

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864. NO. 39.

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
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, 25
Single Copies, 10
Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; 5s for six months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance.

NOTICE.
L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.
John Meakin, - - - - - Nainaimo
Clarkson & Co., - - - - - New Westminster
Dietz & Nelson, - - - - - Yale
Bernard's Express, - - - - - Quesnelle, B. C.
" " " " - - - - - Lytton
" " " " - - - - - Vancouver
" " " " - - - - - Richmond
" " " " - - - - - Barkerville
" " " " - - - - - Camerontown
W. R. Burrage, - - - - - Clinton
L. P. Fisher, - - - - - San Francisco
F. Alcar, - - - - - Clement's Lane, London
G. Street, - - - - - 30 Cornhill, London

LATER FROM SOOKE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing some 30 or 40 passengers from Sooke. Many of these were down for tools and supplies, a few had merely gone up for a holiday, and a few more, some of whom had gone 4 or 5 miles up Leech river, and some who had never reached the river, were returning disgusted with the country. The majority of the returned miners express their full confidence in the richness of the country, and their determination to return and give it a fair trial. Mr. Gias, Dechent, who is a practised miner, tells us that the region along Leech river has every appearance of being a rich mining country. He says there is gold everywhere in more or less quantities. Even in the top dirt of both the benches, which rise one above the other, prospects of from 2 to 5 cents have been found, and the greatest facilities are offered for hydraulic mining, there being both an abundance of water and any required fall. Mr. Dechent says there is great dissatisfaction among the miners at the law requiring the pre-payment of the mining license. He also states that parties with licenses in their pockets stand watching the prospectors, and when any good thing is struck, pounce on it before the actual discoverer can get it recorded.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
[DATES TO 18TH JUNE.]

THE ARBITRATION OF NAPOLEON III.
Our Paris correspondent is informed that Earl Russell has proposed to the plenipotentiaries forming the Conference, seeing that neither Prussia nor Denmark is willing to accept the suggested line of settlement, to refer the question to France for decision. The Emperor it is thought will be too glad to exercise the office of arbitrator between the disputants. The *Pays* anticipates a renewal of hostilities on Monday week; but our correspondent is of opinion that the Emperor will undertake the task of mediating with insist as a preliminary stipulation that all parties concerned are to abide by his award, and he is certain to prohibit a recommencement of the war.—*Standard*, June 18.

THE FAEDRALD OF YESTERDAY.
The *Faedrald* of yesterday says that Denmark only consented to a prolongation of the armistice on the expressed condition that England should maintain the original proposition for the division of Schleswig, and make no further concessions, should Germany reject that proposition.—*Ibid.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OF THIS EVENING.
The *Constitutional* of this evening, alluding to its bulletin to the report that England would propose to entrust the disputed territorial position in the duchies, to arbitration, says: We are convinced that the French Government would not entertain any objection, and that it can only wish success to this proposal.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
To-day being the 49th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the men and officers belonging to the various battalions of household cavalry and infantry wore laurels in their caps in commemoration of the day. At 11 o'clock the first battalion of Coldstream Guards marched out of their barracks (St. George's Charing-cross) for the purpose of mounting guard at St. James' Palace. The colors belonging to the battalion were decorated with laurels, as also were those of the 2d regiment of Life Guards, who mounted guard at the Horse Guards. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that after a lapse of 49 years there are still 157 gallant veteran officers above the rank of lieutenant now alive to celebrate the day.—The rank of these officers may be summarised as follows: Generals, 21; lieutenant-generals, 19; major-generals, 25; colonels, 25; lieutenant-colonels, 25; majors, 15; and captains, 4.

GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS.
An important series of gunnery experiments were made at Shoobuynes yesterday. The object was to test the existing powers of a target representing a section of the iron-clad Lord Warden, now building, and in the same trials to determine the comparative penetrating powers of the Somerset and Frederick guns, and of the Armstrong and Anderson guns. The first represents guns of the same weight—6½ tons each, but the Frederick is of smaller bore than the other. The other guns are both of 300 lb. weight, but the Anderson gun is likewise of smaller bore than the Armstrong. The result of the trials,

which were of great interest, was that the target, though in its principal parts 42½ inches thick, was knocked all to pieces, and with respect to the guns, the large bore guns were found to be superior to their small bore competitors.—*Standard*, June 8th.

DEATH OF SMITH O'BRIEN.
Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, so well known in connection with the last Irish rebellion, for participation in which he was sentenced to transportation for life, but subsequently received a free pardon, died on Thursday night at Bangor, after a brief illness.

THE DANISH WAR.
FLensburg, June 17.
Travellers arrived in Tondern from Sylt state that for the last few days the island has been occupied by Danish troops.

A bottle of gunboats arrived off Keitum on Tuesday morning. On the eight following the officer commanding the Danish troops landed a detachment and surrounded Keitum. Seven gentlemen known for their German sympathies were arrested and sent off in a steamer to Copenhagen. The Mayor was suspended for not having displayed sufficient energy. Keitum has been declared in a state of siege.

A deputation from the Peninsula of Sandemir arrived in town Sunday at 10 o'clock having left Leech river at 6 a. m. and walked the entire distance. They report the whole creek for 6 miles taken up, some claims taking out in paying quantities and others prospecting very well. The Industry Co. were working with a rocker and washing out very good pay. They professed to be taking out \$30 per day. It was said that \$5000 had been offered and refused for their claim. Our informants consider the mines where they are taken up, very promising, and from the appearance of the country they are of opinion that good diggings will be struck in the neighborhood.

Pipe prospectors were reported to have been struck in a dry gulch about 8 miles up the river. The discoverers kept the locality a secret as they cannot work it for want of water, but it was said to be richer than anything yet struck on Leech river. About the first canon Ryan met a French Canadian striking in the gravel on a bench or slide, he had got down about 4 feet and was trying to reach the bed rock. Ryan prospected a pan of the dirt from the hole, which yielded, so far as he could judge, about 5 cents. There was every appearance of richer pay dirt being found below.

Captain Elvin, of the scow Anna, and a party of men, had crossed over to the head waters of Leech river, from Sayward's mill at Cowichan. They prospected, as well as they could, with only a frying pan at command, and struck prospects in some of the creeks above the upper canon, but it is not known what the results were. Something good is supposed to have been found, which the party decline to divulge.

THE FRENCH TURF TRIUMPH.

The victory won by Vermont is still the great event of the day, and for the time has thrown the Danish question in the shade. It has turned the Parisians wild with joy, and a reporters for the daily press seem at a loss for words to tell the glory of the Longchamps races. The person who is not the last to be satisfied is the Emperor, for it produced for him a manifestation of public feeling equal to that which greeted him after Magenta and Solferino. It is hoped that M. Belmont, the poetical deputy, will celebrate in Parnassus verse this triumph of the French Turf. His task will be comparatively

FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS.
[DATES TO JUNE 25TH.]

GROWTH OF HILLO.
Hillo is improving quite rapidly, and is already the centre of a thriving and growing commerce, which will increase as the sugar plantations in its vicinity develop their resources, and scatter among the natives increased means of subsistence. To show what its trade is, we may remark here that during the week we were there, four vessels left the port, taking off full cargoes, amounting to 300 or 400 tons of produce. All these vessels took up full freights also from Honolulu to Hawaii. Hillo is preparing to send out next year (1865) from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of produce, including sugar and the bulky bales of pulp and fungus, most of which finds its way to San Francisco; and the people of that village are talking strongly in favor of a direct line of packets to California, for which there is ample work, provided it can be obtained.

THE NEWS OF LINCOLN'S NOMINATION.
The news of the nomination of President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson was brought through from Baltimore and delivered in Honolulu in twelve and a half days. The nomination was made on the afternoon of June 8, and reached Honolulu on the morning of June 21. The President's message, two years ago, was brought through in about the same time. The Fleetwing's passage of only ten days is seldom surpassed, though we have had passages in former years, in nine days and under.

THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN HONOLULU.
The American residents in Honolulu have contributed more liberally to the Sanitary Fund. Two sugar planters named James Makoe, and R. W. Wood, each gave \$500, and Mr. Makoe in addition made over the proceeds of 200 barrels of Molasses sent to San Francisco. Altogether over \$5000 have been sent to the Commission for the Islands and was thought that the 4th of July would add considerably more.

IN PORT.
Yankee, Patsey, for San Francisco; Shaktpeare, for Hongkong; Anne of the North, for London; and the Russian Corvette, Calavalla.—*Cor. Bulletin.*

LETTER FROM AN EXPERIENCED PROSPECTOR.

The following letter from Mr. Alexander McK Smith, a gentleman of considerable mining experience, was received on Saturday night.

LEECH RIVER, Aug. 5.
I arrived here yesterday at noon. The travelling is rather rough part of the way, but nothing to prevent the making of a good trail. We got a claim about half-a-mile up Leech river, but do not know the value of it yet. We can get some very nice gold in every pan.

All the banks of this river contain gold, and from the proofs that I have seen taken from the banks of the rivers for some two or three miles I am satisfied the diggings will pay well and last for some three or four years, and much longer if hill diggings should be struck. I have seen as much as one dollar and a half in the pan taken from the banks of the river. Prospects of from one to five dollars in the pan have been found higher in crevices of the bed rock.

None of the claims are opened out yet, and I am not able to say definitely what they would pay when properly worked. Yours, &c., CHAR. MCK SMITH.

SUPREME COURT.
[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

Pickett v. Parker.—Mr. Attorney General Cary, for plaintiff; Mr. King, for defendant.—This was an action for the value of a quantity of feed supplied, as plaintiff averred, for the use of defendant, but according to the latter, for the British Columbian Stage Company, for whom he was only manager. After a patient hearing of the case, and listening to the reading of the Judge's notes, the jury retired, but being unable to agree, were discharged. The case must therefore stand over till the fall assizes in November.

THE FRENCH TURF TRIUMPH.
The victory won by Vermont is still the great event of the day, and for the time has thrown the Danish question in the shade. It has turned the Parisians wild with joy, and a reporters for the daily press seem at a loss for words to tell the glory of the Longchamps races. The person who is not the last to be satisfied is the Emperor, for it produced for him a manifestation of public feeling equal to that which greeted him after Magenta and Solferino. It is hoped that M. Belmont, the poetical deputy, will celebrate in Parnassus verse this triumph of the French Turf. His task will be comparatively

THE END OF A NOTED PUGILIST.
The *New York Times* June 29th, has the following:
Tom Hyer, the well known pugilist and athlete of former years, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning. For several years past he had been complaining, but most of the time had not been confined to his house. Hyer's first fight in the

North river. He was whipped; afterwards fought him again and came off victorious. At this time Yankee Sullivan was in his fame, and nobody supposed he could be whipped. Sullivan wanted to fight Hyer, but the latter did not care. Finally, however, they happened to meet at Sullivan's bar-room, near Park Place, on Broadway, and some taunts were thrown out, which resulted in a quarrel between the two men, and in Hyer giving Sullivan a thrashing. This led to a challenge, and finally the great event took place on Delaware Bay, where Hyer whipped Sullivan easily in sixteen rounds. This fight created an intense excitement in pugilistic circles, and many thousands of dollars were lost and won upon the event. Of course it made Hyer a hero, but although he was in splendid health, from that time forth he kept away from the prize ring. In his day he was regarded as one of the handsomest men that walked Broadway, a perfect model of an athlete. He had a manner and bearing, too, entirely unlike that of a flash sportsman, and a large circle of friends regarded him highly for his generous and chivalric personal qualities of character that those who only knew of him as being a pugilist could give him no credit for. Lately he had become much broken down by disease, and his business enterprises, such as they were, having miscarried, he had become quite indigent, and was compelled to accept of a benefit from his sporting friends a few weeks ago. On Saturday last he was out until between 12 or 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he returned in a wagon accompanied by a friend. He sat on his front stoop about 15 minutes when he complained of being ill and asked for ice water, which was furnished him. Soon after this he was aided in getting to bed, and continued to grow worse, breathing shorter and with more difficulty until half-past 5 o'clock a. m., when he expired. Dr. Thomas Robinson made a post mortem examination of the body. He found the lungs and intestines healthy, the heart very large and fatty, and pericardium filled and distended with serum. The liver was also very much diseased, and the whole structure of it entirely generated into a scirrus mass. The spleen was enormously large, measuring 10½ inches in length, 8 inches in width and weighing several pounds. The doctor was of the opinion that the immediate cause of death was cardiac dropsy. Deceased was 45 years of age and a native of New York.

NEW PERIODICALS.
Messrs. A. Roman & Co., 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco, send us copies of the *American Literary Gazette*, and the *Student and Schoolmate*, for June. The former contains very interesting and a clever gossiping article styled "Knock-out," with a quantity of other interesting matter to literary readers. The "Student" is a pleasing little periodical for little folks and would be a welcome guest in all families.

THE DEATH IN THE WOODS.

WILLIAMS CREEK, July 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST: Fearing that the accompanying lines from a recent number of the *Scottish American Journal* relating to the melancholy death of one of our adventurous British Columbian miners, may have escaped your notice, I send them you for re-publication. Yours truly,
F. I. BARBER.

LYING DOWN TO DIE.
We stated lately that the body of a man was found near the Bear River, British Columbia, wrapped in a blanket and the head pillowed on a log. Near at hand lay a tin cup, on which was scratched—"Donald Monroe; lost in the woods; from Inverness, Scotland; born June, 1825; finding death inevitable, the deceased, before lying down to die, had scrawled this record, pro-lying down to die, had scrawled this record, pro-following lines on this strange and melancholy incident:

No friendly hand was near to close
His eyelids for that last repose;
Upon his brow the death damp lay,
But no one wiped it thence away.
Removed from every human eye,
The wanderer laid him down to die,
The track was lost, and never more
Would he the forest depths explore;
Too late had strangers pass'd the spot,
And learned the weary traveller's lot.
How hard a couch his limbs had press'd,
Ere the worn spirit sunk to rest!
With tearful eyes and soft'nd tone,
They spoke of him who died alone!
But was no record left for those
Who knew him once as friends or foes?
No proof of where his thoughts did fly,
Before he heav'd his latest sigh.
Yes; ere he clos'd his life of care,
He thought of home and lov'd ones there;
And in his dying hour would trace
The story of his name and race.
Strange—a rude cup the record bore—
Alas! what tempted him to roam
From his own mountain land and home?
Perhaps a widowed mother's prayer
Still rose for him who slumber'd there,
Or wife still yearned for his caress,
Whose grave is in the wilderness.
But vain the attempt to penetrate
The history of the wanderer's fate;
Not deem because he died alone,
He suffering reap'd for errors sown.
Bright angels may have linger'd near,
His awful solitude to cheer;
Perhaps, like Jacob, he descried
The gate of Heaven before he died.
The dust which sleeps 'neath foreign skies
May yet a glorious body rise;
And kindred spirits round the throne,
The wanderer greet who died alone.

THE END OF A NOTED PUGILIST.
The *New York Times* June 29th, has the following:
Tom Hyer, the well known pugilist and athlete of former years, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning. For several years past he had been complaining, but most of the time had not been confined to his house. Hyer's first fight in the

North river. He was whipped; afterwards fought him again and came off victorious. At this time Yankee Sullivan was in his fame, and nobody supposed he could be whipped. Sullivan wanted to fight Hyer, but the latter did not care. Finally, however, they happened to meet at Sullivan's bar-room, near Park Place, on Broadway, and some taunts were thrown out, which resulted in a quarrel between the two men, and in Hyer giving Sullivan a thrashing. This led to a challenge, and finally the great event took place on Delaware Bay, where Hyer whipped Sullivan easily in sixteen rounds. This fight created an intense excitement in pugilistic circles, and many thousands of dollars were lost and won upon the event. Of course it made Hyer a hero, but although he was in splendid health, from that time forth he kept away from the prize ring. In his day he was regarded as one of the handsomest men that walked Broadway, a perfect model of an athlete. He had a manner and bearing, too, entirely unlike that of a flash sportsman, and a large circle of friends regarded him highly for his generous and chivalric personal qualities of character that those who only knew of him as being a pugilist could give him no credit for. Lately he had become much broken down by disease, and his business enterprises, such as they were, having miscarried, he had become quite indigent, and was compelled to accept of a benefit from his sporting friends a few weeks ago. On Saturday last he was out until between 12 or 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he returned in a wagon accompanied by a friend. He sat on his front stoop about 15 minutes when he complained of being ill and asked for ice water, which was furnished him. Soon after this he was aided in getting to bed, and continued to grow worse, breathing shorter and with more difficulty until half-past 5 o'clock a. m., when he expired. Dr. Thomas Robinson made a post mortem examination of the body. He found the lungs and intestines healthy, the heart very large and fatty, and pericardium filled and distended with serum. The liver was also very much diseased, and the whole structure of it entirely generated into a scirrus mass. The spleen was enormously large, measuring 10½ inches in length, 8 inches in width and weighing several pounds. The doctor was of the opinion that the immediate cause of death was cardiac dropsy. Deceased was 45 years of age and a native of New York.

NEW PERIODICALS.
Messrs. A. Roman & Co., 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco, send us copies of the *American Literary Gazette*, and the *Student and Schoolmate*, for June. The former contains very interesting and a clever gossiping article styled "Knock-out," with a quantity of other interesting matter to literary readers. The "Student" is a pleasing little periodical for little folks and would be a welcome guest in all families.

THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN HONOLULU.
The American residents in Honolulu have contributed more liberally to the Sanitary Fund. Two sugar planters named James Makoe, and R. W. Wood, each gave \$500, and Mr. Makoe in addition made over the proceeds of 200 barrels of Molasses sent to San Francisco. Altogether over \$5000 have been sent to the Commission for the Islands and was thought that the 4th of July would add considerably more.

IN PORT.
Yankee, Patsey, for San Francisco; Shaktpeare, for Hongkong; Anne of the North, for London; and the Russian Corvette, Calavalla.—*Cor. Bulletin.*

THE END OF A NOTED PUGILIST.
The *New York Times* June 29th, has the following:
Tom Hyer, the well known pugilist and athlete of former years, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning. For several years past he had been complaining, but most of the time had not been confined to his house. Hyer's first fight in the

North river. He was whipped; afterwards fought him again and came off victorious. At this time Yankee Sullivan was in his fame, and nobody supposed he could be whipped. Sullivan wanted to fight Hyer, but the latter did not care. Finally, however, they happened to meet at Sullivan's bar-room, near Park Place, on Broadway, and some taunts were thrown out, which resulted in a quarrel between the two men, and in Hyer giving Sullivan a thrashing. This led to a challenge, and finally the great event took place on Delaware Bay, where Hyer whipped Sullivan easily in sixteen rounds. This fight created an intense excitement in pugilistic circles, and many thousands of dollars were lost and won upon the event. Of course it made Hyer a hero, but although he was in splendid health, from that time forth he kept away from the prize ring. In his day he was regarded as one of the handsomest men that walked Broadway, a perfect model of an athlete. He had a manner and bearing, too, entirely unlike that of a flash sportsman, and a large circle of friends regarded him highly for his generous and chivalric personal qualities of character that those who only knew of him as being a pugilist could give him no credit for. Lately he had become much broken down by disease, and his business enterprises, such as they were, having miscarried, he had become quite indigent, and was compelled to accept of a benefit from his sporting friends a few weeks ago. On Saturday last he was out until between 12 or 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he returned in a wagon accompanied by a friend. He sat on his front stoop about 15 minutes when he complained of being ill and asked for ice water, which was furnished him. Soon after this he was aided in getting to bed, and continued to grow worse, breathing shorter and with more difficulty until half-past 5 o'clock a. m., when he expired. Dr. Thomas Robinson made a post mortem examination of the body. He found the lungs and intestines healthy, the heart very large and fatty, and pericardium filled and distended with serum. The liver was also very much diseased, and the whole structure of it entirely generated into a scirrus mass. The spleen was enormously large, measuring 10½ inches in length, 8 inches in width and weighing several pounds. The doctor was of the opinion that the immediate cause of death was cardiac dropsy. Deceased was 45 years of age and a native of New York.

