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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
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THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.
Young countries, like young people, have trying ordeals to pass through. No sooner are they out of one misfortune than they are into another. Still, with a vitality and elasticity unknown in more mature years, they shake off misfortune as the sparrow does the water, and are ready once more to plunge into trouble. As an infant colony, we have had our share of the stumbles and falls of early life, and with the happy obliviousness of past dangers—the utter defiance of stern experience—which characterises childhood, still go on our unthinking way, as if the world were a play-ground, and our chief occupation a hunt after butterflies. From 1858, our history is one of official mismanagement and abuse. Now it is defaulting, then embezzling, and again gross neglect. When the mischief has grown too great for concealment, it forces itself on public attention, and for a time we wonder how such things can be; but our dear-bought experience never teaches us to amend. It is true we sometimes punish the guilty when they are discovered, but we take no pains to guard against future misdeeds.

The evidence which has just been given in the Police Court in the case against the Superintendent of Police, unfolds a series of facts as incredible to our police department as it is injurious to the public interest; yet, although the abuses have probably existed in Victoria since the year 1859, by the merest accident, we are first made acquainted with the facts in the Police Court in this autumn of 1864. It is not to be presumed, however, that during all this period gamblers have been plying their vocation in the public houses of the place, unknown to the public. On the contrary, everybody seemed to be aware of the matter but those whose special duty it was to detect and bring the culprits to justice. Occasionally an unfortunate Chinaman would be brought up for winning his brother celestial's money, but it was frequently pointed out by the press, that there was much higher game to look after than the Chinese. The "high game," however, remained un molested. We do not intend here, of course, to touch upon the merits of the case which was yesterday sent to a higher court than that of the Police, but we think there has been sufficient adduced to show how such one Police Department requires the sweeping hand of reform. A department that has been a terror to the only influential evil-doer is not the sort of institution required in a colony like our own.

Playing a game of "faro" is, without doubt, morally no worse than betting on horse-races; but so long as the former is prohibited by law, justice requires that its supporters and abettors should be punished. We cannot afford to have the law winked at; for the foundation of society depends on its impartial and strict administration. If gambling is to be permitted, let it be done openly, under the control of and by license from the authorities; but let it not be said that we have laws in the country which we cannot enforce. So far, we have got along peacefully and quietly. For a town peopled up originally by men of all nationalities, and migratory in their tendencies, Victoria has been peculiarly exempt from crimes of a serious character; but this satisfactory result has been in no way owing to the exertions of the police. In their case, we have had the evil effects of ill-paid officers. We have had men set to watch over the public safety, who were paid the merest pittance, and that in the most irregular and squalid manner. Can it be wondered that, under such circumstances, the guardianship of the public should be subject to influences which are at the very root of public safety? Are members of the police presumed to be of a higher order of human nature than the

general race of mankind, that temptation should come to them in vain? Experience teaches us otherwise. We find in all countries the necessity of the people watching the police as much as the police watching the people. If we desire honesty in any branch of the public service, in fact, we must watch it; but our first duty is to remove that most productive of all moral weaknesses—the want of money. Our police force is too inadequately paid to become effective. We shall have to pay more, and hold out an inducement for a good class of men to enrol themselves in the force. We shall also have to alter the whole internal management of the department. A few days ago we suggested the propriety of putting the institution under the control of the corporation—into the hands of the people. The thing will have to be done sooner or later, as much for the sake of economy, as for efficiency in protecting public property and carrying out the law. We have had enough of departments under Executive control. In every one of them there has been some glaring abuse that could not have existed a single day had the officers been in the gift of the people. We cannot yet obtain responsible government, and so assume the management of the whole of our public affairs; but we can get, through the action of our House of Assembly, an Act of Incorporation that will place the police department completely under the control of the inhabitants. Let our Legislature look to it, and not be carried away by the drivelling or those who would oppose to-morrow, if they dare, the right on the part of the people to make their own laws.

NANAIMO MATTERS.
[FROM A RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.]
NANAIMO, V. I., November 2, 1864.
THE LITERARY INSTITUTE.
On Saturday evening last a meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the Hall, C. S. Nicol, Esq., President of the society presided, and read the minutes of the meeting held on the 26th of October. An agreement had been prepared setting forth the conditions upon which the site of the new Hall is donated by the V. C. M. O. The stipulations are as follows:—That the building to be erected on the site should be of a substantial character, and such as to require the concurrence of those who were present, and if the show of hands might be considered as a pre-signification of the willingness and what seemed to me, the evident intent of the members to co-operate in the laudable movement of erecting the new Hall, Nanaimo will erect a building that will be an honor to the community, and which will, it is hoped, eventually prove of incalculable advantage to the town and neighborhood. Subscriptions amounting to nearly \$2000 were announced by the secretary. The meeting was adjourned to the 16th inst., and will be held at the same place as the present being acted upon, viz: co-operation; for generally speaking, the liberality of the people of Nanaimo is unequalled, I should think, by any place having a like number of population. The contract for making the erection has been awarded to Messrs. Gordon & Blessing, builders.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE.
Intended to cross the ravine, to connect Bastion and Fitzwilliam streets, should be built to give the town a "lift," and do away with the round-about road those residing on the west side of the ravine have to travel.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.
We are to have a visit from His Excellency, I am informed, in the course of a fortnight, and so soon as it is definitely known when he will be here, steps will be taken to give him a fitting reception. As first impressions are said to be lasting, I doubt not but His Excellency will be led to think, after his visit here, that the people of Nanaimo are not slow to manifest that sense of respect and honor due to himself, nor to exhibit their loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign whom he represents.

THE SCHOOL BILL.
As it passed the House of Assembly is approved at Nanaimo. Common sense dictates that the trustees should be elected by the people. Only keep the bill free from the official complexity usually embodied in the Acts as they pass the "Upper House," and in all probability the scheme will work well.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE LEAH.
The schooner Leah was, with the assistance of the steamer Union, removed from her dangerous position on the rocks off Laurel Point yesterday morning, and we are pleased to learn that Capt. Robertson's fine little vessel has sustained no material injury from the misfortune which befell her. She makes more than the shoe of her forefoot has been damaged, which can be speedily repaired on the ways. The Leah had a valuable cargo of nearly \$2000 on board at the time of her falling, consisting of about \$1,700 worth of barley and a number of live hogs. The former is, of course, damaged by salt water, of the latter, 17 have escaped or been drowned. The timely rescue of the vessel was mainly owing to the exertions of the indomitable John Costello.

FOR BENTON ARK.
The schooner Onward has been chartered by Mr. Moss to proceed to Besinack Arm, to bring down the horses formerly belonging to the Indian expedition, which were bought by him on the termination of the affair. The animals number thirty-one, including eleven belonging to the murdered packers.

THE ASSIZES.
His Honor the Chief Justice took his seat yesterday at noon. A Grand Jury was sworn in, consisting of the following gentlemen: Thos. Troncup, Foreman, Messrs. J. M. Reid, D. Lenevue, Thos. Lowe, C. B. Thomson, F. K. Kingston, Lemley Franklin, A. T. Elliott, J. Cowper, John Banks, T. Alsop, D. Scott, W. E. Siffin, T. Patrick, B. S. Levy, and W. Fisher.

After a brief charge from his Honor in which he commented on the unusual length of the Calendar, six out of the thirteen cases being for murder, the Indian outrages in particular, exhibiting a deplorable state of things, the grand jury then retired.

THE CALENDAR.
Sally, (Indian woman) for murder, A. D. Bell, forcible entry; Geo. Elery, larceny; T. Wilson, Thos. Anderson, conspiracy; piracy on the high seas; board the John Stephenson; Klaus-Mick, murder; Charles Grammes, receiving stolen property; Klaus-a-tah, murder; Patrick Harmon, cut-throat; wounding; Quogonin, murder; Sashul, murder; Ieboloonah, (Indian woman) murder.

THE HAZARDOUS SURVEY.
Regina v. Klatsmick—The prisoner, who is an Ojibwa Indian, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with the murder of William Bamfield, Indian Agent at Barclay Sound in 1862, to which he pleaded not guilty. Mr. Park considerably undertook the gratuitous defence of the prisoner. Some difficulty occurring as to the interpretation of the evidence to the accused, Mr. Hankin of the Colonial Office was sent for, when he stated that he did not think the indictment framed the nature of an oath. He had frequently questioned them and found their only faith was in salmon and berries; they did not believe in the existence of a God, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, or any future state.

The Attorney General in opening the case on the part of the prosecution, explained that the wording of the indictment was necessarily uncertain. It was rumored for some time, that the unfortunate deceased had met with his death from the accidental upsetting of a canoe. It was only until the tribe, as is usual in such cases, was obtained. He should be enabled to prove that the prisoner was the Indian who actually stabbed Bamfield. The evidence would chiefly rest on a ratification of the confession of the accused, and the knowledge of possession of the property, also the information as to the circumstances of his burial. The following witnesses were then called:

Peter Francis.—I was well acquainted with Bamfield for some six years. I saw him last in a plunger. I have seen Bamfield's knife, and I have seen a small in the possession of Thomas Bamfield. When I came to Victoria I asked Superintendent Smith to see each of the prisoners. I recognised the accused, who told me he had committed the murder, but wanted him not to say anything about it, and that if I would I should have a lot of skins, he would make me a rich man. He told me that it was foggy, and after some conversation he struck Bamfield with a knife twice.

Re-examined.—I have been eleven years on the coast. Bamfield had been in the prison after the commission of the crime. I think I understand the language of the tribe well as any other white man. On a previous occasion, before I saw him in the jail, he admitted the murder.

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THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.
[FROM THE SUPPLEMENTARY MAGISTRATE AND DEPUTY CLERK OF COURT, J. F.]
The charge against Superintendent Smith, of receiving bribes from the proprietors of saloons in this city for permitting gambling to be carried on, was resumed yesterday in the Police Court. The court room was crowded with spectators.

John C. Keenan, sworn, and examined by Mr. Copland.—I am proprietor of the Fashion hotel; I have paid money to the accused for other parties, not for myself; it was for persons named Stephen Fargo and Marks, or rather Lloyd H. Bowers, as Marks paid it for Bowers; the arrangement made with Sergeant Blake was that when the game was going on they would pay him \$5 a night, and if they had no game they would pay nothing; there was no further understanding; there has been no gambling going on in my house since the winter of '63; there was no understanding of any nature whatever about this money being shared by any other person; the money was to prevent the parties from being introduced upon while they were playing; Blake was then, I believe, Sergeant in the police; I believe the whole community knew there was gambling going on there; there was no secret about it; there was gambling going on all over the town in those days; it was quite possible for the Superintendent of Police, or any other person to have been aware of the fact; there was no understanding about the money that I know of except that I was to pay Blake the money. I do not know to what use it was to be applied, and care less. I had no understanding with Blake as to its disposition. Marks and Fargo would pay me \$5 for every night in the week on which they played and I handed it to Blake, if you keep here all day I can tell you no more. The Superintendent never interfered with the gambling.

