

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, August 23, 1904.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday is four days later than previous advices. The off repeated alarm of a Maryland and Pennsylvania invasion is at length beginning to subside, on account of the large force which the Federal Government has concentrated on the borders and in the Shenandoah. A few engagements had taken place in the northern parts of the valley resulting in Confederate defeats; but there is nothing, so far, to justify the conclusion inferred from some of the despatches that Early would still be intercepted by his trains of the newly reaped grain. General Sheridan has taken Hunter's position and was advancing at the head of a large force against the Confederates about fifteen miles from Winchester. It is just possible, therefore, that the steamer, which is hourly expected, will bring us accounts of severe fighting in the northern parts of the Shenandoah.

From Grant we have not much news. Another fight had taken place before Petersburg on the 5th. The Confederates had been mining, as was previously said in the despatches, a portion of the Federal position; but from the fact that the Northern army was perfectly aware of their proceedings, it was evident that their efforts would prove futile. Accordingly, when the explosion took place, the Federal troops remained unharmed. The explosion, however, was the signal of attack on the part of the besieged; and on came the Southern troops against the Northern lines. The battle was for the time severe, but the attack ended in a repulse with, as the despatches say, "great slaughter."

The most important item of the news is the advance upon Mobile. Our previous despatches had prepared the minds of our readers for this Northern expedition; but it was scarcely anticipated that the Federals would have been, in so short an interim, so signally successful. Fort Powell was blown up and evacuated by the Confederates; and Fort Gaines, after two days' shelling, was surrendered. The Southern papers denounce the surrender in unmeasured terms, asserting that it is inexplicable; but the same was said of the Vicksburg surrender. Fort Morgan, the other fortification that guards the mouth of Mobile Bay, was passed by the Federal fleet, which then advanced uninterruptedly against the city. Prior to this success, however, an engagement had taken place between the hostile fleets, ending in a Confederate discomfiture. The Southern ram, Tennessee, surrendered, with Admiral Buchanan, who lost his leg in the engagement. Another Confederate vessel, the Selma, was captured, and another one beached. The Federal fleet, consisting of fourteen ships and three iron-clads, passed Fort Morgan, having lost, according to the Southern accounts, one of their vessels—the Tecumseh. The latter statement, however, is not credited by the Northern papers. This rapid success could scarcely have been anticipated by even the Federals; for it was supposed that Forts Morgan and Gaines would have given considerable trouble to a stronger fleet than that under Farragut. However, it is just possible that the great concentration of Southern troops in Georgia and Virginia has weakened very much the garrisons along the seaboard, and so left the entrance of Mobile Bay inadequately defended. Having past these forts, the fleet will make short work of Mobile. The larger class of vessels will have to make a circuitous route of six miles up Spanish river and into the Mobile river before they can take up a position opposite the city; but we believe there are no very serious obstructions to this navigation. Mobile itself presents a favorable target to a hostile fleet, built as it is on an extended plain about fifteen feet above high water. Its loss to the Confederates would be a most serious blow just now. Independent of the facilities its possession would afford the Federals for carrying on operations in the interior of Alabama, Mobile is a commercial point of view ranks next to Charleston and New Orleans, and its capture, as Admiral Farragut asserts, would relieve a large portion of the blockading fleet of their monotonous duties. With this city in the hands of the Federals, the Confederate coast would be almost hermetically sealed against ocean traffic, as the blockading squadron thus relieved would speedily fill up the blanks along more accessible portions of the seaboard.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Alarmed less the Southerners should depopulate the South, a little weekly published at Seattle called the Gazette, endeavors in its last issue to draw off upon its readers some palpable fabrications regarding our island diggings. The Southerners will speak for themselves in spite of all such feeble attempts to stifle excitement, and for ought we know the editor of that little sheet may yet be seen picking holes to some purpose on the banks of Leech river.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—This steamer remains at Port Townsend in charge of Mr. P. D. Moore. It is said that the validity of her arrest will be argued there before Chief Justice Hewitt.

Later Eastern News. Dates to August 10.

Attack on Mobile!

Surrender of Fort Gaines—Rebel Ram Tennessee Captured—Fort Powell Evacuated.

Desperate Fighting at Petersburg.

DEFEAT OF THE RAIDERS.

FROM THE RAIDERS. NEW CREEK, Aug. 5.—I have just arrived. The enemy are effectually repulsed and are rapidly retreating toward Moorfield. We have saved West Virginia from a terrible scourging. B. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—At an interview between Lincoln and Grant, the latter obtained reliable information that one-third of the rebel army are on the Potomac or marching in that direction, and the balance remain at Petersburg and Richmond. Grant is still confident.

An officer from the front confirms the report of the withdrawal of 30,000 troops from the Army of the Potomac, who are on the way to Harper's Ferry to repel the invasion. The announcement of Averill's victory in the Shenandoah valley is confirmed. His loss is slight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated 6th, says: A party of deserters started to come into the lines yesterday. Our gunners, not knowing their intentions, opened fire upon them, killing several. The remainder arrived at headquarters at noon, some of them badly wounded.

WHEELING, Aug. 9.—The following dispatches have been received from Cumberland, dated the 8th Aug: My force repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. Gens. McCausland and Bradley Johnson attacked the garrison at that post at 3 p. m., and the fight continued till after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. Their loss was severe. Our loss will not exceed 25 killed and 50 wounded. The garrison of this post, under command of Col. Stevenson, defended the place most gallantly. R. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Information has been received that Gen. Averill, commanding the enemy at Moorfield, attacked and routed them, capturing 600 prisoners, including Gen. Johnson, who afterwards escaped, and his whole staff, headquarters colors, all the artillery trains, and a large quantity of small arms. McCausland barely escaped by flying to the mountains.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Tribune's special from Harper's Ferry, gives the following particulars of Averill's victory:—He attacked the combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore, and McNeil, on the morning of the 7th, and after a spirited fight, completely routed the entire command, capturing all their artillery—four pieces of small arms, 400 horses and equipments, and 120 prisoners, including six flags, and thirty-two company officers. McCausland, with a demoralized command, fled to the mountains. Our loss is comparatively small, 7 killed, and twenty-one wounded. Among the killed are Major Congress and First Lieutenant Clark, of the 2nd Virginia cavalry, who were struck down while gallantly leading a charge; Capt. Karr was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Dispatches from Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy up Shenandoah Valley. At a certain point, they were skirmishing about 15 miles from Winchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8th.—The Bulletin has the following from Frederick: Colonel Bird, with the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, took possession of Hagerstown yesterday. Later news received this morning states that the rebels had retreated here, and again eluded the preparations for their capture. It is thought that under the new commander, the rebel hordes upon our State will cease. A despatch received at Headquarters from the military operator at Hagerstown, says all quiet on the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8th.—The America learns from a gentleman arrived this morning from the Upper Potomac, that the entire rebel force has evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, and is now moving off in great haste. Their rear guard crossed at Shepherds town at 11 o'clock yesterday; the balance crossed at Hancock about the same time. From the South side of the Potomac, we learn that Early had been moving up the valley toward Winchester with his harvest teams during all last week, scouring the country for conscripts and grain.

The Washington Star has the following from a gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Hagerstown, where he has been reconnoitering during the two weeks past: we got interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that vicinity after they took possession of the city. They proceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores. The merchants had not replenished their stores since the former visit by the rebels. They got but little with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats. At the grocery stores they filled their haversacks with sugar and their canteens with molasses. At one or two stores they turned all the molasses out and let it run into the street. A train of cars was reported as having been burned by them, but it now appears that it was destroyed by our troops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A special to the World, dated Washington the 8th says: The invasion panic has subsided. Yesterday's belief that a battle would take place upon the old Sharpsburg ground or in that vicinity.

But now it is believed that the rebels had given way upon finding how large a force was ready to contest their march into Pennsylvania. With the recent change in Maryland and the present disposition of our forces it will not be possible for the rebels to get as far as the Pennsylvania line, without a

desperate battle in which the odds will be against them.

A heavy cavalry force, heretofore under Grant, is now concentrated on the upper Potomac, and instead of a rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, it is much more likely to hear of the march of a heavy Federal column down the valley of the Shenandoah.

Gen. Wright's command, at last accounts, were at Boonesboro, north of the Mountain Valley. The country may rest assured that the invasion is over for the present.

Another special dispatch to the Herald says that the rebel movement on the upper Potomac was a feint to cover the sending, it is supposed, of not less than 30,000 of Lee's veterans to reinforce Atlanta. (?) Much apprehension is felt in regard to the matter.

The Herald's special dispatches say that Grant has returned from the upper Potomac and started for City Point.

FROM MOBILE. The following reports of the operation at Mobile are extracted from the Richmond Enquirer this morning, telegraphed from Butler's headquarters: Mobile, August 8.—Lt. Col. Williams commanding Fort Powell evacuated and blew up the fort on the 5th. Yesterday and today the enemy were shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Maury, and Burnside.

Mobile, August 9.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines, at half-past nine o'clock this morning, by Col. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of 600 men. He last night communicated with the enemy's fleet by a flag of truce, with the sanction of General Page, who inquired by signal his purpose but received no reply. During the night Gen. Page visited the fort and found that Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders to Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signalled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Anderson's conduct is pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Richmond papers of this morning have the following: MOBILE, Aug. 5.—To J. A. Seddon, Sec. of War—Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron clads, passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh was sunk in passing. The iron clad Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured. The Gaines was beached near the hospital. The Morgan is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet is approaching the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, all day.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—There is great exultation over the capture of Mobile. The blockade broken up, several of our best boats will be relieved. The sinking of the "Tecumseh" is discredited.

News received from rebel sources is encouraging, and the capture of Mobile is confidently expected. We learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels at Atlanta and Richmond.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Tribune's Washington special says—Chief Engineer Laimier arrived this morning from the fleet of Mobile, who reports that when he left the fort he considered it probable, but being passed can readily be reduced by an attack in the rear.

Maury's statement that the Tecumseh was sunk is totally disbelieved at the Navy Department. The vessel was not likely to engage the fort and no chance shot could have sunk her.

Special dispatches from Farragut are expected to-morrow. His plan was not to attempt to capture the city, but only to relieve a portion of the large fleet which has been stationed there for the past six months.

FROM ATLANTA. No operations of consequence before Atlanta. It is reported to-day that portions of Stoeneman's command continues to arrive. The total loss does not exceed 1,000.

(Signed) STANTON. The following official report has just been furnished for publication to our own hands: HEADQUARTERS Department Army of Tennessee, before Atlanta, July 24.—I have the honor to report the following summary of the operations of this Army on July 22nd: The total loss in killed, wounded and missing is 2,500 men and ten pieces of artillery. We have buried and delivered to the enemy a flag of truce sent by them in front of the 17th corps, 1,000 of their killed. The number of their killed in front of the fourth division of the same corps, including those on ground now occupied by our troops, will swell the number of their dead on that front to 2,000.

The number of rebel dead buried in front of the 15th corps up to this hour, 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more remain yet unburied.—The number buried in front of the 22nd corps reached 425. We have over a thousand of their wounded being carried off by them during the night after the engagement. We captured 18 stand of colors, and 5,000 stands of arms. The attack was made on our line seven times, and each time we repulsed them. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear a thousand prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field.—Our troops are in line spirits. It is estimated that the enemy's loss will reach ten thousand.

Sherman will take advantage of the confusion of the rebels about the Mobile news and force a battle.

The Herald's correspondent near Atlanta says the operations around the city have settled into a regular siege.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Sherman, in transmitting Logan's official report to Halleck, says that although the number of dead rebels seems to be excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that although our loss is only 3,521 killed, wounded and

missing, the enemy's dead on the field alone amounted to 3,320. The total number of wounded prisoners in our hands is 1,000.

We are pounding away on every side and Atlanta is doomed to be soon reduced. The rebels garrison the forts and intrenchments with militia and use the veterans to operate when they are required, their line running so that they can be massed with great rapidity.

Yesterday a demonstration was made along the line which resulted in driving the rebels back to their intrenchments. We gained their rifle pits and captured a picket corps of nearly twelve hundred men.

The rebels cannot continue butting against our works; they will soon wear themselves out without doing much hurt to us and run the risk of losing their communications upon which we are operating. The Macon line is the only one left, and it is reported we have destroyed that; if so, we have got them if they don't break through our lines somewhere.

We are so powerfully entrenched that a single line will be able to hold the works against any assault.

FROM GRANT. A terrific fight took place in front of Petersburg on the afternoon of the 5th. The battle commenced with a charge from the enemy which was repulsed with great loss. They also exploded a mine which did no damage to our troops or works, but killed some rebels. The fighting was desperate.

Gen. Grant reports an explosion of an ordnance boat at City Point yesterday loaded with ammunition. No details.

MISCELLANEOUS. A correspondent says: It is generally believed in the Army of the Potomac that Gen. Lee has sent Longstreet's corps to Hood's assistance.

The Times' special of the 9th says: A Cabinet meeting was held to-day at which questions of State policy more than ordinary interest and importance were discussed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Gens. Meade and Burnside each cast the blame on the other for the repulse at Petersburg. It appears that owing to the modification of an order the night previous, there was a misunderstanding as to who should superintend the attack, and neither was present to take command.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The Provost Marshal of this city was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized a conspiracy to burn Buffalo and destroy the locks at Lockport. The matter was laid before Gen. Dix, who said he was aware of the existence of such a plot, but was unable to prevent the means to defeat it. Dix advised the measures to be taken by the citizens to defend themselves.

Hobker has gone to New York, and has declined a proposition to recruit a new corps to be commanded by himself.

EUROPEAN. The Hibernian, from Liverpool July 28th, has arrived. It is reported that nine months' armistice has been agreed upon at Vienna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Gold 250.

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

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I. BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1882.

As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, this is the most perfect and carefully adjusted watch ever made in this country. It is a fine specimen of the art of watchmaking, and is a most valuable and interesting acquisition to any collection of scientific instruments. It is a fine specimen of the art of watchmaking, and is a most valuable and interesting acquisition to any collection of scientific instruments.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGHS, &c.

A LLEYS, VOMITING AND DISTRESS occur in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful SEDATIVE AND PAIN-REMOVING REMEDY, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.B.C.S.L. (ex-Army Medical Staff), the recipe of which was confided solely to Dr. J. Davenport, 38 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist), the medical testimony of which is invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or saving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S.; England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea." From C. V. Riddout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an antidote in severe Diarrhoea and an antispasmodic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the remedy is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. 1st Stage of Cholera.—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient. 2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, of two or three doses being sufficient. 3rd Stage of Collapse.—In all cases restoring the strength is strongly urged, and we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Nephritis, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I attribute my restoration to health after fifteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medical cases had failed.

CAUTION.—Chlorodyne-In Chancery. It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent Hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1884. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other Chlorodyne, and to purchase only the original Chlorodyne, as sold by Dr. J. Collis Browne & Co., Sole Manufacturers, 38 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. Sole Importers, Messrs. E. & J. E. E. Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 15 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Exit Wadings to prevent the leading of Guns, Fire Cartridges for killing game at long distances, Breach Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Sole Constructors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition. Arms Ammunition. Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts, Adams' and other Revolvers. Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges. For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards' Army's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breach Loaders.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, QUININE, PHARMACOGNIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Oil, its Bottles.

CRINOLINES AND CORSETS. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON. The Corsettes PATENT JUPON Collapse at the slightest pressure, and resume its shape when the pressure is removed.

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

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Tuesday, August 23, 1864.

ENGLAND AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.