NEW PERIODICALS.
Messrs. A. Roman & Co., 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco, send us copies of the *American Literary Gazette*, and the *Student and Schoolmate*, for June. The former contains very interesting and a clever gossiping article styled "Knock-out," with a quantity of other interesting matter to literary readers. The "Student" is a pleasing little periodical for little folks and would be a welcome guest in all families.

THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN HONOLULU.
The American residents in Honolulu have contributed more liberally to the Sanitary Fund. Two sugar planters named James Makoe, and R. W. Wood, each gave \$500, and Mr. Makoe in addition made over the proceeds of 200 barrels of Molasses sent to San Francisco. Altogether over \$5000 have been sent to the Commission for the Islands and was thought that the 4th of July would add considerably more.

IN PORT.
Yankee, Patsey, for San Francisco; Shaktpeare, for Hongkong; Anne of the North, for London; and the Russian Corvette, Calavalla.—*Cor. Bulletin.*

THE END OF A NOTED PUGILIST.
The *New York Times* June 29th, has the following:
Tom Hyer, the well known pugilist and athlete of former years, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning. For several years past he had been complaining, but most of the time had not been confined to his house. Hyer's first fight in the

North river. He was whipped; afterwards fought him again and came off victorious. At this time Yankee Sullivan was in his fame, and nobody supposed he could be whipped. Sullivan wanted to fight Hyer, but the latter did not care. Finally, however, they happened to meet at Sullivan's bar-room, near Park Place, on Broadway, and some taunts were thrown out, which resulted in a quarrel between the two men, and in Hyer giving Sullivan a thrashing. This led to a challenge, and finally the great event took place on Delaware Bay, where Hyer whipped Sullivan easily in sixteen rounds. This fight created an intense excitement in pugilistic circles, and many thousands of dollars were lost and won upon the event. Of course it made Hyer a hero, but although he was in splendid health, from that time forth he kept away from the prize ring. In his day he was regarded as one of the handsomest men that walked Broadway, a perfect model of an athlete. He had a manner and bearing, too, entirely unlike that of a flash sportsman, and a large circle of friends regarded him highly for his generous and chivalric personal qualities of character that those who only knew of him as being a pugilist could give him no credit for. Lately he had become much broken down by disease, and his business enterprises, such as they were, having miscarried, he had become quite indigent, and was compelled to accept of a benefit from his sporting friends a few weeks ago. On Saturday last he was out until between 12 or 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he returned in a wagon accompanied by a friend. He sat on his front stoop about 15 minutes when he complained of being ill and asked for ice water, which was furnished him. Soon after this he was aided in getting to bed, and continued to grow worse, breathing shorter and with more difficulty until half-past 5 o'clock a. m., when he expired. Dr. Thomas Robinson made a post mortem examination of the body. He found the lungs and intestines healthy, the heart very large and fatty, and pericardium filled and distended with serum. The liver was also very much diseased, and the whole structure of it entirely generated into a scirrus mass. The spleen was enormously large, measuring 10½ inches in length, 8 inches in width and weighing several pounds. The doctor was of the opinion that the immediate cause of death was cardiac dropsy. Deceased was 45 years of age and a native of New York.

NEW PERIODICALS.
Messrs. A. Roman & Co., 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco, send us copies of the *American Literary Gazette*, and the *Student and Schoolmate*, for June. The former contains very interesting and a clever gossiping article styled "Knock-out," with a quantity of other interesting matter to literary readers. The "Student" is a pleasing little periodical for little folks and would be a welcome guest in all families.

THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN HONOLULU.
The American residents in Honolulu have contributed more liberally to the Sanitary Fund. Two sugar planters named James Makoe, and R. W. Wood, each gave \$500, and Mr. Makoe in addition made over the proceeds of 200 barrels of Molasses sent to San Francisco. Altogether over \$5000 have been sent to the Commission for the Islands and was thought that the 4th of July would add considerably more.

IN PORT.
Yankee, Patsey, for San Francisco; Shaktpeare, for Hongkong; Anne of the North, for London; and the Russian Corvette, Calavalla.—*Cor. Bulletin.*

HOTEL.

AND THE PUBLIC

Alloet,

LIQUORS

and Oats.

MARKET.

AFTERNOON, July 30.

and for goods for up

of rich alluvial diggings

we have to record an

erally during the week,

the Flour, Grain, and

and remain firm with an

get Sound and neigh-

to one cargo from

Scranton, of miscella-

at \$13,000 25, and a

and Grain per Jenny

at \$3,832.

represent rates:

1½ bbl, super, \$11 60@

50; Middlings, 3½@3½c

do. Ground Barley,

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

THE ASSIZES.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

MONDAY, August 1.

The Rape Case.

Regina v. Herman Schultz and Jasper N. Trickey.—Herman Schultz and J. N. Trickey were arraigned for an indecent assault upon the person of a married woman named Esther Meiss. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Ring, with whom was Mr. McCraith, instructed by Mr. Bishop. The indictment having been read and a plea of "not guilty" recorded, the following gentlemen were sworn in as a jury.

Patrick McTiernan, (foreman), Thos. Stacey, John Eyre, Alfred Bowen, Thomas Wilson, Clark, Wm. Lyons, John Ribby, Lewis Anthony, Erasmus Road, Wm. Deany, John Platt, John Wesley Dissett.

The Attorney-General rose and briefly addressed the jury.—He said this was a case of credibility in the testimony he should submit to them. The proof of the charge rested upon the evidence of the female who made the charge, and he called upon them to make due allowance for any apparent discrepancies or contradictions which his learned friend might succeed in eliciting on cross-examination, as the witness he should call had been unaccustomed to be cross-questioned by counsel.

Esther Meiss sworn, examined by the Attorney-General.—I remember the month of May last; I know Mr. Schultz and Mr. Trickey; Schultz invited me to his house on 6th May. I purchased goods from him at the store on that date. On Thursday, a week after that date, I went to pay the visit; it was about 3 p. m. I rapped at the door and Schultz opened it; I went in; I saw only Mr. Schultz then; he offered me some wine and poured out some into a tumbler. I drank half a glass; I left more than I drank; I felt giddy after I had drunk it. Afterwards I felt myself carried away by Mr. Schultz; he took me in the next room and placed me on the bed. I did not recover from the giddiness for some time. Mr. Schultz then used me while I was there. I discovered afterwards that Mr. Trickey was also in the room; he also ill-used me in the same way (witness explained what she meant by "ill-used"). Shortly after I left the place and went home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring.—I cannot say how long I remained in the room after this occurred; I fell asleep after Mr. Trickey had ill-used me; I got home about 7 p. m. There are some people living in some cottages at the back; I was not able to cry out when Mr. Trickey ill-used me. I was only able to whisper; I had no strength or voice to cry out; I was under the bed cloth at the time; I was not able to get out of bed; I found when I got up that my top skirt and scarf were off; I did not take them off myself; there was a looking glass in the room and I adjusted my hair when I went out; I only mentioned the circumstances to my husband a fortnight after it took place. I did not go over to Mrs. Shipper, otherwise I would have told her about it; I had never been in Schultz's house before that time; I bought some goods before at the store which I did not pay for; Mr. Schultz knew me previously, that is to say, he gave me credit; I recollect getting a hat before this from Mr. Lash; I paid him \$1.50 for it on account; I never borrowed money from Mr. Trickey to pay the balance; I got money to pay it from my husband; I never was in the house before that time, and never went out of the private door before; I was in the back part of the store before with Lizzy and Dora Friedman, never by myself; I once said to them in my husband's presence that my husband left me without a bit; Mr. Friedman has a boot and shoe shop in Johnson street; I never showed a key to Lizzy and Dora; it was the key of the private door; I was not out anywhere between the 13th and 24th of May; at the last date I went with my husband to Beacon Hill; the baker brought the bread to the house and I went out to buy the meat; I saw Dora and Lizzy every day; I did not know whether Mrs. Friedman forbade her daughters having intercourse with me; my husband forbade me associating with me; he said they were not fit companions for me; my husband said this before the affair with Schultz and Trickey came off; I never said anything to Lizzy and Dora about having a key of the private door; I was not going to Schultz's house to eat cakes; I know a man who works with a hand cart named Aaron; I do not recollect being at his house on the birth day of his son; it was the birth day of Mr. Simpson's son; I never said that my husband had left me with only bread in the house; I said once to Mrs. Hart that my husband had refused to give me a bit to buy some cheese. Mrs. Hart gave me a piece of cheese and while I was eating it my husband came in; I do not recollect saying that "I won't stand this any longer," my husband leaving me without anything in the house, or "you have driven it so far that I shall have to turn out bad to get a living for myself." I solemnly swear that I said nothing of the sort. I never recollect coming out the back way from Schultz's place and meeting Aaron. I was not in the upper room with Schultz and Trickey's place on the 14th or 15th of May; Aaron cannot swear that he saw me there for it is not true; I swear that I never was in that private apartment before or after the day I was carried in there; I never had a key of the private door. The first time I knew Mr. Schultz was at the time of his marriage; I knew his wife; I came out from England in the steamer Tyemouth under the name of my stepfather Hodges; I was married here under my proper name Haver; I went all my life by the name of Mary Hodges; I only knew my proper name on receiving a letter from my sister in England who told me my proper name. This letter was sent back to England by Mr. Lipsey, a friend of Mrs. Shipper. I became acquainted with Mr. Trickey first at the Sing Verein Hall at a dance there; I was not at Schultz and Trickey's place when Mr. Trickey was there; if he says so it is not true; I never told my husband that I got a \$3 gold

piece from Mrs. Copperman; I never got one from her.

Mr. Ring here asked his lordship to look at the depositions and see how many contradictions there were.

Witness.—I did say that I had stolen at different times from my husband pieces of silver money, and that I had changed it into gold. I changed the silver into gold at a Frenchman's place; I had no particular reason for changing it into gold. The witness produced 24 bits for a three dollar piece before the court; he did not know how many bits were amongst the silver I changed at the Frenchman's place, and I changed the gold again for silver to pay him five bits I owed him. Mrs. Hart never expostulated with me about my conduct; she is a woman who never speaks the truth. Mrs. Hart told me that I was not to knock at their door any more. I came past their house at eight p. m., and knocked, to waken M. and Mrs. Hart. Mrs. Hart never spoke to me about coming out of Mr. Jacob's bedroom, nor did she say that it was most improper that I should kiss Mr. Jacob. Mr. Jacob kissed me when he went away to Gibraltar. I slept away from our house the second night after my marriage, at Mr. Meyer's house, to nurse Mrs. Meyer; I went away from our house that night in consequence of a quarrel with my husband. I never said anything about the occurrence with Schultz and Trickey to any female, as I had no lady friends; I was not friends with Mrs. Shipper at that time. I did not tell my husband about the matter directly after it took place, because I felt very unhappy. I know Herman Morris; I have got his photograph; I knew him a long time before I was married; I got the photograph from him after I was married. I never was in Mr. Trickey's cottage the latter end of April.

The Court here adjourned for one hour.

Afternoon Sitting.

Esther Meiss.—Cross-examination by Mr. Ring continued.—I became inebriated about two or three minutes after I drank the wine that Schultz gave me. The wine tasted like sherry. I did not perceive any difference in the taste. Before I drank it, I asked Mr. Schultz how his wife was; I drank less than half a glass, and Mr. Schultz drank the rest. I tried to scream when the assault was committed, but I could not. I never walked anywhere with Mr. Trickey, or talked to him before I met him at the dancing room.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General.—When I began to recover my consciousness, Mr. Trickey was standing by my side.—There was no one present when Mr. Schultz carried me away into the private apartment; I am under the impression that it was Mr. Schultz who first had intercourse with me.

The Attorney-General here put a question to witness as to what she had noticed Schultz doing when she partially recovered her consciousness, which Mr. Ring objected to as a leading question. The Attorney-General in replying, accidentally let fall that there was, up to that time, no evidence against Schultz. The two learned counsel for the defence immediately pressed upon His Honor that under the circumstances Schultz should be discharged, and placed in the witness box. The Judge would not, at this stage, however, receive their application.

Witness.—There were evident signs when I became conscious that I had been abused. I was ill all the next day from the effects of the wine I drank. In reference to Mr. Schultz I do not recollect any more than that he carried me into the room and placed me on the bed; up to the time that I received the letter from my sister I imagined that my name was Mary Hodges; I was called by that name when I was a child; I was married on the 28th March last. When I went to buy anything for our house I used to keep back two or three bits or so by which means I recollect the \$3 spoken of. The second morning after I was married I knocked at Mrs. Hart's door to waken her; I never knocked at Mr. Jacob's door, nor did I ever enter his room.

By the jury.—When you entered the house did you enquire for Mrs. Schultz?

Witness.—Yes, I did.

Mr. Ring then again pressed His Lordship to discharge Mr. Schultz, which request His Lordship said he could not possibly grant, that the matter must pass in the usual manner for the decision of the jury.

Mr. Ring then addressed the jury, stating that he had a host of witnesses to contradict all which the witness Mr. Meiss had stated; he could prove that she had boasted of having a key of the private door of the accused, and that she had previously frequently been seen coming out and going in at that private door; that Mrs. Friedman had forbidden her daughters associating with her, (the witness) on account of her improper conduct; that all morbid feelings of decency or delicacy should be set aside in a case where so very serious an offence was charged. It should be carefully examined whether there is anything against the name or good name of this woman as it must come out in the end. He would ask the jury to keep in mind the fact that she was physically able to resist the alleged outrages of this man; he would be more able to call for assistance. It is all very fine to say that she whispered resistance in the language of the poet.

A little still she awoke, and mused contented. And whispering she would, "never consented."

(laughter). Further, if she became immediately inebriated how could she know that Schultz carried her into another room and placed her on the bed? The witness declared that Schultz drank the greater part of the tumbler of wine from which she drank, it was strange it should operate as a key to her mind, and have an invigorating and vivifying effect upon him and cause her to lose her senses immediately.—Schultz must if this be true have without doubt the strength and constitution of a horse. The counsel cited the law in such cases, as laid down by Russell, Archbold, and others, and went on to say, that although "woop and music are always without date," that she (the witness) was no chicken, and surely had common sense enough to know that she should have set about discovering the truth of the alleged outrage immediately after it took place, instead of leaving it for a fortnight.—The circumstances of the case served to throw entire discredit on the statement of Mrs. Meiss, the witness. He also called attention to the case with which an accusation of this sort would be trumped up, and how difficult it was to disprove it.

Lizzy Friedman sworn, examined by Mr. McCraith for the defence.—I am daughter of Mr. Friedman, boot maker of Johnson street; I used sometimes to walk about with Mrs. Meiss; she came in to our house one day in May and complained of her husband's treatment, that she had only bread and fish to eat. She then showed me a key and said she would go to Schultz's house to eat cakes. I went with her into Mr. Trickey's room and get all that she wanted to eat.

The Attorney-General.—You are sure that the name you heard was Trickey?

Witness.—Yes I am.

The Attorney-General.—That is all I wanted to know. Mr. Ring here appealed to the jury to know

whether their minds were made up in the matter and upon receiving a reply in the affirmative the Clerk of the Court formally required the verdict, and an acquittal having been given the accused left the Court amid the congratulations of all their friends. The prosecutor also hurried away including in lady like epithets, while expressing her indignation against all concerned. Court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2d.

Regina v. William Jackson and Wm. Carter.—Mr. Ring defended the prisoners. These two men were indicted for assaulting one Shluack an Indian cripple. After going through the evidence against William Jackson, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the case against Wm. Carter it was proved that he had struck the Indian with a stick of rather large proportions in a manner that was likely to cause death, and the jury gave in a verdict of guilty, but on account of the abundant proof given by various witnesses of previous good conduct, strongly recommended him to mercy.

His Lordship said that taking into consideration that he, the prisoner, had already been some time in prison, he would only inflict a fine of \$3, to be paid to the crown, or he default 1 month's imprisonment.

Regina v. David Williams.—This prisoner indicted for the assault of one Solkirk at Nanaimo, pleaded guilty, expressing great contrition for the act. The prisoner having already suffered 4 months imprisonment, His Lordship fined him \$2 to be paid to the crown, or in default, 1 month's further confinement.

Regina v. Chas. Fisher.—In this case Charles Fisher was charged with purchasing and receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen.

After listening to the evidence the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship adjourned the assizes to Thursday, 10 a. m., and gave notice that he would hold an Admiralty and Bankruptcy Court this morning at 10.30.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

Wednesday, Aug. 2d.

Re ship Armin.—Messrs. McDonald & Co. Bankers of Yates street, sued Capt. Mosenthal and owners of the Hanoverian bark which was chartered to the Armin Dock Co. against the freight, and for other advances.

Mr. Cary instructed by Mr. Drake, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. McCraith, instructed by Mr. Copland, for the defendant.

Mr. Cary opened his case. It appeared that the captain had drawn another bill on Kopmanschap & Co. of San Francisco, for the same sum, both being in Mexican currency. The sum actually advanced was only \$1500. The drafts on Armin had been forwarded by Tallant & Co. to Messrs. Oliphant & Co. of that place, for recovery, and the relative bills that were those drafts had been forwarded to Armin, for the payment hereof, and if the Court made him pay he might be compelled to pay twice over.

Messrs. Waddell and Drake were called and examined and cross-examined, after which the Court adjourned.

STATS ITEMS.

Lincoln's Formal Acceptance of his Nomination.

The committee appointed by the National Union Convention to inform Abraham Lincoln of his nomination for the next Presidential election, performed that duty by letter on the 14th inst. Mr. Lincoln's reply was as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, June 27th, 1864.

William Dennison and others, a committee of the National Convention, Gentlemen.—Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent, for the Presidency of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next, has been received.

The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the result of the action of the Convention called the platform are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent, is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department, and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of affairs shall leave position pertinent and applicable.

I am specially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination, and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself your obedient servant.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

HARB TIDES.—The Virginia Union has come to the conclusion that the times in that locality are very hard. All branches of business are depressed, and even the largest mercantile houses, it says feel the pressure. Fear, they are obliged to yield to the severity of the times. Many mechanics and laborers have been thrown out of employment, mills and mines have reduced the number of their hands, and few mines, except those of the first class, are being vigorously worked. It is said this state of things has been brought about by wild speculation.

Low Water.—The streams in the mining territory are all unusually low this summer. The South Yuba river is lower than ever known before since the settlement of Nevada territory. There is not ten inches of water running in the channel at this time, says the Nevada Transcript. Work upon the mines which have hitherto paid well has been entirely suspended in consequence of the low stage of water.

Police Force.—Only one solitary policeman was left yesterday to do down duty. Officer McBride has been appointed sergeant to the force in the room of Sergt. Hill.

LATER FROM SOOKE.