By the Court.—The gambling was carried on in the most private manner possible; there were double doors and a door-keeper; there were shutters on the windows to exclude every means of light and a signal bell was rung.

John George Taylor.—I am a private night watchman; not one of the police. I had a conversation with Mr. Smith about a squaw somebody had taken from Mr. Foucault. It was about a year ago Mr. Smith said Foucault gave him money and he divided it with Blake. It was for getting the squaw back. He did not tell me the amount. I have spoken to Mr. Smith about gambling houses within the last twelve months. He told me when I have been knocking round at night that I could keep an eye on the gambling houses, and if there was any danger of the police catching them, to inform me through the post-office. Mr. Smith knew there was gambling within the last twelve months, eighteen months or three years. I don't know of any particular house he mentioned. I knew the name as well as he did. It was a general statement.

Peter M. Foucault.—I am a broker and real estate agent; I have paid money to the Superintendent of Police; I gave him \$200 about 22 months ago. About two years ago I had a squaw in my house; Blake came to my house and asked me to keep the woman there against her will, and as a sergeant, he said, he came to see her and let her go if she would; I told him to come in and ask her; he did so; she replied that she did not want to leave. About a month or six weeks ago, Sergeant Blake and special officer Taylor came to my house and wanted the money (I was told so); they took the squaw and \$81.50 away in money; I told the Superintendent of Police what they had done; he asked me if I wanted a warrant taken out against them; I said "no, I don't want to go into the Police Court about a squaw, but if you can get her and the money back, I will give you \$200;" the next day Blake brought the squaw back, and seeing Mr. Smith in my house he ran away; I never saw the money back again; I paid the \$200 to Mr. Smith up in his room.

Lewis J. Shepard.—I am a proprietor of the Confederation Saloon; I opened the house a year ago last August and was very dull, and I had several rooms unoccupied; some gamblers applied to me for the use of them; I told them I was afraid to let them have the rooms for gambling for fear of prosecution by the police and having my license taken from me; they named other houses which were paying Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police, for the privilege of gambling, and Mr. George Roberts, now dead, requested me to see Smith; I did so, and had a private interview with him in his room; I told him that I had offers for my rooms from gamblers, and that I understood there was such a thing as buying the police from troubling them, and if that could be done I should like to make such an arrangement; I told him I heard that the Fashion was paying five dollars a night, and that I would give that sum weekly if I could afford it; afterwards I paid him \$10 a week. I told him when the arrangement was made that I gave him the money to keep the police from troubling me, and he promised me if complaint were made to notify me before the police arrived, so that the rooms might be cleared. The intention of this was to defeat the ends of justice.

By Mr. Copland.—On referring to the report of the proceedings in the Police Court, it will be seen that Horace Smith, Superintendent of Police, has been sent up to the higher court for trial on the charge preferred against him by ex-Sergeant Wm. McCreight, counsel for the accused, declined to disclose the nature of the defence which he will set up.

By the Court.—It was in November I made the proposition to Mr. Smith and paid him the \$20. I am not positive that the Occidental was the house he said that paid \$20 a week; it might have been some other house. The case closed the case for the crown. Mr. McCreight said he should reserve his defence.

The case was sent up for trial. Mr. Copland asked the bench to increase the bail and to direct that the witnesses should be justified. Mr. McCreight said he thought the bail was sufficiently heavy already for a charge of misdemeanor. The bench decided to double the bail, making it \$3000, and on the application of counsel, four sureties of \$1000 each, were substituted for two of \$2000 each, the accused entering into personal recognisance in the sum of \$4000.

NELSON DRAWN BY DUMAS.—Nelson was at that epoch (1793) 34 years of age, short of stature, pale face, blue eyes, spare hair, and with that aquiline nose which is peculiar to warriors, and which makes Caesar and other Gods resemble birds of prey. There is nothing to indicate that at this period Emma, Dumas, as Dumas always calls her, entertained any different opinion to that of her husband as to the "physique" of Nelson, but he, on his side, was told, left Naples under that thrall which few appear to have escaped who came within the meshes of the siren. Nay, our historical romances would have us believe that it was to cure himself of this hopeless passion that Nelson so exposed himself at Calvi and Tenerife, to lose an eye at the one, and an arm at the other. One thing is certain, that the hero was not embellished in person when he reappeared in the presence of Lady Hamilton in June 1795. It was a critical moment with the brave admiral. He had not only allowed the French fleet to slip through his fingers, but he had also left Malta at the mercy of the enemy, and permitted thirty thousand men to be disembarked at Alexandria. He was, further, without provisions or water to continue the pursuit, and some of his ships had been damaged in a storm. Caroline of Naples was sister to Marie Antoinette, and it is not to be wondered at that she detested the perpetrators of the latter; her husband, Ferdinand, fully shared in her horror of Jacobinism, and in the face of treaties of neutrality, Nelson was allowed to assist and repair in the States of the two Sicilies.

Nelson, who knew that a great victory could alone save him, quitted Naples, we are also told, more deeply enamored than ever, and "never, since the invention of powder, and the use of great guns, had any naval combat terrified the ocean by so great a disaster." Out of thirteen ships of the line, which constituted the French fleet, two only succeeded in making their escape. Nelson, as usual, who fought like a lion, did not come off scatheless. He had been struck on the forehead by a falling yard, and the integuments, borne down over his only remaining eye, had to be replaced into their proper position, and then, daily retained there by plaster and bandages. It was in such a plight that the triumphant hero made his reappearance at Naples; but then he was also the victor of the Nile—the conqueror of Aboukir—his father's father (pitch). Yet we are told, and asked to believe, that so unbounded was the joy experienced at Naples at this victory over the aggressive Republicans, that the daughter of Maria Theresa, the haughty sister of the equally haughty Marie Antoinette, spoke to Lady Hamilton in the following terms: "My beloved Emma, in order that I may remain King, and, in consequence, in order that you shall remain Queen, and that this man shall belong to us, you must belong to him."—Despatch.

HORSE FLESH AS FOOD.—One of the Secretaries of the Society for the Protection of Animals has just given a lecture at the Garden of Acclimation, Paris, on the subject of horse flesh as human food. He advocates the employment of butchered meat of horses killed from disease but past work. He calculates that the adoption of this system would yield daily in Paris alone between 5000 lbs. and 6000 lbs. weight of wholesome meat, after making a large deduction for diseased horses.

As representative of a humane society, he insisted upon the great matter it would be to the horses to be killed before old age, and consequent ill-treatment overlooked them. There would be no more working them to death when once the cook came to compete with costermongers and cab drivers. In the course of the lecture it was mentioned that the celebrated Larry thrice in his military career used horse flesh as food for sick soldiers, and that in Egypt, especially, he had found it check the progress of a scorbutic malady, which had assumed an epidemic character. In the Crimea, the lecturer said, two batteries of artillery, fed, in conformity with the advice of Dr. Baudens, on the flesh of useless horses, had been free from the diseases prevailing in the rest of the army. Reference was made to the efforts of protective societies in Germany to extend the use of horseflesh, and it was stated a prosperous trade is carried on in it by butchers in Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Altona, and other cities, where it is sought, and relished not only by the poor, but by all classes of society. The lecturer, over a tureen of horse-soup, and a dish of horse-flesh a la daube, prepared by a restaurateur in the Bois de Boulogne, were served up, and were partaken of by a number of persons, including many ladies, who are said to have expressed high approval of their flavor and quality.—English Paper.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—From the report of the proceedings in the Police Court, it will be seen that Horace Smith, Superintendent of Police, has been sent up to the higher court for trial on the charge preferred against him by ex-Sergeant Wm. McCreight, counsel for the accused, declined to disclose the nature of the defence which he will set up.

ON SALE.
has received instructions from
Robenrow & Evans,
TO SELL
Public Auction!
TUESDAY NEXT,
11th NOVEMBER,
disposed of at private sale,
W. L. Gibson, Auctioneer.
WILL, FIXTURES, TRADE, &c.
as Butchers, carried on by a street, New Westminster;
THE HOUSE,
apartments.
SE;
T;
HARNESS;
S SALT;
HOGS;
CUTTING MACHINE
ERS, PUMPS, &c., &c.
up with every convenience of trade, and offers a chance with.
THOS. MCKICKING,
Agent,
Oct. 29, 1864.

THE POLICE COURT.

[BEFORE THE SUPPLEMENTARY MAGISTRATE AND MAJOR FOSTER, J. P.]

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

ABANDONED CASE. This was a case of assault arising at the meeting of Mr. Bishop and Mr. Allett at the Bee Hive Hotel. Some altercation took place regarding some business transactions between them, and Mr. Allett struck Mr. Bishop's chair, and turned him round at the same time using very violent language to him. Two witnesses were examined regarding the facts, and considerable amusement was occasioned in the Court by the laconic way in which one of the witnesses gave his evidence. The Bench heard the depositions of Allett to keep the peace for three months, in two instalments of twenty pounds each and himself in fifty pounds.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION. The four men who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in various crimes on the other side, were brought up this morning. The Superintendent Smith gave some immaterial evidence, and the prisoner Smith was discharged. The other three, Delligham, Keen and Murphy, were remanded.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT SMITH. Horace Smith, superintendent of police, arrested on a warrant charging him with illegally receiving, on several occasions, money from the proprietors of different saloons, for the purpose of permitting gambling, appeared yesterday morning before the Bench. The following information had been previously sworn to, by ex-sergeant Wilmer:

Mr. Copland acted as Crown prosecutor; Mr. McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Parkes & Green, defended. From information I have received, I have reason to believe that Horace Smith, superintendent of police, has been in the habit of taking bribes, in order to induce him to show favor towards the proprietors of certain gambling houses, to wit: the Occidental saloon, the Confederate saloon, the Bank Exchange, and the Fashion Hotel within eighteen months last past.