In another column will be found the gist of the arguments why the English Cabinet refused to grant Denmark material aid in her present difficulty. France would not join in any offensive movement; Russia was averse to fighting for anybody but herself; and England would therefore have been required to go into the war single handed. But there were other reasons which deterred Her Majesty's Government. There was that irrepressible republic across the Atlantic which, although having its hands quite full at the present time, appeared to Earl Russell sufficiently dangerous to justify him pocketing insults from Germany in the dread that he might receive contumely from the United States. "What's choleric in the captain is rank blasphemy in the soldier." From the representatives of a humane, enlightened and liberal monarchy like Prussia, a snubbing can be swallowed with even a gusto; but from the common herd who make up a republic we must not tolerate even the indication of disrespect. If Earl Russell's explanation means anything this is about it. The bad taste as well as folly of trying to associate the English mind with war with America—a war that would carry desolation to the homes of the British poor from "John O'Grady's" to Cape Clear, and which would plunge the most prosperous portions of the American continent into a ruin almost equal to that which pervades the South—is forcibly apparent. Not content is the English Cabinet with blustering and backing down—with leaving the Danes, to infer that assistance would be rendered on certain contingencies, and when those contingencies presented themselves, then saying it could not afford to go to war—it takes the opportunity of informing a friendly nation that it expects to have hostilities with it some of these fine days. Never was there a more childish display of impotence in any Legislative body than this explanation of the Ministry on its Danish policy. There were not probably in either House ten members who were aware of the fact that had England taken a firm stand when the Federal execution was about to take place at Holstein, the Danish war, and it may be a European war, would have been averted; yet the majority of the Lower House at least were willing to accept the statement of the Ministers that, although the Government had grossly deceived the Danes—that although being a party to a treaty which was ignominiously broken—the honor of England was not bound up in the question. We have no desire to see the mother country rush heedlessly into war; but we think if ever a war was justifiable—if ever it was a necessity for national dignity and integrity—it is now when armed despotism is crushing out the remnant of liberty in Northern Europe. "The true question," says even the London Times, "is not what fighting would cost us, but whether we ought to fight." The position is correct. Many a peaceful policy has proved a penny wise and pound foolish one. The homely proverb of "the stitch in time," is just as applicable in national as in domestic affairs. It is the interest of freedom in Europe that Denmark should be preserved; if this cannot be done peacefully, then it is the interest of a hundred millions of down-trodden people that war with all its horrors should enter the arena. When the conflagration extends through the tangled forest we may regret the destruction of many a lofty pine, but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the reptiles who have luxuriated so long in its recesses, will have to feel the effects of the flame. The taunts and insults of the Germans may not go long unrebuked; but it is the despotism of insolence of their rulers that deserves European chastisement. "Politically speaking," says the London Times, "Central Europe is all volcanic soil. Germany, Poland, and Hungary are all seething with agitation, like Italy and Turkey. The doings of Prussia in the Duchies are as likely to exasperate the Germans as the English; and never since 1848 has a Germanic question been wanting. Hungary is always on the brink of insurrection; Italy thinks war preferable to the suspense and charges of an armed peace; in every country there are parties which would hail a general conflagration as the most welcome of events. Let those who undervalue our offensive powers just calculate the effects which would be produced by the mere appearance of a British squadron in the Adriatic on a mission of war. The sight of our flag and the hope of our co-operation would kindle the flames of revolt in Venice, Hungary, and the Polish provinces, and while Austria and Prussia were engaged in the Danish Peninsula the Continent would be on fire behind them. If we became belligerent, our commerce would be exposed to interruption, but while we should certainly command the sea and blockade the ports of our enemies, our fleets would at the same time carry encouragement and aid to every disaffected nationality. In the rear of the German armies there are people and countries which only wait for the signal we are provoked to give." England has too

long given her blood and her treasure to the aid of dynasties, which were too often despotic; let us hope that if she again "lets slip the dogs of war," it will not be to prop up effete or decaying monarchies, but to extend her own liberty over the peoples of Central Europe.

OREGON ITEMS.

[From the Oregonian.] TWO BRIGHTFUL TRAGEDIES.—On Monday morning last Mr. Inglander, a highly respected citizen of Walla Walla, was shot in his own house by George D. Porter, formerly a resident of this city connected with the publication of the Daily News. Porter, from some cause had been ordered to leave Inglander's house, which he did, but returned in a few moments with a revolver in his hand, and shot Mr. I. as he was in the act of closing his door against the presence of Porter. The ball passed through a panel of the door, and entered the body of Inglander just below the ribs on the right side, causing death in a very few hours. Deceased was a prominent member of the R. A. Masons. His body was brought to this city by the steamer Wilson G. Hunt last evening, in charge of a delegation of the Fraternity, and will be taken to San Francisco for interment. He leaves a wife and several children. Porter was heavily ironed, and was in jail guarded by the citizens, who seemed to manifest much indignation. He had been acting as the Deputy Sheriff of Walla Walla county. On Tuesday, the day following the above tragic event, a man known as Captain Jack, keeper of a Restaurant, was shot in the abdomen by a discharged cook, and at 7 p. m. of that day, when our informant left, was thought to be in a dying condition. The cook had been arrested.

THE OREGON CITY TRADE.—The water has become so low in the Willamette river, that for four days past the steamer Rival, plying between this city and Oregon City has been unable to make the distance, and her freight has been transhipped to the Skedaddle at Clackamas rapids, as customary at the low stage of water. This will be the case until the fall rains shall raise the river.

TURPENTINE.—A large lot of turpentine was recently shipped from China to San Francisco, and since re-shipped. The fact is, says the Bulletin, that California and Oregon are now fully supplying this market with a good merchantable article of spirits turpentine, and which is of approved quality. That from Oregon is made from the live tree, and the California production is from the pine. Consumers are now using the domestic article for all house painting purposes, and for which \$1 per gallon is freely offered.

FUTURE TERRITORY OF LARAMIE.—The western half of Nebraska, comprising 12 square degrees of land, and a part, comprising an equal area, from the south-western corner of old Dakota, more recently known as a part of Idaho, has been set apart and temporarily annexed to Dakota. We learn from private sources that the ultimate object is formation of a new Territory, to be called Laramie.

NEW EXPRESS OFFICE.—Wells, Fargo & Co. have established an Express Office at Canyon City, in the John Day mines.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, August 17.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—The firemen yesterday alone rendered sufficient service to avenge themselves to the privileges of exemption. About one o'clock the alarm bells commenced ringing vigorously, and the firemen were soon seen tolling with their engines over to the woods in James Bay, where it was found that the residents were more alarmed than hurt, the fire being confined to the bush. The sooner was this extinguished, over than the bells were again set in motion, and the firemen had to buckle on their harness and start for the extreme opposite end of the city to extinguish fires raging near the Rock Bay Tannery, and on the premises of Mr. Henry Rhodes. Fortunately no damage worth naming was done. The fire department certainly deserve special thanks for the vigilance and energy displayed by them during one of the most scorching days experienced this summer.

FIRE! FIRE!—For the last few days the noble snow-capped Olympian range of mountains which form so grand a feature in our southern scenery, have been totally obscured from view by the density of the smoke from bush fires raging on both sides of the Straits. Indeed the fires to the westward of Victoria are so general, and emit such clouds of smoke, that it is only now and then that the eye can reach as far as Beachy Head. These fires are probably attributable to carelessness on the part of travellers to the diggings, in not extinguishing their camp fires. At this season of the year it is only necessary to apply the torch to the dry undergrowth and the conflagration rapidly extends. Caution should therefore be exercised, as it is impossible to determine where the mischief will end.

INDUCING TO DESERT.—A man named John Graham appeared yesterday in the Police Court to answer a charge of inducing sailors to desert from H. M. service. Several seamen were called, who severally proved that the prisoner offered to convey them across the Sound if they would go with him, adding that he had taken many of their shipmates over who were all doing well. Another man who was present, offered to take them to sleep in his cabin. The Magistrate said the offence was a very serious one, but in order to give the prisoner an opportunity of producing testimonials, he would adjourn the case for one day.

TEMPORARY INSANITY.—William Nickerson, a native of Massachusetts, was yesterday committed to the custody of the gaoler for three days upon a medical certificate of his inability to take proper care of himself. It appeared from the statement of the superintendent of the Hospital, that Nickerson had been for some months an inmate of the Hospital and had on more than one occasion expressed a determination to commit suicide.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The half-yearly account of this company, to the 30th June, exhibits a highly satisfactory state of affairs. The cash balance in the Bank of British North America, as certified by the auditors, is \$9,817.70. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum for the half-year will absorb a sum of \$6,562.50, leaving a balance of \$3,255.20 to be carried to the reserve fund for contingencies.

PORT KENNEDY.—The Thompson's landing town-site company held a meeting of the shareholders last evening and elected J. J. Southgate, Esq., President, J. A. McCrea, Esq., Treasurer, and C. B. Young, Esq., Secretary. We understand that it is the intention of the company to offer the town-site for sale in a short time. It has also been intimated that the town will be christened "Port Kennedy."

THE CHINESE GAMBLERS.—Yung Sam appeared yesterday on remand before the Police Magistrate charged with being engaged in and suffering gambling to be carried on by Chinese residents in a house on Cormorant street. Mr. Bishop defended the accused and alleged that he could establish an alibi. Officers Bond and Ferrall proved the complicity of the accused, and his identity, and the case was further adjourned for two days.

RIOTOUS.—George Orris was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday charged with being in an Indian shanty at unseemly hours, creating a disturbance with drunken Indians, and was ordered to find security for his good behaviour, in default to suffer 14 days imprisonment.

VIEW OF THE DIGGINGS.—Mr. Gentile has taken positives from his views on Leech River, which give an excellent idea of the particular localities they represent. Every man who owns or is interested in a claim on the Sooke diggings should secure a copy.

THE SOOKE MULE TRAIL.—The contract for the trail from new Peat's on the Metchoan Road to the mouth of Leech River, has been awarded by the Government to Mr. Malcolm Munro. The work is to be completed within 12 days after the signature of the papers.

NAVAL FUNERAL.—Three or four boats from the fleet, came round from Esquimalt yesterday, bringing some officers and men to attend the funeral of the seaman belonging to H.M.S. Sutley, who died at the hospital from injuries received on board his ship.

BARCLAY SOUND.—Some excellent photographic views of the Alberni mills and the surrounding scenery, logging camps, aborigines, and life generally in that section of the island, have been mounted and are to be seen at Gentile's, Fort street.

CHARGE OF DESERTION.—John Ruttle, arrested on suspicion of being a deserter from the Royal Navy, was yesterday ordered to be handed over to his own officers.

Thursday, August 18.

INDUCING TO DESERT.—John Graham appeared yesterday on remand before the Police Court and called Mr. C. A. Bayley to testify to his character. Mr. Bayley stated that he had seen more or less of the prisoner for two or three years, and knew nothing against his character; he believed him to be a hard working man. Mr. Pemberton said the offence was too serious to mitigate the penalty, but that in consequence of the character given by Mr. Bayley he should take two months off the term of imprisonment inflicted by law. Prisoner was ordered to pay £30 or suffer 4 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE HON. HENRY RHODES, M.L.C.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor has appointed Henry Rhodes, Esquire, the resident partner in the mercantile firm of Janion, Green & Rhodes, a member of the Legislative Council of Vancouver Island. We consider that the Governor has displayed wisdom in selecting a gentleman possessing the intelligence and commercial and colonial experience of Mr. Rhodes to fill so important a trust.

THE BENTINCK EXPEDITION.—A rumor reached us yesterday that Mr. Brew and party had been attacked by Indians in the Chilcoaten country, and a great many killed. It was said that the savages first set the woods on fire round the party and then shot them as they tried to escape. The rumor is said to have reached New Westminster, and the Leviathan has been sent up to learn the truth of the report; we hope it has no foundation.

TRAILS TO THE MINES.—About five miles of the river trail from Sooke have been already completed, under the supervision of Assistant Surveyor General Pearce; a trail connecting with the river trail at Brul's from Thompson's landing has also been cut. Mr. Waddington, who had struck through from Sooke to the Forks of Leech river, reports a good trail through that country.

FRESH DIGGINGS STRUCK.—Three men arrived yesterday by the Alexandra, who had been prospecting for two weeks on the Jordan river, they brought back with them some gold dust, including one nugget of \$7 and another of \$2, but preserved secrecy as to the exact position of the gold deposit. They purpose returning immediately with supplies.

RUMORED APPOINTMENT.—It was yesterday currently rumored in town that Major Foster, the member for Esquimalt, had been appointed stipendiary magistrate for Sooke. We are inclined to discredit the report.

Recruiting Federal Armies in Ireland.

Lord Brougham recently in the House of Lords said he greatly disapproved of the conduct of the Federal Government, not only in the bill they began but could not carry out, as the result has shown, to establish depots for raising foreign recruits, but in their taking men, even when they did not inveigle them by tricks; even when the men honestly entered, knowing what they were about, not deceived by crimps, not deluded under the influence of strong liquors, not told that they were going to labor in the fields, and afterwards told that there was no work for them, and that they might, if they pleased, come into the army—he greatly disapproved of that proceeding. * * * Could there be a more flagrant infraction of neutrality than to compel these poor Irish emigrants to enter their service? They were taking men, who, by entering into their service, became guilty of an offense severely punished in this country. For these men were criminals; it is true they were guilty of a misdemeanor only, by the last Foreign Enlistment Act of 1819, but in the reign of George II. it was at one time a capital felony. These men were still criminals, and the United States Government employed them, knowing them to be criminals, for it was only as criminals that they could enter into their service. Time was when the Americans—those named Biddle—sought bitterly for this country for employing foreign troops to subdue them—for doing that very thing towards them which the Federals were doing towards the Confederates—endeavoring to restore the Union that was conquering, or attempting to conquer these Confederates, by means of foreign troops. It was to supply the blanks, the enormous blanks, which had been made by this most lamentable war that hundreds of thousands—believed not less than 600,000 in the course of the last three years—it was to supply these enormous blanks that had taken, not whole regiments, not whole corps, but what was just the same thing, individuals by thousands of Germans, and he regretted to say, by hundreds of Irishmen.

Earl Russell said; It appears that a person named Tierney, who had lived 12 or 13 years in the United States, made a speculation with another party, named Biddle, representing themselves as merchants, to take a number of laborers from Ireland. They made a representation that they should be able to offer these men \$600 or \$700; but, putting a great portion of this money into their own pockets, they defrauded the honest but credulous men in question, 100 of whom went from Ireland to Portland and Boston, and my noble friend, said he, has truly described the nefarious treatment they met with. I cannot but think that the police acted a very unworthy part, as well as those who were immediately engaged in the transaction. But it is obvious from the inquiry which the American Government instituted, that the recruiting officer declared that when the men engaged to enlist they were perfectly sober; that however drunk they might have been the night before, they were sober then, and that immediately after they were drafted into the Army of the Potomac. But one of these men, who had been a hospital invalid and had escaped, and related his story to Lord Lyons, explained the way in which he had been forced and coerced, and how to escape confinement, he had consented to enlist. Lord Lyons remonstrated on the subject, and I think it is highly creditable to the United States Government, to their civil as well as their military authorities, that they did not immediately institute an inquiry into the facts mentioned by Lord Lyons, that they did not by all these men to Washington, and unless they had been enlisted fairly and honestly discharge them. My noble friend says that if these remonstrances are neglected it is a case of war, and that if we do not go to war when remonstrances of this kind are not attended to, when are we to go to war? No doubt, if acts of injustice are continually repeated, they do lead to great irritation and possibly to war. I think it is the bounden duty of the American Government to attend to remonstrances of this kind. [Hear, hear.] * * * In the present state of things, all I can do is to say that our remonstrances shall be continued, and that we shall also continue to warn, as we have already endeavored to warn, Her Majesty's subjects against embarking in these schemes which pretend to be plans for finding them labor at high wages, but which are in reality intended only to entrap them into the service of the American Government as soldiers, with a view to obtain the fraudulent gains which the concoctors of these schemes hope to reap in the shape of bounties on their enlistment. Upon this subject there is one general remark of my noble friend in which I quite agree. This is a most horrible war. There appears to be such a fury excited in the minds of men who were so lately united under one government—there seems to be such a determination to spare no expense in obtaining men by voluntary enlistment—there seems to be so little hesitation in putting persons into prison for refusing to obey the most arbitrary commands, that it is difficult to deal with the matter on the ordinary principles which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of governments.