Thos. Cantrell, W. H. Webster, and C. Wall, returned on Tuesday—went 15 miles up the river, but did not ascend Leech river, having heard nothing about it until Sunday evening. On returning they met a number of men going up. Fully 150 miners are supposed to be on their way to the diggings. They came back overland, and met some men about to blaze a trail a little beyond Peatt's through to Sooke River.

Two of the party returned for fresh supplies, having sent the third on to Leech river with the remainder of their provisions.

They report having prospected from one to three cents to the pan at various points on the Sooke River, and feel satisfied of the existence of paying diggings.

Still Later.

From Mr. Wm. Lee, an experienced miner in Sooke, California and Cariboo, who arrived Tuesday night by the Colquhoun, we have the following: Mr. Lee, with Mr. King and two others, left Victoria on Friday last, and reached Leech River on Sunday morning. They prospected Sooke River a distance of 14 miles. At two miles up they only found the color. Tried the various holes in the morning. The best prospect he obtained was 30 cents, which he took from a crevice on the bed rock about two miles below the pan. One hole was picked upon the bed rock, a "bit" was taken a pan at the same place, and found only three colors. Mr. Lee washed about 40 pans altogether, and brought back with him nearly a dollar's worth of gold, nearly all of which was washed from three pans, he produced 7 miles up Leech River, beyond the canon, but did not ascend the North fork. On returning, he heard that \$12 to the pan had been discovered by the prospectors on Sooke Lake, which is at the head of a stream running into Sooke River, but had no means of ascertaining its truth. Having mined in the richest gold fields in the world, Mr. Lee looks upon the Sooke diggings as nothing more than Chinaman's diggings.

Another Account.

A gentleman who arrived Tuesday night from Sooke, having left Leech River Monday afternoon, informs us, that he and his party prospected Sooke River all the way up, but did not find more than two cents to the pan. One of the benches on Sooke River, about 20 feet high, was prospected up to the top and yielded about 1 cent to the pan. About 4 or 5 miles up Leech River they saw a man pan out 50 cents. Several others took out from one to two "bits" to the pan, although they varied as low as one or two cents, according to position, the dirt being very superficial. One man took out three "bits" from a crevice, but found nothing else. There were but few men on Leech River when our informant left, but numbers were on their way there, and by 15th inst. he computes there must be between 150 and 200 men gone up. The general opinion entertained by the miners was that the gold existed in larger quantities on the North fork, where no prospecting was known to have yet taken place. Some are returning dissatisfied, others are full of diggings. Several men are bringing to town some fine specimens of scale gold which they washed out. While at the Frenchman's at Sooke River, a letter was received by Mr. King, of Victoria, from a prospecting party, with whom he was acquainted, announcing that they had struck \$12 to the pan, and that they were to be sent to them. A specimen of the gold was sent to him, worth upwards of a dollar, and of excellent quality.

Mr. King, who has just returned from Sooke on the subject, but intends returning with supplies.

The Sooke Diggings.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

Seventy Dollar Nugget Found!!

Splendid Prospects in the Slate Rock.

Leech River Staked Off!!

The Alexandria arrived Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, from Sooke, and was the happy bearer of the most gladsome intelligence to all interested in the future of this country, which it has yet been our good fortune to place before our readers.

Attracted by mere curiosity, either to witness the landing of the party of excursionists, or to hear any stray news that may have come from the new diggings, a large crowd collected on the pier, and a large number of people were immediately thrown into a feverish state of excitement, and the fortunate finder of the nugget was hustled and jostled, and besieged with questions, until he was glad to make his escape to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, where he was followed by a number of people, and directly the nugget was held up to the public gaze by Mr. Pedergast, three hearty cheers were given for Sooke.

This splendid specimen of gold appears to be entirely pure. It is of an oval shape with a smooth surface, and about the size of a small hen egg.

On being weighed it was declared to contain 4 ounces 6 dwt., or \$73.20!!

Three cheers followed this announcement, and a gentleman holding real estate, who has been always sceptical about the new mines, was heard to exclaim "that put \$40,000 into my pocket." After leaving the express office Booth and his partner Munro came to this office, and furnished us with the following particulars.

On Saturday last, four men, named Samuel Booth, George Munro, John Tyrill and Wm. Dyer, calling themselves the "Enterprise Company," left Victoria by the "Enterprise" and reached the Forks of Sooke and Leech Rivers on Monday at noon. They proceeded by mistake to the Lake, whence the Sooke River takes its rise and returned to the Forks, camping that night about half a mile up Leech River. On Tuesday morning early, Booth and Munro started up the creek to prospect. They went up about 3 miles until they reached a steep canyon through which the water rushed with great rapidity, and finding it difficult to get through, they retraced their steps to the camp. Hearing that good prospects were obtained close by,

they then prospected the right banks of the river, about a mile from the Forks. A pick was struck into the slate rock on the right bank, and at about the depth of six inches they struck a magnificent oval-shaped nugget of pure gold, computed to be of the value of seventy-five dollars. The party immediately became wild with excitement, and they rushed to the woods to cut stakes. In about 5 minutes their claim was marked out, and in a very short space of time most of the creek from the Forks up was staked off, and parties were leaving to find the Gold Commissioner who was at the Forks. The large nugget was found between 10 and 11 a. m., and at 12 or 1 o'clock our informants also left in search of the Commissioner. Before leaving their claim they made five or six further prospects within 4 feet of where they took out the nugget in the crevices of the slate rock, and the smallest prospect obtained was about four bits; they washed out from four to five dollars, but did not weigh it. The gold is splendid coarse gold, some pieces being larger than split peas.

Munro hastened back with the miner's license, to his companions, Tyrill and Dyer, who were waiting for him, and during his absence (about an hour and a half), they had washed out about fifteen dollars more of the same coarse gold. Munro and Booth then hurried down Sooke river to come to Victoria for provisions.

The "Wide Awake company" who staked off the ground next to the Industry claim, washed out from two to three ounces in a few hours.

Our informants state that this claim had been previously deserted by a company who found nothing and called the country a "hum-bug," and that there was not a wheelbarrow of pay dirt anywhere. The place where the Industry Co. made the big "strike" was about 15 or 20 feet from the stream and about 10 feet above the bed of the river which is here about 50 feet wide and only a few inches deep.

The second company below named the "Wake-up-Jake" made eight dollars in about two hours and a half.

Intense excitement prevailed among the miners on the creek. 17 claims were recorded up to 4 p. m. on Tuesday. There were probably about 130 men on the creek.

ADDITIONAL.

Alfred Bullock, on Tuesday, after 7 or 8 hours' work simply scraping the dirt into the pan with his hands, washed up \$3, including pieces weighing 1/8 and 1/16 of an ounce, the rest made up of coarse gold.

John Lincoln, John Melbourne, and Jerry Finnigan and others of the "Wide Awake Co." on Tuesday evening and yesterday morning got two ounces and 1-8 of gold weighing only six hours. They return for rosters and provisions.

Fredk. Meuring, of the "Wake-up-Jake Co." weighed 75 cents of gold out of one pan's washing. The men who found the big nugget bring despatches from the Gold Commissioner to the Governor.

NEWSPAPER PROGRESS.—It has been often said with good reason remarked that newspapers are a very correct index of the condition of a community. It is in no boastful spirit, therefore, but with pardonable gratification at the general progress of both Colonies, as well as at our own success, that we mention that the circulation of the Colonist in the two colonies has for the past few months been so largely increasing, that during the last month alone, over one hundred and twenty names have been added to our subscription list. In a community so limited as our own, this fact speaks wonders, whether we look at the matter, given in those "dollars times" as indicative of general or individual progress.

CROSS-OUTRAGE ON PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.—We are informed that His Excellency Governor Kennedy has actually removed an employe in the Land Office without consulting the editors of the Evening Express.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For Bad Legs, Sores, and Ulcers—Many aggravated sores stand ready to pounce upon the spot when an accident weakens any part. The Ointment is most potent in curing all cases of inflammation, abscess, and bad sores, and is the most certain and safe remedy for all suffering experienced from them were it ever so incurable. Soon after the application of the Ointment, the patient finds himself more at ease, and daily becomes more hopeful, until the body is cured, a visible growth of granulation comes forth. It is well worth while adopting this treatment to regard the restoration of the body to moderate doses of Holloway's Pills, which set in unison with the Ointment, and facilitate recovery.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets.

The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and superior combinations is—

WATTS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS.

was awarded to

A. SALOMONS.

35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON

Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. It is made of Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze.

Found in all parts of the world, and is the most reliable and the smallest compass.

Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset.

Invaluable for the Ball-Room, Equestrian Exercises, and Warm Climates.

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of G. B. HARRINGTON & CO., 28, Old Change, London.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. B. HARRINGTON & CO. MARINE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Centric structures, masts for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges, masted or masted steamers, or other vessels.

Patent Combination Vessels with Keel Frames and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of material every part in British Columbia.

BROWNE'S

odyne.

BERRY, DIARRHŒA, EVER, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, &c.

THE ASSIZES.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

MONDAY, August 1.

The Rape Case.

Regina v. Herman Schultz and Jasper N. Trickey.—Herman Schultz and J. N. Trickey were arraigned for an indecent assault upon the person of a married woman named Esther Meiss. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Ring, with whom was Mr. McCraith, instructed by Mr. Bishop. The indictment having been read and a plea of "not guilty" recorded, the following gentlemen were sworn in as a jury.

Patrick McTiernan, (foreman), Thos. Stacey, John Eyre, Alfred Bowen, Thomas Wilson, Clark, Wm. Lyons, John Ribby, Lewis Anthony, Erasmus Road, Wm. Deany, John Platt, John Wesley Dissett.

The Attorney-General rose and briefly addressed the jury.—He said this was a case of credibility in the testimony he should submit to them. The proof of the charge rested upon the evidence of the female who made the charge, and he called upon them to make due allowance for any apparent discrepancies or contradictions which his learned friend might succeed in eliciting on cross-examination, as the witness he should call had been unaccustomed to be cross-questioned by counsel.

Esther Meiss sworn, examined by the Attorney-General.—I remember the month of May last; I know Mr. Schultz and Mr. Trickey; Schultz invited me to his house on 6th May. I purchased goods from him at the store on that date. On Thursday, a week after that date, I went to pay the visit; it was about 3 p. m. I rapped at the door and Schultz opened it; I went in; I saw only Mr. Schultz then; he offered me some wine and poured out some into a tumbler. I drank half a glass; I left more than I drank; I felt giddy after I had drunk it. Afterwards I felt myself carried away by Mr. Schultz; he took me in the next room and placed me on the bed. I did not recover from the giddiness for some time. Mr. Schultz then used me while I was there. I discovered afterwards that Mr. Trickey was also in the room; he also ill-used me in the same way (witness explained what she meant by "ill-used"). Shortly after I left the place and went home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring.—I cannot say how long I remained in the room after this occurred; I fell asleep after Mr. Trickey had ill-used me; I got home about 7 p. m. There are some people living in some cottages at the back; I was not able to cry out when Mr. Trickey ill-used me. I was only able to whisper; I had no strength or voice to cry out; I was under the bed cloth at the time; I was not able to get out of bed; I found when I got up that my top skirt and scarf were off; I did not take them off myself; there was a looking glass in the room and I adjusted my hair when I went out; I only mentioned the circumstances to my husband a fortnight after it took place. I did not go over to Mrs. Shipper, otherwise I would have told her about it; I had never been in Schultz's house before that time; I bought some goods before at the store which I did not pay for; Mr. Schultz knew me previously, that is to say, he gave me credit; I recollect getting a hat before this from Mr. Lash; I paid him \$1.50 for it on account; I never borrowed money from Mr. Trickey to pay the balance; I got money to pay it from my husband; I never was in the house before that time, and never went out of the private door before; I was in the back part of the store before with Lizzy and Dora Friedman, never by myself; I once said to them in my husband's presence that my husband left me without a bit; Mr. Friedman has a boot and shoe shop in Johnson street; I never showed a key to Lizzy and Dora; it was the key of the private door; I was not out anywhere between the 13th and 24th of May; at the last date I went with my husband to Beacon Hill; the baker brought the bread to the house and I went out to buy the meat; I saw Dora and Lizzy every day; I did not know whether Mrs. Friedman forbade her daughters having intercourse with me; my husband forbade me associating with me; he said they were not fit companions for me; my husband said this before the affair with Schultz and Trickey came off; I never said anything to Lizzy and Dora about having a key of the private door; I was not going to Schultz's house to eat cakes; I know a man who works with a hand cart named Aaron; I do not recollect being at his house on the birth day of his son; it was the birth day of Mr. Simpson's son; I never said that my husband had left me with only bread in the house; I said once to Mrs. Hart that my husband had refused to give me a bit to buy some cheese. Mrs. Hart gave me a piece of cheese and while I was eating it my husband came in; I do not recollect saying that "I won't stand this any longer," my husband leaving me without anything in the house, or "you have driven it so far that I shall have to turn out bad to get a living for myself." I solemnly swear that I said nothing of the sort. I never recollect coming out the back way from Schultz's place and meeting Aaron. I was not in the upper room with Schultz and Trickey's place on the 14th or 15th of May; Aaron cannot swear that he saw me there for it is not true; I swear that I never was

Tuesday, August 9, 1884.

FURTHER FROM SOOKE.

Mr. J. W. Kayser, S. Harris, Peter Peterson, J. Buckland, Mr. Bullock and others numbering 12, took up a claim next but one to the Industry Co. On Tuesday they panned out an ounce of gold. Mr. Kayser has come to town for supplies. The claim prospected by Mr. King, which he stated in Victoria would not pay Chinese's wages, was jumped by another man who took out \$11 by himself, in three hours' panning. Mr. Kayser saw the gold himself; the specimens ranged from two bits to a dollar.

John Melbourne, John Lincoln, Terry Finigan, Steve Fletcher, and George Keadall, forming the "Wide Awake Co.," below the Industry Co., worked about an hour on Monday evening, and three hours on Tuesday, and took out two ounces, two grains, and seven dwts. of splendid coarse gold, some of the nuggets weighing upwards of \$4. The highest prospect was about \$6 to the pan. From what they saw, they conclude that their claim will prospect about \$2 to the pan, to the depth of about 3 1/2 feet. The gold was all taken from the slate rock, close to the edge of the stream. They sunk about two feet into the rotten slate, which is mixed with clay. Several of the shareholders in this claim are old timers. The gold was yesterday sold to Mr. John Keenan, at \$20 an ounce.

LATER.

From Mr. Wm. Caldwell, who left Leech River Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, we learn that only about 30 men were on Leech River, and they were mostly waiting for provisions and supplies, all appearing to be well satisfied and confident of success. A number of men are supposed to have gone up the North fork of Leech River. About 2 or 4 miles of the river on the right bank were staked off. A farmer from Metehosen is reported to have struck \$4 to the pan above the north fork.

Mr. Murray Thain and his party were working two rockers with success. Donald Bruce was prospecting in the crevices about a mile and a half from the forks of Leech and Sooke Rivers, and was doing well. He exhibited some nice specimens of coarse gold that he had taken out. Messrs. Smith & Moffatt were met packing their provisions up about two hours travel from Leech River. They intended going up the north fork.

Mr. Caldwell met a large number of men going up. Several Chinamen returned last evening bringing with them a few ounces of gold dust washed out on Leech River. We hear that a disposition has been manifested to oust the Chinamen from these diggings.

EXPLORATION COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Exploration Committee, held at the office of Messrs. Franklin, Brox, August 4th, 1884, present, Messrs. Scrimm, Franklin, (Chairman) Dr. Evans, A. D. Bell, Jas. T. Tidwell, Jno. J. Cochrane, C. E. Young, Dr. Dickson, Dr. Ash, George Orickbank, Secretary.

It was moved by Dr. Evans, seconded by Mr. Tidwell, and carried—
I. That in the opinion of this Committee, it is important that no time be unnecessarily lost in laying out and opening a good trail from the most convenient point of the road between Victoria and Sooke River, to a central part of the gold diggings.

Moved by Dr. Evans, seconded by Mr. Young, and carried—
II. That from information received, the junction of Leech and Sooke rivers may be regarded as a convenient centre, as well of the present diggings, as of the region to the west and north of it, believed to be auriferous, and that His Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested forthwith to adopt such measures as he may deem expedient for the opening of a trail to the junction of those streams.

Amendment by Mr. A. D. Bell; not seconded.—
III. Resolved that Dr. Evans, Messrs. Bell and Tidwell be appointed a sub-committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governor with the above resolutions.

On motion, meeting adjourned till 5 o'clock.

ADVISED MEETING.

Dr. Evans reported that the deputations waited on the Governor, and that the resolutions submitted to him met with his cordial approval, and that a written communication to that effect would be forwarded without delay.

Mr. Wall was introduced and gave his views as to the proposed trail to the Sooke diggings. Resolved—
IV. That Mr. Wall, assisted by Messrs. Titus and Neely be engaged at the rate of \$5 each per day to explore and blaze a trail on the shortest and most practicable line between the existing Cowichan trail and the confluence of the Leech and Sooke Rivers.

Latest from the Diggings!

Satisfactory Results!

GOLD BEGINS TO ARRIVE.

Several miners returned on Friday from the scene of their labors on Leech River, bringing with them more or less of the ore to satisfy the minds of the incredulous, and it is highly satisfactory to know that their reports tend to add strength to the belief which is now becoming general, that the Sooke diggings are truly rich. That unfavorable accounts will from time to time reach us through those whose bright visions may not have been realized is only to be expected, but viewing the testimony already before us calmly and dispassionately, without allowing

our wishes to father or in any way influence our thoughts, we are justified in coming to the conclusion, that so far as has at present been ascertained, the Sooke diggings offer an easy field of profitable employment, to say, 2,000 to 5,000 men, such as have not yet been struck on the Pacific coast.

Howe's Account.

Mr. John Howe, left Leech River on Thursday night. He had taken up a claim about half a mile from the forks of Sooke and Leech River. Having left Mr. Scott's partner on the claim he went up the second or west fork of Leech River about 4 miles, prospecting all the way up and getting various prospects one of which he computes to be worth \$3 75. He was absent 3 days and during his absence his partner prospected the claim staked off, and got five prospects averaging about a "bit" to the pan of good coarse gold. Mr. Howe brings back about \$20 of gold and will return with provisions and tools.

Mr. Howe has had practical mining experience in California, and is of opinion that there are good diggings on Leech river, but for what number of men he does not yet venture an opinion.

In one claim several miles up Leech river, they had sunk 7 or 8 feet without reaching the bed rock, passing through strata of blue slate, clay and sand. Our informant does not know the name of the claim or the party, but they told him the dirt prospected well.

Up to 5 p.m. on Thursday afternoon, 77 claims had been recorded. Most of the claim holders appeared to be perfectly contented with their prospects of success, and he was told by several whom he did not know, to tell their partners in Victoria that they had a good thing.

Turner and Gibson's Account.

Messrs. Wm. Turner, a nephew of Mr. Michael Muir, and Saml. Gibson state that they ascended the North Fork of the Leech River about 3 miles above the Devil's Grip, a steep cañon, to pass which they had to climb a precipitous woody peak about 500 feet. The water rushes through with great rapidity, having a fall of about 30 or 40 feet. The river above this cañon is similar to what it is below up to the second narrow cañon which has a fall of about 30 feet and to pass this gorge requires great care. Between the two falls they prospected some red cement gravel in the crevices, and from two pans took out \$7.

