He seemed to hold the idea that a man once a butcher should always be a butcher. He (Dr. H.) was astonished to hear such doctrines even in so remote a colony as Vancouver Island [hear, hear]. He himself had always been of the opinion that a man should have the opportunity to rise in life if he had the talent to do so [hear, hear]. He did not object to the term of four years study, but to its being necessarily consecutive. He would call the attention of the hon. gentleman to a poor man who had risen to the position of Lord Chancellor of England, and who felt a pride in taking his son to show him the little barber shop where his father used to shave [hear, hear]. After continuing some length in the above strain, amid the applause of those the hon. gentleman moved in amendment that the words "no other occupation or calling" be struck out. The words were struck out, Messrs. Franklin, Powell and Dennes in the negative, and the amendment passed. The following clause, as a new section, was proposed by Mr. DeCosmos, and after some opposition by Messrs. Franklin and Dennes, was passed: "Each applicant, other than applicants on the ground of instruction, within, or partially within, or partially without the colony, shall within twelve months after he shall have been admitted or enrolled, produce to and deposit with the registrar or acting registrar of the Supreme Court of this colony a certificate signed by two Benchers of his Inn or Society, or by a Judge of the Superior Court of the place where such applicant has been practising as a barrister, advocate, attorney, solicitor or writer to the Signet, last previously to such application being made, or in case of his not having practised, from two duly qualified practitioners of such place as aforesaid, certifying to his good moral and honorable conduct; and in case such applicant, as is mentioned in this Section, shall fail to deposit within the time mentioned in this Section, with the registrar or acting registrar aforesaid, such certificate as aforesaid in this Section, he shall not be allowed to practise in any of the courts of this colony."

MR. FRANKLIN MOVED IN AMENDMENT TO THE ORIGINAL BILL THAT BARRISTERS SHOULD PRACTISE AS BARRISTERS ONLY, AND SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS AS SUCH ONLY.

Dr. Tolmie moved the following amendment to the amendment: "Barristers now admitted or who shall hereafter be admitted to the bar of Vancouver Island, shall by virtue of such admission be entitled to practise as attorneys and solicitors as well as barristers in any of the courts of this colony, and all persons now enrolled or who shall hereafter be enrolled as attorneys or solicitors shall be entitled to practise as barristers as well as solicitors and attorneys in the courts of this colony, and the practice of the one profession shall in no case be deemed incompatible with the practice of the others." He had seen the working of the scheme proposed carried out for years in the United States, and he had always found it followed by the most beneficial results. Mr. DeCosmos said that from 1858 to 1861 there was no division in the profession, and it had worked well. He fully concurred with the hon. member for the district in regard to the working of the system in the United States, and from long practical experience he himself knew that it had done admirably in all the other North American Colonies [hear, hear]. Mr. Franklin said it was the general wish of the profession here to keep the two branches apart. The barristers here were untaught by training and practice from acting as solicitors, and it would be doing them an injustice. He had been always taught to look with high respect to the legal profession, and again read the despatch from Mr. Dickson which would lower the high tone always maintained by the English bar. He feared that bringing the two branches together would greatly increase litigation. That was the effect in the United States. [Loud cries of no.] Dr. Helmecken said he was not disposed to argue on the question, but he looked on the difference between barristers and solicitors in much the same light as between physicians and druggists (no, no). He thought the proper course would be to amend the bill as it stood, although the House gave a majority for the amendment, it might have the effect of defeating it elsewhere. Let the House take all they can get at present, and "always act for more."

MR. STREET CORDIALLY SUPPORTED THE HON. MEMBER FOR THE DISTRICT. HE DID NOT LOOK AT THE OPINION OF ANY BARRISTER OR SOLICITOR, BUT TO THE WELFARE OF THE COLONY (HEAR, HEAR). TO HAVE TO GO TO A BARRISTER AND GIVE HIM A RETAINER OF \$50 TO PLEAD SOME PETTY CASE, WAS AN OUTRAGE ON THE COMMUNITY (HEAR, HEAR). DR. HELMECKEN SAID THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN IN FAVOR OF SEPARATING THE BRANCHES YET HE BELIEVED THAT THE MATTER WAS SETTLED FINALLY, AND ALTHOUGH THERE MIGHT BE A MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF THE SEPARATION IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY, HE WOULD NOT SUPPORT THE REOPENING OF THE MATTER NOW. THE MOTION WAS LOST, MR. DENNES ONLY VOTING FOR IT.

