

THE ASSIZES.

[REPORT CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

The summer session of the Court of Assizes was duly opened yesterday morning, before Hon. Chief Justice Cameron. The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jury: Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., foreman; James Lowe, John M. Work, A. F. Main, D. B. Blair, R. Harvey, Charles Kent, Lionel Varley, James Frazer, Thos. L. Stahlachmidt, H. Nathan, Jr., and John Wilkie, Esqrs.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, said there were ten cases to dispose of, one of which he was sorry to say, was of a native, for murder; the others were of a very common nature, except one which was of very serious import to the community.

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The Trial of Quarles.

WEDNESDAY, July 27th, 1864.

His Honor took his seat at 10:30, a.m. Regina v. Wm. Quarles.—The prisoner stood indicted upon the complaint and information of Robt. Chesbire Janion, Wm. Lowthian Green, and Henry Rhodes, trading at Victoria under the style of Janion, Green & Rhodes, for misdemeanor, in obtaining certain goods, and merchandise, off the said complainants, under false pretences.

The indictment charged, that the prisoner, on the 28th April last, unlawfully, knowingly and designedly, did falsely pretend to the said Henry Rhodes, that he, the said Wm. Quarles, was interested in one half-interest in certain fixtures and billiard tables in the St. Nicholas Hotel, free and unencumbered, and let to Mr. Thomas, at a rental of \$200 per month, and that he, the said Wm. Quarles, was also possessed of certain brick buildings and erections on the upper side of Douglas street, and received for the said brick buildings, and received paid for advances on the same; by means of which said false pretences, said William Quarles did, then, (unlawfully) obtain from the said Henry Rhodes, certain pieces of hosiery and underclothing, and men's shirts, of the value of \$900.65, of the goods of the said firm, with intent thereby to defraud. Whereas, in truth, and in fact, the said Wm. Quarles was not possessed or interested in the one half-interest in the said fixtures and billiard tables, in the said hotel, free and unencumbered, the same being let to the firm of Anderson & Co., by a bill of sale for \$2,800; and whereas, in truth and in fact, the said Wm. Quarles was not possessed of the said brick buildings, etc., and had not paid for the same, and had not received advances for the same, and had not received the sum of \$900.65, of the goods of the said firm, by means of the said false pretences, and the evil example of all others in like case of defrauding against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

The prisoner, who appeared perfectly collected, and displayed no apparent concern on entering the dock, when required to plead to the indictment, replied in a firm voice "not guilty."

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Green, prosecuted for the Crown; Mr. McCreight appeared on behalf of the complainants, and Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Copeland, conducted the defence.

A jury was then empanelled, during which a long discussion took place as to the right of challenge in cases of misdemeanor. His Honor having at length set the matter at rest, the following jurors were sworn:—Wm. Denny, foreman; P. McFleming, A. Belsaco, L. Anthony, Jas. Chas. John Esra, Thomas Storey, Geo. Creighton, Jas. Tomlinson, Jas. Laidlaw, Jas. Fleeth, Robt. Lettice.

The Attorney General gave a brief outline of the case to the jury, and impressed upon their minds the importance of the question involved, as affecting the mercantile interests of the whole community. He informed them that his case would rest not only on oral evidence, but upon written documents of the clearest and most unequivocal kind. It would rest with them, after hearing the evidence, to find—first, whether certain representations were false; second, whether Quarles knew them to be false; third, whether Mr. Rhodes acted on the faith of such representations.

Henry Rhodes sworn.—Examined by Mr. Cary.—I remember Quarles coming to me at the latter end of April and asking me to give him credit for the sum of \$200. He proceeded to state that the other parties trusted him. I said I knew nothing of his circumstances, and did not like the changes I had noticed in his business. He gave me explanations, and said when he had left Mr. Pitts owed him a large sum of money, about \$2,000; and although he (Pitts) thought himself very smart, he (Quarles) found on his return that Pitts had been dabbling in mining stock, and he had to take the business from him. He stated that he still held one half interest in the Billiard tables and fixtures in the St. Nicholas Saloon, clear of all encumbrances. That Mr. Thomas was paying him \$200 a month for them, with a right to purchase at some \$7,000 or \$8,000. He said he also owned all the brick buildings on Vandyke street on Douglas street, and had received advances on them, they were his own. He said he had been sending goods to Caribon, and that he had an order for these goods from that quarter. We were talking for half an hour, and I told him I would call next day. I told him he might buy goods to the amount of five or six hundred dollars, and Mr. Blair was told to sell them to him. He bought more than that amount, and gave me a mortgage on the brick buildings, and that the contractor had not been paid, he should not have had one dollar's worth of goods from me. I should have refused him credit if I had known that any of his interests were mortgaged off. I have never been paid for any of the goods sold. I saw Quarles after this, he wanted to buy some Old Tom on credit. I refused to sell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring.—I may have said that I should have refused credit if I had known the goods were going to San Francisco. I remember the time that the goods were not going out of our local jurisdiction. The goods may have been pursued in American territory, but you have probably not pursued any goods in an American court, or you would, perhaps, know my reason. I am not aware that the goods were carried from the interior of British Columbia into American country. Individuals may escape with the proceeds of goods. My reason for not wishing to follow the goods to California I can explain by stating that I have recently obtained a judgment in an American court, and that I had been paid in greenbacks, which are worth from 35 to 40 cents in the dollar. I relied most upon Quarles' property. I cannot say how long after the sale the delivery was made. I did not go or send to the Registry office to ascertain whether the mortgage was registered or not. I relied upon the truth of the statement. We do not attempt to control the shipments of customers in whom we have confidence. I think I should have refused Quarles' credit if he had told me the goods were going to San Francisco. We had previous transactions to a limited amount with Quarles and Pitts. They gave a note for goods purchased, which they could not pay when due, and we had to re-sell the goods on their account. I saw Quarles in jail in presence of the jailer, and that he had found out that John D. Hager, to whom he had consigned the goods at San Francisco, was a highly respectable young man, and if he wished to save him from the disgrace of being mixed up in such a matter he might give an order on him for the goods, but any time before the arrival of the steamer would do. (To Mr. Ring)—Have you ever been in the jail? Mr. Ring—Oh yes (laughter.) Mr. Rhodes—Then you will know that he could not well help hearing. I never said that he had found out that John D. Hager, to whom he had consigned the goods at San Francisco, was a highly respectable young man, and if he wished to save him from the disgrace of being mixed up in such a matter he might give an order on him for the goods, but any time before the arrival of the steamer would do. (To Mr. Ring)—Have you ever been in the jail? Mr. Ring—Oh yes (laughter.) Mr. Rhodes—Then you will know that he could not well help hearing. I never said that he had found out that John D. Hager, to whom he had consigned the goods at San Francisco, was a highly respectable young man, and if he wished to save him from the disgrace of being mixed up in such a matter he might give an order on him for the goods, but any time before the arrival of the steamer would do. (To Mr. Ring)—Have you ever been in the jail? Mr. Ring—Oh yes (laughter.)

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duces bill of sale of St. Nicholas property, registered 19th January, with policy, etc. It is on file. J. C. Pratt, recalled.—Proves the signature of Wm. Quarles to bill of sale for \$2,800 in favor of Messrs. Anderson & Co. Geo. Cruickshank, sworn.—Examined by Mr. Cary.—I advanced \$200 to Quarles in January last upon property on Douglas street, ranging between View and Fort streets. The court here adjourned for an hour.

Afternoon Sitting. George Cruickshank, cross-examined by Mr. Ring.—The value of the lot on Douglas street has been subsequently improved by buildings; thought there were six wooden buildings; the lease was my security with the buildings on it; had since got possession of the whole affair; would take cost and charges for his bargain, and glad to get it; Quarles paid \$600 on 30th April, also \$200 on May 24; did not pay \$500 on 12th May; paid for notes 2d May; discounted notes for Quarles, but that had nothing to do with the mortgage; knew nothing whatever about the goods coming back to Rhodes; knew nothing whatever about a negotiation between Culverwell and Quarles; Quarles had promised to pay me \$2,000 by a loan on the property mortgaged.