Frank Hill, ex-sergeant of police, sworn and examined by Mr. Copland, stated that he was sergeant of police from May '63 till last July; I believe there were gambling houses carrying on business in this city; I never saw it; I base my belief on this. Sometime last winter I received instructions from Superintendent Horace Smith during his absence in the country, information being laid or complaint lodged. I was to go round and let the proprietors know of it; he mentioned several houses, Keenan's, the Occidental, Confederate, and Lovett's; previous to his leaving in the gunboat, Mr. Smith made this statement to me; after Mr. Smith left I acted as sergeant of police; I have mentioned the houses already named to Mr. Smith; this was sometime in the winter of 1863; the superintendent, when I reported these houses, told me not to mind them; I never suggested taking any action; I don't think the superintendent ever made any other remarks; I believe it was about October, about a year ago, that I reported Keenan's, the Occidental, Confederate, and Lovett's; I am not aware of any proceedings having been taken in consequence of the information made to the Superintendent. (Book produced) This is the Sergeant's report book. I was junior Sergeant at the time. I reported to Sergeant Blake that Keenan's was open since 2 o'clock in the morning continually. No further action was taken than that Blake wrote it down in a book. I believe there were some proceedings taken, but am not sure. No proceedings were taken against the houses in consequence of my reports to the Superintendent.

Mr. Copland—Before putting the next question I wish to inform you that the Governor will take no advantage of what you say, you are free to answer, free from pains and penalties. I did not report these houses to the Commissioner of Police when I found that the Superintendent took no action upon the report, because I had not sufficient evidence to support my statement—no further evidence I was then in possession of. I did not at that time know that Smith had told Wilmer the same as he had told me. I was never acting Superintendent. I should say it was Mr. Smith's duty to take action on my report; I was under no obligation to report; if I had no evidence to back my statement I believe I should have been discharged. Sergeant Blake reported Mr. Smith once and was removed to Equivalant; I believe the Superintendent received money.

Mr. McCreight did not cross-examine the witness. By Mr. Pemberton—Was there anything to prevent you as a constable from laying an information when you were aware gambling was going on in those houses? Witness—I thought it was no use for me as a constable to lay the information without its being done through the Superintendent.

Mr. Pemberton—Did you make any application to join the Police force again? Witness—Partly; Mr. Smith told me if I could manage to get up a case against any of the gambling houses he would ask the Governor to appoint me.

Witness (to Mr. Copland)—Mr. Smith told me to let the houses know if any proceedings were taken, so that they might be frustrated, and the proprietors warned before the officers came there.

Mr. Copland—You say you had no evidence against the gambling houses; how did you know they existed? Witness—I was told so; it was a common rumor.

Mr. McCreight objected to the reception of the evidence. By the Court—The application for admission to the Police force was before Wilmer laid his complaint; I remember a visit paid to several houses to see if they were open. In consequence of instructions I then received from the Court I reported the matter.

Joseph Lovett, sworn, states—I keep the Bank Exchange Saloon; I never paid Mr. Smith a dollar, in the world, or any body else, to pay him for the privilege of gambling; I have never to my knowledge given any money or valuable consideration to any person or persons with the intention of its ultimately reaching the Superintendent of Police, for the purpose of enjoying immunities from the police.

Mr. Copland—Did you ever state in any proof that you had done so? Witness—Not to my knowledge; I should like to know whether I am here as a witness against Mr. Smith or the whole of the police? Mr. McCreight—The enquiry is conducted in such a manner that I defy you to find out. You are here as a witness against Mr. Smith. Major Foster took the learned Council to task for the remark which he considered a reflection on the Court.

Mr. McCreight denied that he had made one. Mr. Copland repeated the last question? Witness—I must again ask whether I am a witness against the rest of the Police; I have never given a cent to Mr. Smith, and he never asked me for it.

Mr. Copland pressed the question. Witness objected to state anything which might incriminate other parties unless compelled by the Court. The Bench decided that the question was not in order at present.

Mr. Copland—Has there ever been any gambling carried on in your house? Mr. McCreight said the question could not be put.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday with about 100 passengers and some treasure. She brought a letter express. Judge Baggie came down last evening. Mr. Laumieater, with Mr. Steele and several successful miners also came down.

The weather on Williams Creek when our informant left was very fine. Most of the claims left stopped work. The Aurora company continued to pay dividends as large as ever.

In a week or ten days more Mr. Barard intends to draw off his line of stages, as the travel for the season has nearly ended. Mr. Laumieater brought down a magnificent sugar, larger than any yet found in Cariboo.

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The crop of wheat at Lorenzo's, near Lillooet, is excellent. Much satisfaction prevails in all quarters at the successful result of Mr. Birch's trip to Kootenai.

The election at the Mouth of Quesnelle is to take place on the 7th inst. Mr. Moberly, owing to Dr. Black's absence, will probably (on dit) be elected.

By the official Gazette of the 29th Oct., Messrs. Elliott & Haynes, Magistrates, are appointed as members of the Legislative Council. From the Columbian.

CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH CO.—Mr. R. R. Haines, Assistant Superintendent of the telegraph in course of construction by the above company, is at present in this city, having arrived overland from Seattle, W. T., for the purpose of exploring for a suitable line of route. Mr. Haines informs us that although much of the country through which he passed is of a somewhat rugged character yet there are comparatively few natural obstacles in the way, as much of the line is built along the seashore, keeping entirely clear of the mountain and forest.

From Mud Bay to here advantage will be taken of the road constructed a few years ago by Mr. Kennedy.

GRAND FETE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—His Excellency Governor Seymour will give a grand fete at Government House on the evening of Tuesday next, at which it is expected Governor Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Admiral Denham and Mrs. Denham will be present. We understand that upwards of ninety invitations have been extended to the neighboring colony, while the list for New Westminster and the upper river is a most liberal one. The affair, in point of extent and magnificence, will far exceed anything of the kind yet given in either colony.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The fare from Yale to this city, which was previously \$4, has been reduced to \$1, since the Hope commenced running on that route. On the last voyage the Hope landed the fare down to 25 cents, the Reliance keeping at the dollar, but notwithstanding this disparity it would appear that \$6 preferred patronizing the latter.

ON DUTY.—The presence in this city last week of two notable Victoria politicians and pro-nobilitists has given rise to the report that a scheme is on foot to buy over the editor of the British Columbian to the advocacy of the union. All we can say is that we haven't got the bark yet.

THE GOLD COMMISSIONER FOR KOOTENAI.—Saturday's Gazette contains the appointment of William George Cox, Esq., to be Police Magistrate and Assistant Gold Commissioner for the Kootenai.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, Oct. 29th, 1864; Duties, \$218 14 5; harbor dues, \$19 18 8; head money, \$14 12; tonnage dues, \$24 8 9. Total, \$287 13 15.

LATER FROM LEECH RIVER. A NEW CREEK. Mr. Alfred Barnett, the expressman, arrived last evening from Leech river, having left at 9:30 a.m. and come in by the new Gold-stream trail.

Mr. Barnett showed us some fine specimens of coarse gold taken on Wednesday out of a new creek three and a half miles from Leech river called after the discoverer McKew creek.

The specimens were taken from the surface with a pan, and McKew returned to the locality, which he would not divulge this morning, well satisfied with the prospects which he had obtained.

All the claims now being worked on Leech river are paying satisfactorily. The Konimox company are hard at work and taking out good pay.

Smith gave me my share. I forgot the amount, it was more than \$5; it might have been \$20 or \$100; Mr. Fossault wanted an Indian woman to be restored to him; Mr. Smith asked me to go with him and see to it; I did so, and we got the money; I don't know what passed between Fossault and Mr. Smith.

By Major Foster—I never reported to the Court what the Superintendent had said with regard to his receiving a share of the money; my duty I thought was to report to the Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Copland—Did you ever state in any proof that you had done so? Witness—Not to my knowledge; I should like to know whether I am here as a witness against Mr. Smith or the whole of the police?

Mr. McCreight—The enquiry is conducted in such a manner that I defy you to find out. You are here as a witness against Mr. Smith. Major Foster took the learned Council to task for the remark which he considered a reflection on the Court.

Mr. McCreight denied that he had made one. Mr. Copland repeated the last question? Witness—I must again ask whether I am a witness against the rest of the Police; I have never given a cent to Mr. Smith, and he never asked me for it.

Mr. Copland pressed the question. Witness objected to state anything which might incriminate other parties unless compelled by the Court.

The Bench decided that the question was not in order at present. Mr. Copland—Has there ever been any gambling carried on in your house? Mr. McCreight said the question could not be put.

Mr. Copland said he could only arrive at the truth in a certain way. The question had been put privately and did not succeed, he now had to put it publicly.

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

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the loading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances.

BALL CARTRIDGES. For Enfield, Whitworth & Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech. Pa. Cartridges for "Le-Jauneux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS. Pharmaceutical, Photographic Preparations, Lenses, &c., Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

BURGOYNE & BURRIDGE. EXPORT DRUGGISTS. 16, Coleman Street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS. BENSON'S PATENT. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. PREPARED BY LEA & PERRIN, SOLELY PROPRIETORS.

CRINOLINES AND CORSETS. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS.

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THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulence, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

The Council met at 3:20 p.m.

The hon. President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, R. B. and H. Rhodes.

This bill was sent up from the House, accepted and passed with the consent of the Council. Ordered to be printed.

DECLARATION OF TITLE BILL. The Council went into Committee.

The hon. Attorney General in a conference of this nature. The hon. Chief Justice stated that this was a transcript of the English Act to this colony, and was therefore not to the errors of a bill framed in the Colonies 1 to 21 passed without amendment and the Committee eventually reported progress of the bill.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 8, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, October 2. The Council met at 3:20 p.m. Present—The hon. President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, R. Finlayson, and H. Rhodes.

PROVISIONAL CORPORATION BILL. This bill was sent up from the lower House, accepted and passed with the amendment of the Council. Ordered to be sent in for His Excellency's approval.

DECLARATION OF TITLES BILL. The Council went into Committee on this bill. The hon. Attorney General in the chair.

The hon. Chief Justice stated that the bill was a transcript of the English Act adapted to this colony, and was therefore not subject to the errors of a bill framed in the colony.

Clause 1 to 21 passed without amendment. Clause 22 proved considerable discussion and the Committee eventually rose and reported progress to enable the framers of the bill (Mr. E. G. Aitken, Esq.) to be consulted in respect thereto.

BARRISTERS' BILL. A message was received from the Speaker of the House of Assembly desiring a conference with the hon. Council on the Barristers' bill. The Council assented to the conference and fixed Monday next at 3 p.m. for the same.

The Attorney General enquired whether it was customary for all the members to attend a conference of this nature. The hon. President replied that there were usually managers appointed, but the number of the Council was so small that he thought it as well the whole of the members should be present.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE SALARY BILL. The hon. Treasurer proposed the re-consideration of the bill.