THE REMAINING CLAUSES OF THE BILL WERE PASSED, WITH SOME TRILING AMENDMENTS, AND THE COMMITTEE ROSE AND REPORTED ITS PASSAGE. THE AMENDMENTS WERE AGREED TO BY THE HOUSE.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the House fix a day to consider the appointment of a Chief Justice.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED AT A QUARTER TO FIVE O'CLOCK, TO MEET ON MONDAY NEXT.

KOKKEMO COAL.--MR. F. O'CONNOR, who has resided for 18 months on the north-west coast of the Island, has shown us two specimens of most promising looking coal, brought by him from Kokkemoo, where Messrs. Stewart, Meldrum & Co.'s mine is located.

Mr. O'Connor says that he saw five seams, varying in thickness from 18 inches to 2 feet. The better of the specimens was taken from the surface, the seam being about 3 feet 10 inches in width. The other was obtained about two feet down, from a seam 6 feet 2 inches deep. He adds, that the entire section of country lying between Kokkemoo and Port Maitland is about 16 miles or thereabouts, abounds more or less in this valuable mineral. At Port McNeil, which lies about 12 miles to the southward of Fort Rupert, three or four good seams may be also seen cropping out. The whole of that portion of the Island, according to Mr. O'Connor, offers the greatest scope for the employment of capital and enterprise.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.--We are glad to observe from the subjoined telegram received by the Oregonian that the Overland Mail Service had been resumed.

PORT BARRAGE, Sept. 19.--To Post Master San Francisco.--The Overland Mail Service from Astoria is resumed to-day. Send forward your mails.

W. A. CARTER, Special Agent P. O. Department.

It is conjectured by those best informed that the reported Indian difficulties were unfounded, the reports being originated by parties carrying the Overland Mail east of Salt Lake who wished to intimidate others from competing for the mail contracts.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.--Orders go by H. M. S. Devastation to recall Dr. Brown's exploring party in consequence of the dangers to which the party will be exposed by the threatening attitude of the Indians on the West Coast.

Return of H. M. S. Devastation.

Murderers of Bamfield Secured.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVES.

H. M. S. Devastation, Commander Pike, arrived at Esquimalt yesterday afternoon from the west coast, bringing as prisoners three Indians of the Ohai tribe, named Hoth-la-waha, Such-cook, and Klatch-mik, charged with the murder of Mr. Bamfield, Indian Agent at Barclay Sound, also the daughter of Kley-shin, chief of the tribe, retained as a hostage.

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THE REMAINING CLAUSES OF THE BILL WERE PASSED, WITH SOME TRILING AMENDMENTS, AND THE COMMITTEE ROSE AND REPORTED ITS PASSAGE. THE AMENDMENTS WERE AGREED TO BY THE HOUSE.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the House fix a day to consider the appointment of a Chief Justice.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED AT A QUARTER TO FIVE O'CLOCK, TO MEET ON MONDAY NEXT.

KOKKEMO COAL.--MR. F. O'CONNOR, who has resided for 18 months on the north-west coast of the Island, has shown us two specimens of most promising looking coal, brought by him from Kokkemoo, where Messrs. Stewart, Meldrum & Co.'s mine is located.

Mr. O'Connor says that he saw five seams, varying in thickness from 18 inches to 2 feet. The better of the specimens was taken from the surface, the seam being about 3 feet 10 inches in width. The other was obtained about two feet down, from a seam 6 feet 2 inches deep. He adds, that the entire section of country lying between Kokkemoo and Port Maitland is about 16 miles or thereabouts, abounds more or less in this valuable mineral. At Port McNeil, which lies about 12 miles to the southward of Fort Rupert, three or four good seams may be also seen cropping out. The whole of that portion of the Island, according to Mr. O'Connor, offers the greatest scope for the employment of capital and enterprise.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.--We are glad to observe from the subjoined telegram received by the Oregonian that the Overland Mail Service had been resumed.

PORT BARRAGE, Sept. 19.--To Post Master San Francisco.--The Overland Mail Service from Astoria is resumed to-day. Send forward your mails.

W. A. CARTER, Special Agent P. O. Department.

It is conjectured by those best informed that the reported Indian difficulties were unfounded, the reports being originated by parties carrying the Overland Mail east of Salt Lake who wished to intimidate others from competing for the mail contracts.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.--Orders go by H. M. S. Devastation to recall Dr. Brown's exploring party in consequence of the dangers to which the party will be exposed by the threatening attitude of the Indians on the West Coast.

Return of H. M. S. Devastation.

Murderers of Bamfield Secured.

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Kennedy, after an interview with and Mr. Smith, went down to Es- quimalt with Admiral Denman on , and we understand that he is ordered to leave for the west this morning and to deal with an occasion may require.