A. A. M. B. G. sworn, examined by the U. S. Consul's office when Quarles came in with an invoice of dry goods he wished to send to San Francisco; of course he returned the goods without the note. (Laughter.) The security was for the debt, not for his return; the debt was a floating debt; could not tell the exact amount without reference to the books; thought Quarles returned before the expiry of the 90 days, credit allowed; had no recollection of telling Quarles that the security would be cancelled if he returned. Re-examined by the Attorney General.—Quarles' return was immaterial to us; if he paid the debt the security would be cancelled, whether he returned or not. (Laughter.) J. D. Brown, sworn.—Examined by Mr. McCreight.—Was cashier for Janion, Green & Rhodes; Quarles' note had never been paid; there was no probability of its being paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring.—The goods returned as the goods were marked. I believe, I don't know; the goods were brought by a drayman; I believe they came from a wharf; did not know that the diamond R meant "brilliant Rhodes"; thought it more likely to mean "transcendent Ring." (Laughter.) Could not tell what was the name of the man; as he had already explained the goods same on a dray. (Laughter.) Did not pay for the goods, only paid the drayage. (Laughter.) Mr. Ring.—Then we cannot get at the mystery of this diamond R. Witness.—If the goods were returned to discover it, I'm afraid I can't assist you. (Laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. McCreight.—Witness (reading from the invoice) if diamond R means anybody it must mean Quarles. This concluded the evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Ring addressed the Court for the defence. He rose with some embarrassment to defend the case, which was enhanced by the feeling caused in the community by the alleged defalcation of commercial men. He said the jury to discharge from their minds all they had previously heard, or thought, or felt, on the case, and try the prisoner solely on the sworn evidence before the Court. He would remind the jury that one of the grounds alleged to obtain the credit, was that the prisoner had sent the goods to Caribon, and because he saw fit to send the goods to a better market at San Francisco, he must therefore be charged with obtaining them under false pretences. The pretence of getting the goods to send to Caribon, did not, evidently, come within the meaning of the Act; besides this alleged false pretence was not as sworn in the indictment. There was no doubt as to the receipt and capture of Quarles, but the jury must not waste courtesying themselves on this point, think to themselves that they must protect the community,

Tuesday, August 3, 1864.

THE SOOKE DIGGINGS.

RICH DISCOVERIES!

EXTENSIVE GOLD FIELDS!

LETTER FROM DR. BROWN.

The quiet which has reigned in this community during the last three months was completely dispelled Wednesday, and the whole city thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement of extensive surface diggings, of surprising richness, having been discovered by the Exploration party on the Sooke and Leech Rivers. The intelligence is contained in the following letter, addressed to the Exploration Committee, by Dr. Brown, the commander, which will undoubtedly be pressed with the liveliest interest.

The Committee met yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Franklin's office, and heard the statements of Mr. Foley, one of the party, a miner of considerable experience, who had just returned, and he confirmed the details furnished by Dr. Brown. Mr. Foley had with him specimens of the gold washed out. He represents that during the first four miles of the whole country traversed, very sufficient evidence has been given by the explorers to create a belief in the richness of that section of the country; and the faith which has already planted itself in the public mind is manifesting itself in all directions.

We have less hesitation in avowing our belief in the mineral wealth of Sooke District, since none can be injured by sharing in it. The shortness of the distance and its accessibility from Victoria, will soon cause provisions and supplies to be placed within reach of prospectors at low rates, and at this season of the year camping out in the open air is neither attended with risk or inconvenience. A few days will suffice, to set all present doubts at rest, and should the result equal present anticipations it is safe to predict that trails will be immediately opened to the mining region, while private speculation and enterprise will bring all the requirements of the miner to his camp door.

The Exploration Committee met again yesterday, and had a consultation with Gov. Kennedy on the provisions of the laws to regulate mining in the District.

His Excellency after expressing his views desired the Committee to frame such suggestions as they wished to make and submit them to him, when a code of regulations should be immediately promulgated. This was done, and the mining regulations adopted by the Governor appear in this morning's edition of the Colonist.

A notice also appears reserving all Crown Lands unoccupied lying between the S. W. corner of Shawnigan District to the N. W. corner of the Government Reserve at Point Owen on San Juan Harbor, excepting only the districts already surveyed.

A Gold Commissioner has been appointed who will proceed at once to Sooke provided with the requisite six months' license to be supplied to the miners.

During the whole of yesterday small companies of gold seekers with their packs were seen moving off to the new El Dorado, some in canoes or boats, and others on foot with pack horses to carry their tools, provisions and blankets. From conversations which we have had with Corporal Buttle and others who are conversant with the country we are inclined to believe that those who have reflected land travel in preference to the water route, have acted the more wisely. A large portion of the Sooke trail can be taken, and by striking through at the right place, the most difficult portion of the track which the coast route entails, avoided. The accounts all agree upon the fact that the first four or five miles of the ascent of Sooke River from the harbor are excessively heavy and tedious travelling, and next to impracticable to those who are not experts at the work.

Mr. Foley himself started last night for Sooke harbor, where he will probably remain for a day or two to afford every information in his power to those who may be on the way, and it would be well for those who are proceeding this evening to the opportunity of accompanying him up to Leech River. Mr. Foley's camp as announced in the notice which appears elsewhere, will be recognised by a white flag with a maltese cross.

length as soon as possible. Lieut. Leech sent a letter to me with an Indian, and I have no doubt that you have received before this. I announce the discovery, and close a small prospect of gold taken further down the river.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
ROBT. BROWN,
Commander and Government Agent of the Expedition.

THE SOOKE DIGGINGS.

The excitement which prevailed yesterday in regard to the newly discovered alluvial diggings at Sooke has in no way abated. One bears no other subject canvassed, and the usual exclamation made by persons meeting one another on the streets, respecting the state of the weather, has for the nonce quite given place to the interrogatory, "are you off to Sooke?" Sooke is in every body's mouth—every body's thoughts; and the general feeling on the subject is that if only one quarter of what has been represented to be the case can be verified, the beneficial results to Victoria and the Island generally, will be incalculable. A few days are now all that is required to convince the sceptical whether a delusion has been practised or not. For our own part we cannot for a moment doubt the statements of the discoverers. The occasional hasty prospecting of a portion of the country during the rambles of the exploring party, must necessarily convey but an imperfect estimate of the actual wealth of the whole country traversed, yet sufficient evidence has been given by the explorers to create a belief in the richness of that section of the country; and the faith which has already planted itself in the public mind is manifesting itself in all directions.

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We know of several experienced prospectors who started off on the reception of the first intelligence received from the Exploration party, that good paying bars existed from 5 to 12 miles up the river, and we may now be looking for accounts from these men of the success which they have met with. In the meantime those who are compelled to remain in our already depopulated city will be on the tip-toe of excitement, and anxious expectation for the next news, which it is earnestly hoped will all confirm the bright visions that the last 48 hours have tended to conjure up. There is, and can be no dog in the manger, selfishness in the matter—what benefits the individual will benefit the mass, and when the public weal so closely interwoven with individual prosperity the hardy prospector who may be toiling through thickets and swamps, over rocks and crags may feel assured that the best wishes of those he has left behind accompany him, and that should success crown his efforts, he not only fills his own coffers but becomes to a certain extent a public benefactor.

More About Sooke Diggings.

Further Reports from Dr. Brown's Party.

A messenger arrived Sunday evening from Cowichan, with another dispatch from Dr. Brown, dated the 29th July, enclosing the individual reports of Corporal Leech, Sergeant Meade, and Ronald McDonald, respecting the recent discoveries at Sooke, together with a map framed by Sergt. Meade, of the Sooke and Leech rivers. These reports, we learn, fully corroborate all that we have yet heard of the wealth of the district. They affirm that the average of the prospects taken on the latter river equalled 12 1/2 cents to the pan, while some prospects yielded as high as \$11! The map of the two rivers, where the auriferous deposits were discovered, will prove invaluable to the miners proceeding to the locality. It traced out, we understand, with considerable care, and shows the different points of encampment of the exploring party. Dr. Brown was waiting for Corporal Buttle, and the other two men, when the party would proceed to Nanaimo. The Exploration Committee will meet this afternoon; in the mean time the report map, &c., may be seen at the office of the Secretary.

Good News from Sooke.

PREVIOUS REPORTS CONFIRMED!!

Accounts from Old Prospectors.

MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 1.

We are gratified to be able to place before our readers the following authentic particulars, from a party of gentlemen who have just returned from a prospecting tour on Sooke river. The names of the party are a sufficient guarantee for the reliability of the intelligence.

Messrs. Thos. Moffat, Chas. McK. Smith, John Spencer, and Turner, returned this morning by the Enterprise from Sooke. They bring the following gratifying news from the new gold fields of that district.