Above the second fall they prospected again in the crevices and on the bank for about 3 miles, averaging 25 cents to the pan, the highest being \$1 50 to the pan. There is not much pay dirt here, but, as they ascended, the banks appeared to slope off and towards San Juan Harbor the country seemed to get flatter.

They did not reach the head waters as their provisions failed, but from what they saw they judged that the prospects improved. There is an abundance of quartz in the neighborhood.

Bears are very plentiful, and our informants describe this section of the country as the roughest they ever travelled through.

On Tuesday afternoon, just below the first big fall above the forks of Leech River, they saw Mallandaine's party wash out \$16 in five or six hours. They were sinking through the slate gravel to reach the bed-rock and had got down three or four feet. About six miles of the right bank of the creek, from the forks of Sooke River up are staked off, and good prospects were said to have been taken out of the crevices in the decayed bed-rock. The miners were somewhat reserved as to the yield of their claims, but appeared satisfied. Our informants are of opinion that other creeks exist in the neighborhood, where good diggings will be struck.

The country has every indication of a gold-bearing district. They reached the highest point yet prospected.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Mr. Arthur Keast, a gentleman who visited the mines as a looker on, informs us that he proceeded a short distance up Leech River and saw one party wash out about half an ounce of gold during the day, working quite leisurely with a rocker; the prospector, who is an old Australian miner, expected to make very good wages.

Very few miners were on the Creek on Thursday morning, most of them having left for provisions.

The claimholders were jubilant over their prospects. Our informant has not the slightest doubt of good paying diggings existing on Leech River, and thinks the river can be flumed with advantage, but being a mountaineer country he considers that the river would rise early in the season, and fluming will therefore be out of the question this year.

Mr. Keast thinks a trail from Muir's to Leech River would considerably shorten the distance.

Account of Mr. Scully, of Fort Street.

Mr. Scully, painter, of Fort Street, who arrived last night by the Alexandria, gives the following particulars: He reached Leech River on Tuesday evening, and took up a claim at once, about 2 1/2 miles from the Forks. He and his partners immediately went to work "crevicing" or picking out the deposits from the crevices of the bed-rock with their knives, and soon got out a nugget worth \$4. They then proceeded to break up the loose slate rock about 20 feet from the bed of the stream, finding it quite bare of earth and slightly covered with moss, and on washing four pans of the fragments, they got out about half an ounce of coarse gold, after "crevicing" a little further, taking out about \$20, in pieces of from half an ounce to

\$1. Mr. Scully left his partners on the claim, and made his way down to the town site, when he recorded his claim, after which he came on to Victoria to provide himself with a rocker and other necessary equipments. The claim he has taken up is the second above the Discovery Claim, belonging to Booth and others. He passed when Thain & Co. were at work, who said they were doing well. Smallboose & Co. were also doing well; our informant saw them take out from \$1 to \$1 50 to the pan, by crevicing. Benches of gravel extend back from the location of the present claim along the bed of the river, and are expected to contain rich deposits of coarse gold. Should this prove the case permanent diggings for a large number of miners will be the result.

Mr. Scully met Mr. Surveyor General Pemberton and party yesterday morning, about 2 miles from the town, and they went on to the trail to the mines. There were about 300 men on Leech river, not more than 10 of whom our informant saw actually at work. A very great number were lounging about doing nothing, and doubtless would soon make their way back to Victoria without having struck a pick in the ground, and raise the cry that the mines were a humbug. The road to the mines was frightfully bad, being a constant scramble over and under fallen timber; through dense thickets, over crags, sometimes in the stream and sometimes out of it. A trail, even of the simplest kind would be a great boon to the weary miners.

LATEST FROM SOOKE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

Mr. George Barnett, who arrived last night at 8 o'clock on the Caledonia from the Sooke mines, in which he has taken up a promising claim, gives us the following interesting account:

About 60 or 70 men were on the upper part of Leech river and on the North Fork. Seven miles from the mouth of the Leech, the river is staked out and claimed on both sides for a distance of nearly four miles, above that distance there are not many likely spots. Two companies only have taken up claims on bars above the cañon which is nearly six miles up. They got prospects in the ground of from 3 to 10 cents to the pan. There are very few bars on the river (particularly the upper part) being mostly boulders and bed rock. The first two miles of the river are, however, better off in this respect.

A great many of the miners who have staked off ground have left for provisions. Mr. Gollidge allowed them ten days in addition to the three hours provided for by the order that they might make their arrangements, many prospectors having left Victoria with scarcely anything but necessary tools.

The principal work on the creek was being done in the neighborhood of the little cañon, slate bed rock up; miners were breaking the slate bed rock and clearing out the crevices. Five or six companies were making \$10 to an ounce a day by passing out the broken bed rock and the dirt in the crevices. Pieces from \$2 up to \$7 were often met with. Mills and Smallboose's Company were lucky enough to meet with a claim, the latter being nearly opposite the claim worked by Mr. Gollidge, as late as Thursday morning, and in the course of an hour or two had panned out \$10. The bed-rock was pipe clay, one foot below the surface. Only three or four claims were working. Rory McDonnell had five good claims, and was doing well. He had struck coarse gold on a bench 25 feet above the bed of the river. A high price would be given for rockers at the present moment.

The claim belonging to the company in which Mr. Barnett is interested is 3 1/2 miles up Leech river, prospects from 3 cents to 50 cents to the pan, and plenty of pay dirt. Stephen E. O. and J. B. are on the upper part of the bar. It is intended to bring on water immediately and work with sluices. The Portuguese claim, immediately below, were trying to work with sluices made of cedar bark.

Mr. Holness, a partner in Mr. Barnett's company, had been up the North Fork four miles, where it forks a second time. He got \$1 up to \$3 to the pan from crevices in the slate rock, which runs across the stream at right angles, but there is no dirt in the stream, which is literally nothing but a mountain torrent. The second North Fork is, if anything, worse than the first, being almost an inaccessible cañon.

The opinion of miners from all parts of the world who are on the creek is, that the gold has been washed down from the hills, and that the best place to be found in the old channel, in the banks and benches. The slate bed rock is often 20 feet above the level of the present bed, and runs parallel with its course. It has an undulating appearance much resembling waves. The benches are in many places, very well defined, and their surface is covered with good looking quartz boulders. No discovery has been made in the benches except McDonnell's, but no one has yet prospected them. Unless diggings are discovered in the hills the mines on Leech river will not give employment to more than 600 men, and will soon be worked out. The first two miles of the channel of the river can only be worked to advantage by a flume.

When Mr. Barnett left yesterday, there were about 300 men on the river, and he met at least 200 more on their way up. Ninety licenses had been issued up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and many more were waiting to get them. Mr. Gollidge has his hands full of work, and he gets through it to the satisfaction of all parties. He has been unable hitherto to go up and inspect the mines owing to the number of persons making the following enquiries: Superintendent Smith was sent going up three miles this side of the Forks and Surveyor Pemberton five miles up the trail.

A pack trail, from the mouth of Sooke River to the Forks, could be easily made at a slight expense, and is greatly needed by the miners.

Mr. Barnett, on his trip up, took the East fork of the Sooke, which was stated in the Chronicle to be Leech River, and himself and party did not find out their mistake until they were up four miles and struck the big lake at its head. They prospected several likely spots on the way up and could scarcely raise the color.

There was considerable discussion at the Forks as to the distance across to Goldstream, and the possibility of making a good trail between the two. Many people aver that it is not more than seven miles in a straight line.

From the Diggings!
EXCITING REPORT.

\$12 to the Pan!

Three men, an Italian, a Portuguese and an American, returned on Friday night, having been 13 miles up the Leech river. They report having found a creek extending, so far as we could gather, in a southerly direction from Leech river, in which they prospected finding splendid coarse gold in nuggets of 50 and 75 cents each.

They sunk six feet through pay dirt, the last pan yielding a prospect of twelve dollars, without reaching the bed-rock.

They returned immediately to Victoria, bringing back with them \$50 or \$60 of the gold, which they said they had taken out. The country on this creek they describe as open, abounding in elk and other game.

The men were very excited over the discovery. They left again this morning with nine men and several hundred dollars of supplies. They intended to flume their claim.

The above are the particulars as given by the prospector. It must, however, be received with some reservation until confirmed.

ADDITIONAL.

Mr. James Harris left the Forks of Leech river on Friday at 2 p.m. and walked through, taking the river trail to the mouth of Sooke river and the Metehosen road to Victoria, which he reached at 25 minutes to 2 p.m., making the distance, after resting 9 p.m., the Gold Commissioner had recorded 150 claims—a great many more were staked off.

Mr. Harris with two others have taken up a claim on the opposite bank to the Industry Co. which prospected well. Mr. Harris showed us some beautiful bright coarse gold worth \$1 50 or \$2 to the pan, which he washed out in about 20 minutes from the crevices of the slate rock, several feet from the bed of the stream. He also found a pretty little nugget valued at five or six bits lying in the bed of the stream. They propose tunnelling into the hill.

All the miners who had claims were satisfied with their prospects.

The steamer Caledonia returned on Saturday night with about 20 passengers mostly miners returning for provisions. They report all serve to confirm the accounts previously received. Those who had taken up a claim appeared well satisfied, though as a general rule none had commenced working in real earnest. Thain, McDonnell & Co. were doing well with their rockers, two of their party working easily part of the time with only one rocker washed out \$33 in a day.

The benches had been tested and it was ascertained beyond a doubt that they contained gold in paying quantities. Prospects varying from two to five cents to the pan were obtained by a company who were sinking about 30 feet from the river.

Serjt. Hill, of the Police force, had hit upon a claim which is said to have yielded one prospect of \$5 to the pan, and \$50 cents offered and refused for this claim. The left bank of the river was being taken up and was found to prospect equally as well as the right bank. Below one of the falls on Leech river there is a deep pool, the bottom of which has not yet been reached. It is thought that if the stream above could be dammed, its course turned, and the water pumped out of the hole, rich deposits of gold would be found in the crevices at the bottom. This is an undertaking to be left to subsequent enterprise. The season is too far advanced now to attempt fluming operations.

Parties were sinking into the side of the hills, and are reported to be finding very satisfactory prospects.

God looking quartz is said to abound. Supt. Smith visited the diggings, and speaks so encouragingly of what he saw. All the accounts received agree in describing the country as a fully rich and unfit for those who are not able to stand fatigue and exposure. Mosquitoes are abundant and very troublesome. Mr. Smith says he destroyed 450,000 of them by holding out one hand as a trap for them to settle on and killing them with the other!

The distance by the river trail to the first forks does not exceed 12 miles, and is getting more beaten and defined by the traffic on it. Mr. Smith came down in a little over four hours. By far the shortest route is by way of Muir's striking into the diggings on Leech river a short distance above the forks.

Mr. Spencer of Yates street travelled the distance in three hours and a half.

The Messrs. Robinson, of the Occidental block, and three or four others, returned from a five days excursion to the Sooke mines yesterday afternoon. They ascended some four miles up Leech river, and prospected in that vicinity, but with rather unsatisfactory results, one of the party obtaining about two bits by crevicing 7 or 8 pans of dirt, and a great many pans being washed without yielding anything.

They did not prospect in the benches along the banks of the stream. The first mile and a half of Leech river is the only part of the bed containing pay-dirt; above that for three or four miles, the bed-rock is perfectly smooth and bare, the dirt having evidently washed down to the mouth. The party, who are experienced miners, are fully convinced that there are rich diggings somewhere in the vicinity, but they have yet not been struck. Mr. Robinson senior says that he believes the head waters of the stream is the place to look for the rich deposits. The trail up to Leech river is frightfully rocky, in many places being almost as steep as a wall, so that travellers have to look carefully to their footing. It is utterly impossible for animals. He believes that a trail could be run in by Langford's Lake by which the forks

and head waters of the stream might easily be reached with pack trains. Mr. R. says about thirty or forty men returning, and expects to see 300 or 400 back before the close of the week. The miners are not discouraged, but want up prepared for so rough a country, and without supplies to enable them to penetrate far enough into the interior. Our informants fully believe that very good pay may be taken out of the region already prospected, but the miners are totally destitute of the simplest appliances for mining.

Dr. Cool, of this city, who returned by the Caledonia, went up Leech river for 4 or 5 miles. He informs us that the first mile of the river is as beautiful a piece of mining ground as ever he saw in his life, and he has travelled through the length and breadth of California since 1854. He says he would have no hesitation in investing all he is worth in that portion of the country. It will, however, require large capital, with a good deal of capital to work it advantageously. Above this the channel of the river is swept almost wholly bare, the bed-rock being so smooth and hard as to retain none of the gold, which must have passed into the bars near the mouth of the stream.

THE GOLD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

LEACH RIVER, 3d August, 1884.

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that since my letter of yesterday several parties have returned to this point from above and among them some with whom I am well acquainted and upon whose statements I can rely. Course gold they say is to be found everywhere on Leech river from the hills top to the b-d of the stream, and the right hand side of the river (upstream) is said to contain the most gold. The nugget found by Booth and about \$200 worth of very coarse gold (button gold), which have been found above were mostly taken from the crevices of the bed rock on the river. It is the general opinion however that the largest quantities of gold will be taken from the hills and bed near the mouth of the river, on account of the scarcity of dirt above; the hills and bed of the stream a few miles up being almost bare.

2. Only 20 licenses and 29 claims have been so far taken out and registered, though the next large party that come up will no doubt hurry forward miners for such purposes. The parties with the rockers near this place appear satisfied with their claims and deserve great credit for their careful and steady manner in which they have tested the ground they have already staked off, and will no doubt take out their licenses tomorrow.

3. In the event of any modification becoming advisable in the mining Regulations with respect to hill diggings, I have advised the miners to give such matters their profound attention as soon as possible and submit their ideas in a tangible shape through me for the approval of the Government.

4. The course I have adopted for securing to miners who have already discovered good mining claims, I trust will meet with your approval as it has given general satisfaction to the actual miner, and will be the means of preventing much speculation, and you may depend upon every reasonable assistance being given to miners until they are rendered independent by a sufficiency of supplies being sent into the country.

I have no doubt the most direct route will be from the Goldstream or Saanich road.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obt. servant,
R. GOLLIDGE,
Acting Gold Commissioner.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.

SECOND DISPATCH.
LEACH RIVER, 3d August, 1884.

Sir—I have the honor to report that affairs are progressing in a very satisfactory manner, both in regard to the finding of good paying prospects, the numbers of miners gradually coming up stream, and the working of the present mining regulations.

With respect to the former I may mention that miners even in prospecting their claims are taking out sufficient to pay their daily expenses; when they commence working the benches and hill sides, good wages may be expected, and should the many who are sinking shafts for the bed rock, strike gold in the old bed of the river, it is more than probable that very rich and extensive coarse gold diggings will be the result. A small particle of silver attached to a piece of coarse gold was, to-day, washed out within half a mile of our encampment.

In regard to the mining regulations I am so besieged with enquiries that I find it necessary to issue the accompanying notices which I have carefully drawn up, to prevent disputes that would soon have arisen, as I think it is possible with necessary precautions to prevent the troubles that usually attend new gold fields, through the systematic jumping of claims.

Miners complain of the hardship of having to possess a License before they select a permanent spot, this however is done for the purpose of obtaining a promise from the Commissioner to secure to them the place wherever their prospects are good, while they either take out enough to pay for their licenses and registration fees, or proceed to Victoria for the same—this is rather a nice point, and if allowed would doubtless be an injustice to those who come forward immediately on their arrival and pay their fees, and therefore their complaints cannot be attended to.

The number of Licenses and Registration Receipts issued up to 6 o'clock this evening is 17, and as about 75 men have arrived today at this point, I expect a busy day today.

In a former communication I estimated the distance from the mouth of the Sooke at 25 miles, after more mature consideration I think I shall be correct in reducing it to 20.

It has rained without intermission the whole day, which has, however, made no difference to the excited gold hunters.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obt. servant,
R. GOLLIDGE,
Acting Gold Commissioner.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.

Tuesday, August 9, 1884

OUR CANADA LETTER

CANADA WEST, June 29

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.
I wish I could find some other phrase whereby to convey the nature of this recurring state of political Canada of ours.

As was indicated in a former Government publicly styled the Tardiff Ministry—but more properly Macdonald—has come to an end. It was out-rotted on a motion Finance Minister to go into Opposition. An amendment by Mr. Dorian was carried by a majority of 12. This was a vital question, intimately connected with the confidence of the ministry, and tantamount to a vote of no confidence in the government, alternative but resign or dissolve, to the people. It appears that Her Majesty was appealed to, to dissolve the Government did not approve, although, as a constitutional measure, he could not well refuse. But now most strange—a coalition of Conservatives.

The Government were horns of a dilemma. To go to the question on which they were the Montreal \$100,000 job—was possible. What was to be done? Well conceive the public surprise, when we see that Mr. J. A. Macdonald, T. Galt actually waited on George and solicited his assistance to form a ministry!

This is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

This is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

It is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record since only by the fact that a general election has been called, and the coming of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, and two of his Upper supporters. And what is most all, a basis has been agreed on the Upper Canada almost all she has been looking for, such a coalition will leave us to manage our own affairs by our own local parliament.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

OUR CANADA LETTER.

CANADA WEST, June 24th, 1864.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

I wish I could find some other appropriate phrase whereby to convey the meaning of this oft recurring state of politics in this Canada of ours.

As was indicated in a former letter the Government publicly styled the Tache Macdonald Ministry—but more properly the Carrier Macdonald—has come to a sudden end.

This is without doubt the most extraordinary political movement on record, surpassed only by the fact that a government has been formed—a coalition of course—consisting of Cartier, Galt, J. A. Macdonald, and Geo. Brown, with the aid of the Upper Canada party.

Mr. Brew's party followed up the traces of the long struggle of McDonald's hopeless expedition. For several miles, scattered evidences of white men's industry prepared the way for the scene of the conflict, where the 42 horses with their pack-saddles became the property of the Indians.

Mr. Brew's party followed up the traces of the long struggle of McDonald's hopeless expedition. For several miles, scattered evidences of white men's industry prepared the way for the scene of the conflict, where the 42 horses with their pack-saddles became the property of the Indians.

On Friday, 8th inst., a fire broke out in the grocery store of J. E. Jacobs, north side of Dundas street, London, enveloping the hardware store of Warren on the east.

The weather since the spring sowing, has been exceedingly dry, with occasional frosts, greatly retarding vegetation, some sections of the country suffering greatly.

weather continues dry, with occasional showers in some localities.

THE CHILCOATEN EXPEDITION.

Through the politeness of the Hon. Colonial Secretary we are enabled to lay before our readers the following information:

The following intelligence has been received from Lieut. Cooper, Aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor, and is published for general information.

The Volunteers under Mr. Braw landed from H. M. S. Sully, at Rascal Village on Bella Coola river, on the 9th June, and after much difficulty reached the head of navigation safely on the 24th.

Mr. Brew's party followed up the traces of the long struggle of McDonald's hopeless expedition. For several miles, scattered evidences of white men's industry prepared the way for the scene of the conflict, where the 42 horses with their pack-saddles became the property of the Indians.

On Friday, 8th inst., a fire broke out in the grocery store of J. E. Jacobs, north side of Dundas street, London, enveloping the hardware store of Warren on the east.

The weather since the spring sowing, has been exceedingly dry, with occasional frosts, greatly retarding vegetation, some sections of the country suffering greatly.