BOOKS.—Messrs. Maik took down yesterday by the Calcedonia a set of vras, with which they intend to on their property. Specimens lent quality have already been d it is anticipated that a valuable e reached at no great depth- id lead to the rapid increase of real estate at Sooke more than a of a good coal mine, and prop- here should give the promised e hearty assistance.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 4, 1864.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES MEETING.

The Victoria Volunteer Rifle Corps held their first half-yearly meeting last night in the Lyceum Hall. Capt. Lang occupied the chair, supported by His Worship the Mayor, honorary member, and Lieut. Adj. Vinter; Lieut. Pearce and Ensign Elliott filled the vice chairs.

After the half-yearly statement had been read, a discussion took place on the choice of a new uniform for the corps, which resulted in the selection of scarlet, by a large majority. The Corps then sat down to a cold collation, and prepared for a joyous evening. After devoting themselves rigorously for a few minutes to the "good things" spread before them, the usual standard toasts of the Queen, the Army and Navy, His Excellency the Governor, were proposed and drank with much enthusiasm. A number of other toasts followed each other in rapid succession.

The "House of Assembly" was proposed in a few humorous remarks by Ensign Elliott, who remarked that he had had aspirations that was once himself, but he had since been convinced that it was anything but a bed of roses (laughter).

Dr. Powell, M. L. A., surgeon of the corps, responded. "Capt. Lang, V. R. C.," was proposed by Councillor McDonald, who drew a ludicrous comparison between the present efficient corps and the first volunteers of Victoria, who consisted of ten French Canadians, three Kanakas and a few Swishes (laughter).

Band—"The Captain with the Whiskers." The toast was received enthusiastically, with "for he's a jolly good fellow."

Capt. Lang responded; he hoped the Volunteer Rifle Corps would always be as earnest and steady in drill as heretofore. If the company would allow him to say a few words for the corps he had the honor to command, he would remark that it was composed of the best blood of Victoria, of men who had made their mark in the colony, men who would throw their heart and soul into anything they undertook (hear, hear). That is what this corps had done, and that is what associated it with the Volunteer force of Great Britain—and he was always proud to connect this corps with the great volunteer army of the mother country (applause).

It was only seven months since he came to this country, and two months after that time the alarm was sounded that brought this corps together; and since that time they had made such remarkable proficiency as to astonish men who were well able to judge of such matters. He hoped this was the earnest of better things to come. He trusted the corps would stand together as comrades and brothers, and hold up each others' hands (applause). He sincerely hoped that his brother comrades would cling together as they had done, and carry forward the banner they had unfurled before the eyes of their fellow-citizens (applause). He trusted the corps would not misjudge him harshly if anything he had done seemed wrong or mistaken to them. He had ever done his best for the corps, and he hoped that the same true brotherly spirit would continue to animate them all (hear, hear).

Capt. Lang concluded an eloquent speech amid great applause. The Mayor and Council, by Lieutenant Pearce. The gallant officer said the Mayor's jolly face was always seen when any good cause was being upheld; as he and the Council he did not know whether they really existed at present or not (laughter), but he hoped a new Incorporation Act would soon put them into fighting trim (applause). His Worship the Mayor responded in his well-known hearty style, and was followed by Councillor McDonald.

"Our American Neighbors," proposed by Mayor Harris in a friendly speech, and greeted with applause. Band—"Hail, Columbia." Ensign Elliott, in reply to the call of Captain Lang, sang "The Bonny English Rose" in excellent style, the whole company joining heartily in chorus. "The Clergy," by Quartermaster Sergeant Moorhead. Recitation from "William Tell" by Private Doncombe, well rendered and loudly applauded. "The Honorary Members"—Proposed by Dr. Powell, as a class of gentlemen who although not active soldiers were good friends to the corps. Geo. Oruekshank, Esq., responded. "The Band"—by Capt. Lang, on behalf of what he called the combatant part of the corps; he paid a high compliment to the wonderful proficiency of the band, which he attributed in a great measure to their earnestness and perseverance, and to the efficient leadership of the bandmaster, Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen responded.

Capt. Cator volunteered "The fine old English Gentleman" amid roars of laughter, followed by a comic recitation by private Weyton most humorously given and eliciting prolonged merriment. Ensign Elliott's health was proposed by private Doncombe, and heartily received. "The Ladies"—by Lieut. Adj. Vinter. A plentiful scarcity," as the Lieutenant wittily remarked. Ensign Elliott responded. Band—"Let's Eat That." Mr. Huskinson followed with a comic recitation, which created loud laughter. "The Press," by Serj. Waddington, coupled with the names of Messrs. Allen, Long and Mitchell. Bugler Allen, of the Express, Private Long, for the Chronicle, and Mr. Mitchell, for the Colonist, responded. Mr. Hemray gave the sweet song "Chloe," and was loudly applauded.