The hon. R. Finlayson said that the principles of the bill had already been discussed, and as it was a money bill which could not be altered, he did not see the necessity for its re-consideration.

The hon. Attorney General said he could not side with the hon. Treasurer because the bill was a money bill and could not be amended except as to clerical errors if it were re-committed. He had had his say in the matter. The bill itself was unexceptionable, but the language was objectionable.

The hon. Chief Justice repeated some of the observations made by him at the previous meeting. The hon. Treasurer said the object of the bill was to provide permanently for the salary of the Chief Justice, but the details showed that it was provisional, contingent upon a certain description of person being selected.

The salary should be appended to the office and not to the incumbent. The hon. R. Finlayson said that the request was sent home at the same time as the Pension Act in the Resolutions on the Civil List, and the Secretary for the Colonies had signified that there was no vote of the Legislature for the purpose.

This bill, therefore, provided for the payment of the salary. No objection had been urged against the expressed wish of the Colony by the Crown, and it was therefore finally sanctioned.

The Colonial Secretary said that the Act sent home had neither been allowed or disallowed. The hon. Henry Rhodes considered that the Act having been assented to by the late Governor Douglas was a law until disallowed by the Crown, and as it had not been disallowed it still remained law, and he thought it must be considered to have been silently assented to.

The hon. Attorney General said that there were two Lords, Commons and King in the interest in the matter; it would give them no aid, but the man selected might be wholly inexperienced, unacquainted with colonial affairs, and untried in the office; and he disapproved of the proposed attempt to tie the hands of the Home Government.

The Colonial Secretary said the Council must either accept or reject. They could amend nothing but clerical errors. The hon. R. Finlayson said that the people had a right to elect their own paid officers.

This produced a complete volley from the official side of the table. The hon. Attorney General said if that was the view entertained he should vote for the bill being read the next day.

It would be a monstrous interference with the prerogative of the Crown. The hon. Colonial Secretary said it was dangerous ground to touch upon.

The hon. Attorney General hinted that such could only be the case with a responsible government. The hon. Colonial Secretary corrected the hon. gentleman.

The hon. Henry Rhodes said all question of interference with the Royal prerogative had been waived by the Crown by consent being virtually given to the bill sent home. The hon. Colonial Secretary said no consent whatever had yet been given.

The hon. President called Council to order. The hon. Attorney General said if the intent of this was to get in the thin edge of the wedge for maintaining the principle that those officials who were paid by the Colony should be elected by the Colony, there had not been enough said on the subject.

The hon. R. Finlayson then moved the third reading of the bill, which was seconded by the hon. Colonial Secretary and carried, and the bill passed.

Pro—Hon. Colonial Secretary, R. Finlayson, and H. Rhodes. Con—The Hon. Treasurer, the hon. Attorney General not voting. Council adjourned to Monday next, at 3 p.m.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the annual meeting of the Union Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1 held at their Truck House last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—W. H. Thain, (re-elected), Foreman; George Douglas, 1st Assistant; William Wolf, 2nd Assistant; H. E. C. Willoughby, (re-elected), Secretary; Robert A. Thain, Assistant Secretary; C. W. Wallace, (re-elected), Treasurer; J. G. McKay, Secretary; James Moorehead, Delegate. Standing Committee—Messrs. J. G. McKay, J. Malowanski, L. Wells, Finance Committee—Messrs. C. E. Bunting, E. Graciani, A. W. Schanis.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1864.

(BEFORE THE RESIDUARY MAGISTRATE AND MAJOR POSTER, J. P.)

ASSAULT.

T. Smith Allart appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. R. Bishop. Mr. Ring defended the accused, and the case was remanded until Thursday next.

THE KNIFE DRAWING CASE.

Symon P. Fuller again appeared to answer the charge of drawing a knife on Thomas Aboon. Mr. Bishop appeared for the accused, but he urged in extenuation what he had previously advanced, viz.: that the accused had mistaken the door and drew the knife when he thought he was attacked.

Mr. Chamberlain, who had known Fuller for 8 or 10 years and came with him from Boise, gave Fuller a high character, and the Magistrate remarked that he made due allowance for the accused being a stranger, otherwise the offence was serious enough to go to a higher court. He should impose a fine of \$20.

ESTATE OF GEO. ROBERTS.

Charles Grammes was charged with being found in the unlawful possession of certain effects of the late Geo. Roberts. Mr. Bishop prosecuted and Mr. Ring defended. The prosecuting Attorney stated that he made two charges against the prisoner, one of stealing and the other of knowingly receiving stolen property, and he went at length into the nature of the facts originating the accused, which he purposed to establish by evidence.

Mr. Peter McQuade, administrator of the estate of the deceased Roberts, was sworn, and stated that the prisoner passed in and out of the room in the French Hotel when he and Superintendent Smith and Peter of the Hotel made an examination of the effects of the deceased. Prisoner was asked if he had any keys which would open a trunk they wished to examine; he produced keys, but they did not fit. The box was opened by force. He believed that prisoner stated that all the property of the deceased was in the room. Proof of debt for \$53.50 sworn by the accused as due to him from the estate of the deceased, and which had been duly paid, was produced, also the prisoner's receipt in full of all demands. The accused came to him in consequence of an advertisement with the proof of debt, but did not say that he had any property belonging to Roberts. Witnesses here said a brown felt hat produced resembled one worn by Roberts, but he could not swear to it nor to sundry other gambling effects produced.

Sergeant McBride deposed to the arrest of the accused under a warrant. Witness had previously been to the Louisiana Restaurant, when a search was made for Roberts' effects. The articles produced (with the exception of the brown felt hat and coat), consisting of card-cases, checks and a black silk hat the prisoner said belonged to Roberts. After the usual caution had been given, prisoner said Roberts owed him some money, and the things had been left with him to keep in case he did not return.

Pierre Mercier deposed that the late Geo. Roberts lived for more than three years at the Hotel de France. Would not swear to the felt hat, though it resembled one he used to wear. Knowing nothing of the card checks until parties called and enquired for them. Roberts always kept the contents of his trunk very close. Asked prisoner whether he knew anything of these checks, he said he did not. Mr. Liechtenstein was one of the parties who called. Witness told the prisoner that if he made out his bill against Roberts he would get a dividend from the estate. Prisoner had sole charge up stairs. He was very friendly with Roberts.

Mr. Adams, Hatter, of Yates street, identified the black silk hat, but could not swear positively to the felt hat; to the best of his knowledge and belief it was the one worn by Roberts. He had only seen two of the same kind of hats in this colony.

S. H. Liechtenstein, sworn—Had known the deceased since the spring of 1862. Had seen the box containing ivory checks, they were worth in New York from \$100 to \$125, and here from \$150 up. The box of marks was worth here about \$10. The dealing box was worth \$30. The card box about \$3. These articles were in the possession of Roberts, but witness could not swear that they belonged to him. Another man had said that he had lent them to the deceased. Last saw Roberts on the 5th April. Know the accused, saw him about 14 days ago, he said he had a set of checks for sale, which he wanted me to buy. I went to see the articles in a private place in an alley, and saw the large felt hat produced, which I recognised as like that worn by Roberts. The accused opened a chest and showed me the gambling effects which I remarked belonged to Roberts, and he said they did, but he would give for them, and I gave an evasive answer to the effect that I might give him about \$100. I promised to call again, but did not, and gave information to the police. Prisoner met me several times afterwards in the street and pressed me to come and make a bargain with him. The passes produced he believed belonged to the deceased.

Examined by Mr. Ring—The articles produced are used in all kinds of society. Witness—I have seen judges of the Supreme Court and all kinds of persons use them. Mr. Ring—Where? Witness—In New York, California, Cariboo and Victoria.

Mr. Ring—What the judge of our Superior Court? Witness—No; but I have seen the same things in use here. Mr. Ring—We have not advanced quite so far in civilization yet. Witness was here cross-examined minutely as to the identity of the articles, but could only swear to a general belief in their ownership.

Superintendent Smith deposed that the prisoner was asked several times whether he knew where there was anything belonging to Roberts, and said he knew of nothing with the exception of the trunk. The hat and other things were admitted to have been Roberts'.

Mr. Ring in addressing the court dwelt particularly on the point that no proof whatever had been advanced to support either the charge of theft or receiving stolen goods. It had not been denied that the property belonged to the deceased Roberts, and the most that could be made out of the whole affair was a simple breach of trust. The articles had been entrusted by Roberts to the custody of the accused, and if the former were to return to-morrow he would apply to the accused for that trunk. As for the coat and hat, he asked whether it was not a very natural supposition that Roberts, like men of his class, who are frequently generous, on going away should say to the prisoner, "I don't care for that hat and coat, but take good care of that trunk," as it contained certain articles used by gamblers, which not even the accused's master was cognisant of.

Mr. Bishop in his reply referred especially to the proof given of the prisoner having offered the articles for sale to Mr. Liechtenstein. The court was of opinion that inasmuch as the prisoner had denied possession of the property, which was afterwards found in his possession, it did not feel disposed to deal with the case in a summary way, and must, therefore send it to a higher court.

LETTER FROM CARIBOO.

(BY A RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.)

WILLIAMS CREEK, October 23, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—We are now enjoying some of the finest weather imaginable, quite equal to that of Victoria at this time of year. The last few nights have been very warm, the days quite sunny with an occasional shower, just sufficient to keep the sluices going nicely. In fact it is impossible to have more suitable or agreeable weather for mining purposes. We are of course looking out for a cold snap, or heavy fall of snow, but as at present there is not a speck of snow visible in the distant mountains, from any part of the creek. Even as far as the eye can reach from the summit of the hill going to Lovbee, no snow can be seen, and folks are beginning to think very freely is yet known of the Cariboo climate.

There are very few men on the creek but are working. The Saw-mill claim in Conklin's Gulch struck a big prospect on Thursday morning, and on the occasion a majority of the boys got on a "bus" and they have worked hard and steadily all season, and we all hope and wish they may have it a foot thick on the bed rock. It is supposed that they have 200 feet of ground as rich as the richest of the "Erebus." The Cameron company are excited over an upper shaft from the Ayrshire Lassic having struck a big prospect a week or two ago; it is situated a mile and a half above the town. The boys ran a tunnel about 200 feet, and sank a shaft in it. Not finding much encouragement they sank another at the mouth of the tunnel, and found a good prospect with the bed rock pitching. They then sank six feet into the rock, drilled, and got through it yesterday, when they found a splendid prospect. I have before me now a beautiful specimen weighing 216, which I set on a table. Wattie, his brother, Mr. Steele of the Cameron, Capt. Evans of the Discovery, Lightning, and other shareholders in the Cameron, hold interests. \$2500 was offered for an interest ten days ago; it is now worth double that. Still it may only be a spot, and not a regular lead; it has always been very spotted on Lightning. Mr. Steele and Capt. Evans washed out \$20 to four pans of dirt. All the ground around has been staked out, and the claim immediately below, being designed as a corner to Lovbee, is staked out by the Ayrshire Lassic. It is to be hoped their progeny will be such as to repay the boys for their trouble and expense.