On Friday, 8th inst., a fire broke out in the grocery store of J. E. Jacobs, north side of Dundas street, London, enveloping the hardware store of Warren on the east.

The Indian rebels having lately been in that part of the country, a melancholy incident attended the march, in the death of Mr. McLean, who, contrary to the wishes of Mr. Cox, had gone in search of the natives, in company with a single Indian.

The Governor arrived at Alexandria on the 28th ult., before His Excellency's departure from Bella Coola on the 25th, arrangements had been made by which the Alexandria party, assisted by Alexis and his followers, will proceed from the old Hudson's Bay fort down the Chilco, towards Tello's position on the head waters of the Memela.

The last intelligence from the Bella Coola river announces that the valley is crowded with Indians from the interior who wish for the re-establishment of peace.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, August 5.

VICTORIA AND SOOKE TRAIL.—We are glad to perceive that the Exploration Committee have taken up the question of quick land communication with the new gold mines.

LED ASTRAY.—We hear several proprietors from Sooke complaining that they have been completely led astray by following certain directions which have been published for their guidance.

SCARCITY OF LABOR.—Complaints are already heard of the difficulty of procuring labor since the rush to the new diggings.

SHORT OF HANDS.—We understand that the steamer Thames is short of hands, and the other steamers in port are also beginning to feel the effects of the gold fever.

CHANGED HANDS.—We understand that the side-wheel steam boat Calladonia was purchased yesterday by William Culverwell, of this city.

EXPEDITION.—Some enterprising gentlemen from Victoria have constructed a wharf at Sooke where steamers can now land their passengers and freight.

JUMPED.—We understand that the claim prosecuted by Mr. King, of Johnson street, on Leech river, and stated to be worthless, was jumped by another party, and gave excellent prospects.

THE POLICE FORCE, we understand, have received an intimation that the pay of officers and men is to be considerably augmented.

SHORT TRAIL TO THE MINES.—Surveyor General Pemberton left yesterday with three Indians intending to take the river trail to the confluence of the Leech and Sooke rivers and to seek a shorter trail from the mines on the former river to Sooke Inlet by way of Mait's.

LIVELY TIMES.—Our harbor has perhaps never displayed a more lively appearance than yesterday morning. No less than six steamers took their departure during the forenoon, two of which were heavily laden with miners and others for Sooke.

NEW BELL.—The steamer Oregon brought up yesterday a fine large bell for the Presbyterian Church, Pandora street.

GOLD IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Some gentlemen inspired by the good news from Sooke are about to continue their searches for gold about a mile and a half from this city.

SOOKITES.—Several small craft laden with miners for the new diggings, arrived from Sooke on Saturday night.

MAGISTRATES FOR SOOKE.—His Excellency has appointed C. J. Hughes, Esquire, a gentleman whose initials are well known by all readers of the Victoria papers, to be a Justice of the Peace and acting resident Magistrate for Sooke mining district.

OVERLAND TO THE MINES.—Malcolm Munro returned yesterday from Leech river. Mr. Munro, with Messrs. Street, Ozezer, and others, proceeded overland to the mines, and were the first to get through successfully with horses.

FIRST STORE ON LEECH RIVER.—A store has been opened at the forks of Leech and Sooke rivers under the management of Mr. Ward.

NOT THE STEPHENSON.—A vessel supposed to be from the Sound en route for China, anchored in Royal Roads off Esquimaux harbor yesterday afternoon, and an unbounded rumor circulated that she was the John Stephenson, with the dredging machine on board.

PLEASANT PASSAGE.—The passengers for bark Kook Cakes, just arrived from Liverpool, report a very agreeable although long passage to this port.

POLICE RETURNS.—The number of inmates in the Victoria City prison yesterday was thirty-seven, of whom five were insane and one a debtor.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.—John Brown and Albert Schiller, two discharged seamen from the English bark Royal Charlie, were yesterday fined \$10 each, or one month's imprisonment, for assaulting Capt. Weeks.

STEWART BROKE.—An Indian woman was badly stabbed by one of her ill-wishers on Saturday last, the Indian inflicting several severe flesh wounds.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with nearly thirty passengers, (some of whom were bound to the Sooke mines) and a small Cariboo Express in charge of Mr. Nagle.

BY THE STEAMER RELIANCE which arrived from Yale on Thursday night the Hon. Colonial Secretary received dispatches from His Excellency Governor Seymour, who had arrived at Alexandria, and was about to proceed to Williams Creek.

ONE OF THE WOUNDED.—On the 2nd inst. a young Englishman named Joseph T. Baldwin, one of the Bentinck Arm Expedition, was admitted to the Royal Columbian Hospital in this city, with a gun shot wound in the right arm, received by the accidental discharge of a comrade's rifle, while marching through the forest in the Chilcoaten country.

A BRICK MILL.—It would appear that Mr. Smith's mill on Burrard Inlet is doing a brisk business. A party who visited the Inlet on Thursday informs us that one vessel was completing her cargo, while another was within sight and the Nanaimo steamer Fideliter was hourly expected.

THE MUSQUITO.—This little pest, with which early settlers in this city were so familiar, has almost entirely disappeared from New Westminster.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Committee of the British Columbia Bible Society was held on Wednesday evening. Very encouraging letters and reports from the Colporters, from Lillooet and Cariboo, were read, indicating a much larger demand for copies of the Scriptures in the mines, and on the way up, than was anticipated by the Committee.

FROM CARIBOO.

DATES TO JULY 28th.

THE BAD ROCK FLUME Co. has 500 feet laid and are working at the flume.

THE BARKER Co. washed out on Monday 28th, 55 ounces, Tuesday, 65 ounces and \$12, and on Wednesday the dirt looked richer, but they had not washed up.

A vein of quartz, said to be rich, has been discovered on Chisholm Creek. A company had been formed to prospect and work the ledge. The specimens are pronounced very rich.

THEY, Tuomy, whose two brothers are so well and favorably known as enterprising pioneers of the colony, died yesterday morning, the 26th inst, after a very short illness.

GRAVING DOCK AT ESQUIMAUX.—Through the courtesy of His Excellency the Governor, we have before us a chart of Constance Cove, in Esquimaux Harbor, with a sketch of the Graving Dock proposed to be constructed therein by a company of English capitalists.

SA FRANCISCO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—We would remind all those who purpose sending contributions to the Exhibition to be held at San Francisco on the 30th Aug. that no time is to be lost as everything must leave by the mail steamer due here on or about the 14th of this month.

BLOWN UP.—The steamer Mary Woodruff was blown up on the 1st August while towing a raft to the Utsalady Mills.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES are probably by this time through from Portland to Monticello. The poles are all ready thence to Olympia and Seattle, W. T., and the wires will be laid immediately. They are expected to reach the former place in three weeks.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE "COLONIST."

Six Days' Later News.

(DATES TO JULY 29th.)

Three Days' Hard Fighting before Atlanta--The Federals occupy portion of the City.

Federal Loss 8,500--Confederates, 12,000.

GEN. McPHERSON KILLED.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE SHENANDOAH!

COLONEL MULLIGAN KILLED!

ANOTHER RAID NORTH!

Union Troops Defeated!

Great Conspiracy Discovered!

Vallandigham at the head of 500,000 Conspirators--150,000 Armed!

Grant's Operations near Richmond.

GREAT FEDERAL RAID IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

Grant's Army before Petersburg.

The Eliza Anderson arrived on Tuesday from Puget Sound bringing us exclusive files of the Portland Oregonian, containing the following important news:

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—A dispatch from Chattanooga says that Gen. Richards was killed before Atlanta to-day.

Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

The Atlanta Confederacy says there is but a small quantity of commissary stores remaining there, as nearly all have been removed to a more secure position in the rear.

The Richmond Whig is severe upon the authorities for superseding Johnson by Hood.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Gazette's correspondent, under date of Atlanta, July 22d, gives the following:

Sherman commenced crossing the Chattahoochee on the morning of the 17th. His whole line advanced. Hooker taking position on the extreme right and centre; Palmer on the extreme left.

On the morning of the 18th, the advance reached Beech Tree Creek, four miles from Atlanta. After considerable skirmishing the enemy were dislodged and a portion of Howard's corps crossed our left, swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta railroad, and on the evening of the 19th, tearing up several miles of track.

On the morning of the 20th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming a line along the south bank of a creek. At 3 o'clock, p. m., the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker, the rebels advancing three deep. Portions of our line wavered at first before the terrible onslaught, but quickly rallied and stood firm. On this portion of the line was massed the flower of the rebel army, both sides fighting for the first time on open fields. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines. They retreated in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field. Our loss will reach 2,000, principally Hookers.

The rebels killed, wounded and missing exceed 6,000, including three brigades. On the left, we were entirely successful; McPherson drove the rebels several miles. Blair's corps advanced one and a half miles south of the Augusta road.

On the morning of the 21st, the enemy were driven, with small loss, to their works immediately around Atlanta.

On the 22d, they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front. At 2 p. m., portions of our army entered the city. We may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered closed.

A report believed to be true, announces the occupation of Montgomery by Rousseau.

Another dispatch says that Rousseau was at Polesville, 120 miles south of Decatur. He had a short fight with a small body of the enemy, dispersing them.

New York, July 25.—The Tribune's special from Washington dated 24th, 11 p. m., says: The Government have received dispatches from Sherman announcing that on the 22d the rebels under Hood, massed a heavy force against McPherson's grand division composed of Logan's, Blair's and Cook's corps, and made a desperate attack, gaining a temporary advantage. The enemy, after terrific fighting, in which a number of charges were made and repulsed with great

slaughter, was finally driven into his fortifications. During the battle Gen. McPherson became separated from his staff and was killed by a sharpshooter. Logan assumed command of the division.

A later despatch says our forces have obtained possession of the elevated ground north-east of Atlanta. Massive guns had been mounted, which commanded the place. The rebels were burning stores, etc., preparatory to a retrograde movement. Every body feels confident that Atlanta by this time has fallen into our hands.

New York, July 26.—The Herald's Nashville special says: All the railroads leading from Atlanta except the Macon road, are destroyed. There appears to be no disposition on our part to hasten the occupation of the city. Sherman is not likely to force an engagement in which the enemy would have very great advantage. Reliable information has been received that everything is going right.

The Tribune's special says that a despatch received from Atlanta by Government this evening estimates our loss in Friday's battle at about 3,000; the rebel loss at 6,000. 800 dead rebels were buried in front of the left wing. The fighting is described as having been terrific; the rebels making repeated charges with bayonets, but were each time repulsed with great slaughter, and were finally driven into their fortifications. The rebels destroyed all their immense depots of provisions at Atlanta. It was believed that they were retreating by the Macon road, and our cavalry will probably intercept their retreat long enough to enable our infantry to come up.

A despatch just received announces the successful result of Gen. Roseau's cavalry expedition on the flank of Hood's army at Atlanta. Roseau's force left Decatur, Ala., and after crossing Tallapoosa, his column proceeded down the railroad toward Montgomery, Ala., burning all the railroad bridges.

Arriving at Montgomery, the column diverged, and destroyed the railroad at different points for twenty miles. Another column under Gen. Gerrard, which left Decatur some time before, destroyed the railroad between that place and Covington. The large railroad bridges crossing Cohanatohoke and Yellow Rivers were burned. Both columns arrived safe at Marietta.

Reports from the Valley create no excitement here. Other special says that Washington and Baltimore are not considered in any danger from the present movement unless the rebels are much stronger than there is reason to suspect. The invasion will be one of short career.

Gen. Wright is assigned to the command of the 6th and 18th corps. Gen. Ricketts commands the 16th.

The Herald's Baltimore special of the 26th at 9 o'clock, p. m., says: All accounts agree that Crook succeeded in driving the enemy's advance which was pushing north back to Bunker Hill, two miles south of Martinsburg. Rebels are now current that a fight occurred near Harper's Ferry, in which Hunter was badly worsted. They are very indignant however.

The Times special says: As far as known the rebels halted at Martinsburg, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is unharmed.

The rebels appeared before Martinsburg at 3:30 p. m. yesterday in two columns of about 25,000 under Gens. Early and Breckinridge, who were joined by Morgan's cavalry and were all under the command of General Hill.

New York, July 27.—The Times' Baltimore correspondence says: No apprehension is entertained of another rebel demonstration towards Washington and Baltimore.

Gen. Crook says the rebel force which attacked him near Winchester on Sunday was four miles, overlapping on both sides, and could have easily annihilated him had he not retreated. Col. Mulligan was killed in the battle on Sunday.

The Baltimore American of today says there is no confirmation of the report that the rebels had re-occupied Martinsburg by way of Sharpsburg and Sheppardsburg, and could have easily annihilated him had he not retreated. Col. Mulligan was killed in the battle on Sunday.

The Commercial says that a gentleman from Frederick City reports much excitement there on Monday and Tuesday. The Government stores and the wounded had been removed, and the inhabitants were preparing to leave. The enemy was known to be south of Potomac, and it was feared they would cross at Point of Rocks and push for Frederick.

Chicago, July 28.—Nothing of a definite character concerning the rebel movements in Shenandoah Valley has been received. It is positively known, however, that serious battles occurred on Saturday and Sunday, in which the Union troops were immediately compelled to retreat to Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. Supplies were being removed from the former place across the Potomac. Our forces held Harper's Ferry on Tuesday night. No rebels had been seen in Maryland. The report that the Corps had joined the rebel forces was not confirmed.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The War Department says the raid is a humbug.

Baltimore, July 27, 9 P. M.—Harper's Ferry is still in our hands. No attack has yet been made. A scout who left Martinsburg at 7 o'clock last night reports heavy skirmishing between Crook's army and the rebels under Breckinridge, on Monday afternoon. Our forces are falling back this side of the Potomac to Williamsport. The rebels; it is evident have no intention of crossing.

A retreat at Nashville, returning home, says it is believed the object of the rebels is to keep our forces out of the Valley while they gather the harvest.

Later reports assert that we have re-occupied Martinsburg.

Gen. Wallace has issued orders for the immediate enrollment of all the able-bodied colored men in Baltimore, and directs them to be forthwith organized into companies, said troops to constitute the special military force of the day.

The Loyal Leagues are also actively engaged in perfecting military organization.

Orders are in force here restricting the press from publishing anything relating to rebel movements.

The Herald's special says: It is reported that Hunter requests to be relieved of his command. Crook, who has just been appointed Breckinridge's Major-General, succeeds him.

The rebel raid appears to be dividing into a comparatively small effort. It is understood to be only a portion of the late invaders. The general opinion is that the affair comes at the season of action. It is certain that the rebels have not crossed the Potomac

and it is believed the evacuation of Martinsburg was unnecessary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A gentleman from Baltimore reports perfect ignorance there in relation to military movements. The city is quiet, but intense anxiety is felt. The suppression of news has caused the most probable rumors. Among other things the public officers are preparing to remove all valuables from the city.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—A dispatch from Frederick says that all is quiet. News from the front says that all is quiet. We still hold Harper's Ferry. There is some uneasiness on the line of the Northern Central Railroad in consequence of apprehensions of a raid.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The latest authentic intelligence states that Kelly has occupied Martinsburg. There has been no heavy fighting during the past four days. There is no information of the rebels crossing into Maryland. Skirmishing is reported at Sheppardsburg.

The Tribune's special says: Grant's reply to the telegram sent to him by the President as to whether a considerable body of rebel troops had set out to reinforce Early and Breckinridge, said that the rebel army at Petersburg was as strong as ever, and does not believe that any considerable force has left for the valley. No news has been received here from the Upper Potomac.

The shelling of Petersburg for two days was merely nominal; but few shells were thrown into the city, which did little or no injury.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A dispatch from the army of the 23d says: Nothing of particular interest has occurred during the past two days. Skirmishing along Burnside's front was quite lively on the afternoon of the 22nd, but without injury. That seems to be the only part of the line on which firing is almost unceasing, as there is scarcely five minutes either day or night, without the firing of musketry or artillery.

Gen. E. O. Ord has been assigned to the command of the 18th corps, and Gen. David Birney appointed to the command of the 16th corps.

A correspondent at Deep Bottom, on James river, says that the enemy were discovered to-day planting a battery so as to bring an enfilading fire on the gunboats. A party from the 19th Massachusetts soon destroyed it, and held the position.

New York, July 28.—The Times correspondent with Butler says: The rebels on Thursday night attacked the 11th Maine, fell back before the assault, and retired to Foster's headquarters. On Friday Foster sent the same regiment to retake their old position, which they did. During the night reinforcements were sent out to hold the place permanently. The position is of importance to the rebels.

Special dispatches say that Grant is still in front of Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Grant is clearing out the camp hospitals and sending the sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived to-day, among them several officers.

Bermuda Hundred, July 25.—An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

While our troops were crossing James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked them suddenly. An engagement ensued and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel forces, carrying them and capturing the guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position far beyond. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing.

A special to the Post says: An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

While our troops were crossing James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked them suddenly. An engagement ensued and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel forces, carrying them and capturing the guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position far beyond. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing.

A special to the Post says: An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

While our troops were crossing James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked them suddenly. An engagement ensued and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel forces, carrying them and capturing the guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position far beyond. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing.

A special to the Post says: An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

While our troops were crossing James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked them suddenly. An engagement ensued and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel forces, carrying them and capturing the guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position far beyond. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing.

A special to the Post says: An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

While our troops were crossing James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked them suddenly. An engagement ensued and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel forces, carrying them and capturing the guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position far beyond. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing.

A special to the Post says: An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

While our troops were crossing James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked them suddenly. An engagement ensued and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel forces, carrying them and capturing the guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position far beyond. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing.

A special to the Post says: An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

While our troops were crossing James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked them suddenly. An engagement ensued and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel forces, carrying them and capturing the guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position far beyond. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing.

A special to the Post says: An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

and that they will soon join him.

During the investigation, the Provost Marshal discovered papers declaring the intended renewal of boat burning on the western waters. It is probable that the whole matter will be ventilated in a few days.

St. Louis, July 28.—The Democrat publishes an account of a conspiracy to erect a North-Western Confederacy. The organization engaged in the conspiracy is known as the order of American Knights. The real object embraces an effort to thwart the government in the conduct of the war; to overthrow the government. The profession of purposes are different in different States. It proclaims the war policy in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The order is of Southern origin, being created on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Vallandigham while in Richmond, was made the supreme commander of the Northern section. The order of the conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities, to divide the East and West, and thus aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's theory was principally seen in furthering the scheme by a conference with some leading men North, soon after his arrival from Canada, and arranged the establishment of lodges throughout the loyal States. The names of all those who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the general consultation. Among them are the names of H. B. Reed, of Philadelphia; K. Pendleton, of Ohio; Kibben, of St. Louis; Storey and Merriek, of Chicago, are published. The results of the Conference are well known to the government. About the first of January, Vallandigham issued an address to the lodges in the loyal States, in which he called the members to renew their vows. He says the time is approaching to test their sincerity; that the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a usurper. The meetings of Grand Commanders were to be held in different States; it was held in New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft. No definite plan was resolved upon. The names of those conspirators are also known. The same commanders had a conversation with the supreme commander at Windsor, Canada West, early in April, for general consultation. Among those in attendance were McMaster, of New York; Chas. L. Hunt, of St. Louis; and La Fayette Devlin, of Indiana. It was proposed at this meeting that Vallandigham should represent his district of Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and proclaim the doctrine of the order.