The party left Victoria on Wednesday morning last after having had been received of the first prospects struck on the Sooke River. They proceeded by the trail to Sooke and then followed the river up northward.

For a new country, without any trail, the traveling was considered much easier than on the Fraser in the excitement of '58. At about 8 miles from the mouth of the river they prospected a bar and got from one to three cents to the pan. They prospected about 1000 feet long, and from 200 to 300 feet wide. There is a good fall here and in most other places for fluming or sluicing.

For about 3 miles further there are a succession of cañons. Above this they again prospected a bar extending perhaps half a mile up the river, and from the different views taken of the same subject by different men, and the fulness or shortness of their statements.

I hear that parties are already starting for the mines, and I assure you we sincerely wish them all success. Doubtless many will be disappointed (as in all such cases) disappointed, but the gold is there whether they take it or not. I enclose a small sketch of the gold district, which may be of some assistance in finding the locality. This, with the gold specimens you will find, exhibit in some public place for the information of the adventurers.

Lieut. Leech's foot, I regret to say, is not better, but I hope before requiring to start (after Corporal Buttle's return) he will be able to take the field.

Sooke and Leech Rivers.

DR. BROWN'S DISPATCH.

Testimony of Eye-Witnesses.

The following is a copy of the dispatch from Dr. Brown, alluded to in yesterday's Colonist, which reached the Honorary Secretary of the Exploration Committee on Sunday evening:—

DISPATCH No. 5,
V. I. Exploring Expedition.
COWICHAN,
Camp No. 25, July 29th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to enclose for your information, Lt. Leech's official report (A) of the labors of the expedition from Sooke Harbor to Cowichan Harbor, during the period in which he had the command during my temporary absence. I have requested him to keep a strict account as far as may be compatible with clearness, but to give as full statements as possible of the particulars attending the discovery of the placers of Sooke and Leech rivers. Though hitherto I have refrained from giving for publication more than a bare outline of the movements of the Expedition, it being deemed expedient to furnish more and thereby incuring the unpleasantness of having the public judging the labors of the Expedition by such mangled documents, when it is unfair to criticize our work until my extended and official report is before them. Yet as the discovery of the gold is most likely to be made of practical use to the colony immediately, and the most minute particulars are reasonably enough desired, I have instructed Mr. Meade to draw out a formal account (enclosure B) of the particulars of the prospecting, and at the same time forward (enclosure C) an extract from Mr. McDonald's journal on the same subject. Messrs. Foley and Buttle at present in Victoria will furnish you with the fullest particulars regarding the part they took in the discovery.

These documents are so complete that it is almost unnecessary to supplement them with any explanations. It appears that they found good prospects for several miles above the cañon of Sooke river. After passing Leech river on the left, they found the prospects to decrease, and naturally concluded that the gold came by way of that stream, and that it could be expected from the gold which I sent you in my last by Corporal Buttle. Leech wrote me from Sooke river with the prospects above the cañon, and the particulars as narrated in his letter (July 17th); subsequently the expedition found the still richer prospects of Leech river. These they brought over to Cowichan Harbor, and were sent by me to you with the account of their extent, &c. (Despatch No. 4.) This will account for some seeming discrepancy in our accounts. The reports of Messrs. Leech, Meade and McDonald, agree on all points of any moment, and differ in no particulars but what might be expected from the different views taken of the same subject by different men, and the fulness or shortness of their statements.

I hear that parties are already starting for the mines, and I assure you we sincerely wish them all success. Doubtless many will be disappointed (as in all such cases) disappointed, but the gold is there whether they take it or not. I enclose a small sketch of the gold district, which may be of some assistance in finding the locality. This, with the gold specimens you will find, exhibit in some public place for the information of the adventurers.

Lieut. Leech's foot, I regret to say, is not better, but I hope before requiring to start (after Corporal Buttle's return) he will be able to take the field.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT BROWN,
Comdr. and Govt. Agent of the Exp'dn.
V. I. EXPLORATION COMMITTEE.

COWICHAN CAMP, No. 25,
29th July, 1864.

Sir,—In obedience to orders dated Camp No. 15, 12th July, I took charge of the exploring party, and proceeded up Sooke river to Sooke Lake.

Mr. Foley and party returned to camp on Thursday evening, bringing very rich prospects with them. They have called the stream Leech River.

The prospects on Leech River ranged from 3 cents to 1 dollar, the average being 12 1/2 cents to the pan.

While Mr. Foley was away I shifted camp to a point shown on sketch as camp 20, about 4 miles further up the Lake than camp 19; we only remained in camp 20 one day for the cook's fire having spread the woods for about 200 yards, and we were obliged to move camp to a small island in the Lake.

On Wednesday the 20th, Buttle and Lewis ascended a mountain and obtained some very important bearings. Buttle brought down a beautiful specimen of quartz crystal.

On Friday the 22d, we went ashore on the N. W. side of the Lake and constructed a good raft to take us to the head of the Lake, a distance of about 6 miles. That night I was so unfortunate as to meet with an accident; a prospect pan full of fire was standing at the door of my tent for the purpose of keeping away the mosquitoes, and as I was coming out of the tent after dark I trod on the edge of the pan and capsize'd the fire over my foot.

On Saturday the 23d we struck tents at 7 a. m., and started for the head of the lake, which we reached at 5 p. m.

Sooke Lake is about 14 miles long, and is about 250 feet above the level of the sea, it is full of salmon trout.

A small stream flows into the lake at a point about 1 mile from camp No. 21, it flows through a valley which bears N.W. from its mouth on the lake. On the left hand side near the outlet is a very prominent mountain, which we named in honor of the commander, Mount Brown. This valley seems to contain good soil. The opening seems to extend for about one mile along the margin of the lake. Timber burnt—cedar, silver pine, &c.

Sunday 24th. Foley and McDonald went to eastern end of lake for the purpose of ascertaining whether the river flowed in.

Sooke Lake lies SW of Shawnigan, a distance of 6 miles. One route is blazed, crossed Shawnigan Lake, and crossed Victoria-Cowichan trail at 24th mile post. Camped there on Monday the 25th. Next day struck tents at 7 a. m., and reached Cowichan that night.

I am, Sir, your obedient serv't,
T. LEECH.

from six cents to the pan. In as much as seventy-five cents, and our means of transit being so poor, it is not to be expected to have much slat rock intermixed with the gold.

21st July—Proceed, after further, most satisfactorily, to Camp No. 21. The prospects ranged from 5 to 10 cents to the pan, and the gold was better with a pick, and the diggings are, you can guess, tools we had were a shovel, bowie knife! Reached camp, companions newly burnt out, a huge mass of gold in the lake, a portion of it is a small lake, &c. What follows in my journal, re-work. Respectfully submitted, your obedient servant, J. DONALD.

EXTRACT from the Journal of Donald referring to the gold of Sooke and Leech Rivers.

13th.—The Commander and I started for Victoria to-day on a small boat, and on the way we were much pleased to see the large charge of Lead and Copper. We had four Indians with us; where they were getting their provisions for the Victoria voyage; this was up the River. Crossed the River side after passing a deserted bar proceeded two miles from the general course N.N.W., distance miles. The range of mountainous mountains is called by the natives the "two packers," the Sooke village bears about next range is called by them Pat at the bottom is a small lake, being W.S.W. and E. N. E., it is trami bounding the lake N. led Co-oc-a-witch; a high chain (ed) bears W.N.W. The lake the River is said to rise in all Co-oc-a-witch. The great Co-oc-a-witch about W.N.W. the post at Sooke Bay is S. by E. the N. by W. This camp by the small anoroid is 1200 feet above the sea.

N. B.—These observations by Wm. Moore Mr. Leech's observation.

14th July.—The prospects of the river range as much as 20 cents. Sixty \$1.20; average about 71 cents. They were with us that they forgo place where coal exists, and which is on a creek on the left (ending) above the Bark Encampment Camped at the Falls Encampment the river is very narrow, as the cañon is very narrow.

15th July.—Up river; good gold and prospects. Large quantity of gold; course about N.N.W. a fork of two rivers, the larger Westward; the stream which we formed a junction with the water river.