IMPORTANCE OF GEORGIA TO THE REBELS.—The fact that Sherman's army is within six miles of Atlanta, and apparently "master of the situation," gives additional significance to the subjoined item from a letter written by a correspondent with Sherman's army: "It is wonderful what an immense breadth of country is planted and sown to grain. The wheat, rye and barley are excellent and will be fit for the reaper by the 1st of July. The corn is splendid, too, and promises a large yield. The Confederacy made calculations to be fed, so far as breadstuffs went, from the State of Georgia, and it is clear that the other parts of the State are as well cultivated as this is, and if the rebels can gather the crops, they can get quite enough to eke out another year's supply for their armies. But this crop, or part of it, may fall into our hands, and certainly will if we hold what we have won and propose to win."—Am. paper.

THE GREAT EASTERN has been ordered round to the Thames from Liverpool, where the building of iron tanks in her inside for the storing of the Atlantic Telegraph cables in waiting, will immediately commence.

New Westminster Exploring Association.

This association has despatched the first regularly organized exploring party which has gone out from New Westminster. The party left this morning and is composed of four of our citizens with as many Indians to do the packing, &c. The company is not numerically strong, but is composed of men possessing both scientific skill and a practical experimental knowledge of prospecting, and quartz as well as placer mining. The route laid out for them is to ascend the valley of the Coquihum river until they arrive at the watershed from whence a number of rivers take their rise, where they will be guided by circumstances and indications as to the course they may take. It is proposed that they remain out about a month; but, of course, in this as in other matters they will necessarily be guided very much by circumstances. Recent prospectings of the most superficial character would lead us to hope that gold may be discovered in paying quantities, on the Coquihum river. A party of pleasure seekers happening to be about four miles above the Pitt river road on that stream a few days ago washed up several pans full of surface dirt from which they obtained prospects which although small yet were of a character to indicate the near proximity of the source from which the particles of gold had come. The pieces were not of the class of flour or scale gold, but minute nuggets of that sharp angular description which prove that they had not been washed any considerable distance from their native bed.—Columbian.

The steamer Reliance came in from Yale yesterday but did not bring Governor Seymour. A message received yesterday that the steamer left to the effect that His Excellency was at Lytton and might be expected to arrive at Yale last evening, so that he will in all probability reach this place on Friday. The steamer brought down a Cariboo Express for Dietz & Nelson, a number of return tickets and a lot of hay from the Sumas.—Jh.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.—The steamer Reliance came down from Yale yesterday, bringing Dietz & Nelson's Express with treasure and letters. From Yale and Douglas Dietz & Nelson's receipts amount to \$11,000, besides about \$7,000 in private hands, making \$18,000.—Columbian.

GENERAL SCOTT, now in his 78th year, is spending the summer at West Point. He rises early and breakfasts at 7 o'clock—an hour when most of the guests at the hotel are still in their rooms. At about 9 he rides up to the Military Academy, where he spends the morning in the library, occupied, it is understood, in obtaining and preparing materials for his "Life," on which he has been engaged for several years. He is stopping, as is his custom, at the Cozzani's magnificent caravansary.—American Paper.

NATIVE FLAX.—The Nevada papers tell of an indigenous flax discovered in great abundance on the hills in Carson Valley. The stalks are upward of three feet in length, are of a very strong fibre, and grow in bunches of from forty to fifty on a single root. It is thought that a good business could be made in gathering it for the manufacture of bale and windlass rope.—Oregonian.

In a recent number of the Leipzig Medical Gazette there is a case of successfully practiced transfusion of animal blood into a human subject, twelve ounces from the veins of a lamb having been injected with benefit to a local patient.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT CAMBRIDGE.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says—All the visitors to the commencement fetes last week have their anecdotes in illustration of the Princess's sweetness and amiability. That the undergraduates should be rampant for her, is no wonder. But that sage and staid Dons and bias London visitors should fire up as they do in her praises, bespeaks more than common power to win hearts. I believe the great secret lies in the Princess's simplicity of manner, in the openness and unrestrainedness of her enjoyment, in the freedom with which she shows her delight in the enjoyment and festivity of which she is the centre. It is impossible to imagine a more marked contrast than between the Princess and the great ladies of her suite. She seems an impersonation of simplicity, freedom and capacity for enjoyment, beside their more artificial manners and guarded bearing. I suppose she would be even open to censure by admirers of what is called aristocratic breeding, for want of restrainedness and repose, and of the power of concealing her pleasure. But there is something impressively delightful in this spontaneity. It seems to tell of her earlier years, of narrow fortunes, simple habits, small state, and scanty pleasures, and one cannot but wish that it may long survive the influence of English Court etiquette, and the freezing, fettering, and soul-subduing influences of English Court life.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. A Parliamentary return states that in April, 1864, 109,760 non-commissioned officers and men in Her Majesty's land forces were Episcopalians, 20,798 Presbyterians, 5,290 other Protestants, and 58,508 Roman Catholics. The number of Episcopalians is decreasing. The Roman Catholics in the artillery increase; in 1861, they were but 3,244, but by April, 1864, they had increased to 8,161. But still, out of the 58,508 Roman Catholics in the army, 46,343 were in the infantry; of the 135,848 Protestants, only 82,518. In the Royal Marines there were, in the first quarter of 1864, 12,298 Episcopalians, 14,835 Presbyterians, 2,979 other Protestants, and 1,438 Roman Catholics.

MR. D'ARCY MCGEE'S BROTHER WOUNDED.—Lieut. Colonel McGee, of the 69th New York, brother of the Hon. T. D. McGee, was wounded in the face before Petersburg on the 17th ult.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weak Stomach.—The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from entangled digestion, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant taste from the mouth, flatulency and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengthener, an antidote to nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, constipation, and a host of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes. 111.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, listing various ailments treated such as dyspepsia, indigestion, and general weakness. Includes text like 'Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all the ailments arising from a weak stomach' and 'Holloway's Pills'.

Tuesday, August 23, 1864.

OUR CANADA LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CANADA WEST, July 19th, 1864.

NEW COALITION CABINET.

The Grit element in the new Government is composed of the Hon. Geo. Brown, President of the Council, O. Mowat, Postmaster General, and Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary. The President of the Council was re-elected for South Oxford on Monday, 11th, by acclamation. The Postmaster General will be returned on Monday, 18th, as there is no opposition. The Provincial Secretary's nomination is on Tuesday 19th. He will be opposed by M. C. Cameron, Q. C. Mr. Cameron was defeated at last election by Mr. McDougall, and consequently wishes to return the compliment and oust the Provincial Secretary. Even the conservative papers repudiate the proceedings of Cameron, as if McDougall is not elected there is danger of the whole arrangements being nullified. The general opinion is that McDougall will be returned by a good majority.

During a thirty years residence in Canada I have never seen a period like the present. The political Pandora's box has been literally shut, and all the animosities and heart-burning appear to be enclosed under cover in this mythological receptacle. May it be locked and double locked till we get our constitutional questions all settled and get fairly aging on our own hook.

Never was a man more bepraised than the Hon. Geo. Brown. All classes vie with each other in lauding him for his patriotism and self-sacrificing. In fact no other man in Canada has ever been so generally and so justly praised. If he succeeds, as I trust he will, he will be the greatest man in this Canada of ours. If he fails he loses all his popularity and influence, and doubtless many will be apt to blame him for his tenacity in trusting to his hereditary foe. The only fear is that Cartier, Macdonald and Galt may prove recreant to their promise or fail in working out the details of the measure to the satisfaction of Upper Canada. Although I feel a little distrust in the integrity of these leaders, yet I think they are so firmly bound to the general measure of constitutional reform that there is scarcely a loophole through which they can escape; and moreover I believe that His Excellency is sub rosa a party to the basis and will doubtless keep them "on the rail."

THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. In the Globe of Monday, under the caption of "Constitutional Changes, Public Opinion," extracts are given from fifty leading papers of all shades of politics, fully endorsing the ministerial policy, and voluntarily pledging themselves to do all in their power to carry it out in its integrity. Never in my recollection has the British Empire been so unanimous on any question. In fact it is admitted by all that it is the only way to save our country from anarchy and war!

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

Of course you have seen the record of the terrible accident at the Belair swing bridge, over the Richelieu river, between Richmond and Montreal. The train was going on at Montreal before the coroner. Like all other accidents, it resulted from sheer carelessness. What decision the jury will arrive at cannot be known yet, the evidence being very conflicting. The blame is generally laid on the shoulders of the poor driver. He went down with the engine into the fatal abyss, but strange to say, was picked up in the river very little the worse. So miraculous was his preservation, that many discredited his ever being down at all. He asserts that he clung to the engine, and was picked up by the sailors in the barges passing at the time. This has been the most fatal accident that has ever happened in Canada: about fifty per cent worse than that at the Desjardins Canal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HAMILTON—LOSS \$80,000—THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

About three o'clock a. m., on the 10th instant, the citizens were aroused by the ominous clang of the fire-bell, and a glare of light, bright as noonday. The blaze indicated the locality, and left no doubt in the minds of the beholders that the extensive works of Edgar & Melville were on fire. Every one turned out to lend their aid in confining the raging element to the premises where it first originated; to save which, or any part thereof, was utterly impossible. They were successful in saving the neighboring property to an extent that the proprietors were so far insured as to secure them against any loss. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. It broke out in the centre of the main building, and a considerable distance from the furnace. The hands had left work on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, being eleven hours before the fire. From the first it was evident that no human power was sufficient to save any part of the premises as the materials were of the most combustible character. The works carried on were a cooper-ge, ash, blind and door factory, joinery, carpenter and cabinet work and blacksmithing; oils, varnishes, paints were stored inside, adding greatly to the inflammability of the establishment. In about a quarter of an hour after the first appearance of the fire, the whole immense building was a mass of flames, and firemen and citizens were doing their best to save the neighboring property. Edgar & Melville's stock was low compared with what it was a few months ago, yet their loss amounts to \$80,000 less \$15,000 insurance. They have lost in a few minutes the labor of years. Few tradesmen can bear such a disaster, and unless assisted by their wealthy neighbors the poor fellows will have to succumb. There are one hundred workmen thrown idle by this catastrophe, many of the mechanics having lost all their tools.

BATTLE OF THE AGRIEN.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the decisive battle against James II. there was a great display of bunting through all the Upper Provinces. I am happy to remark that a very marked reform has taken place among the "Loyal Orange-men," in Canada. But a few years ago there was nearly as much fighting and bloodshed as at the Battle

of the Boyne itself, but now they meet and enjoy themselves like rational beings, most of the lodges having banished alcohol from their beverages.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The month of June has been the hottest and driest June we have had for many years. As a consequence the crops in general are very short and as spring was cold and wet they are also late, with the exception of winter wheat, which, where not winter-killed, is good and very early. We have had some nice showers this month, but the ground is very dry and pasture poor. A few more showers are much needed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, August 19.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The Exploration Committee received yesterday a letter from Dr. Brown, dated Nanaimo, Aug. 14th, giving his plan of operations, and the routes the party intended to take from the present starting point. Dr. Brown had much difficulty in engaging Indians to accompany the party, owing to their having heard of the high rate of wages paid to their *tilliams* at Sooke. He at last succeeded in engaging four at \$1 per day and *pollatches*. Corporal Leech had been dispatched to prospect Nanaimo river to its source, and then cross to Alberni. Dr. Brown himself will go to Comox, and examine that valley, and thence strike across to Alberni, via Central Lake. He expects to reach Alberni about the end of September; from that point he proposes to go to Clay-o-quot Sound, and thence to Nootka Sound, and across to Fort Rupert and home. He asks the committee to send a vessel to meet him at Clay-o-quot. Specimens of coal from a seam discovered by the party on an island of the De Courcy group, were sent down with the letters yesterday. The seam is a foot thick and dips into the hill. There is a good harbor on the island. From information received, Dr. Brown expects to discover a rich gold field on the west coast of the island. Dr. Brown draws on the committee for \$240, in addition to the \$150 already received, to meet the expenses of the expedition to Alberni.

THE GAMBLING CHARGE.—The case against Yung Sam, the Chinaman, for gambling, was again heard yesterday in the Police Court. Mr. Bishop called witnesses in support of his plea of an "alibi," and after hearing the testimony of Scott, steward of the Enterprise, the magistrate said that he should discharge Yung Sam, but he would be liable to be brought up again if further evidence should be adduced. Mr. Bishop said his client contributed largely in taxation to the relief of the country, and felt keenly the position in which he had been placed, he hoped, therefore, that the magistrate would not suffer him to be brought up again.

THE MAGISTRACY AT SOOKE.—The rumored appointment of Major Foster, M. L. A. to be stipendiary magistrate at Sooke, was confirmed yesterday, and gave rise to a general feeling of surprise, first that His Excellency should make such an appointment, and secondly, that the Member for Esquimalt should accept it. We heard the appointment discussed in no measured terms. The new Magistrate was sworn in yesterday and intends residing at Sooke. He will proceed to the scene of his labors on Monday.

THEFT.—Charley, an Indian, was yesterday charged in the Police Court with stealing a vest, the property of Mr. H. P. Seely. The complainant stated that he was awakened at 5 a. m. yesterday by a noise at his window. Seeing that his waistcoat, which had been lying near the window, was missing, he rose and saw the prisoner throw away the vest and make off, when, after running a mile and a-half, he captured him, and a struggle ensued for a knife which the prisoner held in his hand. The Magistrate sentenced Charley to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, as Mr. Martin Goetz, of the Bavaria Brewery, was driving down the hill near Esquimalt, in his wagon, part of the harness gave way and the vehicle ran forward on the horse's heels. The frightened animal at once lashed out with both hind feet, striking Goetz's fearful blow on one of his legs, badly shattering the bone below the knee. Another man who was riding in the wagon was also struck at the same moment and had his shin bone split. Mr. Goetz will probably be laid up for several months.

THE DREDGING APPARATUS.—Mr. Trahey has got two of the mud punts finished and afloat, and the other two are nearly completed. The hull of the dredger is coppered and is rapidly approaching completion. The hull of the steam-tug being constructed by Mr. Ewing, is also progressing favorably and will soon be ready for launching.

GOLD HUNTING.—We learn that a party of five or six experienced prospectors are about to start across the Straits to endeavor to discover auriferous deposits in the foot hills of the Coast range to the rear of Port Angeles. Rumors of the existence of rich diggings in that locality have long been in circulation.

SOOKE PROSPECTS.—Amongst other improvements in contemplation at Sooke, a billiard table will leave for the new town site at Thompson's landing. Several men were sent yesterday by the Enterprise to construct a good substantial wharf at the above landing. Dr. Ash is also building a wharf at his town-site.

LARGE COAL SEAM.—We learn that a seam of coal fifteen feet thick has been discovered at the Harwood Company's mine. Mr. Dunsinuir, however, does not expect that it will continue at that thickness for any distance.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—A miner arrived in Victoria yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, having left Leech river at 6 a. m., and come through overland by a trail of his own. After purchasing some *illies*, he started again expecting to be on his claim about noon to-day.

BWARE OF THIEVES.—Several premises have been broken into and robbed within the last few days, and it is believed that an organized gang of Indian burglars are taking their nightly rounds, stealing clothes, poultry, hats, chisels, nails and everything that comes within their reach.

A VACANCY IN THE HOUSE.—In consequence of Major Foster having accepted the magistracy of Sooke, the representation of Esquimalt Town becomes vacant, and the field is now open to any qualified aspirant for the honor of representing that constituency.

MARINE COLLISION.—The schooners North Star and Alpha accidentally came into collision a few days ago while beating into Nanaimo harbor, and the latter sustained considerable injury. She is now laid up at that port for repairs.

THE COLLIERIES STRIKE.—The colliers at Nanaimo, who struck for higher wages a short time ago, have given in and returned to work. They did not succeed in obtaining an advance in the rate of wages.

FOR BURE INLET.—The gunboat Forward sailed from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon for Bute Inlet. She took a full supply of coal, and will probably be absent for some time.

IT IS STATED that Admiral Denman has rented Major Foster's dwelling house on the Esquimalt road.

Saturday, August 20.

THE WATER COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company was held last evening, at which it was unanimously resolved that iron pipes for conveying the water through the streets should be ordered forthwith from Scotland, sufficient for the requirements of the town. This is a move in the right direction.