Pierce pronounced the existing administration and the government power, a usurpation, which the people had a right to expel by force, if necessary, in inauguration of rebellion North, in which he was supported by the order. Each grand commander was to have an armed body-guard at the Convention, for the purpose of protecting the people in an armed conflict, which would be a signal to the members of the order to unite against the lawful authorities, kill and capture the naval and military officers, seize all the arsenals, arms, and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the government overthrown, is the evidence of the truthfulness of this statement.

The reason for Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was that his views were, that he would have been defeated as delegate to Chicago and only by his presence could his election be secured.

The numerical strength of the order is said to be considerably over 500,000, 150,000 of whom are armed. The order in New York are called McCallan Minute Men, and numbered 200,000. Their Grand Commander is Charles L. Hunt, nephew of H. Lucas, who was for many years English Consul here. A long list of names of members of the order in different States, together with full information regarding the same, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, which will probably be published.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The Evansville Journal says that Henderson, Ky., was attacked on Thursday by guerrillas and fighting was going on. Gunboats have been sent to the assistance of the garrison. This city is much excited by the general impression of forces. The city is barricaded at all avenues leading out of it.

We have reports—not authenticated—of a conflict with guerrillas at Hopkinsville. Our loss was 20 killed, wounded and missing. A reported rebel force of 500 from Carroll county intend crossing to Veray, Indiana.

PORT LEAVENWORTH, July 24.—Thornton is now reported to be at Kingston, Caldwell county, with a force of 1500 men. General Pike is pursuing him with militia, and Col. Ford, with a portion of the 2d Colorado, is also moving against him with militia.

Gen. McKean thinks the rebels design throwing their force into Kansas.

There is but little doubt that small parties of Copperheads from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into northern Missouri within the last week to join Thornton.

New York, July 28.—Sanford returned from Washington last night, having succeeded in obtaining the consent of the War Department to raise 100-days men in this State. Those in service at the time of the draft shall be exempt.

Gold 250.

EUROPEAN.

Russia is making active naval preparations at Cronstadt.

It was stated that a Russian squadron was about to visit the Swedish and Danish ports in the Baltic. The French papers state that the Prussian and Austrian troops in the Danubies have been increased. Prussia intends possessing all the Danish islands, and afterwards to attack Copenhagen. The Germans were erecting batteries opposite Island Funen, and the Swedish squadron had been ordered to sea.

The Prussians say that King Christian personally requested Napoleon's protecting intervention.

Rumors were also that the pirate Florida was outside Cherbourg, looking for the Keosauque, and that the Federal steamer Niagara had been ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The Paris correspondent of the Star says that the Keosauque would leave Cherbourg to cruise in the channel and watch the movements of rebel cruisers.

been raised in Illinois, and that they will soon join him.

During the investigation, the Provost Marshal discovered papers declaring the intended renewal of boat burning on the western waters. It is probable that the whole matter will be ventilated in a few days.

St. Louis, July 28.—The Democrat publishes an account of a conspiracy to erect a North-Western Confederacy. The organization engaged in the conspiracy is known as the order of American Knights. The real object embraces an effort to thwart the government in the conduct of the war; to overthrow the government. The profession of purposes are different in different States. It proclaims the war policy in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The order is of Southern origin, being created on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Vallandigham while in Richmond, was made the supreme commander of the Northern section. The order of the conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities, to divide the East and West, and thus aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's theory was principally seen in furthering the scheme by a conference with some leading men North, soon after his arrival from Canada, and arranged the establishment of lodges throughout the loyal States. The names of all those who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the general consultation. Among them are the names of H. B. Reed, of Philadelphia; K. Pendleton, of Ohio; Kibben, of St. Louis; Storey and Merriek, of Chicago, are published. The results of the Conference are well known to the government. About the first of January, Vallandigham issued an address to the lodges in the loyal States, in which he called the members to renew their vows. He says the time is approaching to test their sincerity; that the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a usurper. The meetings of Grand Commanders were to be held in different States; it was held in New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft. No definite plan was resolved upon. The names of those conspirators are also known. The same commanders had a conversation with the supreme commander at Windsor, Canada West, early in April, for general consultation. Among those in attendance were McMaster, of New York; Chas. L. Hunt, of St. Louis; and La Fayette Devlin, of Indiana. It was proposed at this meeting that Vallandigham should represent his district of Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and proclaim the doctrine of the order.

Pierce pronounced the existing administration and the government power, a usurpation, which the people had a right to expel by force, if necessary, in inauguration of rebellion North, in which he was supported by the order. Each grand commander was to have an armed body-guard at the Convention, for the purpose of protecting the people in an armed conflict, which would be a signal to the members of the order to unite against the lawful authorities, kill and capture the naval and military officers, seize all the arsenals, arms, and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the government overthrown, is the evidence of the truthfulness of this statement.

The reason for Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was that his views were, that he would have been defeated as delegate to Chicago and only by his presence could his election be secured.

The numerical strength of the order is said to be considerably over 500,000, 150,000 of whom are armed. The order in New York are called McCallan Minute Men, and numbered 200,000. Their Grand Commander is Charles L. Hunt, nephew of H. Lucas, who was for many years English Consul here. A long list of names of members of the order in different States, together with full information regarding the same, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, which will probably be published.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The Evansville Journal says that Henderson, Ky., was attacked on Thursday by guerrillas and fighting was going on. Gunboats have been sent to the assistance of the garrison. This city is much excited by the general impression of forces. The city is barricaded at all avenues leading out of it.

We have reports—not authenticated—of a conflict with guerrillas at Hopkinsville. Our loss was 20 killed, wounded and missing. A reported rebel force of 500 from Carroll county intend crossing to Veray, Indiana.

PORT LEAVENWORTH, July 24.—Thornton is now reported to be at Kingston, Caldwell county, with a force of 1500 men. General Pike is pursuing him with militia, and Col. Ford, with a portion of the 2d Colorado, is also moving against him with militia.

Gen. McKean thinks the rebels design throwing their force into Kansas.

There is but little doubt that small parties of Copperheads from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into northern Missouri within the last week to join Thornton.

New York, July 28.—Sanford returned from Washington last night, having succeeded in obtaining the consent of the War Department to raise 100-days men in this State. Those in service at the time of the draft shall be exempt.

Gold 250.

EUROPEAN.

Russia is making active naval preparations at Cronstadt.

It was stated that a Russian squadron was about to visit the Swedish and Danish ports in the Baltic. The French papers state that the Prussian and Austrian troops in the Danubies have been increased. Prussia intends possessing all the Danish islands, and afterwards to attack Copenhagen. The Germans were erecting batteries opposite Island Funen, and the Swedish squadron had been ordered to sea.

The Prussians say that King Christian personally requested Napoleon's protecting intervention.

Rumors were also that the pirate Florida was outside Cherbourg, looking for the Keosauque, and that the Federal steamer Niagara had been ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The Paris correspondent of the Star says that the Keosauque would leave Cherbourg to cruise in the channel and watch the movements of rebel cruisers.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence which we this morning is more than usually the Confederates are again in for Shenandoah, driving the Federals Potomac. Hunter, Crook, and Averill's pursuit of Early became reversed. A little distance beyond early, obtaining a favorable position of mountains; made a stand battle to his pursuer. Whether derate General had been here or not; but the result would this conclusion; for, after two fighting, the Federal force was de Potomac. Martinsburg was evacuated by the Confederates, and ern troops fell back on Harp Considerable anxiety was again timore, and fears were entertained other raid into Maryland was imm Government preparations this however, more complete than the large force was ready to confront ders should they cross the Potomac this does not seem to be the Contention; for the latest accounts show have fallen back and that Marti been again occupied by the Federe ns rumors were afloat as to the Southern troops; but it was believed that the advance of Breckinridge was made to secure in the Shenandoah Valley, and fo supplies, that would enable the ates to carry on perhaps more operations against the North. From Sherman's command it important. On the 20th ult, an made on the Federals under Hook and Palmer a few miles south of hoochie; but after some desperate the Confederates were repulsed loss and retreated to the north. The Federals state that in this the loss of the Southern forces while their own number of killed was but 2,000. On the ne Federals drove the enemy to t Atlanta, and on the day follow a portion of Hooker's and P Federal troops entered and took possess of the city. In the meantime, ates under their new command massed themselves against a grand division, composed of Log and Cook's corps, and for a t attack seemed almost to be Federal troops. After the re attacks, however, the Southern came exhausted, and the Conte were driven with very con into the fortifications of A lowing up their advantage seized the elevated ground the city, and brought up guns. The Confederates acc latest accounts were destroying preparatory to evacuating th was supposed to be untenable move of Sherman in the nee the 22d the losses are put dow erals and 6,000 Confederates. general McPherson was kille some sharpshooters of the ene Rousseau, who started throug raiding expedition with one of forces of cavalry in the nee have accounts of great deat way depots, bridges, and tra as Montgomery, the capital Reaching Sherman in safety forth, and at latest dates wa and twenty miles south of I destroyed a great portion of t munition in Georgia, with a from Atlanta, the anticipat retreat. Full particulars are news columns of the discovery headed by the noted Valland throw the Northern Govern inclined to think, however, ments are very much exagger

CRICKET MATCH

A match was played on the Ground yesterday, between of the fleet, and eleven members Victoria Cricket Club, and a test, and some really good play was won by the U. V. C. C., w to spare. We regret that we want of space, to publish the score. The following is the game:—

Navy Eleven, 1st Innings Do. 2nd do.

Total..... U. V. C. C., 1st Innings, Do. 2nd do.

Total.....

His Excellency the Governor Admiral Kiscoombe, Capt. C of the officers of the Fleet appeared to take great inte We regret that the excell Satley was prevented from two o'clock about thirty or set down to an excellent fur by M. Diarr of the Colon style.

THE QUICKEST TIME Y Messenger who brought the sivi, despatches from Por pathful to-day, travelled th Portland to Olympia in the far the best time ever ma He left Portland on Sunda and reached Olympia a few morning.

HORSE-SHOE LAKE HOTEL.

ROPER & CO.,

OF VICTORIA, V. I., BEG TO INFORM TRAVELERS AND THE PUBLIC that they have erected a new and commodious Hotel at the

108-Mile Post, above Lillooet,
And have determined that nothing shall be wanting to make it the best House of Accommodation on the Cariboo road.

THE BEST WINES AND LIQUORS

Always on hand. Also, for the further convenience of Miners, a complete assortment of Men's CLOTHING, BOOTS, Etc., will be found.

GOOD STABLING—Best quality of Hay, Barley and Oats.

WHEAT—4½¢ do p sack.
OATS—4¢ do do.
BARLEY—4½¢ do do.
GROUND DO—4½¢ do do.
MIDDLING—3½¢ do do.
BEAN—2½¢ do do.
HAY—2½¢ do do p bale.

EXPORTS
To American Ports for the month ending July 31st, 1864.

(Compiled from the Books of the Am. Consulate.)

TO SAN FRANCISCO.	
Alc.	3180 00
Liquors	2718 74
Merchandise	4830 00
Carpeting	78 75
243 25	Fuel & Saw
6000 00	Provisions
700 00	Wool
25 87	Stead
27 17	Test Powders
Total \$24786 62	

TO PORT ANGELOS, W. T.	
Alc and Beer	169 50
Merchandise	2718 74
240 25	Preserved Meats
4830 00	Croceries
78 75	Casting
978 84	Iron
87 75	149 00
21 00	Liquors
Total \$10096 19	

TO ASTORIA.	
Alc.	60 43
Liquors	56 50
Iron and Files	388 25
Merchandise	783 80
Total \$1282 98	

RECAPITULATION.	
To San Francisco	\$24786 62
To Port Angeles	10096 19
To Astoria	1282 98
Total \$26165 79	

CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From S. F. Bulletin.)
Our markets for Flour and Grain have been measurably active for the period under review. The arrivals have been high, particularly of wheat at the close and as we write the receipts from the new crop are augmenting. The demand however is quite active and sales of choice parcels have, in a few instances, and for small lots, been made at higher rates than have heretofore been reached during the current year.

During the past week we have had a moderate demand for both Flour and Wheat, for export to Australia, N. Z., say to the extent of 12,000 half bushels of 4000 lbs. Wheat, and possibly a few small parcels to other ports. This rather unexpected demand had the effect to advance prices very materially, as will be seen by reference to table below. Our local demand for Flour, and its shipment into the interior of the State, is now, and has been for three months past, unusually small. The country demand being supplied by Folsom and at other points.