16th July.—Followed up again stream and in a mile reached camp. 18th July.—Mr. Leech despatched Mr. McDonald to go there, and Mr. McDonald on the 15th July to examine the same. Left the main lake about 8 a.m.; reached fork of the river about 10 a.m. "The Forks;" we named it such manner's approval "Leech River" each bank as we passed, wherever we tried. The river compass due West as far as washed boulders are in bed of a series of small benches. Traveled about 6 miles.

19th July.—Up Leech river, traveled about 6 miles. 20th July.—Cashed our blankets, camp, so as to be enough weight, and started prospecting usual way with miners—from the back—but felt the want of most part of the contents of Mission 21 and we would have got a pick. Mead and Antonio went to the gold fields in the morning. Returned and told us there was flowing into Leech river, and consequently we went up and looking for the river which we had for ever a mile, but found our impeded for want of the pick. Our largest prospect was worth a dollar as possible and I have to judge gold to very small amount of coarse scale gold, some of the cents. When we struck it, it was from 3 cents to \$1. may also be followed in time, most part of the contents of Mission 21 and we would have got a pick. Mead and Antonio went to the gold fields in the morning. 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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

THE MINING NEWS.

The news brought down by the Enterprise yesterday afternoon, and which we present to our readers this morning, is the most gratifying that has arrived from British Columbia since Cariboo first made its name a world-wide celebrity. The importance of the discovery of alluvial diggings between the head waters of Bear river and the North Fork of Quesselle, as mentioned by our special correspondent, can scarcely be overrated. From the first gold mining excitement on the Upper Fraser till the present time, placer diggings have been the great want of the country. Cariboo might enrich its individual favorites; but so long as the mining operations were so expensive, and the risks so great, the country could not hope to obtain any very extensive mining population—and without this desideratum the progress of both colonies must be necessarily slow. The new diggings recently discovered will, however, if they turn out anything like what is said of them, make a complete revolution in the mining affairs of British Columbia. By opening up an extensive field of operations for the man of limited means—by giving to the individual miner something more to look to than the chance of getting a day or a week's work—an inducement will be held out to the mining population along the coast that will, in time, make British Columbia the great attraction of the Pacific. The thousands who have gone to Boise, and who have been detected, will in all likelihood, so soon as the news of these placer diggings reaches them, turn their attention to British Columbia, if, indeed, the cheering accounts from Kootanaia have not already induced them to cross the boundary line. The news from Williams Creek is unusually gratifying. The enormous yield of the Aurora claim—\$24,000 in one week, giving \$1,570 per share—shows that the days of startling "finds" are not yet over in Cariboo.

From Kootanaia the news is increasing in interest. The letter which we publish in another column, if true, and we have no reason whatever to doubt it in the main, as it corroborates what we have already stated about these newly discovered mines, gives a glowing picture of affairs in this portion of British Columbia. From \$10 to \$300 a day may be rather startling at the commencement, and perhaps it is as well to take this statement with some degree of allowance. That these diggings are, however, creating intense excitement on the American side of the boundary line, there is not the slightest doubt, and that they must be yielding handsome returns to induce our neighbors to go to the expense as well as trouble to cut trails to the mines, is equally clear. Already, it would appear, a population of five hundred men are working on the mines; and the fact that from five to six hundred pack animals laden with provisions, &c., had arrived on the creek, and others were still arriving, speaks volumes for the confidence which is reposed in these newly discovered gold fields. The Hudson's Bay Company, we believe, have also large supplies on the way to meet the expected rush of population. The great necessity on the part of British Columbia, is the improvement of the communication from Hope via Similkameen. Unless speedy efforts are made to take advantage of the shortness of the British Columbian route, the trade, as the correspondent truly intimates, will be monopolized by the merchants and packers of Oregon and Washington Territory. The gold, so far, is going to Portland. It is gratifying to see the inhabitants of Lytton and Yale take so deep an interest in the Kootanaia country, as to fit out expeditions to give the place a trial. The importance to the Colony generally of alluvial or placer diggings, is now fully appreciated, and we hope that no exertion on the part of the British Columbia Government will be spared to turn the recent discoveries to good account. The dullness of the present season in our own Colony, has been relieved at an opportune time. With indications of paying gold fields almost in the vicinity of Victoria, and with the developing of two new golden regions—that bid fair to employ profitably thousands of a mining population—in the neighboring colony, we have every reason to be satisfied with the cheering assurances which have come to us at the present season of the year.

CHECKER.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the Cricket Club has succeeded in making a match with H. M. S. Sturley and Tribune, to be played on Saturday, 6th August, on the club ground, Beacon Hill. Wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock, precisely. We hear that the Navy Eleven are full of cricket and in good practice, consequently the Victoria Eleven will have to muster their full strength. The Club eleven will most probably be as follows: G. R. Layton, Captain; W. V. Daniel, Charles Clarke, Robert Plummer, T. H. Tye, —Whitaker, J. T. Howard, J. Barnett, T. Yardley, J. O. Keenan, J. Wilson, E. R. Walker, Esq., Umpire; Wm. Oakley, Esq., Scorer.

COURT OF REVISION.—The Gazette announces the appointment by His Excellency the Governor, of Thomas Trounce, James Lowe and Alfred Fellows, Esquires, to be members of the Court of Revision under the Trades Licenses Act.

PORTLAND ITEMS.

From our files of the Oregonian to the 22nd inst., we clip the following:—

RIFE APPLES.—The Portland fruit market is at present supplied with the choice varieties of early harvest apples. The prices are very moderate, considering the season, and most persons are enabled to enjoy the luxury.

WEAPONS IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand it is the intention of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company to commence immediately the construction of their new wharf, at the foot of Pine street, which will be next to the largest wharf in the city.

VERY HOT, HERE.—We are unable to ascertain, from mine host, the oldest inhabitant, McCormick's Almanac, or through any other medium, when Portland was ever visited with hotter weather than that of yesterday, Tuesday. Plants would even droop in the shade, and one of our neighbors placed his thermometer in the sun, when the mercury rose to 145° at three o'clock, p. m.

IMPERIAL STANDARD MILLS.—These mills, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the Pacific coast, are situated at Oregon City, and have lately passed from the possession of Daniel Harvey, the old proprietor. They were purchased by Mr. LaRocque, of Buteville, for the sum of \$31,000; afterwards, Messrs. Savier, Burnside & Co. of this city, purchased a one-half interest.

FINE GOLD.—Tracy & King made an assay yesterday, of the \$1,021,000 ounce of amalgam, from 1,500 lbs. of the Rockwell vein quartz, of the Rockwell lode, which was spoken of in this paper recently, and it has yielded a brick of the finest gold ever assayed in Oregon, being 946 fine, worth over \$18,500 per ounce. As we predicted, however, the men who have much of that rock have their piles, to a dead certainty. Col. Ruckle has the brick, and it is a "perfect" specimen.

IMPROVED MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—We are informed by C. M. Carter, Esq., Special Mail Agent, that the U. S. mails are now running from Portland through to Olympia, without interruption at Monticello. The new schedule time, just received from the Department, requires the contractor to wait until one, p. m.—the boat arriving at noon—instead of leaving at seven, a. m., as heretofore. The mail has, for some months past, laid over at Monticello one trip of the stage, so that it was not one mail behind. We congratulate our Washington Territory subscribers upon this essential change, whereby we shall be able henceforth to keep them promptly and fully informed of the most interesting matters transpiring in all parts of the world. We hope the irregular mail arrangements by which they have been so long and systematically victimized, will be known henceforth only as matter of history, and that we can chat with them without let or hindrance, every other day at least.

DAILY STATESMAN.—The first number of the Daily Oregon Statesman came to hand last evening. It is a well conducted, and neat appearing sheet, the size of the Dallas Mountaineer. We wish it all prosperity.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—The contract for printing the Government Gazette was yesterday again awarded to the Contractor. The reason the Government called for fresh tenders was that the first contract, which was also held by us, did not include certain kinds of printing required to be done. Inasmuch as the contract was awarded to us, we were bound to comply with its usual unfairness, access the Government of partiality in giving us the contract, although admitting in the same breath that we were the only parties who sent in tenders.

A WALKING CASE.—Peter Reilly was charged yesterday in the Police Court, with walking off with a walking case, the property of Philip Lewis, and creating a disturbance in the premises of complainant. The accused said he had been indulging in potent draughts, and was not aware that he had abstracted the prosecutor's property. The case was remanded for one day for further evidence.