After several volunteer toasts and songs, the assemblage broke up with the well-known air of "Auld Lang Syne," having spent a most agreeable and friendly evening.

FOREIGN NAVIGATION ON THE SOUND.

[From the Olympia Standard]

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 15, 1864. EDITOR STANDARD.—Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find a copy of an official letter, which you can publish if you see proper. The applicant is Wright, Lewis C. Gunn, Collector of Customs, and J. M. Asher, his Deputy, which is a case in which the United States and foreign vessels are the real parties interested, has been singularly disposed of. In the first place, upon an ex parte hearing, without any notice to the United States or their Attorney, at Chambers at Olympia, Judge Hewitt granted a temporary injunction, restraining the said Collector or his said Deputy, from gathering any permits, clearances, or other papers to the British steamer Alexandra, which, in effect, operated as a prohibition to any foreign vessel from going up Puget Sound beyond the port of entry to load or unload cargo.

The case was properly returnable to the next term of court for hearing, and could not be heard all this term of court, by consent, it appeared as United States Attorney, and also as an attorney for the defendants, and filed a written motion to dissolve the said temporary injunction, which said motion was argued before the court, and overruled, and in my absence, and without any motion having been made or argued, the court had an entry made upon the record, that "On motion of counsel for plaintiff, in open court, it is ordered that the restraining order be and the same is hereby rendered perpetual." I called the attention of the court to the falsity of this record, which was thus made without my knowledge, and I asked it to correct the same, which said judge refused to do.

Such proceedings, in such a grave and important matter, strike me as strange and inconceivable. These are facts which can be proven. I think it improper that the attention of the Government and the public should be called to the matter. I am your obedient servant, JOHN J. MCGILVERA.

VICTORIA, V. I., Sept. 29, 1864. ED. COLONIST.—Sir,—The foregoing letter having been published in this city and elsewhere, with the apparent view on the part of the editor of bringing himself into notoriety and of placing the Chief Justice of the territory in a false position, it is due to that officer that a counter statement of the facts should be made by me, who was the Attorney for the plaintiff in the case. In the first place the suit was between private individuals, in which the United States was not a party and not entitled to any notice whatever; nor did Mr. McGilvera take any steps towards making the United States a party of record in the case. 2nd.—No "injunction" was granted as stated, but only a temporary restraining order, which is always granted ex parte when proper cause is made in the complaint, as was done in this case. 3rd.—The order had no reference to nor did it restrain any foreign vessel except the "Alexandra," nor upon her only so far as to prevent her from engaging in the "Coasting Trade." 4th.—Formal notice of the application to make the restraining order perpetual was waived by the defendant in the case, one of whom was present during the Term of Court, and knew it to be made by me.

5th.—The motion to make the order perpetual was made by me and granted by the Judge "in open court," and if Mr. McGilvera was not in Court at the time it was not the fault of the Court or of the Plaintiff. He had entered his appearance for the defendant in the case for the term, and was presumed to be in Court attending to his business, instead of writing "official opinions" for publication. Where or when Mr. McGilvera called the attention of the Court to the falsity of this record, as he says, I do not know, but I do know he did not do it in open Court, and if he did it elsewhere he was guilty of as great an impropriety as when he published his letter and "official opinion," in the case. The published opinion of Mr. McGilvera needs no comment. Silence in regard to it is greater than speech. B. F. DARRINGTON.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The autumnal exhibition of the Vancouver Island Agricultural and Horticultural Society will take place today in the enclosure adjoining the old Hudson Bay fort. Should the weather prove at all propitious we may expect a considerable number of visitors on the ground. From noon to half-past two p.m. the admission will be 50 cents, and the gates will then be thrown open to the public free of charge. The Judges will perform their duties between the hours of 10 a.m., 11 a.m., and 12 m. The list of prizes will be found in the last column of our first page.

GOVERNMENT REWARD.—By a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that the Government of British Columbia, in view of the acceptance of a proposition for direct steam communication with Panama, offers a reward of one hundred pounds sterling for the discovery of a seam of coal fit for steaming purposes, and capable of being worked with advantage, within one mile of the Fraser River or below Yale, or within a mile of Burrard's Inlet.