It is reported that Mr. James Orr is coming forward as a candidate for the representation of the Mining and Smelting district of the City of Victoria. He is almost sure to be returned. It is rumored that Mr. Walker's electioneering expenses were \$4000. One free house of his in Camerontown sent in their account, which was only \$1,100! Pretty stiff for what he got, and very applicable. Messrs. Walkem, Orr, and Hankin, all promised to do their utmost to abolish the law which imprisons for debt, except in cases of fraud; and also for an alteration of the law holding any shareholder responsible for all debts contracted by the company. We hope Mr. Walkem will give the latter his special attention, as we have had a very painful instance of its effect in retarding the progress of the colony, during the past week. A young man well known and highly respected on the creek sold out of the Union claim, Marysville, four months ago, at the time paying up all his assessments. The company have since "fizzled," and the other day he was summoned for \$170, a debt contracted before he sold out, and which he had paid his share. Mr. O'Reilly ordered him to pay it within ten days, at the time remarking "it was a painful case, but such was the law." Since then he has had several summonses for similar amounts, and rather than go to jail he has left for California. Two days before he received the first summons, he told me he had arranged to stay all winter.

A rather serious accident occurred to a man called Evans, a few days ago. He was working on a side claim adjoining the bed rock Burns when a piece of rock flew from the blast in the flame, and struck him on the head, fracturing his upper jaw, and cutting his head and face badly. Dr. Chipp was passing at the time, and rendered him every assistance. Under the Doctor's care he is doing very well. I have heard that the Governor has written to Mr. O'Reilly, saying the hospital is to be kept open.

We are to have a grand concert, &c., next Tuesday evening, at Barkerville, under the management of Mr. James Anderson, of the Cameron claim. We expect a treat. All who attended the concert got up by Mr. Anderson last spring, when the house was so crowded, and the boys in their enthusiasm kicked so hard with their "gums," that the floor of Jenny's saloon caved in, know that we shall have a treat. The concert, like that given in the spring, is for the benefit of the Reading-room.

MADAME RIVIERE'S BALL. On Thursday evening last we had a ball at Barkerville, which would have been a good one but for an unlucky incident, the offspring of malice and ignorance, which spread a gloom over the guests early in the evening. A supper was provided by the worthy hostess that would have done credit to a table where good things are easier procured than in Cariboo, in proof of which the ladies, and the boys especially, did not wait. Shortly after supper dancing commenced most vigorously, everybody looking cheery and as though determined to shake the leg as long as there was a shake left in it, when suddenly one of the boys was taken violently ill, and the boys especially, did not wait. Shortly after supper dancing commenced most vigorously, everybody looking cheery and as though determined to shake the leg as long as there was a shake left in it, when suddenly one of the boys was taken violently ill, and the boys especially, did not wait. Shortly after supper dancing commenced most vigorously, everybody looking cheery and as though determined to shake the leg as long as there was a shake left in it, when suddenly one of the boys was taken violently ill, and the boys especially, did not wait.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, November 1.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Young, Tolmie, Dickson, Deanes.

EDUCATION. The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor stating that he would give the resolutions on Common Schools his most serious consideration.

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R'S BEST D-I

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ntly recommended as a remedy for indigestion, &c.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 8, 1864.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE QUESTION.

To-day the Crown Lands and the Civil List question—that nightmare of the Assembly—will come up once more for discussion. The despatches from His Excellency Governor Kennedy and the Home authorities, laid before the House on Tuesday last, will according to resolution, be taken into "serious consideration."

On the 2d of July last, to meet a difficulty caused by a despatch from the Colonial Office, the House passed certain resolutions indemnifying the Governor for any moneys he might expend from either the Crown or Colonial revenue, in paying the salaries of the Chief Justice, Attorney General, Surveyor General, and Treasurer.

There are, however, other grounds on which this Crown Land question should be postponed. His Excellency has only recently been in a position, through the printing of the minutes of the Crown Lands Committee, to lay the result of the Committee's labors before the Imperial authorities.

naele detects, it is both. Only threaten him with a little extra work, and show him that you can enforce the law, and you make him the most pliable of shell-fish. Let us take over the Crown Lands to-morrow, and we relieve him of considerable labor and annoyance; but, with all the Governor's assurance to the contrary (and we do not doubt for a moment His Excellency's sincerity), let us relieve Mr. Baracoe of the Crown Lands, and we relieve him of all interest in the settlement of the question between ourselves and the Hudson's Bay Company.

RELIGIOUS AID FOR THE COLONIES.

The following article from the London Times on the recent address of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin, is a well timed rebuke to that species of clerical begging, which obtains so largely in the mother country, for the "spread of the Gospel in foreign parts."

UPON PARDON AND REWARD THUS HE THOUGHT. In a case of great crime a pardon is sometimes offered to an accomplice if he discovers his associates, and so forth.

THE NEXT VACANCY.—We understand that Mr. J. Despard Pemberton and Mr. D. Babington Ring have both signified their intention of offering themselves as candidates when vacancies occur in the House of Assembly.

as established in these islands, and as distinguished from the State or from individual, the whole duty and burden of converting mankind to Anglicanism. Not only so, but it implies the still more violent paradox that the spiritual charge of our colonies, with their independent Parliaments, colonial Synods, and democratic institutions, devolves in the first instance upon the Church at home.

Considerable anxiety was felt in this community for some time past respecting the safety of the esteemed Rector of Holy Trinity Church, now on a visit to Europe, inasmuch as expected letters had not reached his friends here from New York, and it was feared he might have fallen in with some of those bands of hostile Indians which infest the country through which he passed east of Salt Lake.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Nov. 4, 1864. The House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present.—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Young, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Duncan, Cochran, Carwell.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The Speaker read a communication from the Legislative Council stating that they were happy to meet the Assembly in conference on the Barristers' Bill on Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALARY BILL. This bill came down from the Legislative Council with an amendment to the short title. The Speaker said it was a money bill, and not subject to amendment by the Legislative Council; but as the amendment might be allowed to pass, the bill was accordingly agreed to.

FLOUR MILLS. The resolution passed in committee yesterday came up for adoption. Mr. DeCosmos moved its amendment, as the sum was too small. Agreed to.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE, Mr. Cochrane in the chair, on the CORONER'S BILL. Dr. Dickson said the only object of this bill was to extend the English law, as it now exists, to this colony.

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THE REFINING EFFECTS OF THE METRIC SYSTEM IN THE COLLIERY DISTRICTS.—Miner loq. "Want oop to 'igh Park Colliery, a' l' (corn to r'ight 'boot centimeters oop road, we've got a straight road 'boot Dekametre, till a oom to common cross one it 'boot Hektometre to whote gate into 30 Dekare field, then, goe rest long oop to Farm through wood, an 'll be twin a Metre on't."—Punch.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with 128 passengers and a large amount of treasure estimated at nearly \$100,000.

Most of the claims of which we gave a list in our last issue are paying well, and the Aurora company continues to take out large hauls. The Caledonia also is rapidly recovering lost time now that they have got rid of the water from their claim.

The steamer Reliance, Capt. Irving, came in from Yale last night, bringing 165 passengers and a considerable amount of treasure. She brings no news of importance from the country through which she passed east of Salt Lake.

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The Prince of Wales' Birthday is to be observed as a general holiday in New Westminster. Mr. Chas. Gentile, photographic artist, is engaged in taking views of New Westminster and the neighborhood.

Governor Kennedy and family, Admiral and Mrs. Denman, and the naval officers who accompanied them, arrived on Tuesday afternoon. Governor Seymour went down the river in the Leviathan to meet the Enterprise, and escorted his guests to the Camp—lb.

KOOTANAS GOLD.—So many different values have been given to the Kootanas gold by those who have seen it, that it is a relief to have the question set at rest by actual Government assay. This week in the Government Assay Office, gave a return of \$18 45 to the ounce.—lb.

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to have a Coroner's bill let us have the Coroner elective; but he (Mr. Young) was opposed to having a Coroner at all. Let any Justice of the Peace act as Coroner when occasion required. It was ridiculous to make the Chief Justice ex officio a Coroner.

Dr. Dickson said the hon. gentleman was evidently poorly informed on the question, as the very points he had objected to were taken from the English act; in fact, the whole bill, except the money clause, was taken from imperial statute. As far as there being no coroner here that was not a point for the hon. gentleman to determine (hear, hear).

Mr. Young said he had it from the coroner himself, that he did not know whether he was a coroner or not (order).

The Chairman called Mr. Young to order. Dr. Trimble said there could be no difference of opinion among hon. members as to the need of such a bill as proposed.

Mr. Franklin supported the bill, although it was perhaps rather unfortunate that it should be introduced by the coroner himself. The fees proposed were perhaps reasonable, but he objected to the witness's fees being left at the discretion of the coroner.

Dr. Helmcken said he had had notice for the city had said we had neither a coroner nor coroner's law in the colony; if that was not the strongest argument for this bill he did not know what was (hear, hear). The coroner's office was a very peculiar one, being in some measure above the Crown; hon. members would remember a case where a British soldier had been flogged to death, and although all the influence of the Crown was brought to bear against the coroner, he had proceeded with his inquest. As to the present debate, he would only say to hon. members that in any future debate, they should not bring in anything that had been said outside. They had no authority for doing so (hear, hear).

The committee granted leave to bring in the bill.

HARBOR AFFAIRS. The House in committee took up the consideration of His Excellency's message in reference to the dredging machine.

Resolved, That this House, after having had under consideration the message of His Excellency the Governor respecting the improvement of Victoria Harbor, and the completion of the dredging apparatus, is of opinion,

1. That there should be no unnecessary delay in the completion of the Dredges, &c., and in setting them to work improving the harbor.

2. That a sufficient sum to complete the Dredges, &c., and to meet the current expenses of carrying on the improvement of Victoria harbor for one year, be put in the estimates for the next fiscal year; that His Excellency the Governor be authorized to appropriate Five thousand dollars out of the general revenue towards the completion of the Dredges and other machinery for the improvement of the harbor.

3. That the entire management of the improvement of Victoria harbor, be placed in the hands of a commission of five persons selected by the Governor from the inhabitants of Victoria City, and that the Executive Council be empowered to appoint an engineer at a salary not exceeding £500 per annum, to be under the orders of the said commission.