PETTY LARCENY.—Peter, an Indian boy, was charged yesterday before Mr. Pemberton with stealing a pair of boots, belonging to an Italian fisherman, named Geo. Allop. The boots were identified by the owner, and the maker, to whom prisoner had offered them for sale, but as the latter alleged that he had got them from a Hydah Indian, the case was remanded for two days.

ASSAULT CASE.—James Salomb preferred a charge against John Stephens, yesterday, in the Police Court. It appeared from the evidence that the assault was unprovoked, and Stephens was directed to pay a fine of twenty dollars.

NEW SUBMARINE BATTERY.—A submarine battery passed through the city yesterday from Massachusetts, where it was manufactured. It is some new invention that is to be tested in the East river. It is thirty feet long, and weighs upwards of fifteen tons. When in use it is entirely under water, with no communication with the surface except through air tubes. It has very small glass windows in the sides, through which it is claimed the operators are enabled to see a distance of two hundred and forty feet in every direction. It is propelled by six men, who work at the crank. The machine is what might be called "cigar shape," and can be raised to the surface, or lowered into the depths of the sea at pleasure. If successful, it must prove a formidable weapon to an enemy's shipping.—New Haven Journal.

FATHERS OF THE AGREEMENT.—A short time since we announced that the proposed amendment to the Constitution to abolish forever prohibit slavery in the United States, had been adopted by the requisite majority of Congress. The announcement is now made that the bill failed in the House, needing eleven more votes. The defeat of the measure had its effect upon the reconstruction plan which passed Congress and was legalized by the Proclamation of the President. One way or another the people want slavery reached, so that the end of the war will be the end of its course.—Marysville Appeal.

ATLANTA.

An intelligent Northern gentleman, who has had opportunities of seeing for himself, writes as follows to the Chicago Tribune, concerning Atlanta and the character of the surrounding country.

As seen from Stone Mountain, a vast elevation of granite 18 miles northeast, Atlanta appears situated upon a large plain, but as the observer descends from this giddy height and travels in the direction of either point of the compass, his progress is obstructed by sharp "pitches" and narrow "ravines," through many of which flow small rivulets. To such an extent is this the character of the surface, that scarcely an acre of level ground can be found in the limits of the city, the soil, where there is any, is light and sandy, with a substratum of red clay. Other portions are gravelly and sterile. The most of the country is still covered with a heavy growth of timber. This description holds good until you pass a few miles north of Marietta, 21 miles north-west of Marietta. A few miles north of this run the Allatoona Mountains. North and parallel runs the Etowah river. From there to Dalton the surface is less broken and constitutes the best grain and grazing portion of Georgia. Cass county is said to be the wealthiest in the State.

When the writer passed through this country no army had invaded it, yet it looked desolate and forsaken. Not half the land is under cultivation. Fences and buildings are going to ruin. The few who remain in the stores and hotels are closed. Travel from morning until night and you will not see a man, save some gray-headed grandfather. Husbands and sons have all gone to the war. Nothing remains to be seen but old women and children, many of them plowing in the field, all fearful that they shall not be able to harvest the wheat they have planted. Most of their servants had been run off since planting time to south-western Georgia for fear they might, of their own accord run the other way. I presume their crops are this year all "been harvested"; doubtless what Johnston left Sherman has taken.

CONDITION OF THE CITY AND ITS DEFENCES. The city is laid out in a circle, two miles in diameter, in the centre of which is the passenger depot, from which radiate railroads to every quarter of the Confederacy. On the north side of the depot is a park, enclosed and ornamented with trees, and flowering shrubs. Opposite to the three recent sides are situated the principal hotels. In the business portion of the city are many fine blocks of buildings. Before the war these were mostly filled with consignments of goods from the large cities of the North and North West for the supply of the cotton regions. Now the city is a vast Government storehouse. Here are located the machine shops of the principal railroads, the most extensive rolling mill in the South, foundries, pistol and tent factories, etc., etc. In addition, the Government have works for casting shot and shell, making cartridges, caps, caps, shot, boots, clothing, &c. &c.

Encircling the city is a line of rifle pits nine miles in length and about 30 inches high, upon slight eminences. At nearly regular intervals there are planted 12 or 14 batteries, said to be mounted with condemned guns. The city is a defence from raids, and for the year past has been manured with a small force. It is not generally supposed that Johnston will attempt to make a stand in the city.

In 1855, Atlanta contained 15,000 inhabitants, inasmuch as the census and Government officials to at least 20,000. As the route from any one point of the Confederacy to any other naturally leads through Atlanta, its streets are literally crammed with soldiers and drags, Sundays not excepted. The only exception is a few weeks since, when Gen. Johnston sent Gen. Wright with two regiments, down "to clean them out." Those Wright did not get, the conscript of foot took, including all males without distinction from 17 to 50 years of age. He detailed some farmers, merchants, cripples and invalids, to work their own farms provided they gave bonds and security to give to the Government a certain quantity of bacon to the hand, and to sell their surplus produce to the Government at a stipulated price; mechanics were to work on Government contracts or for parties having contracts; and apprentices and invalids for Quartermaster's clerks and guard duty.

CALIFORNIA AND OTHER ITEMS.

The trustees of Sacramento have purchased a new fire bell, weighing 1,500 pounds, at an expense of \$605 50.

The amount of treasure exported from California during the first six months of the present year is \$28,923,771 27.

The Emeralds Union claims that the first cannon made in Nevada Territory was cast at Aurora, July 3d, 1858.

The postal service for California costs about \$350,000 per annum, and it yields a revenue of some \$180,000. Loss to the Government, say \$170,000 a year.

Lieut. C. D. Emory, of the Ninth Infantry, who went East to take Hidgeley Greathouse to Fort Lafayette, has been attached to the staff of Gen. Meade, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

The steamer Relief makes her last trip to Salem to-day, returning to Canemah to-morrow. The Willamette has been very low for some time, and the Relief ran aground during one of her late trips and was disabled so that the freight had to be removed.—Daily Statesman.

AGROUND.—The steamer Yakima, on her downward trip yesterday, ran aground at Columbus, and remained in that condition at least accounts. Her passengers were transferred to the Nez Perce Chief, and brought to Celilo. It is expected that the Yakima will be got off without damage.—Mountaineer.

From January 1st, to June 30th, 1864, 19,900 passengers arrived at San Francisco by sea, and \$3,000,000 worth of goods and property in six months of 9,028. Of Chinese, 1,119 arrived, and 1,333 left, showing a decrease of 134 in that deleterious population. 14,847 people have come here by way of Panama, and 6,454 left by that route. The average cost of passage from San Francisco to the East is \$150 per head. According to the steamships have in six months received \$968,000 from passengers bound for the East.—Marysville Appeal.

Additional Eastern News.

Sherman takes 6,000 Prisoners!

Grant moving a portion of his Troops to White House.

BUCKNER WITH 18,000 MEN INVADING KENTUCKY.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A letter from Sherman's army dated the 6th states that on the night of the 30th ult., a movement took place whereby the 4th and 18th army corps sent the remainder of the army, while the remainder of the army moved to the right and flanked the expedition. Johnston by some means learned of the movement the same night and abandoned the works around Kentucky falling back three miles beyond Marietta. Early in the morning the third division entered Marietta, closely following the rebels' heels, the balance of the army marching on different roads towards Atlanta. Before leaving, Johnston's army destroyed the railroad and left nothing of value. On the 4th we advanced one mile and a half, for their lives. From two to five thousand for some time, our line gradually advancing upon the enemy despite the rain of shot and shell, capturing the rebels in the rifle pits, in plain view of the rebel army. During the day we captured 3,000 prisoners. On the morning of the 5th we learned that the enemy had again fallen back to the Chattanooga, where there were fortifications in good position.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The Chattanooga Gazette of the 9th says: Our forces have successfully crossed the Chattahoochee. Hardee's rebel corps was flanked and forced to run for their lives. From two to five thousand prisoners were captured. The whole of Johnston's army are now in the woods north of Atlanta.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Nashville Union says that further advices fully confirm the crossing of the Chattahoochee and securing a lodgment of our forces on the south bank of that stream.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The reports from the army of the Potomac say the rebels have maneuvered their troops in a manner which seems to argue an attack on our rear. At last accounts Hill's corps was massing around our left with the intention, military men say, of getting in our rear. On the 12th, they made a demonstration on Jerusalem road, apparently with the purpose of attacking our troops, but being confronted by an ample force changed their design.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Louisville Democrat of the 14th learns that scarcely a day passed without a demonstration by the rebel army on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The rebels are said to be under the command of Forrest, who, within the past month has destroyed several million dollars worth of property.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Dispatches received announce that Sherman's army is within six miles of Atlanta.