INQUEST.—Coroner Dickson held an inquest yesterday on the body of an Indian woman who had been picked up by Sergt. Wilmer the previous evening in a dying condition, evidently caused by the vile compound sold to the wretched natives as a substitute for whisky. The woman was taken by the officer to the cells, where she shortly after died. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from excessive drinking."

FROM LEECH RIVER.—Three men came overland yesterday from the diggings, they were compelled by the numerous bush fires to take a circuitous route, but say they could otherwise travel the distance by crossing Esquimalt Harbor in eight hours. No later news was received yesterday from the mines.

THE SCHOONER SURPRISE, Capt. Francis, arrived this morning from a trading voyage on the west coast of the island, with 70 barrels of oil. The Surprise went up as far as Woody Point, eighty miles above Nootka Sound. Capt. Francis reports the Indians very troublesome and insolent.

MAJOR FOSTER'S WHARF.—It was yesterday rumored that the Admiralty had notified Major Foster that the fine wharf recently constructed by him at Esquimalt (traced upon Admiralty property, and that the encroachment must be removed.

THE SAILING OF THE MAIL STEAMERS CHANGIER.—A letter received by a gentleman in this city announces that the days for the departure of the mail steamers from San Francisco for the North have been changed to the 9th, 19th, and 29th of every month.

FROM OLYMPIA.—The U. S. S. revenue cutter Shubrick arrived yesterday morning from Olympia, which port she left on Wednesday night. She brings three days' later Eastern news.

H. M. S. S. TRIBUNE, with Admiral King, come on board, sailed yesterday morning at five o'clock for Panama. She will not touch at San Francisco.

DERANGED.—Wm. Nickerson was yesterday committed to the custody of the gaoler for three days, upon a certificate from Dr. Haggin that the unfortunate man was suffering from mental aberration.

SETTLERS FOR COMOX.—The schooner Industry left yesterday for Comox, taking about 100 passengers, amongst whom were the families of intending settlers in that agricultural district.

IN TOWN.—Governor Pickering, the respected head of the Executive in Washington Territory, arrived yesterday in this city and took up his abode at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Monday, August 22.

INSTINCT.—During Saturday night, an animal of the equine species stationed himself on the sidewalk before a building on Fort street, with his nose directed towards a window. Yesterday morning, observing his horsemanship still in the same position, curiosity led us to see what was the attraction, when to our surprise we found the tenement was quite empty, and a notice in the window near the animal's nose indicated that the premises were to let. Could a broader hint be given to the owner of the houseless quadruped?

COMPLIMENT TO GOVERNOR PICKERING.—On Saturday afternoon, after the ceremony of opening the House of Assembly, the Volunteers comprising the guard of honor, under Lieut. Pearce, headed by their brass band, marched to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they presented arms to the respected Governor of Washington Territory, the band performing "Hail Columbia." His Excellency, who appeared on the balcony extended by the Lieut. Seammoo, and officers of the U. S. S. Shubrick, addressed a few words of thanks to the volunteers, expressing a hope which those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance will know was genuine and heartfelt; that nothing might ever occur to sever the bond of amity and concord between the two nations. At four o'clock, Capt. Lang and some of the volunteers sat down to an excellent lunch as the guests of Governor Pickering, with the officers of the Shubrick, Alan Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, and Dr. Gunn, collector of Customs at Port Angeles, and numerous toasts, loyal, patriotic and complimentary, were drunk with the usual honors, and happily responded to. The volunteers speak in high terms of the urbanity of their hosts, and of the entertainment which he provided for them.

GRAND POW-WOW.—His Excellency has invited all the Indians to be present to-day when he will address them through an interpreter on the occasion of the relieve of Hewa-macha, the Indian recently condemned for murder. About \$200, we understand, will be expended in clothing and other articles to be granted to the various *tykies*. The idea is an excellent one and ought to be productive of favorable results.

LARGE FREIGHT FROM PORTLAND.—The Pacific yesterday brought freight from Portland valued at \$14,500, the largest yet imported from Oregon. On the manifest we notice 3500 sacks flour which will find a good market, 550 boxes fruit and a quantity of bacon, wheat, &c.

A CHANCE FOR SHIPPERS.—We would draw the attention of merchants and traders to the advertisement appearing in this morning's issue, that the ship Clara R. Sull will be placed on the berth for Portland should inducement offer.

Tuesday, August 23.

WELCOME BACK.—The public will be glad to learn that Mr. J. H. Taylor, the talented and popular tragedian, who made so many admirers and friends among us last winter, returned to Victoria yesterday by the Sierra Nevada. Mr. Taylor has come up to enjoy a month's respite amid our delightful scenery and climate, ere opening his engagements with Mr. Ward, in this city, for the approaching theatrical season. He informs us that Mr. Ward may be expected to arrive here by the next direct steamer, to sail on the 19th September, and that he will bring with him a large and efficient troupe. Mrs. Julia Dean Hayes, who has just gone to fulfil a short engagement at Boise, will join Mr. Ward in this city about the month of November.

GENERAL McDOWELL.—This distinguished officer arrived by the Sierra Nevada yesterday. He is accompanied by a staff of five Captains and a Surgeon, and is en route to visit the various ports on Puget Sound. On arriving in Esquimalt yesterday the General was saluted by the revenue cutter Shubrick now lying in the harbor. We understand that he will visit Admiral Denman this morning and subsequently come up to this city. He will then probably go to San Juan Island on the Shubrick in the afternoon, and thence to the other Sound ports.

DEATH AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.—It is with regret that we have to record the death of Paymaster Henry T. W. English, of H. M. S. Devastation. Deceased had been an invalid for some time while the ship was stationed in southern latitudes, but the change, it was thought, would prove beneficial to him. He was much respected by all his brother officers. The funeral will take place at 2 p. m. to-day, from the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

INDIAN GATHERING.—A considerable number of Flathead Indians assembled at the Government buildings yesterday, and were addressed by His Excellency, Rev. Mr. Garrett acting as interpreter. After giving the *siwash* a great deal of good advice, the Governor caused a lot of clothing to be *pat-lacked* to the chiefs, to their great gratification. Printed copies of the speech were also distributed among the natives present.

GOING A-HEAD.—We published in our extra of yesterday the first news despatches received at Monticello, from Portland, since the completion of the wires to the former place. They were telegraphed from New York on Friday, August 19th, and printed in this city within three days from the time of transmission. We are getting on!

CALIFORNIANS FOR SOOKE.—About one hundred passengers arrived from San Francisco by the Sierra Nevada yesterday en route for the Sooke mines. We learn that considerable excitement exists in California in regard to these diggings, and that a large immigration may be expected.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—Accounts vary somewhat as to the probable movements of this steamer. She was awaiting the arrival of Capt. Couch, the inspector of boilers, at Olympia, his certificate being necessary for her clearance at Port Angeles. We look for her arrival at the usual hour this morning.

ARRIVED.—C. W. Franks, the new Treasurer for British Columbia, arrived yesterday by the Sierra Nevada, and will, we understand, leave for the sister colony to-day by the Enterprise.

RELEASE OF THE ANDERSON.

PORT TOWNSEND, August 17th.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—On the 11th of August the steamer Eliza Anderson was seized by the Collector of Customs at Port Angeles for navigating American waters without having obtained a certificate of inspection under the Act of Congress, passed Aug. 30, 1852, and a fine of \$500 was demanded by the Collector as the penalty.

On refusal of the Master to pay the fine, the steamer's register was taken away, a keeper placed on board, and instructions given to proceed to Olympia and cause legal proceedings to be commenced.

On arriving at Olympia it was discovered that the steamer was out of the judicial district in which the seizure was made, and consequently that no proceedings could be had at that place.

Accordingly the Attorney for the United States, the Secretary of the United States (Chief Justice of the Territory) and E. F. Dennison, Attorney on behalf of the steamer, were now taken on board, and all hands returned to Port Townsend on the 15th.

At this place the steamer was libelled and attached under process issued—a claim was interposed by the master for the owner, and after a full and summary hearing upon the case and the facts in the case, the Judge ordered that the attachment be dissolved, and that the steamer be restored to the possession of the master, which was accordingly done.

At 10 o'clock p. m., Aug. 16th, the old Anderson again blew her whistle for passengers, and went on her way rejoicing up the Sound.

I need not say that the seizure and consequent conveyance of the favorite steamer was wholly unwarranted by law, and universally disapproved by the people on Puget Sound. MARIOR.

CALIFORNIA.

[DATES TO THE 13th.]

About 275 men were at work on the Comanche, and the vessel begins to look quite formidable.

Patrick McGlynn was arrested on the 12th for shooting treason and declaring himself an original Chapman pirate.

The Russian fleet would leave on the 13th for Hawaii, under command of Endagoroff.

Felix O'Byrne pleaded guilty to the charge of whipping his wife, Mary O'Byrne, and was ordered to appear for sentence.

Mary E. Parker, daughter of Mrs. Helen Parker, of this city, was caught in the machinery of a grist mill at Green Valley, Solano county, on Friday last, and instantly killed.

Judge Field, on the 11th, dismissed the application of Leroy for an injunction restraining General Wright from erecting fortifications at Black Point.

Henry Keiser, Master United States Navy, has been arrested for illegally piloting the United States ship *Farralones* from Mare Island to this port. The complaint was entered by Captain Harrison, Mare Island pilot.

U. S. Senator John Conness, Hon. Theodore Winthrop, Washoe delegate to the Ballou Convention, and the latter gentleman's famous fifteen thousand dollar horse, "Norfolk," all arrived from the East by the last steamer.

A young man named Ralph Clark jumped from Broadway wharf last evening, 11th, and attempted to drown himself, but was rescued and taken to the County Hospital.

Two hundred pounds of rifle powder and five thousand percussion caps were seized yesterday, 12th, by order of the Provost Marshal from parties who did not seem to give a very straight story respecting the possession or intended use of the same. The caps were taken from a store and the powder from a schooner—*Union 12th*.

The jury in the Shotwell forgery case, after having been out 46 hours, returned into Court at 11 o'clock this morning with a verdict of "guilty." The Court-room was visited by the wives and families of the jurymen yesterday, having become alarmed at their prolonged absence.

Bishop Kavanaugh publishes a card this morning, which states that he was arrested upon complaint that he was a resident of Georgia, and came through the Federal lines on a Confederate pass, and was here without visible business. He was released upon satisfying Generals McDowell and Mason that his home was Versailles, Kentucky—that he had never been within the Confederate lines, and was here to ordain and confirm certain ministers, there being no Bishop in California. He speaks of the officers' conduct with whom he came in contact in the highest terms, as being tempered with all the delicacy that could be with a faithful performance of duty.—*See Union 13th*.

The man Powers, who was arrested a few days since for offering obscene publications, has made a full confession to Officer Howe. He acknowledges having written the letter to the school girl, and says he wrote six on that day, this being the only one answered. He learned the names of the girls attending the school through a published circular, which gave their names and ages, and he judged from their ages those to whom he supposed he might safely write without being apprehended. One Fagin, another of the gang who have been preying on the morals of young girls, has been arrested near the Four Mile House on the San Jose road, and has made a confession, the details of which are not fit for publication.—*Bulletin*.

COAL AT SEATTLE.—Additional discoveries of coal of an excellent quality have lately been made in the country, lying behind Seattle, W. T. Engineer Winship, of the Shubrick, tested a quantity of it on his present trip across the Sound, and pronounced it to possess high steam-producing properties. The chief drawback is the distance of the mines from the seaboard.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH TO VICTORIA.—From Mr. Dorsey, who arrived on Saturday overland from Monticello, we learn the gratifying intelligence that the telegraph line was on last Thursday completed for 15 miles this side that town on the way to Olympia. It is expected to reach the latter place in 10 or 12 days.

THE ALARMING CRISIS.

Parturient montes,—and the portentous business which necessitated many summonings of the House—the mighty reasons" which urged His Majesty so suddenly and so unexpectedly to the Assembly—have been at length disclosed, and we are happy to say the general relief. From the omens of the event, the "boldest" of his breath for a time." To-day, we announce the satisfactory intelligence that the "country is safe," and that all again exercise the normal functions of our respiratory organs. There is neither external nor internal foe society organized at Puget Sound, and two and two boys, for the capture of our Island has, we rejoice to say, from putting its design into execution we have it on the reliable authority of Freery, that there is no immediate Indian revolt. So far so good. We have the people been thrown for days into such a whirlpool of anxiety and consternation? It is the old story. The raw or undisciplined frightened by some exaggerated account of danger, the alarm spreads, and while a whole army breaks up without the remotest idea why or wherefore. Those three hundred and thirty-seven miners who licenses on Leech river have terrified Government—frightened it out of senses." Unused to the sight of hundred rough-looking men seriously persistently rocking cradles—it alarm in incoherent and breathless—the infection spreads—and the wretched, although ignorant of the shares in the trepidation. The speaker, Governor, however, on Saturday, restored the population to their former calm. All our unfounded fears dispelled, and the inhabitants begin near do extremes meet, to laugh at occurrence.

In all this absurdity there is, however, a serious aspect. The dignity of the Government has been trifled with. Iniquity or gross misstatements have been made into His Excellency's ear by enemies of the country and the constitution. The fact has been told that the colony is seventy-three dollar nuggets—the weeks the place will be over-run by hundreds of thousands of savages from the north who do not speak the English language—knives and revolvers will be common mining implements on the what one magistrate will be required of the population—that, in fact, the country will become a scene of bloodshed. The Governor's prudent man, does not wish so a responsibility thrown upon his shoulders after trying official and unoffensive to his heart's content, weighing the balance and finding them to turn as a *dernier ressort* the order of the day, and precedents, being inconvenient across a crisis in the country's history, having become alarmed at their prolonged absence.

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When we say that there was no necessity for this sudden requisition of laborers of the Assembly, we only opinion of every thinking person. The idea of calling upon miners is going back to the era when men working on the digging posed to be ignorant laborers, whose edge was confined to the use of the shovel. Since those days of trolley in Australia, Mining Board established—both legislative and and there is now no class of men the privileges of self government, extent than the Australian gold advantage of giving the miners to is to have a code of regulations to will meet emergencies as they arise other hand the House of Asses make matters ten times worse than now, by giving a fixity to laws the quire repairs immediate and repetition. The responsibility which lenity dreads in this matter, is, we much exaggerated. He has sign giving his sanction to any regulations, to see that it benefits the instead of the few. The great idea of the Government in this sudden seems to be to induce the House to swallow the civil list pill with Leech river gold, and take lands from the custody of

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 23, 1864.

THE SOOKE MINES.

The steamer Alexandra arrived from Sooke Tuesday afternoon with 8 or 10 passengers. The news from the mines continues good. Claim-holders are all well-pleased with their prospects, and most of them are making preparations for working their claims to better advantage.

From Mr. Geary, who has a claim about two miles above the junction of Leech and Sooke rivers, we obtain the following information: He and his partner, who are both amateur miners, have been at work five days with a rocker, washing the loose rock and eric dust, and have washed out three ounces of dust. Nearly half of this amount was taken from one eric, and the whole from less than 20 feet of rock.

On Monday Scully and his partner, whose claim is next to our informant's, took out two ounces. Scully says he has averaged half an ounce to the man for the last five days, taken out by crevicing.

All those who are holding claims appear to be well satisfied, and our informant is sure that the average returns on the whole creek exceed \$3 per day per man. Several of the claims are working in the bed of the creek by turning off the water from small spots and have succeeded well. The bed is generally believed to contain rich pay. Several companies are preparing to put in sluice boxes. A number of shafts had been sunk in the benches from a depth of from 6 to 10 feet, with various results. Two or three had struck four cents to the pan, others had got nothing.

Leech river is staked off for 6 miles up. Mr. Geary came down from two miles above the junction to the Frenchman's in four hours and a quarter. The trail is much better than at first.

SOLD DIGGINGS AT COWICHAN.