4. That this resolution be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor.

NEXT DAY'S BUSINESS.

On Monday next the Crown Lands question will come up, also first reading of the Coroner's bill, and the Flour Mills resolution.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock till Monday next.

LEECH RIVER.—By miners who came in from Leech River on Saturday night we learn that the recent rains have swollen the stream nearly three feet, and that it was still rising. Nearly all of the companies in the bed of the stream had ceased working, and the general cry among the claimholders was to have them laid over till next year. Should this be done shortly, a great many of the miners who at present dare not leave their claims for fear of losing them would at once commence prospecting the numerous dry gulches which exist around Leech river, and which although known in several cases to contain gold, could not be worked during the summer for want of water.

Excursion at Quesselle Mouth.—The five Chilcooten Indians convicted of the murder of the Bute Inlet party, were executed at the Mouth of Quesselle on the 26th ultimo. The wretched creatures evinced no fear of death, and died with scarce a struggle. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Lillooet, was in attendance on the murderers, up to the last moment.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 8, 1864.

Later Eastern News.

DATES TO NOVEMBER.

New York, Oct. 28th.—The Army of the Potomac Special Order No. 114, says: "The entire army is in motion days' rations, etc. for any emergency." The move is on the left flank and left. Gregg's cavalry is swinging towards the south side of the railroad.

The Herald's Fifth Corps Special Order No. 25th says: "The enemy is largely moving towards our left, and making preparations resist any attempt on the south side of the railroad."

Washington, Oct. 28.—Grant in Department that a reconnaissance was made by Warren and Hancock. In the evening the enemy attacked and was repulsed. The purpose accomplished the troops withdrew to advanced position to which they had been pushed to their line of former camp.

Cheyenne, Oct. 28.—The attack proved a perfect failure. The enemy and retained his position, until midnight, when he withdrew. Order had been given for the withdrawal of the Second Corps before the attack. We lost no prisoners. Our capture of the day near the south side hill up to rebel General Denzies is reported to be 218 and 220. Legal Tenders, 49%.

Knoxville, Oct. 29.—General G. A. Smith yesterday with Vaughn's command, completely routing him, turning 167 prisoners, including one 60 other officers, and six guns. The and artillery arrived here this morning.

Private dispatches quote gold at 218 and 220. Legal Tenders, 49%. City Point, Oct. 27.—I have just read from the crossing of Boynton pl at Hatcher's creek. Our line now from its left to Armstrong's Mill, 6 south bank of Hatcher's creek to the above named. No attack was made the day, except Devos's pickets, cavalry inside the main works. Our ties are not more than 200 killed, and missing. Enemy's about the same.

Captured seven loaded teams on 10 from Stone Creek and from 75 on 10. On our night, Butler's right extended around well toward York without finding a point unguarded. Keep our troops out where they are wards noon to-morrow, with a holding attack.

Cum gratia, under Oct. 27.—The at Beverly Ford, under Col. Colville posed of a detachment of the 8th cavalry was attacked this morning light by Major Hill, of Imboden's corps with 350 rebels. After three hours fighting the rebels were routed, with 115 prisoners. The killed and wounded. Among the latter, Mr. Hill, who was mortally wounded prisoner in our hands. Our loss was and 21 wounded.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Donohoe's agents in the late election frauds, have been sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months and will be immediately carried into execution.

A fight has occurred between a lot of Mosby's guerrillas and a party of Sixth Cavalry, on the 30th, in the hood of Salem, Va. Guerrillas were New York, Nov. 1.—The Herald's details of the movement of the 27th. On app. Hatcher's Run, Egan's division of the line of intrenchments, and his found the enemy posted on the other side of the line. The 27th was deployed in line of battle. Smith's crossed the Run and carried the bridge on the other side. The only officer Col. Spatter, of the 5th Ohio. The der of the forces then crossed and reaching to a point near the junction of Bygones river, with the Quaker troops being deployed in the open. The enemy opened with artillery 5 to left, their batteries soon silencing. Cramford of the Fifth Co same time was engaged sharply.

At 4 p. m. the enemy attacked our front and our right, the object break through. On the right was Warren's, on the left, Warren's. He was repulsed, and we captured 50 prisoners. The advance of the enemy so sudden that the caissons of Beck's were lost, but the guns were subsequently taken. The enemy made an assault same time on our left and rear, which was repulsed. Our loss was 800.

MONARCH OF ALL HE SURVEYS.—The hogs on board the schooner Le the vessel careened over and filled the water, and swam to an Island in the track of the harbor. His hog-shold has taken possession of the Island upon any person attempting to plant his pre-empted rock he rushes madly trespasser with extended jaws and away. The pang of hunger will soon cause the animal to evacuate his hold.

THE BALL AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—The gunboat Forward will leave to-day for New Westminster, taking an excellent band of H. M. S. Sutley, to perform at the ball to be given by Governor Seymour on Tuesday. The Enterprise will leave to-morrow at 8 o'clock with a large number of invited guests. This will double the grand entertainment over given sister colony.

GOOD SPEED.—Mr. Francis, pure Jenny Jones, informs us that she made the run across from Port A Victoria on Saturday in two hours.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 3, 1864.

LATER EASTERN NEWS.

DATES TO THE 27TH.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday is up to the 27th. Grant is still fronting Petersburg and Richmond, but no fighting of any consequence has taken place in this quarter since our last. The Federal commander continues to receive heavy reinforcements from Washington, and although we are not prepared to accept the nonsensical bombast of the New York Herald, to the effect that Grant could take Richmond in a few hours if he only felt disposed, we have, nevertheless, every confidence in the Northern general finishing up his campaign with the capture of the Southern capital. By our special despatches, it will be seen that the horror of arming colored men as soldiers is gradually disappearing in the South; for we find that even in so aristocratic a place as Richmond, the black man is beginning to be thought a fit auxiliary to defend his white oppressor's capital. Whatever faith we may have in the colored soldier's courage when he is fighting for his race, we confess to having grave doubts about the slave's valor and loyalty when he meets as antagonists men who have come to set him free. When Grant, therefore, makes his last great advance upon Richmond, we are of opinion that the weakest part of the defenses of the capital will be the slaves which Lee has recently enrolled as auxiliaries.

The details of the recent fighting in the Shenandoah show it to have been much more severe than was at first supposed. In the battle of the 19th, it is said the Federals lost 5,000, and their opponents 10,000 men. Making due allowance for Northern exaggeration in the losses of the Confederates, we may safely come to the conclusion that the result of the battle, like most of those recently fought in the Shenandoah, has been disastrous to Southern dominance in the valley. The attack was a bold stroke of Early to retrieve, if possible his late losses, and like many bold movements was near succeeding, as the Federals were surprised, driven into confusion, and were on the point of suffering the most ignominious defeat, when Sheridan arrived, and, restoring the confidence of his troops, turned the tide of affairs, and changed what promised to be a Confederate victory into a Confederate flight. The exhausted Southern troops are again reorganizing and recruiting their wasted energies in the vicinity of Richmond.

From Sherman we have not much exciting news. The communications which were temporarily broken between Chattanooga and Atlanta have been restored, and the railway is now running between the two places. Hood, after making various demonstrations on this line has retreated to the borders of Alabama and Georgia. Sherman is, however, on his rear, so that he will either have to fight on Confederate ground or be forced into Tennessee, where he will, as we have said before, be between two fires. From the more western States, we have the most warlike intelligence. Price, although on his retreat into Kansas, has been fighting persistently with the Federal forces along the line of the Missouri river in Missouri. After varied success, he was forced into Kansas, but it would appear that he was not inclined to go much further west; for after having a few severe engagements at the borders near Kansas city, he betook himself to a line due South, and according to our special despatches, was last heard from near Carthage, a town in Missouri, contiguous to the boundaries of Kansas and the Indian Territory.

Our Canadian intelligence speaks well for the progress of the federation of the North American Provinces. The scheme has met with the most unlooked for success. Already have most of the principal questions been disposed of—such as the number of members, the federal capital, and the appointment of local Governors. The latter is an important matter, as it gives to the Governor General, with the advice of the Federal Cabinet, the patronage of local governorships; whether we view it as an encroachment upon the prerogative of the Crown, or as a wise provision to throw open such colonial offices to colonial people, we must look upon the change in the new political construction. Hitherto the aims of colonialists have been too confined and their ambition hedged round by Imperial patronage. With the position of local Governor open to the people, and with the great political power of a federal cabinet, the aspirations of British North Americans, need be no longer curbed. A few more years and a political future will be open to the Canadian youth, equal in every respect and superior in most, to that which the mother country presents to the ambitious Englishman. With these great changes taking place on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, it is strange that our House of Assembly have never shown by word or deed that they have any sympathy for the federation, or hope for a speedy connection with their trans-montane brethren.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. House met at 3:15 P.M. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Powell, Y. Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Carswell, Dennes. THE NEW MEMBER. Mr. J. J. Cochran was introduced to the House by Dr. Dickson, and, being sworn, took his seat for the constituency of Saanich. COOKNER'S BILL. The House will take the first reading of this bill to-morrow. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that, on Monday, November 15th, he would move that the House name a committee to inquire into the expediency of framing an address to Majesty the Queen and His Excellency Governor, respecting an alteration of present constitution of the Legislative Council of this Colony. Dr. Dickson gave notice that, on Thursday, November 4th, he would move that his colleague be respectfully requested to furnish the House with copies of any Order of Queen in Council establishing the Legislative Council of this Colony, or in any way affecting the constitution of this Legislative Council. LAND REGISTRY ACT. Mr. Franklin rose to move the second reading of the "Act to Amend the Land Registry Act, 1860." He urged a great improvement of having good titles to property in the Colony, and called particular attention to the clause providing for a deputy registrar to fill the place of the registrar in his illness or absence. He stated that the Registrar was desirous to have the bill referred to a special committee, so that it might appear before them to explain features of the bill. He (Mr. Franklin) hoped the House would allow the bill to go to a second reading. Mr. C. B. Young said the subject should first go before the committee of the whole. The Speaker explained to the hon. gentleman that that was a subsequent step. The bill passed a second reading. Mr. Franklin then moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. Mr. Young moved that the bill be referred to a committee of the whole. Carried.

Sherman Pursuing Hood.

Fighting in Missouri and Kansas.

Sheridan's and Early's Losses.

The Canadian Federation.