DISAPPEARED.—The little schooner Laurel, which had been fitted out for a cod-fishing cruise, suddenly left port early yesterday morning with two of her crew, leaving a third behind. The cause of their hasty departure is not known.

BOAT RACE.—A sailing match between two plungers—the Blue Bonnet and W. Hunt—for \$100 a side will take place today (weather permitting). The boats will start from Leneve's wharf, making the run to Race Rocks and back.

BANFIELD'S MURDERERS.—The three Indian prisoners brought by the Devastation were placed in the police dock yesterday charged with the murder of Mr. Banfield, the Indian agent, and were remanded for a week.

FOR THE WEST COAST.—H.M.S. Sutil, with Admiral Denman on board, and H.M.S. Devastation, Commander Pike, will leave for the west coast of the Island at daylight this morning.

BANKRUPT.—Richard Atkin Crowther, of Yates street, publican, has filed a petition of adjudication of bankruptcy.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver complaints and disorders of the bowels.—It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary virtues of this medicine in the treatment of all affections of the liver or irregularities of the bowels. In cases of depraved or superabundant bile, these Pills, taken freely, have never been known to fail. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, but they should then be taken rather more sparingly, for every medicine in the form of an aperient requires caution when the bowels are disordered, though a gentle or more genial aperient than these. This moderate dose has never yet been discovered. If taken according to the printed instructions they not only cure the complaint, but improve the whole system.

ROPER & COMPANY, IMPORTERS, OFFER THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c. At greatly reduced Prices! TILL 1st OCTOBER, after which they will open that new and commodious brick building now in course of erection, adjoining the colonial Hotel, Government street, with an entirely new stock, TO ARRIVE PER SHIPS "KINNAIRD" AND "ENVOY."

Clearing OUT Stock of Clothing, Boots, &c. At greatly reduced Prices! TILL 1st OCTOBER, after which they will open that new and commodious brick building now in course of erection, adjoining the colonial Hotel, Government street, with an entirely new stock, TO ARRIVE PER SHIPS "KINNAIRD" AND "ENVOY."

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

16 CULLUM ST., FRENCH ST., LON. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS. Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles. Capsules of Copaliba, Cubebs, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities. Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders conveyed to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Prices current forwarded Post Free upon application. Parties Indebted through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed with GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGONE & BURRIDGES' Quinine Wine, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints, 1/2, 1, and 2 pints. Quinine, selected, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Carlin's Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles. Cod Liver Oil, most Newfoundland, in quart, pint, and 1/2 pints. Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quart, pint, and 1/2 pints. Essences—"Ginger and Peppermint," 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles. Flavoring Essence, in 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles. Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quart, pint, and 1/2 pints. Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Magnesia, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine.

These Preparations are Invaluable in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Stomachic Disorders, &c. &c. &c. These Preparations are Invaluable in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Stomachic Disorders, &c. &c. &c.

Patent Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wad-ridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances. Patent Safety Matches, of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Fin Cartridges for "Leitchoux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millims. Jacob's Rifle Shell, Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for "Colt's," "Dane's," "Frank's," "Adams's," and other Revolvers.

For Enfield, Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Dane's, and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft-tempered Lead. GRAY & BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. C. Wholesale Only.

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 CHANGE, LONDON. The Cardinopus PATENT JUPON Collapsing at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze. For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

NEW PATENT HARMONON CORSET (self-adjusting). Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented. Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equé's trian shoe, and Warm Climate. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers; and wholesale, only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

Prize Medal 1862. Prize Medal 1863. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches Wax Vesta and Cigar Light. LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes. Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in spanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500. BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round slide boxes, and in spanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000. Sole Importers of Hongkong, Sandwick & Co. (Ld.) All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention. WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

SOLE AND PADDE STEAMERS, &c. G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., MARINE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C. CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS OF IRON AND STEEL SHIPS, BRIGS, SCHOONERS, TUGS, AND BARGES, SUITED TO SEA OR RIVER SERVICE. Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels every port in British Columbia.

Government Gazette. PERSONS DESIRING TO BE SURVEYORS will please leave address at the office of the printer.

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 are of a high order of excellence, and the accuracy of the time-keeping is never seen."—Standard, June 1, 1862. "It is a triumph of technical art, and a triumph of the human mind."—Times, June 1, 1862. "A triumph of technical art, and a triumph of the human mind."—Times, June 1, 1862.

Benson's London Made Watches. Patent Lever, Jewelled, &c. &c. &c. Benson's Patent Lever, Jewelled, &c. &c. &c. Benson's Patent Lever, Jewelled, &c. &c. &c.

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