An arrival from City Point to-day reports that considerable strengthening has been going on for several days past along the lines.

Gen. Sheridan with his cavalry has gone on another raid. The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says that a portion of Grant's forces have gone up York river, and were landing at White House.

The Examiner thinks that a portion of the forces were left at Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Gloucester Point. Also that Grant will make a move of the same kind soon, owing to circumstances to which it need not refer.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—It has been reported for some time that S. B. Buckner, at the head of a large rebel force was moving in the direction of this State, intending to make a raid into the Eastern portion of Kentucky. It is said, his force is 18,000, which left the main army in Virginia some time since with the intention of entering the State by the way of Pound Gap.

That such a movement is on foot is generally believed, but from what information we are able to get we are satisfied that Breckinridge has not come into the State yet.

Accounts from Lexington report great excitement in Eastern Kentucky. Persons leaving that part of the State bring all of their stock with them.

New York, July 17.—Advices from Sherman's army state that three of our strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochee, strongly entrenched in the works abandoned by the rebels.

It is rumored that the rebel Gen. Manning was wounded. The rebels had fallen back to the outer fortifications of Atlanta, three miles from the city which looked very strong, and have 20,000 Georgia militia in them.

The rebels are moving all their supplies to Augusta, fearing a flank movement will be made and then a capture.

lances were brought through the Gap: among them were one Brigadier General and several Colonels, besides a number of officers, the most of whom had been wounded in the battle of Monocacy.

The Government has been put in possession of the strength of the invading force of Maryland. They comprised in all about 11,000 men. Rebel officers acknowledge their loss at Monocacy at over 1,000 killed and wounded—most of them from a charge by a brigade of the 6th corps. The Colonels commanding the 69th Louisiana and 12th Georgia regiments were killed in this charge.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be in running order as far as Wheeling to-morrow. One span of the bridge across the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry was destroyed, and that was repaired before the enemy had fairly got away.

The World's special says: There is no decisive news of the pursuit in Virginia of the rebel forces lately threatening Washington. It seems to be conceded that they have made good their escape.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The Nashville Times says that at last accounts there had been no pursuit of the rebels and no advance from the south bank of the Chattahoochee.

Passengers from Nashville state that it was rumored there that Sherman had taken 6,000 prisoners. The time when and locality were not stated.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16.—Information from the private Semmes and part of his crew have obtained the steamer Rappahannock and intend to sail at an early day from some French port. It is also stated that they will attack the Kearsage.

The New York Times says that Grant has fully 200,000 men. Other accounts put the figures at 150,000 to 160,000.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

This case again came up before His Honor the Chief Justice Tuesday.

The Hon. Attorney General addressed the bench against the application of Mr. McCreight. He maintained that the Imperial Act provided especially for this case, and quoted from the act to prove his statement. He said if we indulge in the theory that the statutes of the Imperial law be taken as law here, of course we must also accept any alterations or amendments which may have been subsequently made. The next point made was that the date had not been fixed, and that it was not stated to whom the fine was to be paid. These points could not possibly touch the case; they were mere matters of form which the statute expressly provided should not interfere or prevent the act being carried out. He would ask whether the mode of application of the costs should render the conviction invalid. The act expressly provides that the conviction should not be upset by any incorrectness in form whatsoever. Another point was that the Mayor should be both prosecutor and judge; well, all he could say was that that was in the face of the law in regard to every corporation in England. Mr. Cary quoted from the 11th and 12th Victoria in regard to the Corporation of the City of London, which he argued showed that the Mayor of any town was a perfectly fit and competent judge, notwithstanding the fact that he was more or less a part of the Corporation. The next point was that the Mayor being a part of the Corporation was interested in the penalty or costs. All he could say was this, that the statutes 11th and 12th Victoria approved the principle of the Mayor being judge, and how they could be set aside in this case he could not imagine. His Lordship would see that there was a very simple course before him, by rectifying the trifling error in the commitment. The whole argument of the learned counsel opposite was on the 11th and 12th Victoria, (which was not been annexed to England,) and that Act distinctly stated that the conviction should receive the support of the court, with due regard only to the immovable principles of certainty. The only thing now necessary was to alter the conviction to £1 sterling, which His Lordship might easily do.

Mr. McCreight said the question of amending the conviction was simply absurd. The sole question now before His Lordship was whether the prisoner was properly held under the commitment. The learned counsel contended that the warrant was illegal, being based on a bad conviction. Quoting from "Grant on Corporations" the learned counsel said that as Mr. Harris was a member of the corporation he was obviously interested in the penalty, and consequently unfit to be the judge. The argument of the learned Attorney-General, founded on 11 and 12 Victoria, in regard to the Lord Mayor of London would not bear inspection; the statute only meant that the Lord Mayor was equivalent to two magistrates. There were three distinct requisites in which the warrant issued by Mr. Harris differed from the legislative form. After taking up the legal objections of the learned Attorney-General the learned counsel said there had been an opportunity for a proper commitment to be drawn out, but it had been neglected. The two points he advanced were these: That the conviction had stated \$5 instead of £1, and that the Mayor being interested in the penalty was unfit to act as judge. The learned counsel concluded by asking His Honor to give judgment without delay, as the man was waiting.

His Honor said he had no hesitation in saying that the commitment was bad on the face of it, and that the prisoner must be discharged. The commitment should show that the magistrate must have due authority, otherwise he exceeds his powers. The conviction was made on the Incorporation Act of this colony, which in this case inflicted a fine of £1, and the magistrate had exceeded his authority in levying a fine of \$5. The commitment also did not provide for the discharge of the prisoner in case he should tender the penalty. His Honor said he did not doubt in the least the necessity for carrying out this particular by-law as well as others, but it was highly necessary that the proper forms of law should be strictly complied with, especially in an important matter of the court was that the prisoner be discharged from custody.

The cost of the Atlantic cable, how many facturing, will be \$700,000. It will be heavier than the old one.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

PLACER DIGGINGS DISCOVERED FROM 5 CENT TO THE PAN.

Enormous Yield of the Aurora GENERAL MINING NEWS.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster with a cargo of gold and silver dust, and Express with Cariboo dates to the start and \$15,000 in treasure. Our correspondent's letter which appears contains intelligence of a highly interesting nature:

LETTER FROM CARIBOO.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, RICHMOND.]

Within the last week some excellent prospecting has been done, and reliable information, I learn the tract of country, almost level to the surface, and lying between the head waters of the River and the North Fork of Quesselle, has been discovered, and from five or six dollars to the pan have been obtained dirt is from five to eight feet deep. gold region is about sixty miles north of Kootanaia Creek. The amount of immense value to this colony generally. Little is said as to the new diggings. Dr. Langerman, the discoverer, and, therefore, the reward offered by Government rumors about be correct, and be out in their results, such a discovery of immense value to this colony generally. Little is said as to the new diggings. Dr. Langerman, the discoverer, and, therefore, the reward offered by Government rumors about be correct, and be out in their results, such a discovery of immense value to this colony generally. Little is said as to the new diggings. Dr. Langerman, the discoverer, and, therefore, the reward offered by Government rumors about be correct, and be out in their results, such a discovery of immense value to this colony generally.

THE CORNHILL CO. have been tunnel into their ground in search of coal supposed to exist in the hill.

THE STRIKE OF CALIFORNIA CO. good pay. The whole bank of the creek Cornhill Co. down to the mouth of is being worked. The ground has remained unworked till the completion of the line of the bank have been worked out their portion.

Below the station the old corn BAKER, CHIFFS, FOSTER, CAMPBELL, BLACK JACK, EVANS and DILLER work with varied success.

THE NEVER SWEAT CO. got a spot in their new shaft.

THE AURORA CO. is now part of the company of the creek. The amount of gold been over \$1570 in the amount of gross yield during is 1500 ounces or \$24,000. (P. in confirmation of the above state that Sunday's washing yielded 4 Ed.)

THE WAKE-UP JACK CO. are a party. It is supposed that they have found the Aurora.

THE HAVY DIXON ground Aurora and in the hill have found heavy pay. They are waiting a pletion of a ditch now in construction before they begin to wash.

THE BRAVEBOARD CO. are a party in their ground.

THE CARIBOO CO. have, so found dirt which will pay over a day.