Rumors of rich gold diggings having been discovered in the vicinity of Cowichan have been prevalent for some days, and yesterday we received confirmation of the reports through a letter from a gentleman at present in that district, who, writing to a friend in this city, states that valuable diggings have been found, and encloses a fine nugget worth \$3 which he had found. The gold is apparently of a different kind from that of Leech river, and has evidently been less exposed to the action of water, as it is quite rough, and contains specks of quartz. Another report says that a number of men are making from \$3 to \$5 per day at the diggings.

THE SOOKE MINES.

The steamer Alexandra arrived from Sooke Wednesday with about 30 passengers, including Mr. Pearce and a number of workmen.

A miner who returned by the Alexandra last night from Leech river, about four miles up, informs us that the claim on Frederick's bar were putting in sluices, and expected to take out good pay, having found excellent prospects in the bar.

A miner who had been prospecting on the North Fork is reported to have taken out \$30 from one pan of dirt.

A party of men are said to have struck diggings in a gulch about 10 miles up the river which will pay \$40 per day to the land, but cannot be worked at present from want of water. They are keeping the location secret.

A party started from the Forks yesterday for Jordan river, which is rumored to be very rich.

A shaft had been sunk on the Italian's claim, and no prospect of 10 cents struck. Several other companies are sinking shafts.

Our informant thinks the country is rich in gold, but that machinery will be required to take it out in large quantities.

The whole country is on fire on both sides of the river and all along the trail, making travel very dangerous. The heaviest timber is being consumed, and immense trees are falling, 6 or 7 at a time. All the miners are moving into the bed of the river with their stuff, as the only security against the flames.

A number of Chinamen are mining on Sooke river, below Leech, and many others were not going up. They say they are making \$1 per day.

Messrs. Weir and Helgesen have sent word that they are jointly making on their claim \$45 a day with one rocker.

Mr. Robinson the photographer and party were about to start on an exploring expedition from Sooke Inlet to the Jordan river; they had attempted to cross over from Leech river but found the country impracticable.

LETTER FROM LEECH RIVER.

LEECH RIVER, Aug. 16. If any one starts from Victoria with the intention of visiting this district, he could fill a quarto volume of opinions before he reached the forks of Leech and Sooke rivers. Supposing him once on the road, if he accepts indiscriminately the opinions of returning men he would become a perfect wandering Jew—doomed never to return to Victoria—doomed never to reach here. One man says "it is a sell, a delusion, by no means go on." Another that "there is gold, by all means go and try your luck." The gold fever, like most other diseases, is not to be cured by the mere opinion of any man. Men must see for themselves, and hundreds have come here with heavy packs on their backs, scaling mountains, crossing dangerous logs, climbing around slippery and precipitous cañons, and leaping from one glassy boulder to another, with clothes torn, weary, foot-sore and travel

stained, and at last finding themselves on the [as I now suppose], far-famed Leech river. To do what? not to make fortunes in a day, not to pick out large nuggets from the crevices, but in the majority of instances to find the apparently good ground on the spot staked off, and a jealous eye watching, if not working, its 60 feet by 100. They are disappointed, and naturally so—they return to Victoria or migrate elsewhere, and settle down into absolute gold heretics.

I always listen with doubting ears to reports in and about gold districts, it saves me much disappointment, and gives me no time to indulge in the expensive luxury of fretting, which so many seem to consider so absolutely necessary to their existence. This leaves me free to see and believe what is true, and freely to express it.

After straggling from the mouth of Leech river to the North Fork with two companions, David Ogilvy and Henry Pearce, we determined to start up the north fork, and after several days hard toiling and prospecting in the river and along the mountain streams, we reached about ten miles up the stream and found the river running east. The country, as far as we could see, was a succession of mountains and mountain streams, presenting the same appearance in its boulders, bed rock, soil, and timber, with this difference that quartz boulders increased in size but diminished in number. The bed rock here as every where else in the district is cambrian slate rock, altering in some cases to micaceous shale. The cleavage of this rock runs up and down the stream, only in one or two cases does it run across the stream, hence its power to stop washed gold is immensely decreased. The gold is washed down the river is certain and if in many parts and especially immediately above the mouth of Leech river this cleavage runs across the stream or if the bed rock is decomposed, the claims are tolerably certain to turn out rich pay. This I dare to affirm will apply to Sooke river also. In the Wake up Lake claim, where I saw them taking out more gold than anywhere else, this is strongly illustrated. The bed rock is decomposed and mixed with a stiff blue clay. The boulders on all the streams may be classed under the head of grey trap—higher up, green trap is to be found. The soil is so scarce upwards that a prospecting pan is of little use. There is, however, in the mountains an abundance of quartz, and in some spots I have more than one reason for believing that it is of an auriferous character. Deep and bears are numerous and a few elk. The quartz seekers must be prepared to find a very difficult country.

With regard to the success of the miners here, I believe it is as in most cases, the minority only are successful. Most men understand that as a business, mining is the most unsuccessful thing, and that the man who where one man finds gold twenty will try. They are making \$5 per day and some more. Taking into account the extent of the soil at present worked, there is no reason for despair. I expect to see every bar on this soil on Sooke river thoroughly respected. Many companies are busy making sluice boxes and building better shanties—there is already one pump at work and others on the way up.

At present the forest for miles around is on fire in many places, and one is constantly alarmed day and night, by the falling of burnt timber. Many hair breadth escapes are seen and told of, and miners have been compelled in the middle of the night to shift their quarters.

Provisions have lately diminished in price, and are now to be bought very reasonably considering the nature of the country.

Ward's provision store is the first on the creek, and the business doing is satisfactory.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction on the creek respecting the mining laws, and the administration of the same. Of this more in my next.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, MOUTH, Aug. 9, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Sir, On the return of His Excellency Governor Seymour from his visit to Williams Creek, the inhabitants of this place entertained him and suite at a public dinner at the Fashion Hotel. Invitations were extended to Mr. Justice Begbie and Judge P. O'Reilly and Honorables J. Orr and Dr. Black, but press of business prevented either of these gentlemen attending.

As eight o'clock struck a sumptuous dinner was laid on the table to which, after ample justice being done, the Chairman, Mr. G. B. Wright, proposed the Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family. Following came the toast of His Excellency the Governor, which the Chairman treated in an amusing style, congratulating the company on having a Governor who could say-mour (see more) of the country than any other man.

His Excellency in reply expressed his thanks for the welcome that had been accorded him, congratulating the citizens on having such a nice town-site, and resumed his seat by expressing his willingness to do his endeavors to open the upper country by the aid of good roads.

The "Army, Navy and Volunteers," proposed by the chair, was responded to by Lieut. Cooper, who also spoke on behalf of the Volunteers, referring especially to those he had been with in coming from Beattick Arm, whom he praised in no measured terms.

The "Members of the Legislative Assembly," was proposed by Mr. Hannah, vice chairman, who complimented that body on the acts they had passed for the observance of good government, development of the resources of the country, and administration of justice.

Mr. Walter Moberly, at the request of the Honorable Members absent, replied in a few words. The Vice Chair, in proposing the "Bench and Bar," remarked that it was one thing for the Legislature to enact good laws, but it was something of greater importance to have those laws fairly administered, and resumed his seat passing eulogiums on Judge Begbie, the county judges and gentlemen of the long robe.

Judge Gaggin replied for the Bench, and in the absence of Judge Begbie or any of the legal profession, Mr. Mathew was called upon to reply for the Bar, which he did in a neat speech full of humor.

"Our Sister Colony," proposed by Wm. H. Woodcock, who hoped that it would progress and grow, grow, grow, in an equal ratio with that of our worthy guest, Mayor Harris. Mayor Harris replied in a lengthy speech, remarking that as neither colony could stand independently, but Victoria with its Free Port and British Columbia with its gold mines joining hand in hand could rise pre-eminently above other colonies far older.

"Our American neighbors," proposed by Mr. Greig, and responded to by Mr. D. D. Daley. "Commercial Interests of British Columbia," proposed by Mr. Levi, responded to by Mr. Woodcock, who said that the gentleman who should have replied for this toast being a little bashful, offered him a new hat to get on his legs and on his legs accordingly he was working for a new hat more than for the commercial interests.

Mr. W. Moberly proposed the "Mining Interests," responded to by Mr. Colquhoun, after which the closing toast of the "Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Hannah, who being a married man, expressed real sympathy with the unfortunate single men sitting round him, and hoped the day was not far distant when many of the fair sex would find sufficient courage to end their way up here, and gladden the eyes and hearts of the bachelors of Quebec.

Mr. Mathew replied to this toast in a very feeling strain, lamenting the scarcity of the sex in this upper country, and resumed his seat by expressing a hope that some enterprising firm would take steps to remedy the present scarcity. At this stage of the proceedings His Excellency having left, the remainder of the company drawing their chairs somewhat closer, kept up the conviviality of the meeting until the "wee sma' hours ayon't the wail."

THE FUTURE CAPITAL.

THE GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The canvass for Langley's new City Directory will be completed during the coming week. The progress of the canvass so far shows that with the past year there has been a considerable addition to the adult population of the city, which, with the increase of children, will show a total population of 110,000 at the lowest estimate, and possibly 115,000 or 120,000. The average amount of improvements throughout the city is fully as great as that of the previous year, although the number of costly business blocks erected or in course of erection is less. The number of private dwellings of the first and second classes now being erected is unprecedentedly large. The number of dwelling houses vacant and for rent in the different quarters of the city bears no comparison to what was seen last season, and everything indicates a healthy growth of the metropolis of the Pacific. The increase of population within the year can be safely put down at from 10,000 to 15,000, and may considerably exceed the latter figure.—Bulletin.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE ELECTION.

—The representatives of the Union League waited on President Lincoln at the White House on the 9th instant, to congratulate him upon his re-nomination to what was seen last season, and everything indicates a healthy growth of the metropolis of the Pacific. The increase of population within the year can be safely put down at from 10,000 to 15,000, and may considerably exceed the latter figure.—Bulletin.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE VICTORIA POST OFFICE.

- FROM JULY 9th TO AUGUST 12th, 1864. Arnoup, J Atwood, F W Allen, Jas 2 Armagnac, R Abger, A 2 Abington, S J Allan, A Abbott, S Alexander, C Albany, J Armstrong, R Allman, J Busard, J B Baumann, F Buckland, G Barker, S Billings, Mrs Butler, T W Burgess, J Balmain, C Begg, J Bown, W D C Booth, Mrs J Buchanan, Isaih Beaumont, J Batty, J Bray, S Bone, J Burnet, W Browne, Mrs W, 3 Ballantine, D L Bruce, D Battle, J Bawden, J Buchman, J Booth, Mrs Balmain, C Bell, T Berry, W J R Buckland, G Bourne, J Buggs, W Battle, T F Bosworth, D, 2 Beaumont, W Beardsell, J T Boyle, J Bowen, R S Blair, H Buchanan, J Bevan, J Blanchard, C Carvell, T Clanton, R T Clayton, J, 2 Calligan, Mrs Crawford, M W, 2 Craven, Z Cuning, A Cooper, W Coates, A C Collycot, J Colwell, D Crooks, W Capron, G G Cushman, C Clapole, H Cuivrot, M Carmichael, Mrs Callbreath, Mrs Cramer, H Ceime, P P Collins, J W

- Cambel, G Chivers, J Cummins, T J Creighton, J Cox, W H Campbell, Rev Crawford & Co Cryslar, A Cole, F Colquhoun, Mrs Charter, J Casamayou, A Campbell, J M D Clements, H Cahn, S DePrati, E, 2 Drake, S 2 Dixon, R L, 2 Downs, E Dunoon, D Drewe, R Dunn, E Dunham, A Dautard, P Dodd, M J Dinwoodie, W C Dambrosi, D Davies, A C Dean, S Doggall, J Darsy, Miss Deverill, G C DeWolfe, Dr Deans, J Dodsworth, B Dwellly, Mrs Dalzell, T Doll, J Deeks, Mr Dwyre, H Eade, G C Enderlin, N Eagin, J Eykyn, T Everatt, C, 2 Elliott & Co Emery, W W Bilbeck, Miss, 2 Fiddes, G Floud, J W Fletcher, C Follansbee, J G Finnon, J Fisher, D Fraser, P Fena, H M Forster, W Finnen, J A Frolick, J T Freuthed, W Fyfe, D K Frain, Capt J, 2 Gartrell, H Goldworthy, Mrs Gorrie, T Giraud, A 2 Goodwin, J Gilchrist, W Gilbert, J Gibson, J Gallagher, J, 2 Green, A H Gill, J H Gilwin, J Gylmer, J Gorden, J, 2 Gibbs, C B, 3 Goldstone, S Gribble, H Houseman, W W Hutchisson, G Heine, H G Higgins, E Holloway, E Hoctor, F P Hoctor, J P Hunter, J Hypollne, D Hauselman, J C Harrison, H A Herre, W F, 2 Hankin, P Howard, Capt Hardie, T Heathorn, W Hall, R Hammond, T Herdman, J Harding, W H Hagerhorst, C Housham, D, 2 Henderson, G N Ingolaby, C Jenkins, D Jensen, H N Jungerman, Mr Jones, J Jury, A Jordan, C, 2 Jones, D Jenkin, B R Jenkinson, R Jackson, W Jamieson, G Judd, C Knox, J A Kennedy, C Kurk, D C King, Mr King, T Kay, Jas Loerz, J Lawton, J H Laverty, E Lambkins, C Lange, G Levy, G Lorimer, W Little, T C Linthwaite, W Leaver, T Lyons, S Lang, J Lusty, F B Lamb, E S Lipman, C F Lawrence, J W Lindsay, D 4 Lyons, W Looan, C Leonard, J C Lavery, T Lett, F Lanyon, J Lord, J Lawrence, J W 2 Leabetter, R 2 Lavery, E Merret, Messrs Marshall, J McAvity, T Meunier, J McKenzie, A 2 McAlpin, E 3 Morgan, J M Martin, N McBecker, R Martin, J Marwick, J Matthews, H S R Martyn, W N Moore, H Milne, J D Mitchell, S McDonnell, D R Marsden, Mr Minie, F

- McKenzie, W McKeehan, J Mann, Rev Martin, G McCallum, D Mickle, G G Malone, J W McRaid, J Mannion, J Munro, W Mara, J A Morris, T McBride, W McColl, S Meissa, H McDonald, J Mene, P Norton, J Northon, Mr, 2 Nicholson, J Nicholles, J Negrini, G Ovens, D O'Hare, P O'Harrar, Pelkey, H Pearce, J Picht, E Petch, C Penacho, J Porter, D H Peter, S Penfold, Mr Pimm, J Park, P Passingham, F A V Phillips, J Prince, J, 3 Paris, S Pag, M Phelps, A Poade, F Povers, F H Patulle, T R Parsons, C Perry, J Povers, E Ross, J N, 2 Roby, Mrs Ross, C Riley, W J Reed, D C, 5 Richards, W H Rithet, R P, 2 Read, W S Reed, T P Rawes, E P Romie, C P Silcock, V Snow, S D Smith, W W Spelcke, J C Scobbie, J Shaw, J Simpson, D Simpson, J Smith, Capt M Struthers, J Sharp, G Stevens, P Synges, G, 3 Stuart, A F Stokes, R 2 Smith, D T Smith, J Smith, H Sylvester, R Story, Mr Simpson, D Tyson & Co Thompson, M D Thompson, A Teasdale, Miss Tucker, S G 2 Tait, T Torrence, D Thatchter, J S Tregonawan, J Thackery, R 3 Varicas, I 2 Varley, C Winter, G Williams, B Ward, B U Williams, C H Wilson, W S 2 Warne, H H Westlake, W Williams, B Widdowson, Mr Warty, J 2 Willis, F S 3 Winterbottom, W Watson, Miss White, W C Waite, O Welch, P Wolf, F Wrigglesworth, T W Waterford, M J Young, R C York, J

REGISTERED LETTERS, FROM JULY 9th TO AUGUST 12th, 1864. Blagaire, M E Bullcock, J Boyd, J Barker, Mrs Brown, A L Desjardins, M Fiddes, G Hawthorn, T Keen, S 2 Morris, W D Moss, S A Noke, T Jolley, Jas Lacy, Dr Ritchie, G Trounce, T Turner, G Watson, J HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 23, 1864.