From Richmond. New York, Oct. 24.—The Herald's special dispatch says, the opinion is openly avowed by the highest military authorities here that Grant can with three hours' fighting occupy Richmond. Lee's army will capitulate or hastily evacuate, which is only Grant's desire. The exacting assignment of delay is to obtain the same result without serious sacrifice of life that would attend capture by direct assault now. The Tribune's correspondent of the Army of the James, on the 23d, says, at dawn this morning one of our land batteries opened on the rebel fleet about a mile above Co's Landing, and quickly sent their wooden gunboats to the protection of Fort Darling and other shore batteries. Three iron-clad rams however stood firm for an hour or more returning the fire, until one of the smoke stacks was nearly shot away, and one of our shells exploded in the after part of the rams, killing a gunner and wounding three seamen. Having had a vigorous pounding, they fled out of range, leaving the warships to the rebels, who had lately constructed on the west side of James river to continue a duel with our battery and another of our boats lower down the river. This rebel work sent 100 pounders in return for 20 and 30 pound shells from our battery, but received those of the same calibre from our lower battery. The result of the morning's work was to drive the whole rebel fleet upwards of a mile from the point in the river where they had recently been stationed. One wooden gunboat and one iron-clad ram were considerably injured. Our casualties amounted to one wounded.

New York, Oct. 25.—Richmond papers of the 23d contain the following: The Engineer says all the camp equipage captured in the morning from the Yankees was retaken by them and that at Strasburg the captured artillery becoming mixed on the street with some of our own through the demoralization of the drivers, was abandoned. Their army, it says, was at New Market, worn out with fatigue, perplexed and mortified with the results of the day's operations. Only one thousand were killed and wounded and a small number captured. An order has been issued by the rebel war office conscripting one-fifth of the employees in the ordnance bureau, adding 4900 men to the military force. The order gives great dissatisfaction, and shows the serious straits to which the rebels are reduced. Recent demonstrations show that at least 1000 Yankee infantry are moving from Suffolk toward Weldon. It is mentioned by the Goldsboro Journal that Longstreet was ordered on the 19th to take command of his old First corps, relieving Anderson. A number of boys, called the Junior Reserves of North Carolina, consisting of one regiment and one battalion, have offered their services to the rebel government and been received and placed in the trenches at Richmond. The Augusta Chronicle says that Sherman, who holds Atlanta, has contracted his lines so much as to leave part of the city outside. Iverson's cavalry made a dash through this part of the city without suffering any damage. The Macon Intelligencer says the rebels are making arrangements to enter Atlanta and securely hold it. Richmond papers of the 23d, acknowledge a defeat in Shenandoah valley; loss, 23 guns, besides those captured, and 10,000 killed and wounded.

Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements. He will soon receive greater reinforcements to enable him to make the grand attack on Richmond.

From the Shenandoah.

A Martinsburg correspondent of the 22d, reports in the battle of the 18th, our loss as 5000 killed, wounded and missing. We lost in the morning, 24 guns. We captured 7000 men and 50 guns. The enemy's loss, therefore, is about 10,000. Osterlin's receipts for 51 guns, 5 battle flags, a number of ambulances, horses and mules. This makes 51 pieces of artillery captured by Custar's division within two weeks.

It is demonstrated that Longstreet was not in the valley, but Early had struck desperately to recover this district and his reputation. Details from the Cedar Creek victory, state that Devine's brigade and the Ninth New York, pursued the rebels to Fisher's Hill; capturing 14 guns, a wagon train and slaughtered an immense number of rebels.

New York, Oct. 25.—A Harper's Ferry letter of the 24th, contains information from official sources that 3600 prisoners had been captured, 1800 of whom had arrived at Harper's Ferry, and 1000 more at Winchester. Our cavalry are still picking up stragglers and deserters, who are glad to escape from the rebel army. These prisoners admit that Sheridan is the best general against whom they have fought, and that his dashing tactics are more than a match for Early. It is ascertained from deserter's prisoners and other indisputable sources that the loss of the enemy reaches fully ten thousand killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the articles taken, were twenty new brass pieces recently turned out at Richmond, with which Early had been supplied only a few days before the battle. 12,000 small arms were picked up on the field along the track of the flying enemy, exhibiting a state of demoralization not often witnessed among such veterans as Early's. The rebels had five infantry divisions and five cavalry brigades in the engagement, a large portion of them embracing the flower of Lee's army. Our wounded are being rapidly removed to Martinsburg. Sheridan is putting the army in order for another advance, whenever Grant gives the signal.

He is already being supplied with material for another campaign. Refugees from Shenandoah valley report that notwithstanding the devastation by Sheridan, there is still an immense quantity of grain out of the track taken by our army. On October 26.—A special dispatch from Washington says: Mosely's gang of guerrillas made a raid on Martinsburg last night, capturing Gen. Duffee and staff. It is stated on good authority that there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of hostilities in the Shenandoah Valley, unless the enemy reorganize and make another desperate attempt to gain possession of the Valley. Official accounts report the capture on the 19th of 1200 prisoners, 64 commissioned officers, 45 pieces of artillery, 49 caissons, 2 batteries and 306 horses and mules with harnesses, 65 ambulances, 50 army wagons, 16,000 rounds artillery ammunition, 18,000 small arms; all the medical stores of the enemy, and a large quantity of small arms ammunition and rifle flags. Our total loss in killed and wounded and prisoners, including the missing, is 4,086. A cavalry reconnaissance to Georgetown yesterday ascertained that Pope's division of the rebel cavalry was at Mount Jackson. The remnants of Early's and Longstreet's corps had gone to Richmond to be reorganized and re-armed. Only a small portion of them saved their arms. But one piece of artillery was saved.

From Sherman.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 21.—There has been no engagement yet between the armies in Northern Georgia. Hood is reported rapidly moving down Brownsville valley to Jacksonville and Tallahassee, where he will strike the railroad to Montgomery. Sherman's army is stripped of every pound of extra baggage and is in hot pursuit. The rebels have so much the start and fee so fast that their capture is not sure. A train came up to Tilton from Atlanta to-day. The wires are working through to Atlanta. A small party of cavalry attempted to tear up the track below Ackworth yesterday, but were driven off by the train guard. Otherwise all quiet along the Atlanta Railroad. New York, Oct. 24.—The Herald's Chattanooga correspondent says, the theatre of the war has been transferred to Whitesfield, Walker and Drake counties on the northern border of Georgia, in which a force of rebel infantry are operating. They use Rome as a base of supplies, which are brought on the Coosa river. Rome was abandoned by our forces. Resaca was held against an attack. The road is torn up again near Tilton. Tilton and Dalton were captured. Ringgold, Tunnel Hill and Cleveland were evacuated, and the Union forces concentrated at Chattanooga. If Hood's army was as strong as when he took it in hand, he could not take Chattanooga. By fighting with the rear guard of Hood's main army, our troops have got between him and his detached force. Hood's great aim was evidently to go into Alabama, but he was shut out by a range of mountains. His army is obliged to subsist on roasted corn. New York, Oct. 25.—The Herald's Chattanooga correspondent of the 18th, says Sherman is not pushing Hood, but rather trying to keep him up in the valley and starve him to death. Hood is reported to be finding or capturing supplies. He is trying his best to avoid a fight. He attempted to sneak back through Snake Creek Gap and finding that outlet blocked up, abandoned the attempt. This morning he is re-crossing the river a mile and a half below Lafayette. Sherman is perhaps six miles from him. CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—The Commercial Nashville dispatch says: Sherman is at Gainesville, near the Coosa river, pressing Hood, who is retreating. Hood will be compelled to move north to Tennessee, or south to Jacksonville, and his army is represented to be without shoes. The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta was completed yesterday.

Brain proposed to bond the steamer for fifty thousand dollars in gold, payable at Bermuda. Braine was to keep charge. This was refused.

The Konoke arrived at Bermuda quite out of coal. She had a valuable cargo of dried tobacco, cigars and sugar. Braine and his associates were all liberated. Capt. Drew and crew left for New York on the 15th.

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.—Gunboat Jason, from Bermuda on the 17th, reports the yellow fever abating at Bermuda. The steel blockade runner, Col. Lamb, sailed.

New York, Oct. 24.—The World's Washington special says, the course of Gen. Dix, in pursuing St. Alban's bandits across the Canadian border, will be sustained. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: The authorities of the British Provinces apprehend serious troubles in this case, and all possible aid will be required to bring these breakers of international peace to punishment.

It is now alleged that Stanton will be offered Chief-Justiceship. Cameron, Banks and Butler are mentioned for the post of Department. New York, Oct. 27.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Gen. Doubleday was ordered by the President to suspend the trial of blockade runners to-day and proceed forthwith to Baltimore to investigate a recently discovered case of fraud and forgery of the soldiers vote in New York State.

The yellow fever is raging at Newbern, North Carolina. New York, Oct. 26.—Capt R. W. Smith, formerly of San Francisco, was killed in the battle at Cedar Creek.

New York, Oct. 28.—Gold 216@217. Greenbacks 49.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Tribune's correspondent with Butler, on the 24th, says, indications are plain that the slaves aid the Confederates in their army confronting us at Richmond and Petersburg.

Davis, Lee, Longstreet and other distinguished rebels yesterday rode along our front, and then went back to Richmond. It is reported that the Canadian Conference has selected Ottawa for the capital of the united provinces, Toronto to be the capital of Upper Canada and Quebec that of Lower Canada.

The election in West Virginia resulted in the election of a Union Governor. There was opposition and the candidate received a heavy vote.

Gov. Baldwin has just proclaimed the new Free State Constitution of Maryland. The Governor of Maine has appointed Nathan A. Erwell to fill the unexpired term of Fessenden in the Senate.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Latest accounts put Ft. near Carthage with our cavalry pursuing.

EUROPEAN.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24.—The Belgian from Liverpool had arrived. Commercial affairs continue to be a gloomy topic of discourse in England. Depression in commerce shows no diminution in business. Fall prices continue to fall. Additional failures have taken place.

We find an editorial on the address of 300,000 signatures recently sent to Governor Seymour from England, intreating the North to make peace with the South. It says the address can effect nothing. It thinks the only possible solution of the question is in the hands of America. America has commenced the fiery ordeal of war which has settled Europe on his present basis. Terrible as is the process the Times cannot doubt that America will be better for it in the end.

The Paris Patrie says Russia has given its adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question. Le France says the insurrection in Algeria is spreading. The natives appear to be obeying the summons to a Holy War. At the peace conference on the Danish question, a compromise is said to have been effected on the financial question, and minor questions are also arranged. It only remains now to draw up a treaty of peace.