We note the following transactions for the past days:
FLOUR—4000 lb cks Superior National Mills 200 lb cks do Golden Gate Mills, 1000 lb cks do Commercial Mills, 5000 lb cks of other brands of Superior for export, all on private terms. The present closing market price is \$9 50, \$10 00, \$10 50, \$11 00, \$11 50, \$12 00, \$12 50, \$13 00, \$13 50, \$14 00, \$14 50, \$15 00, \$15 50, \$16 00, \$16 50, \$17 00, \$17 50, \$18 00, \$18 50, \$19 00, \$19 50, \$20 00, \$20 50, \$21 00, \$21 50, \$22 00, \$22 50, \$23 00, \$23 50, \$24 00, \$24 50, \$25 00, \$25 50, \$26 00, \$26 50, \$27 00, \$27 50, \$28 00, \$28 50, \$29 00, \$29 50, \$30 00, \$30 50, \$31 00, \$31 50, \$32 00, \$32 50, \$33 00, \$33 50, \$34 00, \$34 50, \$35 00, \$35 50, \$36 00, \$36 50, \$37 00, \$37 50, \$38 00, \$38 50, \$39 00, \$39 50, \$40 00, \$40 50, \$41 00, \$41 50, \$42 00, \$42 50, \$43 00, \$43 50, \$44 00, \$44 50, \$45 00, \$45 50, \$46 00, \$46 50, \$47 00, \$47 50, \$48 00, \$48 50, \$49 00, \$49 50, \$50 00, \$50 50, \$51 00, \$51 50, \$52 00, \$52 50, \$53 00, \$53 50, \$54 00, \$54 50, \$55 00, \$55 50, \$56 00, \$56 50, \$57 00, \$57 50, \$58 00, \$58 50, \$59 00, \$59 50, \$60 00, \$60 50, \$61 00, \$61 50, \$62 00, \$62 50, \$63 00, \$63 50, \$64 00, \$64 50, \$65 00, \$65 50, \$66 00, \$66 50, \$67 00, \$67 50, \$68 00, \$68 50, \$69 00, \$69 50, \$70 00, \$70 50, \$71 00, \$71 50, \$72 00, \$72 50, \$73 00, \$73 50, \$74 00, \$74 50, \$75 00, \$75 50, \$76 00, \$76 50, \$77 00, \$77 50, \$78 00, \$78 50, \$79 00, \$79 50, \$80 00, \$80 50, \$81 00, \$81 50, \$82 00, \$82 50, \$83 00, \$83 50, \$84 00, \$84 50, \$85 00, \$85 50, \$86 00, \$86 50, \$87 00, \$87 50, \$88 00, \$88 50, \$89 00, \$89 50, \$90 00, \$90 50, \$91 00, \$91 50, \$92 00, \$92 50, \$93 00, \$93 50, \$94 00, \$94 50, \$95 00, \$95 50, \$96 00, \$96 50, \$97 00, \$97 50, \$98 00, \$98 50, \$99 00, \$99 50, \$100 00, \$100 50, \$101 00, \$101 50, \$102 00, \$102 50, \$103 00, \$103 50, \$104 00, \$104 50, \$105 00, \$105 50, \$106 00, \$106 50, \$107 00, \$107 50, \$108 00, \$108 50, \$109 00, \$109 50, \$110 00, \$110 50, \$111 00, \$111 50, \$112 00, \$112 50, \$113 00, \$113 50, \$114 00, \$114 50, \$115 00, \$115 50, \$116 00, \$116 50, \$117 00, \$117 50, \$118 00, \$118 50, \$119 00, \$119 50, \$120 00, \$120 50, \$121 00, \$121 50, \$122 00, \$122 50, \$123 00, \$123 50, \$124 00, \$124 50, \$125 00, \$125 50, \$126 00, \$126 50, \$127 00, \$127 50, \$128 00, \$128 50, \$129 00, \$129 50, \$130 00, \$130 50, \$131 00, \$131 50, \$132 00, \$132 50, \$133 00, \$133 50, \$134 00, \$134 50, \$135 00, \$135 50, \$136 00, \$136 50, \$137 00, \$137 50, \$138 00, \$138 50, \$139 00, \$139 50, \$140 00, \$140 50, \$141 00, \$141 50, \$142 00, \$142 50, \$143 00, \$143 50, \$144 00, \$144 50, \$145 00, \$145 50, \$146 00, \$146 50, \$147 00, \$147 50, \$148 00, \$148 50, \$149 00, \$149 50, \$150 00, \$150 50, \$151 00, \$151 50, \$152 00, \$152 50, \$153 00, \$153 50, \$154 00, \$154 50, \$155 00, \$155 50, \$156 00, \$156 50, \$157 00, \$157 50, \$158 00, \$158 50, \$159 00, \$159 50, \$160 00, \$160 50, \$161 00, \$161 50, \$162 00, \$162 50, \$163 00, \$163 50, \$164 00, \$164 50, \$165 00, \$165 50, \$166 00, \$166 50, \$167 00, \$167 50, \$168 00, \$168 50, \$169 00, \$169 50, \$170 00, \$170 50, \$171 00, \$171 50, \$172 00, \$172 50, \$173 00, \$173 50, \$174 00, \$174 50, \$175 00, \$175 50, \$176 00, \$176 50, \$177 00, \$177 50, \$178 00, \$178 50, \$179 00, \$179 50, \$180 00, \$180 50, \$181 00, \$181 50, \$182 00, \$182 50, \$183 00, \$183 50, \$184 00, \$184 50, \$185 00, \$185 50, \$186 00, \$186 50, \$187 00, \$187 50, \$188 00, \$188 50, \$189 00, \$189 50, \$190 00, \$190 50, \$191 00, \$191 50, \$192 00, \$192 50, \$193 00, \$193 50, \$194 00, \$194 50, \$195 00, \$195 50, \$196 00, \$196 50, \$197 00, \$197 50, \$198 00, \$198 50, \$199 00, \$199 50, \$200 00, \$200 50, \$201 00, \$201 50, \$202 00, \$202 50, \$203 00, \$203 50, \$204 00, \$204 50, \$205 00, \$205 50, \$206 00, \$206 50, \$207 00, \$207 50, \$208 00, \$208 50, \$209 00, \$209 50, \$210 00, \$210 50, \$211 00, \$211 50, \$212 00, \$212 50, \$213 00, \$213 50, \$214 00, \$214 50, \$215 00, \$215 50, \$216 00, \$216 50, \$217 00, \$217 50, \$218 00, \$218 50, \$219 00, \$219 50, \$220 00, \$220 50, \$221 00, \$221 50, \$222 00, \$222 50, \$223 00, \$223 50, \$224 00, \$224 50, \$225 00, \$225 50, \$226 00, \$226 50, \$227 00, \$227 50, \$228 00, \$228 50, \$229 00, \$229 50, \$230 00, \$230 50, \$231 00, \$231 50, \$232 00, \$232 50, \$233 00, \$233 50, \$234 00, \$234 50, \$235 00, \$235 50, \$236 00, \$236 50, \$237 00, \$237 50, \$238 00, \$238 50, \$239 00, \$239 50, \$240 00, \$240 50, \$241 00, \$241 50, \$242 00, \$242 50, \$243 00, \$243 50, \$244 00, \$244 50, \$245 00, \$245 50, \$246 00, \$246 50, \$247 00, \$247 50, \$248 00, \$248 50, \$249 00, \$249 50, \$250 00, \$250 50, \$251 00, \$251 50, \$252 00, \$252 50, \$253 00, \$253 50, \$254 00, \$254 50, \$255 00, \$255 50, \$256 00, \$256 50, \$257 00, \$257 50, \$258 00, \$258 50, \$259 00, \$259 50, \$260 00, \$260 50, \$261 00, \$261 50, \$262 00, \$262 50, \$263 00, \$263 50, \$264 00, \$264 50, \$265 00, \$265 50, \$266 00, \$266 50, \$267 00, \$267 50, \$268 00, \$268 50, \$269 00, \$269 50, \$270 00, \$270 50, \$271 00, \$271 50, \$272 00, \$272 50, \$273 00, \$273 50, \$274 00, \$274 50, \$275 00, \$275 50, \$276 00, \$276 50, \$277 00, \$277 50, \$278 00, \$278 50, \$279 00, \$279 50, \$280 00, \$280 50, \$281 00, \$281 50, \$282 00, \$282 50, \$283 00, \$283 50, \$284 00, \$284 50, \$285 00, \$285 50, \$286 00, \$286 50, \$287 00, \$287 50, \$288 00, \$288 50, \$289 00, \$289 50, \$290 00, \$290 50, \$291 00, \$291 50, \$292 00, \$292 50, \$293 00, \$293 50, \$294 00, \$294 50, \$295 00, \$295 50, \$296 00, \$296 50, \$297 00, \$297 50, \$298 00, \$298 50, \$299 00, \$299 50, \$300 00, \$300 50, \$301 00, \$301 50, \$302 00, \$302 50, \$303 00, \$303 50, \$304 00, \$304 50, \$305 00, \$305 50, \$306 00, \$306 50, \$307 00, \$307 50, \$308 00, \$308 50, \$309 00, \$309 50, \$310 00, \$310 50, \$311 00, \$311 50, \$312 00, \$312 50, \$313 00, \$313 50, \$314 00, \$314 50, \$315 00, \$315 50, \$316 00, \$316 50, \$317 00, \$317 50, \$318 00, \$318 50, \$319 00, \$319 50, \$320 00, \$320 50, \$321 00, \$321 50, \$322 00, \$322 50, \$323 00, \$323 50, \$324 00, \$324 50, \$325 00, \$325 50, \$326 00, \$326 50, \$327 00, \$327 50, \$328 00, \$328 50, \$329 00, \$329 50, \$330 00, \$330 50, \$331 00, \$331 50, \$332 00, \$332 50, \$333 00, \$333 50, \$334 00, \$334 50, \$335 00, \$335 50, \$336 00, \$336 50, \$337 00, \$337 50, \$338 00, \$338 50, \$339 00, \$339 50, \$340 00, \$340 50, \$341 00, \$341 50, \$342 00, \$342 50, \$343 00, \$343 50, \$344 00, \$344 50, \$345 00, \$345 50, \$346 00, \$346 50, \$347 00, \$347 50, \$348 00, \$348 50, \$349 00, \$349 50, \$350 00, \$350 50, \$351 00, \$351 50, \$352 00, \$352 50, \$353 00, \$353 50, \$354 00, \$354 50, \$355 00, \$355 50, \$356 00, \$356 50, \$357 00, \$357 50, \$358 00, \$358 50, \$359 00, \$359 50, \$360 00, \$360 50, \$361 00, \$361 50, \$362 00, \$362 50, \$363 00, \$363 50, \$364 00, \$364 50, \$365 00, \$365 50, \$366 00, \$366 50, \$367 00, \$367 50, \$368 00, \$368 50, \$369 00, \$369 50, \$370 00, \$370 50, \$371 00, \$371 50, \$372 00, \$372 50, \$373 00, \$373 50, \$374 00, \$374 50, \$375 00, \$375 50, \$376 00, \$376 50, \$377 00, \$377 50, \$378 00, \$378 50, \$379 00, \$379 50, \$380 00, \$380 50, \$381 00, \$381 50, \$382 00, \$382 50, \$383 00, \$383 50, \$384 00, \$384 50, \$385 00, \$385 50, \$386 00, \$386 50, \$387 00, \$387 50, \$388 00, \$388 50, \$389 00, \$389 50, \$390 00, \$390 50, \$391 00, \$391 50, \$392 00, \$392 50, \$393 00, \$393 50, \$394 00, \$394 50, \$395 00, \$395 50, \$396 00, \$396 50, \$397 00, \$397 50, \$398 00, \$398 50, \$399 00, \$399 50, \$400 00, \$400 50, \$401 00, \$401 50, \$402 00, \$402 50, \$403 00, \$403 50, \$404 00, \$404 50, \$405 00, \$405 50, \$406 00, \$406 50, \$407 00, \$407 50, \$408 00, \$408 50, \$409 00, \$409 50, \$410 00, \$410 50, \$411 00, \$411 50, \$412 00, \$412 50, \$413 00, \$413 50, \$414 00, \$414 50, \$415 00, \$415 50, \$416 00, \$416 50, \$417 00, \$417 50, \$418 00, \$418 50, \$419 00, \$419 50, \$420 00, \$420 50, \$421 00, \$421 50, \$422 00, \$422 50, \$423 00, \$423 50, \$424 00, \$424 50, \$425 00, \$425 50, \$426 00, \$426 50, \$427 00, \$427 50, \$428 00, \$428 50, \$429 00, \$429 50, \$430 00, \$430 50, \$431 00, \$431 50, \$432 00, \$432 50, \$433 00, \$433 50, \$434 00, \$434 50, \$435 00, \$435 50, \$436 00, \$436 50, \$437 00, \$437 50, \$438 00, \$438 50, \$439 00, \$439 50, \$440 00, \$440 50, \$441 00, \$441 50, \$442 00, \$442 50, \$443 00, \$443 50, \$444 00, \$444 50, \$445 00, \$445 50, \$446 00, \$446 50, \$447 00, \$447 50, \$448 00, \$448 50, \$449 00, \$449 50, \$450 00, \$450 50, \$451 00, \$451 50, \$452 00, \$452 50, \$453 00, \$453 50, \$454 00, \$454 50, \$455 00, \$455 50, \$456 00, \$456 50, \$457 00, \$457 50, \$458 00, \$458 50, \$459 00, \$459 50, \$460 00, \$460 50, \$461 00, \$461 50, \$462 00, \$462 50, \$463 00, \$463 50, \$464 00, \$464 50, \$465 00, \$465 50, \$466 00, \$466 50, \$467 00, \$467 50, \$468 00, \$468 50, \$469 00, \$469 50, \$470 00, \$470 50, \$471 00, \$471 50, \$472 00, \$472 50, \$473 00, \$473 50, \$474 00, \$474 50, \$475 00, \$475 50, \$476 00, \$476 50, \$477 00, \$477 50, \$478 00, \$478 50, \$479 00, \$479 50, \$480 00, \$480 50, \$481 00, \$481 50, \$482 00, \$482 50, \$483 00, \$483 50, \$484 00, \$484 50, \$485 00, \$485 50, \$486 00, \$486 50, \$487 00, \$487 50, \$488 00, \$488 50, \$489 00, \$489 50, \$490 00, \$490 50, \$491 00, \$491 50, \$492 00, \$492 50, \$493 00, \$493 50, \$494 00, \$494 50, \$495 00, \$495 50, \$496 00, \$496 50, \$497 00, \$497 50, \$498 00, \$498 50, \$499 00, \$499 50, \$500 00, \$500 50, \$501 00, \$501 50, \$502 00, \$502 50, \$503 00, \$503 50, \$504 00, \$504 50, \$505 00, \$505 50, \$506 00, \$506 50, \$507 00, \$507 50, \$508 00, \$508 50, \$509 00, \$509 50, \$510 00, \$510 50, \$511 00, \$511 50, \$512 00, \$512 50, \$513 00, \$513 50, \$514 00, \$514 50, \$515 00, \$515 50, \$516 00, \$516 50, \$517 00, \$517 50, \$518 00, \$518 50, \$519 00, \$519 50, \$520 00, \$520 50, \$521 00, \$521 50, \$522 00, \$522 50, \$523 00, \$523 50, \$524 00, \$524 50, \$525 00, \$525 50, \$526 00, \$526 50, \$527 00, \$527 50, \$528 00, \$528 50, \$529 00, \$529 50, \$530 00, \$530 50, \$531 00, \$531 50, \$532 00, \$532 50, \$533 00, \$533 50, \$534 00, \$534 50, \$535 00, \$535 50, \$536 00, \$536 50, \$537 00, \$537 50, \$538 00, \$538 50, \$539 00, \$539 50, \$540 00, \$540 50, \$541 00, \$541 50, \$542 00, \$542 50, \$543 00, \$543 50, \$544 00, \$544 50, \$545 00, \$545 50, \$546 00, \$546 50, \$547 00, \$547 50, \$548 00, \$548 50, \$549 00, \$549 50, \$550 00, \$550 50, \$551 00, \$551 50, \$552 00, \$552 50, \$553 00, \$553 50, \$554 00, \$554 50, \$555 00, \$555 50, \$556 00, \$556 50, \$557 00, \$557 50, \$558 00, \$558 50, \$559 00, \$559 50, \$560 00, \$560 50, \$561 00, \$561 50, \$562 00, \$562 50, \$563 00, \$563 50, \$564 00, \$564 50, \$565 00, \$565 50, \$566 00, \$566 50, \$567 00, \$567 50, \$568 00, \$568 50, \$569 00, \$569 50, \$570 00, \$570 50, \$571 00, \$571 50, \$572 00, \$572 50, \$573 00, \$573 50, \$574 00, \$574 50, \$575 00, \$575 50, \$576 00, \$576 50, \$577 00, \$577 50, \$578 00, \$578 50, \$579 00, \$579 50, \$580 00, \$580 50, \$581 00, \$581 50, \$582 00, \$582 50, \$583 00, \$583 50, \$584 00, \$584 50, \$585 00, \$585 50, \$586 00, \$586 50, \$587 00, \$587 50, \$588 00, \$588 50, \$589 00, \$589 50, \$590 00, \$590 50, \$591 00, \$591 50, \$592 00, \$592 50, \$593 00, \$593 50, \$594 00, \$594 50, \$595 00, \$595 50, \$596 00, \$596 50, \$597 00, \$597 50, \$598 00, \$598 50, \$599 00, \$599 50, \$600 00, \$600 50, \$601 00, \$601 50, \$602 00, \$602 50, \$603 00, \$603 50, \$604 00, \$604 50, \$605 00, \$605 50, \$606 00, \$606 50, \$607 00, \$607 50, \$608 00, \$608 50, \$609 00, \$609 50, \$610 00, \$610 50, \$611 00, \$611 50, \$612 00, \$612 50, \$613 00, \$613 50, \$614 00, \$614 50, \$615 00, \$615 50, \$616 00, \$616 50, \$617 00, \$617 50, \$618 00, \$618 50, \$619 00, \$619 50, \$620 00, \$620 50, \$621 00, \$621 50, \$622 00, \$622 50, \$623 00, \$623 50, \$624 00, \$624 50, \$625 00, \$625 50, \$626 00, \$626 50, \$627 00, \$627 50, \$628 00, \$628 50, \$629 00, \$629 50, \$630 00, \$630 50, \$631 00, \$631 50, \$632 00, \$632 50, \$633 00, \$633 50, \$634 00, \$634 50, \$635 00, \$635 50, \$636 00, \$636 50, \$637 00, \$637 50, \$638 00, \$638 50, \$639 00, \$639 50, \$640 00, \$640 50, \$641 00, \$641 50, \$642 00, \$642 50, \$643 00, \$643 50, \$644 00, \$644 50, \$645 00, \$645 50, \$646 00, \$646 50, \$647 00, \$647 50, \$648 00, \$648 50, \$649 00, \$649 50, \$650 00, \$650 50, \$651 00, \$651 50, \$652 00, \$652 50, \$653 00, \$653 50, \$654 00, \$654 50, \$655 00, \$655 50, \$656 00, \$656 50, \$657 00, \$657 50, \$658 00, \$658 50, \$659 00, \$659 50, \$660 00, \$660 50, \$661 00, \$661 50, \$662 00, \$662 50, \$663 00, \$663 50, \$664 00, \$664 50, \$665 00, \$665 50, \$666 00, \$666 50, \$667 00, \$667 50, \$668 00, \$668 50, \$669 00, \$669 50, \$670 00, \$670 50, \$671 00, \$671 50, \$672 00, \$672 50, \$673 00, \$673 50, \$674 00, \$674 50, \$675 00, \$675 50, \$676 00, \$676

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE OREGON!

Invasion of Pennsylvania—Chambersburg taken and destroyed—3,000 Citizens Prisoners—Intense Excitement—Lee surprised by Grant—Fighting on the James—Fighting before Petersburg—Port blown up.

New York, July 28.—The Government has received dispatches from Sherman, stating that there has been no fighting since that above described. Atlanta was being gradually invested by our troops, who were progressing.

Intelligence of the successful result of the cavalry raid on the road from Atlanta to Meacon is hourly expected. It seemed that there was no disposition on the part of Hood to evacuate Atlanta. It is probable that the city will not be taken without a struggle or regular siege.

St. Louis, July 27.—Gen. Fisk has ordered an assessment upon the disloyalists of Shelby and Monroe counties, sufficient to cover the damage. The same rule is being strictly enforced on all railroads in the district. Gen. Fisk's militia is doing thorough work. Every brush patch around Plate City and other rebellious counties is being thoroughly searched for bushwhackers. Sherman is said to be disbanding his men, and telling them that it is impossible to cross the Missouri river, as the Federals are close on them. They will be destroyed if kept together.

Sam Hallett, General Manager of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, was killed at Wyandotte, yesterday, by a train named Tolbert. No cause assigned for the act. Advice from Little Rock say that Price's army is at Canton; himself at Shreveport. Marmaduke is said to be crossing squads of his forces over the Mississippi near James' Landing. Kirby Smith is attempting the same. Reinforcements are being sent to Gen. Banks' Department, etc. at the mouth of White river.

A Leavenworth special says that Indians attacked our train and destroyed a large amount of property on the Santa Fe road. Curtis has but a small force in that region, but is raising militia for service against the Indians.

Washington, July 28.—Advice were received at the War Department of the safety of Gen. Averill who is now at Hanoverston slightly wounded.

New York, July 28.—Advice from Baltimore show that Gen. Crook in his retreat from Winchester, lost about 1,900 men and a few guns. Gen. Kelly is still at Cumberland. The rebel force is now reported at 20,000 under Hill, Early having left on account of his wounds.

Gen. Wright has been placed in command of all the troops on the Upper Potomac, now marching against the rebels, and has re-occupied Martinsburg.

New York, July 28.—The World's dispatch states the Government is advised that skirmishing has occurred at Shepherdstown and Falling Waters, the enemy only reconnoitering here attempting to cross.

A few of Mosby's gang crossed at Edward's Ferry. These report that all the rebel troops that could be spared from Richmond have been sent to Early and that his numbers are 50,000. The banks at Frederick City are closed, citizens are leaving and the Government stores are being removed.

Frederick City, July 28.—The World's special says: The latest news from the enemy is of such a character as is not calculated to excite apprehension. The enemy has fallen back from the river and ceased their efforts of a threatening nature. Preparations are being made for the reception of any force they are likely to bring across.

The fight near Winchester occurred at about one o'clock on the 24th, three miles beyond the town. The rebels made an attack upon our cavalry, who parted, letting them through. The infantry were posted behind stone fences and fought fiercely, but superior numbers enabled the enemy to outflank our right, and Gen. Crook who commanded that wing, sent word to Col. Hydes, commanding the left that such was the case, in time to allow him to fall back. Then they struck the left in force, and after a short distance, rallied in the face of the enemy drawn up in line, and fought with unflinching courage until evening, but the disparity of numbers was too great to admit of a chance of success. The Unionists at length retreated to Winchester pursued by the rebels.

The Herald's Frederick dispatch says: The enemy advanced northward, his line extending from Williamsport to Shepherdstown. Our forces are closely watching the rebels. A complete arrangement has been perfected to confront any hostile operations.

The Herald's Monocacy dispatch states that the rebel prisoners insist that Gen. Lee with his rebel forces is intending to invade Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, July 29.—The rebels crossed and recrossed the Potomac at Falling Waters and again crossed yesterday and last evening. A force is said to be crossing at Hancock.

Washington, July 28.—The steamer from City Point, 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reports all quiet in front of Petersburg. Movements were discovered on the afternoon of the 26th, indicating that the rebels were attempting to flank Butler's position on the right. A proper disposition of troops was made to check them. Cannonading commenced at the Point of Rocks on Tuesday evening and continued all night. It is reported that there had been some fighting at Bermuda Hundred. The rebels it is said were posted three miles from there. Persons at Butler's headquarters on the night of the 26th say the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant yesterday morning; when the steamer passed down being continued but seemed somewhat slackened.

New York, July 28.—The Herald's City

Point correspondence of the 26th says: Very heavy and rapid artillery firing had been going on in the direction of Foster's headquarters on the north bank of the James river. Since daylight this morning at intervals, volleys of musketry were distinctly heard. For several days the rebels have been reinforcing heavily at that point, as if they suspected our intention to mass our forces there and advance suddenly on Richmond from that quarter. Heavy firing occurred this morning: probably an attack on Foster's forces to anticipate the expected movement. No fears are entertained of Foster's ability to hold his position and repel any attack the rebels may make. The troops in front of Petersburg are actively engaged, but the nature and the precise occupation and disposition are not legitimate for publication.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 27th, says that the rebel attack on the 26th was successfully repulsed at all points. Foster holds an important position and it would require the whole of Lee's army to dislodge him.

New York, July 29.—The Times' special Washington dispatch says that the War Department had considerable confidence in the success of the attack on the 26th, in which the rebels were defeated with severe loss, including 4 cannon.

The Tribune's City Point correspondence of the 28th says it is thought safe to say that the rebels will not attempt to cross the river this morning, particularly in Butler's strong and up both sides of the James. A strong pressure was made on Butler's line yesterday which is being returned to-day. There were heavy movements of entire corps last night. Our army is in a magnificent condition.

The Palmetto Herald of the 21st says that Fort Sumter is undergoing another destructive bombardment from batteries and the fleet. The firing is very slow but accurate, and serious damage resulted to some of the strongest portions of the fort. The fire on Charleston is still kept up with vigor.

The late expedition under Foster created a great scare at Savannah; rans were ordered down to the obstructions in the river, and General Johnson sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah to protect it.

Chicago, July 29.—The statements in the St. Louis Democrat concerning the conspiracy are based on very reliable sources taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Missouri Department.

Clarksville, (Tenn.) July 28.—A party of rebel cavalry are crossing the Cumberland and are making their way into Kentucky. Yesterday a party of 125 crossed a few miles above here, and another smaller party crossed below; all well armed and mounted.

St. Louis, July 29.—Gen. Rosecrans, by authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months' volunteers for the protection of the State against guerrillas and invasion. Gov. Hall, in the same connection, has issued a proclamation, stating that the emergency is great, and urges the people to fill up these regiments at once.