LATER FROM CARIB.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wed from New Westminster with about 100 passengers and \$10,000 in treasure.

Mr. S. H. Lichtenstein gives us the following mining intelligence: Williams Creek. The AURORA Co. paid \$998 dividend the week ending the 7th August.

The RUBY Co. paid about \$1000 dividend. The CALDONIA Co. continued to work well.

The ERICSSON Co. were sinking the shaft.

The WAKE UP JACK Co. had taken for hundred dollars, but postponed the dividend until the following week, which expected a large one.

The DILLERS Co. were averaging 6 ounces a day.

Bed Rock Drain. All the lower claims below Bar have commenced to take out pay. Bed rock Drain was tapped, which took place on or about the 2d.

McArthur's Gulch. Some very rich prospects had been found in the bed rock in the claim called the Moscow; it adjoins the Artesian which are also believed to be very rich ground.

The yield of gold in Cariboo this season is believed to exceed that of any season.

Since the completion of the Bed Rock Drain things generally were more like the Creek.

Provisions. Were plentiful, and stocks of goods overdone. Wines and liquors were scarce. Flour was selling wholesale at 26@28 cents, and retail at 33@34c.

Law of Captains. Judge Begbie had intimated that he in future put a check upon the indiscreet arrest of debtors by requiring the creditor to pay the expense of their board at the \$30 or \$40 per week while incarcerated. This determination on the part of the Justice, would meet with general satisfaction.

THE BOISE MINES.

From Mr. Lewis Rice who arrived yesterday from Puget Sound, having left a fortnight ago, we have the following intelligence from the Boise mines.

Mr. Rice has for some years been panning in various parts of Idaho territory, he left the want of water was much felt had caused many to leave. Those who use water were doing well. Miners make from \$5 to \$15 a day to the haul.

A number of miners remained in the country, but were unable to work in the hill-side this rainy season had set in.

Mr. Rice has no doubt of the richness of the country and the extent of the deposit, but until water can be obtained the country is accessible only to a small party of the large numbers who have flocked to this season.

A company had been formed to lease from the Payette river, a distance of sixty miles, and expected to get through this season. Placerville is looked upon as the centre of the best diggings. Merchants and traders had all doing well.

Provisions were plentiful and cheap. Our informant first heard of the statement about sixty miles above Walla, and he and fifteen others determined to come here and give the mines a trial.

Believe a number of returned Boise miners follow, and should they not strike on this island they will return to Boise on the wet season sets in.

THE FEDERAL FINANCE.

(From the N. Y. World.)

We now wish to adopt extravagant and it is not to be supposed that any man who is compelled to borrow money now can borrow in the future below the market rate. But a far more serious matter is the fact that the money to be obtained from the loan just voted by the treasury, and in part negotiated by the government now directs the sale of gold at one hundred and six per cent; but self for one thousand and sixty dollars "strenuous" its price in money sixty per cent for seven years, and one dollar at the end of that time. No thing out of account altogether the principal in coin, which is by the way, is three hundred dollars, or than twice what it receives, the same being sixty dollars in coin, or, if the gold is not returned, we may assume that gold will not rise in value, being thirteen per cent on the principal of one thousand dollars; and twelve and three quarters per cent on the principal of one thousand dollars.

It is demonstrably impossible that the results should be erroneous, except theory of the Tribune, that the price of gold is the work of speculators, and that it is therefore necessary on the whole, a commodity is limited in supply, and the total supply may be controlled by any extent by speculation. Hence, an example, so is sugar or cotton; less extent, because, if its price rises above its value long enough to be profitable from other nations, it will flow in vast amounts, until price and value are equalized. But gold is easily re-universally exchangeable, and exists in quantities in every civilized land; therefore, the price of gold will be raised, its real value, it must flow into the market from every quarter, until its price is in equilibrium. Is this the price of gold? Is it the cry of

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The ERAGON Co. were sinking their new shaft. The WAKE UP LARK Co. had taken out a few hundred dollars, but postponed the dividend until the following week, when they expected a large one.

The DILLER Co. were averaging near 100 ounces a day. Bed Rock Drain.

All the lower claims below Barkerville have commenced to take out pay since the Bed Rock Drain was tapped, which event took place on or about the 2d.

McArthur's Gulch. Some very rich prospects had been struck on the bed rock in the claim called the Barnegat, it adjoins the Artesian Co., which are also believed to be working on very rich ground.

The yield of gold in Caribboo this season, it is believed will exceed that of any previous season. Since the completion of the bed-rock drain things generally were more lively on the Creek.

Provisions. Were plentiful and stocks of goods were overdone. Wines and liquors were in abundance. Flour was selling wholesale at from 26 to 28 cents, and retail at 33 to 34c.

Law of Captives. Judge Begbie had intimated that he would in future put a check upon the indiscriminate arrest of debtors by requiring the creditors to pay the expense of their board at the rate of \$30 or \$40 per week while incarcerated.

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Provisions were plentiful and cheap. Our informant first heard that the Snake excitement about sixty miles above Walla Walla, and he and fifteen others determined to come here and give the mines a trial.

THE FEDERAL FINANCES. (From the N. Y. World.) We now wish to adopt extravagant views and it is not to be supposed that any government which is compelled to borrow at enormous rates now can borrow in three years below the market rate.

It is demonstrably impossible that these results should be erroneous, except on the theory of the Tribune, that the present price of gold is the work of speculators.

When a commodity is limited in amount, and the total supply may be controlled by a conspiracy, its price can be manipulated by any extent by speculation.

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school of political economists that gold is leaving the country with fearful rapidity? The truth is—the truth which we must not, dare not forget, at our peril—that gold is leaving us rapidly; and that there is but one conceivable cause for its departure; the same cause which always removes commodities from place to place.

EARL RUSSELL'S EXPLANATION. The following is the gist of Earl Russell's speech in the House of Lords on the question of English aid to Denmark.

The French Government sees very clearly the dangers to which France might be exposed by interfering, but it says at the same time that it would be an easy operation for England; that England, with her naval power, might add most materially to the strength of Denmark and assist in bringing the war to a conclusion.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE cordially recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) MANUFACTURED BY CROSS & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Celery, &c.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. PREPARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BEHOLD ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Caution. Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Be not misled by the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Janlon, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I. Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

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

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SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c. G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., MARINE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, London.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!! Holloway's Ointment. Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment.

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Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGUYNE & BURBIDGES' EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON. Publish Monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

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

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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.

Sailed.—The steamer Pacific sailed for San Francisco direct yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She took a few passengers on this city.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Alexandria arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports, with about 20 passengers, and a cargo of live stock etc., valued at over \$4,000, as per manifest below.

FOR SOOKE.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday forenoon for Sooke, taking about 30 passengers and some freight. She returned at eight o'clock, with about 15 passengers.

VICTORIA MARKET.

The market is now supplied with all kinds of grain and produce and considerable sales have been made at former rates.

Several lots of new Oats and Barley (Island growth) of very good quality, have come to market and realized good wholesale prices.

Retail Prices may be quoted:
FLOUR—Self Raising, \$13 70c; 70c; Extra do, \$13 00; 15 do do; Superfine, \$11 50c; 12c; com-
mon, \$9 50c.

RYE FLOUR—7c to 10c lb.
CORN MEAL—\$10 00c to 10 50c.
OATMEAL—1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per 100 lb.
TEA—\$28 45c per chest.
COFFEE—\$20 00c per sack.
SUGAR—\$14 00c per 100 lb. mat.
RICE—7c to 8c per sack or mat.
BUTTER—\$30 42c per firkin.
EGGS—18c per dozen.
HAMS—\$12 00c per side.
BACON—4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per pack.
OATS—4c per sack.
SUGAR—1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per sack.
HAY—2 1/2c to 2 3/4c per bale.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[From the Oregonian.]
Thursday, August 18.
FLOUR—national, extra, \$10 25c; 50c; for half and quarter sacks; choice wheat, \$3 50c; 3 45c; barley, good to choice, \$3 25c; 35c; inferior, \$3 00c; choice brewing, \$3 37c; oats, first class, \$3 62c; 2 75c.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Portland, Friday, Aug. 12.
City trade is active, and receipts of country produce are increasing. We hear of a few sales of new barley at 35c; cents. Buyers are offering \$28 10 per hundred for wheat to-day. Oats are selling at 65c to 70c per bushel.

Bacon and Hams are scarce in the market, and maintain good prices, the average prices offered to-day are from 15c to 20c per lb. Butter is advancing and loose lots command from 25c to 30c; Butter in firkin 37c.

New Potatoes are freely offered at 7c cents per bushel. Hay is arriving in large lots, and sells readily at \$16 per ton for Timothy.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR—Standard Mills \$8, Imperial Standard \$8. Country brands \$6 75c to \$7. Buckwheat Flour \$7 1/2c to 8c.

GRAIN & Wheat \$11 @ \$11 1/2. Oats 70c to 75c. Indian Meal \$1 1/2c. Bran & Shorts \$7 25c. Middlings \$6 50c. Hay from wagon \$15.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Pears \$1 1/2c. Apples \$1 50c to \$1 60c. Oregon Dried Apples 10c. Eggs \$20 25c. Chickens \$7 50c to \$8 00c. Fresh roll Butter 22c to 25c. Butter in 1/2 bbls \$7. Lard \$1 1/2c in kegs, 1 1/2c in tins, Bacon, sides 20c, do hams 22c.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Sierra Nevada, Francis Connor Commander, left San Francisco, August 18th, at 11 a. m. Arrived at Esquimalt August 22d, at 3 30 p. m.

Steamer PACIFIC, A. M. Burns, Commander, sailed for San Francisco, August 9th, at 11 a. m., for Portland and Victoria; arrived at Portland, 17th, at 3 p. m. The Pacific was detained 3 days at Port Orford on account of heavy north-west gale, and 1 day of Columbia River Bar on account of fog.

Per bark GOLDEN GATE.—Sailed from San Francisco, August 2nd; August 13th made Cape Flattery, having had light north-wind all the way up; was five days in sight of Cape Flattery, with weather thick and calm; arrived in Victoria harbor August 18th, having been sixteen days en route.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco and Portland—Miss Eilbeck, Francis Townsend, Walter Young, B. H. Young, Mrs. Marshall and child, Geo. Parkinson, Capt. Irving and three children, Mrs. W. Walker, M. Sampson, Wm. Reid, W. Jones, J. Galbraith, D. Gregor, J. G. Ward, G. Neilson, J. Hamilton, J. H. Parker, E. Corrigan, Mrs. Bennett and three sisters, Dr. Tronchard, W. Barry, H. Levi, N. H. Evans, T. Hunt, M. Cassery, L. Burrows, J. Duper, J. Desmann, G. Bessin, Quigley, Wood servant.

Per GOLDEN GATE.—Mr. and Miss Quigley, for Fort Gamble, W. T.

Per steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—Gen. McDowell, U. S. A., Capt. Elliott, Capt. Burns, Capt. Cutting, Capt. Hoyt, Capt. Sullivan, G. T. Bosworth, Alex. Watson, J. Schmidt, L. Wiggins, G. A. Staples, A. Williams, C. Crosby and wife, C. W. Franks and wife, J. H. Taylor, Jacob Schell, Mrs. Stenbelen, Mr. Fairbairn, Wm. London, Capt. Jeffrey, Wm. Wilson, J. L. Jungerman, J. Vincent, Jas. Thomas, J. H. Hobart, E. Brown, Thos. Wilson, J. H. Short, W. Robinson, J. Hollis, H. Goff, J. Short, W. Baker, C. McDowell, N. Kip, H. How, J. Lyon, C. Monroe, C. Bradley, J. Young, W. Goff, Wm. Greely, M. Lockman, G. Jenkins, J. Pannigan, A. Thompson, T. Simpson, J. Latie, J. Bellinger, J. Ford, J. Jones, McGowan, McDonald, C. W. Edgecombe, McKenley, C. Carpenter, A. Price, J.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The second session of the third Parliament of Vancouver Island was formally opened on Saturday last by His Excellency Governor Kennedy, in the presence of the members of both Houses and a large concourse of citizens, the side benches being graced by the presence of Mrs. and the Misses Kennedy and several other ladies. His Excellency entered the Council Chamber at one o'clock, being received at the entrance by a guard of honor from the Victoria Volunteer Rifles. Having been escorted to his seat by the Colonial Secretary and Lieut. Pearce, V. I. R., the Legislative Assembly was sent for the hon. members of the Council by already in their places, and on the arrival of the former His Excellency proceeded to read the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

The discovery of a gold-field within the last few weeks having so much altered the circumstances and enlarged the prospects of this colony, I have deemed it my duty to call you together to aid me with your advice.

It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate to you the details of the gold-field, already so well informed on the subject, the position in which the Crown Lands and Crown Revenue of the Colony now stand; and I feel confident that you will concur with me in the opinion that under the altered prospects of the colony it is anomalous and inexpedient that it should be continued.

The management of Crown Lands and the expenditure of Crown Revenue freed from the control of the Legislature is a responsibility I do not desire to incur unless devolving upon me as a necessary duty.

The mining interests bid fair to rival in importance, and the Colonial Legislature is, in my opinion, the proper power to frame laws and regulations for their development and guidance.

The adoption of any other course must, I fear, lead to complications, which may prove detrimental to the best interests of the colony.

A large number of miners have already taken out licenses and registered their claims, and the number being daily on the increase, I desire if possible to have the advice and assistance of the Legislature in framing wise and just laws for their encouragement and protection.

The rules and regulations now in force have been issued subject to modification or alteration, pending the enactment of permanent laws. Intended to meet an emergency, and as a preliminary protection to miners only, they are manifestly inadequate to the rapidly increasing importance of the subject.

There are doubts and difficulties in the way of a prompt adjustment of this question, but none so formidable that they cannot be surmounted by the cordial co-operation of the Legislature and the Executive, which it is no less my desire than duty to afford.

The unforeseen necessity which has compelled me to require your attendance at this unexpectedly early period will prevent me bringing other measures of importance under your immediate consideration, but there is one which I think the public interests require to be settled without unnecessary delay, that of re-union with the colony of British Columbia.

The prolonged agitation of this question cannot fail to aggravate any evils which are alleged to have resulted from separation and interpose obstacles to its calm consideration hereafter.

The union or separation of these Colonies is a matter of secondary importance to the maintenance of a cordial co-operation and good understanding between them; and it is, therefore, I think, incumbent upon the people, through their representatives, to set this matter at rest for the present.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

The financial condition of the Colony will require your consideration. Being contingent upon the decision of the Legislature on the subject of Crown Lands and Revenue, it will be brought under your consideration in a specific form.

The Blue Book for 1863, being the first compiled for this Colony, will be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I have now to commit these important questions for your consideration with an earnest prayer that your deliberations may be conducive to the honor of our Sovereign and the prosperity of her subjects, whose interests are in your keeping.

The members of the Legislative Assembly then retired and His Excellency immediately afterwards descended from his seat and took his way to the Government House, escorted by the guard of honor.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A short session was held after the return of the members, Members present—the hon. Speaker, (Dr. Helmcken), and Messrs. DeCosmos, Frankin, Trimble, Street, Duncan, Carrwell, Bayley, Dennis.

Mr. DeCosmos said that in accordance with an ancient custom at the House of Commons—a custom to which the national sanction had lent the force of law—a custom that had ever been carefully copied and zealously guarded by every British Colonial Assembly—it became our duty to assert our inalienable right to legislate independently of the special cause of summons of the Crown, this day. That right we had to assert by reading a bill a first time. In withholding our right to legislate, independently of the special cause of summons, he had deemed it to be a fitting occasion to introduce a bill to guarantee to British colonists the perpetual enjoyment of the same rights here as their Imperial brethren. In order to do so, he craved the special indulgence of the House for a short time, and he would be as brief as the nature of the subject, and his own feelings and humble abilities would allow.