Cap. Semmes, accompanied by 8 officers of the Alabama and one hundred men have been transferred with guns, &c., to the steamer Ranger recently lying at Madeira.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The Paris papers mention rumors of differences in the cabinet which might bring about a modification of ministry. The English papers are silent on the subject.

Maxy Poles in England who participated in the late revolution intend to serve under the new Emperor of Mexico. The Austrian authorities give every encouragement to the scheme.

The Commercial Advertiser's Paris correspondent says: The press and public continue to discuss the late treaty in regard to Rome. Catholic papers proclaim the treaty revolutionary and charge upon the Emperor the destruction of papacy. Liberal papers regard the act as the destruction of temporal power and applaud the Imperial Government and insist he must adopt the scheme and reconcile himself to Victor Emmanuel.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—It is reported that the conference had agreed upon the Constitution of the Lower House on the basis of representation according to the population the total number of members to be 194. The Conference is now discussing the powers of the General Government.

QUEBEC, Oct. 22.—The outline of the Federal Constitution will probably be as follows: The Governor General of the Confederation will be appointed by the Crown and be advised by the Cabinet under the British Parliamentary form of Government. The members of the Upper House are to be elected for five years, the ratio of representation to be adjusted every ten years. A Lieutenant Governor of each Province is to be appointed by the Governor General of the Confederation under the advice of the Federal Cabinet. The Constitution of local legislatures is to be determined by the existing Parliaments without regard to uniformity. The Financial Minister of different Provinces are engaged in preparing financial statements for each province.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—Twelve of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay steamships are to be bonded for the purpose of carrying mail.

Albans raiders have been captured in Canada. There were 23 men concerned. The amount stolen from the banks was \$223,000.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Nine whaling vessels arrived here from the Arctic ocean yesterday and to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Steamer Sophia Molane blew up at Suisun city wharf, yesterday morning. The 2nd engineer and deck hand were killed and the pilot and two others were badly injured. She was high and everything required to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The Sierra Nevada sailed for Portland and Victoria to-day.

MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The Alliance brings intelligence that Cortinas has submitted to the Emperor Maximilian and surrendered all his forces, cannot be named under Maximilian. Cortinas accepted a commission in the army of the Emperor as Brigadier General.

The rebels for some time past, have had agents at Matamoros, offering large sums of money to Cortinas, for his rided cause. He refused to sell them, as the rebels were no enemy to the United States, but also enemies to republican form of Government and the constitution of this Legislative Council.

A large number of Mexican officers arrived in the Alliance to seek an asylum in the United States.

MR. WASHINGTON AND MR. HAMILTON.

VICTORIA, November 1st, 1864. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In answer to Mr. Hamilton's letter in your issue of the 29th, I beg to reply that Mr. Hamilton came to me on the morning of the publication of my article concerning the Bentinck Arm Expedition. He complained of the injury done him by my statement respecting the way in which he had sold gunpowder to Anagnam, "than whom," by the bye, he said, "there was not a greater villain in the world," and gave me a part of the explanation which I read in your paper, but I said nothing about the party who had paid \$5 each for snuffboxes. I told him the snuffboxes were mine but that of another party; that I should be very sorry if an error so trifling in appearance and so easy to make should injure his character, and as a proof gave him the name of my informant, who is in town, as being the proper party to explain what he had stated. Mr. Hamilton appeared satisfied, and the matter ought to have rested there, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Hamilton, however, comes out with a long letter, talks of my untrue and unjustifiable statements, and says a grosser libel never penned; not that he did not sell the gunpowder, on such or such a day, but that he sold it about three hours sooner than it was supposed. Mr. Hamilton's statement is before the public, and for my part I see no reason to doubt it. I am sorry for what appears to me to have been a very pardonable mistake, which simply required rectifying; but I am sorrier still that the very gunpowder which Mr. Hamilton sold on the 28th of one of the greatest villains in the world, should have been sold at such a high price, was most properly employed to shoot my poor friends on the 30th. I remain, &c., ALFRED WASHINGTON.

LAND SALE.—Messrs. Franklin's sale of property was well attended and everything advertised was disposed of. The following prices were realised.—Lots No. 764, 765, 766, 767, 60 by 120, brought respectively, \$275, \$230, \$210. A very eligible lot on Quadra street the same size, brought \$410. The leasehold property on Government street fetched \$250. A lot at Lillooet sold for \$40. Seven shares in the Spring Ridge Water company brought from \$80 to \$90 each. Sixty-four shares in the Artesian Gold Mining company, brought a little over \$2 each. One-tenth interest in Thompson's Landing at Sooke, brought \$33. A lot at Oklands brought \$82 50. An Arlington farm at Saanich, the estate on which Fry's Hotel stands, was bought by Capt Wright, for \$5,850. The last lot was the lease of a five acre lot at Fairfield, which realised \$350. Every lot advertised was sold without reserve, and the terms in every case were cash.

GAZETTE NOTICES.—The Government Gazette contains a notice that in future, Government officers will be prohibited from any concern in the management of any bank, railroad, or other commercial undertaking; Malcolm Munro has obtained the contract for grading Sections I. and II. of the Cedar Hill road. Tenders are invited until noon of the 7th inst. for the construction of a log-house at the forks of Leech and Sooke rivers. The Sheriff gives notice of a Court of Justice and General Jail Delivery to be held in the Supreme Court, on Thursday next the 2d inst.

DIED AT SEA.—A colored man named Wm. F. Jones, died suddenly on board the steamship Brother Jonathan, on the 12th inst., between Victoria and the mouth of the Columbia river. He was possessed of considerable property, and has a brother at Salem who was sent for. The coroner held an inquest over the body in this city yesterday, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts.—Oregonian.

TRAGEDY.—Our old friend Potter has commenced the season in Portland with a very good company, according to the Oregonian, Julia Dean Hayne and Sue Robinson being the stars. Mr. G. B. Waldron is also one of the troupe.

AN INQUEST was held yesterday on the body of the Indian woman found murdered on the reserve, and was adjourned to allow of a post mortem examination being made.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 3, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

House met at 3:15 P.M. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Powell, Y. Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Carswell, Dennes. THE NEW MEMBER. Mr. J. J. Cochran was introduced to the House by Dr. Dickson, and, being sworn, took his seat for the constituency of Saanich. COOKNER'S BILL. The House will take the first reading of this bill to-morrow. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that, on Monday, November 15th, he would move that the House name a committee to inquire into the expediency of framing an address to Majesty the Queen and His Excellency Governor, respecting an alteration of present constitution of the Legislative Council of this Colony. Dr. Dickson gave notice that, on Thursday, November 4th, he would move that his colleague be respectfully requested to furnish the House with copies of any Order of Queen in Council establishing the Legislative Council of this Colony, or in any way affecting the constitution of this Legislative Council. LAND REGISTRY ACT. Mr. Franklin rose to move the second reading of the "Act to Amend the Land Registry Act, 1860." He urged a great improvement of having good titles to property in the Colony, and called particular attention to the clause providing for a deputy registrar to fill the place of the registrar in his illness or absence. He stated that the Registrar was desirous to have the bill referred to a special committee, so that it might appear before them to explain features of the bill. He (Mr. Franklin) hoped the House would allow the bill to go to a second reading. Mr. C. B. Young said the subject should first go before the committee of the whole. The Speaker explained to the hon. gentleman that that was a subsequent step. The bill passed a second reading. Mr. Franklin then moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. Mr. Young moved that the bill be referred to a committee of the whole. Carried.

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Tuesday, November 8, 1864

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

THE GRAND JURY assembled yesterday, and after returning true bills against Charles Grammes, charged with being in the possession of stolen property belonging to the late George Roberts, a man named Hannan, indicted for cutting and wounding an Indian at Nanaimo, and the three sailors of the John Stephenson charged with piracy on the high seas, adjourned till Thursday next.

THE FEMALE HOSPITAL.—We observe that the building intended for the Female Hospital has been already commenced on an elevated and healthy site at the east end of Pandora street.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—Capt. Spring of the Leonde informs us that the prompt punishment inflicted by Admiral Denman on the West Coast Indians has been productive of most excellent effects. The natives, who were formerly insolent and hostile in the extreme, are now quite peaceable and apparently well disposed.

COAL STRIKE.—The schooner A. J. Wester which arrived from the Foca mines yesterday, brings the report that a seam of coal had been struck in the valley about a mile behind Galian Bay, at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The workmen having ceased boring when the schooner bore, in the night, to assist in loading her, drew up the apparatus, when they discovered that it had penetrated a coal seam two and a-half inches. The thickness of the vein had not yet been ascertained.

OUR FISHERIES.—The schooner Gaselle brought down a day or two ago from the neighborhood of Port Simpson half a ton of dried cod-fish of excellent quality. The fish were in prime condition, plump and large, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each, and fully equal in quality to the finest Newfoundland article.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Richard Williams was arrested yesterday by Sergeant McBride, at the instance of Mr. Charles Simeon, upon suspicion of having stolen two notes of hand of the value of \$700 and \$300, signed by Mr. Malowanski, together with \$160 in gold and McDonald & Co's bank notes, the property of the said Simeon. The case was remanded for one day to enable the police to institute further inquiries.

THE BIRTHDAY RACES.—We were misinformed it appears as to the amount of subscriptions obtained for the races on the ninth. There is not nearly as much in hand as was supposed, and in consequence, it has been determined to have two respectable purses in lieu of four small ones.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTH-DAY.—Wednesday will be observed as a public holiday, we understand, by all classes of the community. The Government Offices and Banks will be closed, and business generally will be suspended.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The House of Assembly have voted the additional sum required to complete the dredging apparatus. The work of dredging the harbor is to be under the management of a commission of five of the principal men of the city, to be appointed by His Excellency.

LARGE REWARD.—An additional sum of \$1500 is offered by Messrs. McDonald & Co. for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves concerned in the late bank robbery. The full reward now offered amounts to \$5,000.

SMOKE-LIFTING.—The window of the Occidental cigar store was broken open during Thursday night, and property to the value of \$20 abstracted by some person or persons unknown.

HER MAJESTY'S NAVY IN RESERVE.—According to the latest published Admiralty List there are at the present time 209 steam vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Navy, steam and sailing, lying at their moorings in Government ports, representing an enormous amount of sunken capital that absorbs an almost unknown sum to maintain and preserve it, while, at the very lowest computation 75 per cent. of the whole can never, so long as it remains the property of the Crown, be made to yield any return whatever for the interest of the capital originally invested.

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AGENTS: W. R. Barrage, ...

BRITISH COLUMBIA: The steamer Enterprise arrived from Westminster on Saturday evening ...

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THE WAKE-UP-JACK CO. had stopped the season.

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