THE RAY, PRINCE OF WA and CAMERON companies are. Some of them are getting excellent results in Conklin's Gulch.

THE ERICSSON CO. continue pay. Within the last few days into a rich channel.

THE REID CO. above them a prospect last night.

Antler Creek. On this creek the Bed Rock have 200 feet of flume running of lead flume laid. A prospect was found beneath one of the flumes in the flume, and not unlike that creek.

THE BED ROCK FLUME ON WILL assuming fair proportions. No has been laid. Everything is done in the construction of the view to future stability and the flume looks very solid composed of heavy timber eight Stock in the Company is all request and if the transfer permitted a large premium will be offered.

From Lightning Co. I have received nothing new. claim is being steadily and profitably.

Miscellaneous. The tenders for the road yesterday—on that the lower The acceptance of this tender by the Government. Judge Begbie has gone to Quesselle to meet His Excellency Mr. O'Reilly has not, but patience so severely taxed as to work, however, is anything but duties are onerous, and well his industry and attention praise. The record office is all that for. The chaotic confusion, two years reign in this department, under skilful management. The prices current of pro game as before quoted, with downward tendency. Mr. Barnard's invaluable brought us into comparative

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

LATER FROM CARIBBOO!

PLACER DIGGINGS DISCOVERED YIELDING FROM 50 CENTS TO \$2 TO THE PAN.

Enormous Yield of the Aurora Claim.

GENERAL MINING NEWS.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster with a few passengers and Barnard's and Dietz & Nelson's Express with Cariboo dates to the 18th instant and \$15,000 in treasure.

LETTER FROM CARIBBOO.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT] Richmond, July 18.

SURFACE DIGGINGS.

Within the last week some excitement has sprung up on account of the reported discovery of placer or surface diggings. From reliable information, I learn that a large tract of country, almost level for this region, and lying between the head waters of Bear River and the North Fork of Queneau, has been prospected, and from five cents to two dollars to the pan have been obtained.

The Cornish Co. have been driving a tunnel into their ground in search of a channel supposed to exist in the hill.

The STEEL OR CALIFORNIA Co. are getting good pay. The whole bank of the creek from the Cornish Co. down to the mouth of the canon is being worked.

The NAVAJO STAR Co. got a good prospect in their new shaft.

The AURORA Co. is now par excellence the company of the creek. They divided this week has been over \$1570 to the share, the amount of gross yield during the week is 1500 ounces or \$24,000.

The WAKE-UP JAKE Co. are again in good luck. It is supposed that they have the same lead as the Aurora.

The HARVEY DIXON ground behind the Aurora and in the hill have found some very heavy pay. They are waiting for the completion of a ditch now in course of construction before they begin to wash.

The SHAVESHEAD Co. are getting some pay in their ground.

The CARIBBOO Co. have, so it is said, found dirt which will pay over eighty ounces a day.

The RAY, PRINCE OF WALES, RANKIN and CAMERON companies are all at work. Some of them are getting excellent pay.

The ERICSSON Co. continue to find good pay. Within the last few days they drifted into a rich channel.

The RED CO. above them struck a heavy prospect last night.

On this creek the Red Rock Flame Co. have 200 feet of flame running and 500 feet of lead flame laid. A prospect of \$11,250 was found beneath one of the black or riffs in the flame. I saw some of the gold. It is coarse and not unlike that of Williams creek.

The RED ROCK FLAME on Williams creek is assuming fair proportions. Nearly 250 feet has been laid. Everything is done as has been done in the construction of this work with a view to future stability and permanence.

The stone looks very solid. Its sides are composed of heavy timber eight inches thick. Stock in the Company is already in great request and if the transfer of shares were permitted a large premium would no doubt be offered.

From Lightning Creek I have received nothing new. The BROWN claim is being steadily and profitably worked.

Miscellaneous. The tenders for the road were received yesterday—on bid the lowest is \$270,000. The acceptance of this tender awaits the Governor's arrival.

union with your civilized portion of the world. Every week brings its quota of news, and if the arrangements of the Post Office were a little more complete, miners would have to find something else to grow at. No doubt this will be remedied by the controlling hand of our efficient Post Master General, Mr. Spaulding. When it happens, he will receive an ovation from Cariboo, which will throw the mere laurels of Sir Rowland Hill into the shade.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the "Columbian" of Yesterday.]

SIX INDIANS DOWNED.—On Sunday morning six Indians were crossing the Fraser at Sailor's Bar, the canoe swamped in a riffle, and all were drowned.

ACCIDENT ON NIAGARA SLIDE.—On Friday last a horse and cart, belonging to Messrs. Ross & Bonson, and employed on the road, went over the precipitous Niagara Slide, falling into the Fraser some 400 feet below.

Very great excitement was caused at Williams Creek by the reported discovery of rich diggings, supposed to be in the neighborhood of Cariboo Lake. It appears that the discoverers are unwilling to divulge the secret unless they can secure greater advantages than the Gold Commissioner has the power to confer.

Surveyor General Trutch and Capt. Holmes were at the Mouth of Queneau awaiting the arrival of Governor Seymour, as the tenders for constructing the new road are not to be opened until His Excellency arrives. Mr. Trutch had been ill, but was recovering.

Mr. Spence has completed the contract for widening the piece of road beyond Cook's Ferry. He intends shortly to resume work on the Thompson river bridge. It is his intention to drive piles instead of constructing piers, having ascertained that the bottom is favorable for that purpose.

The crops along the line of travel are generally looking well.

Our Receipts during week ending Saturday, 23d July, 1864: Duties, £1262 16 2; harbor dues, £28 15 6; head money, £14; tonnage dues, £105 13; Total, £1411 4 8. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 70.

CHILCOATIN EXPEDITION.

The following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in New Westminster, dated Mouth of Queneau, July 19th, appears in the Columbian of yesterday:

"We had, after a long interval of anxiety, news which I consider trustworthy (although at second hand) from Mr. Cox's party, under date the 12th inst., at Pichessa Lake. A 'ditch' was found, and the gold recovered. Alexia, the Chief, had come into camp, the Governor stated to have been communicated with, and three days off. This report I believe, substantially. His Excellency has made good time, with his numbers—about the 15th inst. he could come to Alexandria. I look for him by the next steamer, viz. Thursday the 21st."

The writer of the letter is represented to be a responsible gentleman, who may be considered an excellent authority upon the subject.

[Since the above was in type we have been shown an extract from a letter addressed to a gentleman in Victoria, dated Soda Creek, the 26th, which states that information had been received at Mud Lake, through Indian sources, that Governor Seymour's party was within three days' travel of Alexandria, with 40 of the Indians alleged to have been implicated in the recent massacre.—B.R. Col.]

THE KOOTANAI MINES.

[From the Columbian.]

A gentleman residing at Soogoo Lake, writes under date July 17th, as follows:—

DEAR SIR.—The quiet little town of Colville was thrown into a state of great excitement on the 8th inst., by the arrival of a party of miners direct from the Kootanai mines, en route for this place (Soogoo Lake) for the purpose of recording claims and securing miners' licenses, from the Government officer. They brought down some very rich specimens of quartz rock, and also a considerable quantity of "dust," which they left at Colville, to be forwarded by express to Portland, proceeding immediately on their way to secure their discoveries by compliance with the law.

Another party of miners have also arrived from the Salmon River mountains, who report rich discoveries both of quartz and placer diggings on the new trail made by the citizens of Colville from the mouth of the Pen D'Ouille to Kootanai. (The H. B. Co. are not making a trail from Fort Sheppard to Pen D'Ouille, as stated by the authority Mr. McKay. British Columbia is indebted to the citizens of Colville for the construction of the trail.) The diggings along the river and creeks in the Kootanai country, are paying very well. My informant states that himself and partner took out \$1400 in 20 days, and he reports many more doing equally well, some much better. He says he knows of no company making less than \$3 to \$10, and so on, up to \$300, per day to the land. He states that he has been twenty days on the road from Kootanai, travelling the circuitous route of Our-de-Laus and Spokane, a distance of 400 to 500 miles, in order to secure his discoveries. The miners, after recording their claims, and taking out licenses, immediately set out for the Kootanai, taking the new trail, which shortens the distance between Colville and Kootanai 200 miles. They report provisions plenty at moderate prices. They left their diggings on the 27th June, and report that there had arrived at the mines 500 to 600 pack animals with oxen, and they set on their way down a great many more freighted for the mines. There were, up to the time they left, only 500 men in the mines, but they were daily arriving in large numbers from all quarters.