By an oversight in the Order of the Queen in Council constituting the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice in this Colony, one of Her Majesty's subjects who were Colonial barristers or attorneys, were allowed to prac-

tice here. It evidently was never intended on the part of Her Majesty to exclude them, but, inasmuch as the Crown had granted a Legislature to the Colony to make laws and regulations for its government, it could not now supplement the Order in Council to grant Colonial barristers and attorneys the same right to practice as their Imperial brethren. Under such circumstances the Legislature held the keys to open the doors of the Courts of this Colony to her British Colonial practitioners. From his personal knowledge of this honorable House, he was persuaded that so far as it was in their power they would cheerfully do all that they could to place on the rolls of the Colony a statute that would declare that all loyal and good British subjects, come from whatever part of the wide-spread domains of Her Majesty they may, should here possess equal rights; and that no law should remain on our statute books that made an invidious distinction between her Majesty's subjects; or give to one class an opportunity to assume an insolent superiority over the other. In the last session of this parliament, he (Mr. DeC.) had the honor to introduce a similar bill to that which he had in his hand this day, and he had much gratification, in stating that this House spontaneously and unanimously passed it, and sent it to the Council above. There it was also passed, and was sent to His Excellency the Governor for his assent. A few weeks ago when the Legislature was prorogued, the Governor gave his public assent to several bills, but the "Act respecting Barristers and Attorneys," though sanctioned by both Houses of the Legislature, he did not condescend even to notice. Its fate was not known till a denunciation, of which (Mr. DeCosmos) was one, was issued in His Excellency's name, in which it had not passed. They were told that there were technical objections to its passage raised by the Attorney General.

The Speaker here intimated that it was not parliamentary to call in question the decision arrived at by the other branches of the Legislature.

Mr. DeCosmos replied that he did not make these explanations with the view of questioning the right of the Executive to act as he had done. But he did so with the object of informing this House as to what had become of the "Barristers' bill" of last session, in order that they might act intelligently with respect to that which he now intended to move. He did not deny to the Executive of any colony the right to veto any bill; nor his right to reserve a bill for the assent of Her Majesty. But he boldly asserted that the Executive of any colony, after the first reading of the bill, the other two branches of the Legislature, would act a more noble part to publicly veto it or publicly reserve it for the Queen's assent, than to pass it over in silence.

Mr. Frankin did not wish to interrupt the hon. gentleman, but he had a few remarks to make. "Are you speaking of the Executive of this colony or of all colonies?"

Mr. DeCosmos said he was speaking of Executives in colonies generally. He held that as a general principle, no colonial governor could exercise legislative functions which the legislature was not in session. If a bill were not assented to, or reserved for the Queen's pleasure, before prorogation, in his opinion it was dead as soon as prorogation took place. Assuming, therefore, that the bill respecting "Barristers and Attorneys-at-law" was in this sense and manifestly dead, he had no hesitation about proposing its first reading of the bill he now held in his hand; but before he did so, he craved a moment's further indulgence, to show what a wrong had been committed here against British colonists, in opposition to the known public sentiment of the country. This bill had had a representative legislature for seven or eight years. Within the last six years, several colonial barristers and attorneys had come here to practice their profession; but they had been, and were still, precluded from doing so, during the absence of the legislature, though popular sentiment and individual right demanded equality for the colonial practitioner, yet no law was passed to meet that end. The legislative and executive authorities, with an unparadonable exclusiveness, refused to admit them. Clergymen, doctors, engineers, editors, merchants, mechanics, every profession but the colonial legal profession, could follow its calling here. The colonial lawyer alone was tabooed without cause; on the ground of an insolent assumption of superiority for the status of imperial practitioners. He must say, however, to the honor of the present Legislature, to the honor especially and solely of this House, and the hon. Legislative Council—that they had done all in their power to place the colonial practitioners on an equality with their imperial brethren; all in their power to bestow on British colonists the same rights as those enjoyed by the Englishman, the Irishman and the Scotchman, in the colony. He must also say that an indelible blot would be made on the escutcheon of any Executive or Executive Council in any colony who would refuse to pass such a bill as the Barristers' Bill, after receiving the assent of the other branches of the Legislature. They would do an act unworthy of their race and country. They would rob their brother colonists of their birthright; insult four millions of British Americans; affront a million of Australians and New Zealanders; and treat with contumely and insolent exclusiveness the millions of Anglo-Saxon colonists that belted the globe. For British colonists he claimed that they had no superior in their imperial brethren or republican cousins. They were equals in everything and inferior in nothing. If any thing the training of the best student in some parts of British America was superior to that in Great Britain. At any rate, the principles of law were the same every where, like the cardinal virtues. It is only in the practice—the forms of procedure—when a difference exists in Anglo-Saxon countries. The practice in Scotland and Ireland differs from each other and both differ from that of England; yet the Scotch advocate and the Irish barrister may practice here side by side with their English brethren. He (Mr. DeCosmos) deemed it right and just that practitioners were admitted to practice, why were colonial lawyers refused admittance? Why were their rights here? He might say that "he who steals my purse steals trash," and is a petty larceny rogue; but he who robs him of his political rights and insulted his mind and intelligence, was a patriotic villain. The hon. gentleman concluded his eloquent speech by moving the first reading of a bill entitled "An Act respecting Barristers and Attorneys at law."

Mr. Frankin, although he would support

the measure just introduced by his hon. colleague, found fault with the manner in which it had been brought in, and with the tone of the hon. gentleman's remarks. He had heard rumors of the prerogative of the Crown having been exercised; but he did not think the matter should be treated in that objectionable style.

Mr. DeCosmos thanked his hon. colleague for alluding to the statements that the Parliament had been illegally summoned, but blamed him for lightly passing over an act of the Executive which he carried out in accordance with the disapproval of the public. He (Mr. DeC.) would propose that a committee be appointed to draw up a reply to His Excellency's address, to report on Monday.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. DeCosmos, Frankin and Street.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would on Monday ask leave to move an address for an inquiry into the state of the Probate Court.

The House adjourned till Monday (to-day) at 3 o'clock.

FROM BUTE INLET.

Mr. Alfred Waddington yesterday received by the way of Nanaimo, a letter from Mr. A. Sampson, at Bute Inlet, dated August 11, which states that a launch with 15 marines from H.M.S. Sablej, is stationed at the town site. In the mean while the Chillicoet Indians are quietly fishing and laying in their winter stores on the Homathco and Memia rivers, a few miles up, undisturbed and defiant. Mr. Waddington adds that as these are the principal or sole salmon fisheries of the Chillicoets, the whole object of the expedition will be defeated, and the 15 men sent to Bute can do nothing more than catch mosquitoes.

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, August 17.

FROM SAN JUAN ISLAND.—The schooner Thorndyke, Captain Thornton, arrived from the American Camp, San Juan, yesterday afternoon, with two passengers, including several officers from the U.S. garrison.

FOR THE NORTH.—The steamer Otter, Captain Swanson, will leave to-day for Port Rupert, taking supplies to the Fort and for the Company's steamer Labouchere awaiting her arrival there.

FOR ALBERTA.—The steamer Thames sails for Alberta this afternoon at 3 o'clock. She takes up a crew for the ship Hellespont, now lying loaded at the Mills and about to sail for Callao.

FOR SOOKE.—The steamer Alexandria left yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with passengers and freight, for Sooke, and returned at about 4 p.m. with twelve passengers.

FOR THE SOUND.—The bark Narimissa moved into the outer roads yesterday, on her way to the Sound to load lumber for San Francisco.

FOR THE SOUND.—The ship Tibals yesterday took about thirteen passengers across the Sound.

Thursday, August 18.

FOR SOOKE INLET AND PORT SOUND.—The steamer Alexandria will leave this morning for ports on Puget Sound, calling with passengers and freight at Sooke Inlet.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.—The aloop Messenger arrived yesterday from the Sound with several passengers and the Express bag from the steamer Eliza Anderson; Captain Pearson has cur thanks for favors conferred.

FOR BUTE INLET.—The steamer Otter left yesterday afternoon with freight and a few passengers for Port Rupert.

FOR SOOKE.—The steamers Caledonia and Alexandria arrived yesterday from Sooke Inlet with about 40 passengers.

Friday, August 19.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Golden Gate, Captain Boyling, arrived yesterday from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise. She was consigned to Messrs. Pickett & Co., at whose wharf she is now discharging.

FOR SOOKE.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday at noon for Sooke, taking about twenty passengers and some freight. She returned again at 7 p.m. with about 15 passengers.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris arrived at Esquimalt yesterday afternoon, with a cargo of coal for Dickson, Campbell & Co.

FOR PORT SOUND.—The steamer Alexandria left yesterday for Olympia and way ports.

Saturday, August 20.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Frances Palmer, Capt. Lamb, will sail for San Francisco direct this morning. She carries about 50 tons of merchandise to that port, comprising a considerable quantity of salt, pickles, sauces, &c.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Flying Mis arrived yesterday from Stellacoom and Port Townsend with several passengers and a cargo of grain.

Monday, August 22.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURES.—The steamer Pacific will take to San Francisco from this port \$208,288.88 in treasure, of which the Bank of British Columbia contributes \$186,045.28. The Bank of British North America \$22,854.40, and Wells, Fargo & Co., \$19,389.18.

LOADING AT LONDON FOR THIS PORT.—Ship Gen. Wyndham for this port. Ship Knight Brice, Cadwallader, sailed from Liverpool, June 18th. The bark Rival was the only vessel loading at San Francisco.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Pacific, A. M. Burns, Commander, arrived from San Francisco, via Portland, yesterday at 1 30 p.m., with 75 passengers and a large and valuable freight. She will leave to-day at 8 a.m.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Frances Palmer sailed for Nanaimo on Saturday, whence she will load with coal for San Francisco.

FOR THE SOUND.—The bark Golden Gate sailed on Saturday for Puget Sound, to load lumber for San Francisco.

Tuesday, August 23.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, Francis Connor, Commander, arrived from San Francisco direct, yesterday, at 3 30 p.m. She brings 135 passengers and a valuable cargo. She sailed this morning at 10 o'clock for Portland. The Express and Mail close at 9 o'clock.

Sailed.—The steamer Pacific sailed for San Francisco direct yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She took a few passengers on this city.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Alexandria arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports, with about 20 passengers, and a cargo of live stock etc., valued at over \$4,000, as per manifest below.

FOR SOOKE.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday forenoon for Sooke, taking about 30 passengers and some freight. She returned at eight o'clock, with about 15 passengers.

VICTORIA MARKET.

The market is now supplied with all kinds of grain and produce and considerable sales have been made at former rates.

Several lots of new Oats and Barley (Island growth) of very good quality, have come to market and realized good wholesale prices.

Retail Prices may be quoted:
FLOUR—Self Raising, \$13 70c; 70c; Extra do, \$13 00; 15 do do; Superfine, \$11 50c; 12c; com-
mon, \$9 50c.

RYE FLOUR—7c to 10c lb.
CORN MEAL—\$10 00c to 10 50c.
OATMEAL—1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per 100 lb.
TEA—\$28 45c per chest.
COFFEE—\$20 00c per sack.
SUGAR—\$14 00c per 100 lb. mat.
RICE—7c to 8c per sack or mat.
BUTTER—\$30 42c per firkin.
EGGS—18c per dozen.
HAMS—\$12 00c per side.
BACON—4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per pack.
OATS—4c per sack.
SUGAR—1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per sack.
HAY—2 1/2c to 2 3/4c per bale.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[From the Oregonian.]
Thursday, August 18.
FLOUR—national, extra, \$10 25c; 50c; for half and quarter sacks; choice wheat, \$3 50c; 3 45c; barley, good to choice, \$3 25c; 35c; inferior, \$3 00c; choice brewing, \$3 37c; oats, first class, \$3 62c; 2 75c.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Portland, Friday, Aug. 12.
City trade is active, and receipts of country produce are increasing. We hear of a few sales of new barley at 35c; cents. Buyers are offering \$28 10 per hundred for wheat to-day. Oats are selling at 65c to 70c per bushel.

Bacon and Hams are scarce in the market, and maintain good prices, the average prices offered to-day are from 15c to 20c per lb. Butter is advancing and loose lots command from 25c to 30c; Butter in firkin 37c.

New Potatoes are freely offered at 7c cents per bushel. Hay is arriving in large lots, and sells readily at \$16 per ton for Timothy.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR—Standard Mills \$8, Imperial Standard \$8. Country brands \$6 75c to \$7. Buckwheat Flour \$7 1/2c to 8c.

GRAIN & Wheat \$11 @ \$11 1/2. Oats 70c to 75c. Indian Meal \$1 1/2c. Bran & Shorts \$7 25c. Middlings \$6 50c. Hay from wagon \$15.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Pears \$1 1/2c. Apples \$1 50c to \$1 60c. Oregon Dried Apples 10c. Eggs \$20 25c. Chickens \$7 50c to \$8 00c. Fresh roll Butter 22c to 25c. Butter in 1/2 bbls \$7. Lard \$1 1/2c in kegs, 1 1/2c in tins, Bacon, sides 20c, do hams 22c.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Sierra Nevada, Francis Connor Commander, left San Francisco, August 18th, at 11 a. m. Arrived at Esquimalt August 22d, at 3 30 p. m.

Steamer PACIFIC, A. M. Burns, Commander, sailed for San Francisco, August 9th, at 11 a. m., for Portland and Victoria; arrived at Portland, 17th, at 3 p. m. The Pacific was detained 3 days at Port Orford on account of heavy north-west gale, and 1 day of Columbia River Bar on account of fog.

Per bark GOLDEN GATE.—Sailed from San Francisco, August 2nd; August 13th made Cape Flattery, having had light north-wind all the way up; was five days in sight of Cape Flattery, with weather thick and calm; arrived in Victoria harbor August 18th, having been sixteen days en route.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco and Portland—Miss Eilbeck, Francis Townsend, Walter Young, B. H. Young, Mrs. Marshall and child, Geo. Parkinson, Capt. Irving and three children, Mrs. W. Walker, M. Sampson, Wm. Reid, W. Jones, J. Galbraith, D. Gregor, J. G. Ward, G. Neilson, J. Hamilton, J. H. Parker, E. Corrigan, Mrs. Bennett and three sisters, Dr. Tronchard, W. Barry, H. Levi, N. H. Evans, T. Hunt, M. Cassery, L. Burrows, J. Duper, J. Desmann, G. Bessin, Quigley, Wood servant.

Per GOLDEN GATE.—Mr. and Miss Quigley, for Fort Gamble, W. T.

Per steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—Gen. McDowell, U. S. A., Capt. Elliott, Capt. Burns, Capt. Cutting, Capt. Hoyt, Capt. Sullivan, G. T. Bosworth, Alex. Watson, J. Schmidt, L. Wiggins, G. A. Staples, A. Williams, C. Crosby and wife, C. W. Franks and wife, J. H. Taylor, Jacob Schell, Mrs. Stenbelen, Mr. Fairbairn, Wm. London, Capt. Jeffrey, Wm. Wilson, J. L. Jungerman, J. Vincent, Jas. Thomas, J. H. Hobart, E. Brown, Thos. Wilson, J. H. Short, W. Robinson, J. Hollis, H. Goff, J. Short, W. Baker, C. McDowell, N. Kip, H. How, J. Lyon, C. Monroe, C. Bradley, J. Young, W. Goff, Wm. Greely, M. Lockman, G. Jenkins, J. Pannigan, A. Thompson, T. Simpson, J. Latie, J. Bellinger, J. Ford, J. Jones, McGowan, McDonald, C. W. Edgecombe, McKenley, C. Carpenter, A. Price, J.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence which this morning is up to the 18th. This thing new from Mobile—other telegrams published in the news of the day, having gone with a large force to turn out what might have been a carnal. Beauregard is undecisive general, an eminent engineer has yet to acquire the more difficult distinction of being ubiquitous. Petersburg he can not well be and if he is at Mobile, or on his city, as some of the despatches presence at either Atlanta or must to say the least be regarded as a matter of course. We might put down in the telegrams received of these movements as merely the "operations of some of the New correspondents. One arrival of gives us an invasion of the North reckless rebels; the next reduces by more than one-half, and also "invasion" scarcely deserved. Then, we have some shrewd conjecturing it as his opinion that the Potomac is going back to Washington for another campaign, and subsequent thing we hear is attack on the inner defences of burg, followed almost immediately further advance towards Richmond. Recent telegram informed us was taking away his guns, preventing the siege of Petersburg. Hence received yesterday gives the nature whatever of the assertion, but gram four days later, says that Petersburg remains unchanged. To a great many of these telegrams are unfavorable to the North lead us to the supposition that retaliation in which the army occasionally indulge, because Gen. is not so amiable as to admit the literary confidence. Many of the intention or design, lead papers to make rather laughable comments recent occasion, the death of a took place, but when the news reached the newspaper offices, Hooker, and we had column after obituary-biographical, in which party process of "fighting Joe ample justice.