New York, July 29.—The rebel papers claim a victory at Atlanta. Hood sent an official despatch claiming a positive victory, with the capture of many prisoners, cannon, colors, etc. The rebel Gen. Walker was killed and three rebel Generals wounded.

The World's dispatch says that Sherman holds his new position firmly. The Atlanta Appeal, of the 20th, has an account of an incendiary fire that occurred the night before, destroying \$500,000 worth of property. During the fire buildings were pillaged by numerous speculators.

Washington, July 29.—The latest official dispatch from Sherman's army states that he is steadily drawing his line closer around Atlanta. He has not heard of the cavalry force that has been sent to cut the Meacon and Columbus railroad, which was the only means of escape that the rebels had.

Cincinnati, July 29.—Private advices from Sherman's headquarters announce the assignment of Gen. Howard to the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, that position being made vacant by the death of McClellan.

Washington, July 29.—A dispatch says that Hood has made several efforts to renew the assaults upon Sherman's lines, since the 22d, but they were feeble and have been promptly and successfully repulsed.

The World's special at Frederick, the 31st says: No rebel infantry have crossed the Potomac. Three regiments of cavalry, with five pieces of artillery, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg. Our cavalry, under Col. Lovell, hold possession of South Mountain, and of Gettysburg. They say the enemy have re-crossed the Potomac, that there is no force of rebels now in Maryland.

Reports from Emmetsburg and Gettysburg represent that a panic exists there, and throughout that country, the people believing that the rebels are approaching in force.

The Herald's Washington special says: The strong efforts are being made by Republican politicians to induce the administration to give McClellan command of the defenses of Washington.

Henry J. Raymond is here to urge the matter on the President. New York, July 31.—The Herald's correspondence from Bottom Bridge, dated the 28th, has the following: Prisoners report that when it was discovered that the 2d corps were on the north of James river, the enemy immediately commenced pushing reinforcements from Petersburg to Richmond.

Lee was completely taken by surprise, and obliged to see the utmost dispatch in forwarding reinforcements to these points. All the roads between James river and White Oak Swamp were strongly defended. The disposition of the rebel forces when they crossed the Pennsylvania line is thus described by our informant: One corps, under Merriam, another through Waynesboro, and another by way of Greencastle. Averill is reported to have engaged their centre and compelled it to fall back in great disorder.

This report needs confirmation. The rolling stock of the Chambersburg road is being removed to this point. A large number of fugitive negroes are accompanying the trains. The rebels are reported to

have burned the court-house, town hall, and other buildings in Chambersburg. There was an advance beyond Chambersburg took place to-day. There is various estimates as to the number of the invading force, the lowest putting them at 30,000; other reports place their strength at 50,000.

Washington, July 30.—No uneasiness is felt by Government in relation to the affairs in the way of Virginia.

Preparations are being made to get troops there, which, combined with the militia of the State, will supply sufficient to give the rebels a severe punishment.

Last evening Merritt's brigade of cavalry drove Hampton's troops from an important position on the Central road.

At ten this morning the rebels were reinforced by Hampton with three brigades of infantry, and made several assaults. Merritt fell back to where his reserves were posted. Both then delivered a destructive volley, and charged the rebels, causing them to break and fall in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. At the same time, Gregg's division became engaged at another point, with superior forces. The fighting was very severe. Davis's brigades were compelled to yield their ground, but soon rallied, checked, and finally drove the rebels back.

Gen. Kautz took possession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rebels to protect one of the Richmond roads. During the engagement the gunboat Menadota did good service.

Philadelphia, July 30, 11 o'clock, p. m.—Dispatches from Harrisburg, announce the intention that Averill had driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and was following them westward to London, Franklin county. The greater part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3,000 people were prisoners. Breckinridge was making a raid toward Wheeling, with the intention of returning by the way of Kanawha Valley. It seems by the statement of prisoners, that it is the intention of Longstreet to threaten Washington, while Breckinridge makes a raid in the mountains, and Early holds the Shenandoah Valley.

Baltimore, July 30.—There is but little doubt that the rebel raid is in force. The rebels are now operating on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Harrisburg, July 30.—A large rebel force entered Chambersburg this morning. Headquarters Army Potomac, July 30.—The rebels on the 24th, immediately in front of the 9th army corps, came off at half-past 4 this morning.

Lates, July 30, p. m.—Reports just in say that we have possession of the entire first line of the rebel works, with a large number of prisoners. The rebels are still going on with great fury, and Grant, Meade, and all the corps generals are at the front watching its progress.

Harrisburg, July 31.—No intelligence has been received at Harrisburg concerning the effect of Averill's pursuit. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland severely.

A train of commissary stores left here to-day to relieve the present wants of the people at Chambersburg, and now crowd the surrounding fields and woods.

Washington, July 31.—On Friday afternoon Grant ordered the wagon train of the 6th corps to be drawn over James river at James Ford. This is the place where the 2d corps crossed two days previous to Deep Bottom, where they had a battle with the enemy.

The movement of the 2nd corps led a considerable force to be sent by Lee, and the demonstration with empty wagons caused him to send another large force to intercept the attack from the north side of the James. This intent having produced the desired effect, Hancock marched on to the rear of the army on Friday night to the rear of the army of Petersburg, where he was posted as a reserve in front of Burnside's corps, which exploded, on Saturday morning, the key to the rebel line.

St. Louis, with a large force of cavalry, was operating vigorously around the rebel right, and important results are anticipated from his movement.

Chambersburg, July 31.—On Saturday morning 500 rebels, under McCausland, entered Chambersburg and demanded a half million of dollars from the citizens. If not complied with they threatened to burn the town. The request was in writing, and signed by Gen. Early. It is now an established fact that the demand was a pretext to cover the purpose of the marauders, which was fixed before reaching the town to burn it.

Without giving any time to remove private property, scarcely any time enough was given for the citizens to remove their families. They fled the town in nearly fifty places. Two-thirds of the city is consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels. A large portion of the citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. The loss is nearly a million dollars.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac July 31.—At half-past five this morning, a charge was made upon the rebel line, which was carried in a most brilliant style.

About one hundred prisoners have been brought to Burnside's headquarters. The cannonading is still very heavy, the rebels holding the position obstinately.

Our infantry have received orders to advance immediately.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—A letter from Fort Monroe says: Later advices from the front show that we are unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and the works taken by our troops were recaptured by the enemy. We took 500 prisoners in the assault. The loss on both sides was from 4,000 to 5,000.

Nashville, July 30.—Another battle occurred at Atlanta on the 29th. Our loss was less than six hundred, while the rebels' was estimated by General Howard to be 5,000. We buried 642 dead rebels; a number of others were left unburied. During the night our forces were covered, while the enemy were exposed. The rebel Generals Lower, Stewart and Long were severely wounded. Everything is progressing favorably, the army being in good condition and spirits.

New York, July 31.—The Herald's Nashville special of the 29th says: Sherman's army was again in motion yesterday to accomplish important operations looking to the investment of Atlanta. The enemy tried to thwart the movement, but was repulsed by the 15th corps. Gen. Bragg came to Atlanta to attend a council of war urging the holding of the place at all hazards. Johnson replied

that to do so would sacrifice the whole army, and he resigned. The command was tendered to Hardee who refused it. Hood took command on condition that he would hold the city to the last.

The Tribune's special says that Grant's new flank movement has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. By it his right is thrown on the north side of James river, within ten miles of Richmond enabling him to throw his whole force upon either side of the river, within a very short time, compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Petersburg. We have an interior line which compels them to risk an engagement, the advantage is on our side.

New York, Aug. 1.—The morning papers have nothing later from Petersburg than contained in our dispatches yesterday.

We have but few details of which the following are a summary: The Times special dispatch dated before Petersburg, the 30th, says the explosion of the mine was the signal for the discharge of every gun we had in position from the Appomattox to the extreme left. The effect was magnificent. 95 pieces of ordnance were fired simultaneously, and it seemed as if they all had been discharged by a pull on one lanyard.

The firing thus opened was kept up in the same manner with scarcely a perceptible lull for at least an hour and a half, when it slackened somewhat. The result of the explosion of the mine was the almost total annihilation of one rebel regiment and buried three guns.

The 9th corps pushing the advantage thus gained by the suddenness of the assault advanced, taking possession of the works through the gap made by the explosion, driving the enemy to their second line of works which crown the hill tops eastward of the town. The mine was 400 feet long.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The money market is easy for prime commercial paper. Currency bills 140; gold 4 cents premium; legal tenders 40 cents.

Nine persons, charged with being Confederate Washoe highwaymen, were arrested at San Jose yesterday. Serious trouble being apprehended, three military companies were on duty all night. No demonstrations were made.

Arrived—British war steamer Deavonport, 8 guns, from Fanning.

EUROPEAN. CAPE RACE, July 30.—Bremen dates via Southampton are to the 20th. An agreement has been made to suspend hostilities in Denmark until July 21st. The Monitor says that negotiations for peace between Denmark Austria and Prussia will take place at Vienna. The Constitution says that the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation will disturb the balance of power in Europe.

TURN VEREIN BALL. The opening ball of the Victoria Turn Verein took place in the Lyceum, Thursday evening, and the exertions put forth by the excellent Committee of Management to render it worthy of the occasion were crowned with success.

The company probably numbered 150 ladies and gentlemen, and included His Excellency the Governor and family, and several officers of the Navy, to whom invitations had been courteously extended by the Association.

Several Government officials and members of the Legislature were also present. The decorations were tasty; the music, under Professors St. Clair & Palmer, excellent; and the supper and refreshments, in keeping with the usual judgment and good taste, displayed by the proprietors of the French Hotel.

Previous to the dancing, the following address was delivered by Mr. S. Goldstein: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The descendants of every nationality are known to cherish some peculiar custom of their country. Nature has so moulded the human heart that, although we may be harassed by a thousand daily cares, though the noblest feelings of our nature may be blunted by the vicissitudes common to human life, yet will the heart expand as if reinvigorated with new life at the recollection of a single custom or habit associated with our dear native land.

We, as Germans, like the children of other nations, cherish our peculiarities; and though we mingle among the nations of the earth, yet have we ever along with fervent attachment to such institutions as have delighted us in the days of our youth, and now while far away from the associations of our early days, we endeavor to inaugurate an institution which, deriving its inspiration from the days of "gloria," and which our ancestors have wisely adopted as a system worthy of emulation, and it has since continued to be in our country and among our countrymen in various parts of the world an indispensable accompaniment to the training and development of the human mind.

As we now dedicate our Hall—has been recognised and extensively practised among all the nations of antiquity. The Romans, the Athenians, the Spartans, and Teutons, have all made gymnastic exercises one of the principal institutions for the development of their youth into powerful manhood. What geometry and the sciences dependent thereon have ever been held for the cultivation and development of the mental, so must muscular exercises ever be for the development of our corporeal capacities. When in the pursuit of ancient history, we admire the indomitable valor, that splendid prowess in arms, the swinging of a ponderous battle axe by a single arm, the celerity and grace of an athletic and powerful man, we cannot fail to recognise the wisdom, nay, the imperative necessity for such a school of physical training as we design to establish here. But we need not go back to the ages of the past to prove the utility and beneficent effects that must accrue to the prolific increase of the youth of this new country from such a school as ours.

The soldier of modern days, and modern warfare has, I believe, sufficiently demonstrated its beneficent uses. The once proud fighting battlements of Ikermark, of Balaklava, and of Sebastopol, have proven but sorry experiments to the nimble and expert gymnast. Even our "fair sisters" have not failed to discover the benefits arising to the human form from such exercises as ours. And in so far have they encouraged gymnastics that they have universally recommended it as an infallible remedy for debilitated and diminutive manhood; and in many instances they themselves have practised the art, and thus won for themselves additional graces to

the many that already adorn them. In looking around me, I am impressed with the firm conviction that the many bright eyes and smiling lips that surround us, are inconceivable evidence that the ladies approve of our design; and I can assure them that it will ever be the aim of the Victoria "Turn Verein" to make good "turners," and to merit the honor you have done us by granting this occasion with your benign presence.

Mr. F. Weissenberger also delivered an excellent address in the German language.

KOOTANAI'S MINES. The Golden Age (Lewiston, I. T.) says: In our private correspondence from Boise we learn that the stampede for Kootanais is becoming general with the floating population in that region. Our correspondent asserts that many are selling claims for \$200 and \$300, which will pay \$50 per day to the holder, (when water can be had to work them), packing up and leaving for Kootanais. This, we predicted, would be the case, as soon as the scarcity of water should become known in the Boise basin. But the people then had become Boise crazy, and what might have been said to deter the rush would have had little or no effect. We would now advise a little moderation with regard to Kootanais. As yet, no big strikes have been made. True, some large nuggets were found soon after opening the first claims; yet little is known of the wealth or extent of the Kootanais mines. We have plenty of claims lying idle in Warren's and Florence, with an abundance of water this season, which will pay from \$12 to \$30 per day. Would it not be wise to give them at least a passing notice?

A later date says: A large number of miners are in Lewiston loading for Kootanais. Several parties have arrived during the last week giving the report about the same as heretofore published—good diggings, and prospects of being extensive.

The Mountaineer says: Mr. Dan Butler, a well-known citizen of Wasco county, arrived from the Kootanais country, a few days since, bringing with him the most indubitable evidence of the existence of gold in that quarter. He had a purse well filled with Kootanais dust, estimated to be worth \$18 per ounce, all of which was the result of less than two months in the mines. Mr. Butler informs us that there is about five hundred persons in the mines, and that this number is constantly gaining accession from the Stinking Water and other mining districts. New discoveries were constantly being made.

ENGLISH ITEMS. (DATES TO JUNE 15th.) At the Cambridge Commemoration, Denmark was warmly cheered by the Students. So was Lord Palmerston. Earl Russell is said to have received only groans. A cheer was got up for the Southern Confederacy but was not unanimous.

GOVERN AND MAKE.—Preliminaries for the coming pugilistic contest between the American prize fighter Joe Coburn and Jim McCabe were arranged on the 10th June. Coburn and his friends were unable to "post the money" and McCabe liberally offered to stake \$500 to Coburn's \$400, and in the event of the latter losing, or of the battle ending in a draw he was to receive £100 out of the stakes or in the event of his winning he was of course to take all. A hitch had occurred about the nomination of a referee and Bell's Life declares that if the matter was not amicably settled a perpetual armistice must be declared between the men.

FORGED CONFEDERATE BONDS.—The following note appears in the London Times of June 15th: I have discovered that a large amount of counterfeit Confederate \$100 bonds have been sent here from New York and sold. I know of one batch of \$72,000, sold here to go to Holland. I have no doubt an enormous amount has been put in circulation. Of course, the trade will continue. It certainly is the duty of somebody to make this thing known, and to caution the public to avoid all bonds coming from doubtful sources. I have now before me five \$100 counterfeits, purporting to be of July, 1862, per act of Congress, August 19, 1861, and dated 7th and 8th of May, 1862. The engraver of the genuine (B. Duran) is here, and pronounces these counterfeits beyond question.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.—In the British House of Lords on the 9th of June, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington, upon the subject of immigration; also for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish immigrants at Portland and Boston, in March last, and also those respecting the enlistment of Canadian subjects in the Federal Army.—The Marquis of Clanricarde charged the Federal government with being parties to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance against such proceedings, and declared that non-attention to such a remonstrance would be a cause of war. He hoped that circumstances would soon enable European Powers to interpose and stop the dreadful carnage now going on in America.

Lord Brougham seconded the motion, and said that the Federals were investigating poor Irishmen into a breach of law, and pointed to the complaints of the Americans when England employed Hessians and Germans. He deeply deplored that his old friends of America, in whose cause he sustained so much abuse in bygone years, had allowed themselves to be drawn into a sanguinary and unchristianlike war. He sincerely and earnestly hoped that peace would soon be restored. Earl Russell assented to the production of the papers, and reiterated his defence of the conduct of Lord Lyons and himself. He asserted that they had done all they could in the way of remonstrance, and thought it highly discreditable to the American authorities at Washington, that they had not fully investigated the representations made by Lord Lyons. He could not go so far as to say that non-attention to the remonstrance that had been made was a cause of war, but he must admit that the case was one of a class that frequently lead to war. He believed that England had just as much reason to complain of the Confederates as the Federals. He assured the House that the representations already made would be continued, and he hoped with success. But the war in America was being conducted with such fury and recklessness, that all remonstrances appeared to be unavailing. The Marquis of Clanricarde said that it was notorious that Federal recruiting was going on in Ireland. Earl Russell replied that if he would furnish the proof, the parties engaged in such business should be forthwith prosecuted. The motion of the Marquis of Clanricarde was then agreed to.

THE

VOL. 5.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sundays Excepted.) AT VICTORIA, V.

TERMS: ANNUM IN ADVANCE. For Six Months, £3 0 0. For Three Months, £1 10 0. Single Copies, 6d. Advertisements inserted on the 1st of the month.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST furnished to Subscribers for 6 months for 10s 0d; for three months for 6s 0d.

NOTICE: L. F. FINNAN is our only authorized collector of advertisements, etc., in Victoria.

AGENTS: John Mackin, New York; Messrs. G. & Co., San Francisco; Messrs. G. & Co., San Francisco; Messrs. G. & Co., San Francisco.

"PROSPECTING" ON LEECH

A sudden increase of wealth is ruinous. We have all heard of the who, on coming unexpectedly into a legacy, was plunged in melancholy. It would fall a few pounds annual returns of the sum he depended on his new establishment. mentioning the sorry trick fate had done him, news came that the fortune was the amount first stated. This, instead of mending matters only worsened; for since he thought it no life in a certain extravagant style, now, with double the income, equal bent to double the expense; and a second time, to curse fortune for him enough to meet the demands of our Sooke mines furnish us with a good illustration of the same old characteristic of human nature. A \$3 a day diggings would have been to every able-bodied workman on the face of the most constitutions would have expanded with the same freedom, and every property he

is prospective. All that is now changed. Three dollars a day are wanting to every one but me; and owners of real estate miserable a yield. If we were pointed out the cause of the sudden, sudden metamorphosis, we unhesitatingly extend our fingers to the mischievous man, who started his ten days ago with his severed lar' nuggit. Up to that time \$3 acceptable—was desirable. Since ever, miners have become ambitious gets are the end and aim of the and if they don't dig nuggets, an easily, Sooke and Leech rivers will name. Three dollars a day when knocked out in a minute's time with his pick, surely is preposterous.

It is unfortunate that extravagant notions should have been formed of discovered gold mines; for on the appointment a reaction will immerse and the auriferous locality, adapted to maintain a large and elevation at good wages, will be bag. We have not arrived at this Sooke excitement yet, but we are prepared for numerous complaints from adventures, because the river does up to their sanguine expectations who were making the comfort wages of \$5, left their work in Victoria proceeded to the mines. These of course expect at the least \$1 account of the hardships of a. They don't obtain that amount, at turn disgusted. Leaving out the person deserting steady and occupation for the uncertain occupation mining, a few hours' work, with better tools, is scarcely a proper bearing river. There has been the "day's excursion" about "prospecting." The place is a convenient, and a large number leave Victoria with no more idea of the river than of flying. If seventy-three dollar nuggets lying are determined to pick them up, doubt put themselves to the trouble then back to Victoria, but with the determination of a month's labor to the creek is a month's labor from their thoughts. I wonder that we hear from