From Sherman's command have not much that is startling, still undergoing bombardment, and are appearing to be looking more their position, than pushing south. The recent reinforcement Confederate general Hood has necessitate greater caution on the Northern commander. Independent however, it is his policy to sweep the Mobile expedition. With the hands of the Federals, vigorous as we said previously, would be made into Georgia so as to in the precarious predicament between two fires—with a power equipped army in his front, and negotiations gradually succeeding in his rear. Should Mobile, quickly taken, we may expect further reinforcements to Hood a diminution in the Georgian Confederacy to check the progress of the Federals from the coast. The march of Sherman of more than a hundred and twenty miles from naturally be supposed to expose negotiations to the deprivations. Accordingly the small garrison Federal commander had left attacked by a force of five thousand it would undoubtedly have with the Federal occupation but for the rapidity with which movements were forwarded from enabling the Northern troops their assailants. This incident shows that Sherman's power along his communications emergency.

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The Nashville Courier of the 15th says that a force of 1500 rebels attacked our troops guarding plantations at Goodrich Landing.

The Federals held their ground until reinforced by troops from the Fort, when they charged and drove the rebels from the field, with a loss of several wounded.

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Boston, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from the Consul Agent at Yarmouth states that six vessels destroyed by the pirate Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable.

Trinidad, Aug. 17.—There is much activity to-night in consequence of the reported advance of the rebels.

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London, Aug. 17.—Relative to movements in Deep Bottom, the Times' special says: Tuesday opened with brilliant prospects. Gregg's cavalry rested on the right on the Charles City road to protect the bridge.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The mail boat from City Points to day reports that on the afternoon of the 11th a body of troops embarked on the transports at City Point, and moved up the river.

New York, Aug. 16.—A special to the World on the 16th says: There are many rumors in circulation today in regard to the movements of the different armies in Virginia, the most of them are undoubtedly without foundation.

There seems to be little doubt that important changes are going on in the disposition of the rebel forces, which, of course, must cause corresponding movements on the part of the Union armies, which will take some time yet to develop.

The Point of Rocks correspondent, dated the 14th, says: For some time Butler has been conniving over a brilliant scheme whereby to annoy the enemy, and advance the Union interest.

A correspondent before Petersburg on the 13th says: The rebels have erected a new fort inside and exploded one opened upon

yesterday, with Whitworth guns. Very few casualties occurred. The rebels threw several hundred shells during the day.

The Times Washington special says: Sheridan has pushed his advance from Winchester to Strasburg. Early is retiring from that point, toward the west.

It is believed to be Sheridan's intention to head off Early and envelop him between two forces, but as it is ascertained that Lee has sent at least 20,000 men to reinforce the column in the valley, there will probably be a stout contest for the possession of this region.

A telegram received from Sheridan, dated Cedar Creek, 14th, states there is no enemy this side of Blue Ridge except Moseby's and White's guerrillas.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 14th says but little firing had occurred for a week past until yesterday.

At 2 o'clock a. m., heavy guns were heard in the direction of Deep Bottom; a steady and sometimes furious cannonading was kept up all day.

The attack was commenced by the enemy which proved to be an attempt to dislodge the Federal forces from the position of the rifle pits, which they seemed to have just discovered.

As the batteries were unable to accomplish it, one or two of their rams dropped down the river as far as it was deemed prudent and added their fire.

The affair was an artillery engagement of long range throughout.

Our losses are inconsiderable.

The character and design of the operations in which the working parties were engaged cannot be more than alluded to.

Time must develop them further.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Secretary Stanton says that Government has received from Gen. Canby an official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell.

Fort Gaines surrendered unconditionally with 56 officers, 818 men and 66 guns. There was also 12 months' provisions.

The garrison at Fort Powell escaped. The arms and stores were taken to the rear.

Headquarters 15th Army Corps before Atlanta, July 29.—I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders I moved my command into position on the right of the 7th corps, which was to the extreme right of the army in the field.

On the night of the 27th and morning of the 28th, during our advance in line of battle to move to a desirable position, I met the rebel infantry, Hardee's and S. D. Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack.

11.30 a. m., July 28.—My lines were protected only by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them.

The first onset was received and checked, but the battle continued until 3 p. m., during which time six successive charges made were gallantly repulsed, with fearful loss to the enemy.

Late in the evening our lines were again assaulted and the enemy gloriously repulsed.

Most of the fighting was done on Howard's and Smith's front, which formed the centre.

The troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination.

Brig. Gens. Woods, Harrow and Smith, division commanders are entitled to equal credit.

Losses on the part of the rebels: My loss is 80 killed, 430 wounded, and 53 missing. Total 572. I captured 1,500 to 2,000 muskets, 106 prisoners, exclusive of 53 wounded and removed to the hospitals.

Five hundred and sixty-five rebels have been buried. There are 200 more supposed to be buried.

Most of the wounded were carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until daylight.

The enemy's loss in my judgment could not have been less than 6,000 to 7,000.

Respectfully yours, (Signed) Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Louisville, August 10.—Wheeler with 1,700 men demanded the surrender of Dalton at 5 p. m. on the 14th, of Col. Sibbald, of the 2nd Missouri, commanding the post with 700 men.

Shirra's division going on the last train left. After the train left Gen. Steadman, advised by telegraph of the attack, started with a large force from Chattanooga.

This raid had been anticipated by Sherman, who had prepared to meet it at important points.

New York, Aug. 18.—Relative to movements in Deep Bottom, the Times' special says: Tuesday opened with brilliant prospects.

Gregg's cavalry rested on the right on the Charles City road to protect the bridge.

The right of our forces whose left flank extends to James river. The front of our line is only about six miles from Richmond.

Lee, being thus held, cannot prevent our cutting a canal through the gap, and if he should attempt to mass his forces on either side of the river the exposed points on the opposite side will fall into great danger.

Birney's right is now on the New Market road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill to Richmond.

The position thus taken by Hooker, was about 10 miles from Richmond. Birney made an assault in his front and captured a line of the enemy's works, which guard the approaches to Richmond in that direction.

We captured 6 pieces of cannon and several mortars. The same authority states the number of mortars to be four pieces.

New York, Aug. 17.—Grant's movement on the 14th shows the main works of the enemy to extend along a commanding ridge covered by a formidable earthwork on its crest in front.

This defensive line is a series of rifle pits, intended as a strong skirmish line which proved an effective obstruction in our advance.

Early in the morning, a portion of the troops on the left under Birney, in the advance, rushed forward, charging in gallant style, and almost without firing a shot drove the enemy from their rifle pits covering the Kingsland road, and captured 100 prisoners.

The enemy retired into their main intrenchments.

During the afternoon our troops drove the enemy from an important position at the junction of Kingsland and New Market roads, 8 miles from Richmond.

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ACAPULCO.

the 17th inst., and was so badly hurt that he survived one hour. He was but 16 years of age, and a very promising lad.

We have files of the Oregonian to the 20th.

By privy telegrams the steamer Brother Jonathan is announced to leave San Francisco on the 23rd for Portland direct.

A telegram from Yreka to the Oregonian states that Dr. Bellows of the Sanitary Commission was to lecture there on the 18th en route to Portland.

The submarine cable was laid across the Columbia at Fort Vancouver on Tuesday last by Supt. Haines. One end was made fast to a stout oak tree and the cable was then reeled off from a scow which was towed across by a steamer.

The laying of the cable only occupied twenty minutes. Supt. Haines satisfactorily tested it by at once despatching messages to Portland and San Francisco.

Capt. John H. Couch left Portland on the 19th for Puget Sound on an official tour of steamboat inspection.

SOUTH AMERICA A

Bouador.

The notes passed between the Foreign Minister of Peru and the government of Ecuador on the subject of the Spanish occupation of the Chincha Islands, have been published.

General Flores, of Bouador, says that if the question is resolved into reason, or if the demand, "all the American States will perform their duty," and Ecuador shall not be the last.

The Peruvian Minister at Quito, before demanding his passport, had asked explanations of the Ecuadorian government relative to its conduct on the Spanish-Peruvian question.

Peru.

Private despatches inform us that the Peruvian Government is inclined to pay millions of money to Spain rather than the blood of Americans be spilled in her cause.

It is probable, therefore, that when the new Commissioner from Spain arrives, he will find it an easy task to arrange the disputed question.

The papers, however, suppose that Congress at its approaching session will oppose any such action of the Government.

A grave charge has been brought against the parties who contracted for the new coinage. It appears that many of the coins are short in weight, and therefore depreciated.

The report made by the French Senate on Mr. Cochet's pretensions has been received in Peru with much delight.

Chile.

Valparaiso furnishes us no news of importance.

AUSTRALIA.

[DATES TO JUNE 1st.]

A robbery of \$500 worth of opium from the customs sheds at Melbourne, is reported.

The operation of laying down the second line of railroad track from the Wallend Junction to Newcastle, has been commenced, and the line will be ready for traffic in a few weeks.

The Orange District copper mines are being developed by one company with much vigor, and good results, and other companies are expected soon to begin work.

The Wentworth gold fields are stated to be the most flourishing of any in the colony. Coarse gold has been discovered in the Cape Otway ranges, but not in large quantities.

The quantity of gold dust delivered by the escorts from the general gold fields during the month of May amounted to 27,058 ozs. For the corresponding month of the year 1863, the receipts reached 34,414 ozs.

During the first five months of the present year, the quantity of gold received by the escorts amounted to 131,170 ozs. For the same period in 1863, 192,841 ozs. The diminution in the yield of the gold fields is still attributable to the small quantities that are now received from Forbes, Burrangong, and Brindley, as compared with last year.

The amount of gold coin issued by the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the week ending May 27th, was 80,000 sovereigns. The quantity of gold dust imported into the same establishment during the week, for the purpose of coinage, was 45,198 ozs.

The war in Auckland continues, but no material conflicts are chronicled.

Mr. Coppin was the latest reigning star at the Prince of Wales Theatre in Sydney. Mr. Keane had been very ill, but was convalescing. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillon were playing at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and Miss Cleveland at the Royal Victoria.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.—The San Francisco Flag has the following: At the north side of the wharf, at the foot of 3d street, lies a top-sail schooner-rigged steam propeller, which it may be well in these days of piracy and war for the authorities to watch closely.

She is pierced for six guns, and is being fitted up with officers quarters, hospital rooms, and an apartment forward for the men and crew. Her engine and boilers are in, and no name at the maker could be found on either. She is nearly completed, and those employed about her give conflicting accounts of her destination, character, &c.

GENERAL SCOTT, now in his 78th year, is spending the summer at West Point. He rises early and breakfasts at 7 o'clock—at least when most of the guests at the hotel are still in their rooms. At about 9 he rides up to the Military Academy, where he spends the morning in the library, occupied, it is understood, in obtaining and preparing materials for his "Life," on which he has been engaged for several years. He is stopping as in his custom, at the Cozzani's magnificent caravansary.—American Paper.

NATIVE FLAX.—The Nevada papers tell of an indigenous flax discovered in great abundance on the hills in Carson Valley. The stalks are upward of three feet in length, are of a very strong fibre, and grow in bunches of from forty to fifty on a single root. It is thought that a good business could be made in gathering it for the manufacture of bale and windlass rope.—Oregonian.

NEW GRANADA.

(From the S. R. Alta.)

Our files of the Panama Star, and Mercantile Chronicle, are to July 23d. The latter paper says that the reported revolutions in the interior of the State appear to have been of no consequence, and the country is now in profound peace.

The residents of the Island of Tobago complain that no accommodations are extended to them by the Steam Navigation Company, whose boats ply between the island and Panama.

A battalion of 248 men arrived on the 11th at Panama from Buenaventura.

Salvador.

The papers were still occupied in describing the death of President Dufenas to the Departments.

The epidemic "serapion" has been raging in the city of San Salvador.

On the 10th there was a banquet in celebration of the anniversary of the promulgation of Santa Anna in favor of the present administration. It was well attended, and the enthusiasm exhibited on the occasion in favor of the Duenas government and the American cause was general and emphatic.

Guatemala.

The government has issued a decree (2d July) extending a general pardon to all persons who had committed criminal offences prior to the 5th of February of last year.

The amount of gold coin issued by the office they had lent their services in the war against the late government of Gen. Barrios.

The visit of Gen. Carrera to the department has tested the adhesion of the country to his administration.

The colonial crop in the vicinity of Antigua has been unusually good.

Nicaragua.

From the Gaceta Oficial of the 25th of June, we learn that persons entering the Department of Nueva Segovia from the Republic of Honduras must furnish passports, in consequence of the dangers to which the scattered inhabitants of the thinly inhabited districts have been exposed by the presence of suspicious characters from the adjoining State. The police has been ordered to scrutinize rigorously all unknown persons arriving there who cannot give a good account of themselves.

OREGON ITEMS.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH NORTH.—The line of telegraph from this city to Victoria is being rapidly pushed forward, under the supervision of Mr. R. R. Haines, and will probably be completed as far as Olympia by the 12th proximo. On Saturday last the wire extended to a point above Monticello some six miles, making a continuous line of fifty or sixty miles.

The connection between this place and Vancouver, by cable across the Columbia river, will be made to-morrow, and completed by the last California steamer have been framed on a scow, for successful laying, which will be taken in tow of a steamer from Couch's wharf.

SALAM, Aug. 12.—A serious affray occurred yesterday afternoon between Indian Superintendent Huntington and W. H. Watkins, in Health, Dearborn & Co.'s store.

Watkins made personal and abusive remarks in Huntington's presence about the serapion publication of a letter in the Statesman purporting to have been written by Watkins. Huntington slapped Watkins in the face, when the latter knocked him down with a mulligan bottle, striking him several times.

Huntington's face is severely cut up.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN LINA COUNTY.—The Albany Journal says that Charles C., son of James M. Elliott, was thrown from a horse on

EUROPEAN.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10.—The Pania from Liverpool the 6th and Queenstown the 7th has arrived. The following are stated to be the terms of peace agreed upon between Denmark, Prussia and Saxony with Schleswig and Holstein to be ceded to the Great German Powers.

The island of Arce is to remain with Denmark.

Alexis, and the Islands in the North Sea, are to go with Schleswig.

Re-occupation of the Jutland frontier will take place.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Currency bills 140 coin bills; legal tenders for the week have been \$97 to 40.

Assets, nothing, liabilities, \$26,000.

Markets.—Good milling wheat in demand at 3 25 @ 3 35; barley, demand 3 @ 3 10; @ 15 for prime new.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Weller was released from Alcatraz last evening on \$25,000 bonds and on taking his oath of allegiance.

Telegrams from Salt Lake show that 300 or 400 miles of the overland mail route is in possession of the Indians.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, sailed to-day at noon.

All the stock at two hundred miles west of Seabow had considerably improved; bridges were being rebuilt, the wreck cleared, trade and population were returning, and the land was again being cultivated.

Tan Yang was evacuated by the rebels without attempt at resistance, and at once occupied by the imperialists. It is believed that the whole of the open country in the province is cleared of rebels, and Lieutenant Futai will soon march with his forces to join the siege of Nankin, which is likely to be assailed at the end of the hot season.

LATER FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the Black Prince at San Francisco from Hong Kong, says the Union, we have the Hong Kong Trade Report of June 12th, from which we copy the following intelligence:

Most of the rebel force has been disbanded at Qu