If the people of British Columbia wish to compete with their more enterprising neighbors of Oregon and Washington, they must be up and stirring, push the Hope wagon road through, and improve the road down to Colville or Sheppard, and thence to Kootanai. If something is not done, and that quickly, British Columbia may bid farewell to the trade of the Kootanai country.

Major Ramvil, U.S.A., stationed at Colville, and Mr. Smith, of the firm of Onsted & Co., of Colville, have discovered a quartz ledge within a short distance of that town which assays \$40 per ton. They have sent below for machinery.

The following remarks on the above are from the Columbian:

These new diggings appear destined to give rise to that mount "croaking" on the one side and exaggeration on the other which has ever characterized the opening up of new gold fields in every country. While cautioning the public against swallowing uncalled for information, as appeared in the Victoria Chronicle of Friday, under the heading "The Kootanai mines Hamburg" on the one hand, we would, on the other, suggest that such information as is contained in a letter published in the present impression should be received with considerable caution. It is entirely unworthy of credence. The fact is, prospecting may be said only to have commenced. Yet, so far as the ground has been tested, the result would appear to justify the most sanguine expectations entertained respecting that section of country. It is found that the diggings have been tested, and it is believed that they extend over a large tract of country. The character of the gold obtained would indicate anything but superficiality. It is coarse, resembling very much in form water-melon seeds, though much of it is larger. A sample sent to the Hon. Colonial Secretary has been assayed in the Government office here and has proved to be 930 fineness, yielding \$19 25c. to the ounce, being superior in quality to any hitherto obtained in British Columbia.

The letter from which the Chronicle publishes an extract may or may not be genuine. But, be that as it may, our contemporary, in the heading and remarks with which he accompanies it, would seem to exhibit either very great ignorance upon the general subject or an overweening desire to deride the Kootanais.

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It is entirely unworthy of credence. The fact is, prospecting may be said only to have commenced. Yet, so far as the ground has been tested, the result would appear to justify the most sanguine expectations entertained respecting that section of country.

It is found that the diggings have been tested, and it is believed that they extend over a large tract of country. The character of the gold obtained would indicate anything but superficiality.

It is coarse, resembling very much in form water-melon seeds, though much of it is larger. A sample sent to the Hon. Colonial Secretary has been assayed in the Government office here and has proved to be 930 fineness, yielding \$19 25c. to the ounce, being superior in quality to any hitherto obtained in British Columbia.

The letter from which the Chronicle publishes an extract may or may not be genuine. But, be that as it may, our contemporary, in the heading and remarks with which he accompanies it, would seem to exhibit either very great ignorance upon the general subject or an overweening desire to deride the Kootanais.

For the Kootanai Mines.—We learn from Mr. Dietz, who came down from Hope yesterday, that pack trains had come in to that town for cargoes, intended for these new gold fields. The people of Lytton, alive to the importance of securing their share of the trade, raised a fund of over \$1000, and sent off a party of six yesterday week to examine and report upon the Kootanai mines, and we hear that the people of Yale are about to follow their example.

Crickets Reviving.—We learn that the Nanaimo Cricket Club have sent a challenge to the Victoria Club, to play a friendly game at an early day. Between the Navy and the Nanaimoites our cricketers had better look to their laurels.

FOR SALE.

TO ARRIVE.

EX BARK "D. M. HALL."

From San Francisco:

600 sacks Barley;

125 sacks Oats;

80 bales Hay.

—ALSO, IN STORE—

4,000 lbs. Oregon Bacon;

4,000 lbs. California Bacon;

30 doz. Brooms

DRIED APPLES,

ONIONS,

SPICES,

FRESH FRUITS,

SALIBRATS,

ETC., ETC.

PICKETT & CO.,

Wharf street, foot of Johnson.

1232 Saw Mill

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S

Worcestershire Sauce.

PRODUCED BY

CONSIGNERS

TO BE HAD

Only Good Sauce,

and applicable to

EVERY VARIETY OF

DIET.

Caution

Lea & Perrin's

Worcestershire Sauce.

See to it that you are not misled by imitations of this celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. is used.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may have imitated or vend such imitations, and have had the names of their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.

Sole Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.

Sole Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Victoria: Messrs. Green & Rhodes, 1232 Saw Mill.

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REDUCTION

In Price of Letters!

TO CARIBBOO.

Barnard's Express!

Connecting with Dietz & Nelson,

CARRY LETTERS TO CARIBBOO FOR \$1

Prepayment Compulsory.

127 1/2 m & w F. J. BARNARD.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Geo. Hope, and T. de Novion, in the business carried on at Hope, B. C., under the name of George Landvoigt, and at Lytton, B. C., under the name of T. de Novion & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business at Lytton will be continued by T. de Novion, on his own account, and the B. H. by Geo. Landvoigt, on his account. Both parties are authorized to collect all debts due the two firms to this date.

GEO. LANDVOIGT, T. DE NOVIION.

Witness—W. H. DILL, 1232 1/2 m & w Hope St. C. July 20, 1864.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Geo. Hope, and T. de Novion, in the business carried on at Hope, B. C., under the name of Simpson & Danielson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and from this date the business will be carried on by Charles Danielson, who will collect and pay all liabilities of the firm of Simpson & Danielson, as witness our hands this fifteenth day of July, 1864.

(Signed) G. HOPE, CHAS. DANIELSON.

Witness—Henry Saunders, 1232 1/2 m & w Queneau Mouth, July 15, 1864.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c., &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

FURZEY TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS

first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in the most perfect manner, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calves Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom, Caviar, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for A. & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstar's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauce, Scotch and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Oyster Sauce, and Captain Walker's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste.

1232 1/2 m & w

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Brandish House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles.

Capsules of Copaliva, Cubeba, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their various Specialties.

Lozenges, Confectionary, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch.

Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application.

Parties intending through Agents are requested to give definite instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

MORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE recommended as a simple but powerful tonic and purgative. They act as their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable by London Houses.

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as the

BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Purgative for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined with the

ADULTERATED LEMON SYRUP, which forms an agreeable Effervescent Drink, in which its superior qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity by

DINNEFORD & CO., 72 New Bond Street, London.

Sole and by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Sole and by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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AMMUNITION.

TARGET 15 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 600 yards, with

ELEY'S

BEST

ENFIELD

CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description for

Sporting or Military Purposes,

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances. Special Loading Cartridges of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts, Adams, and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges.

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other French Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Bessemer Lead.

SOLELY BY ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's Inn-Rd., London, W. C. Wholesale only.

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Pharmaceutical, Photographic (Preparations, Lozenges, &c.), Surgical Instruments and Appliances, and every Description of Druggists Sundries.

BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

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Publish monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

Consumers abroad are invited to send their names and addresses, that this Monthly Price Current showing the latest fluctuations in the market, may be regularly forwarded to them FREE OF CHARGE.

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Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES'

ator Oil, selected, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pint bottles.

Curry Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz bottles.

Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfound, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pint bottles.

Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pint bottles.

Essences: Ginger and Peppermint, 1/2, 1, 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Fleming's Essence, in 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, July 29.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT.—Last evening a man hailing from the American side, whose name we did not ascertain, was standing at the corner of Government and Yates streets, in the presence of a number of other persons, when he was suddenly, and without the slightest provocation or warning, violently attacked from behind, receiving a severe blow on the back of his head with a slung-shot or other heavy instrument, which knocked him senseless. The coward who inflicted the blow then dealt several more on his head and face in rapid succession and made off. The injured man was taken to Dr. Dickson's surgery, and his wounds, from which the blood was flowing profusely, were dressed. The doctor found the first blow had penetrated the skull to the bone, leaving the skull so loose that it could be moved; the other wounds were also deep and serious. The sufferer rallied after his wounds received attention, and vowed vengeance against the perpetrator of the deed, who he believed had assaulted him in this cruel manner in consequence of some business which occurred some time ago on the Sound.

THE POWER OF GOLD.—Within a few hours after the good news brought to town by Corporal Battle and Mr. Foley had been made public, numerous companies were formed and packs provided for an immediate start to our new Island Diggings. The excitement however, did not rest here. The steamer Enterprise was announced to leave for Sooke on Saturday afternoon. The Meg Merrilies was chartered to sail on an hour's notice, and other craft, canoes, &c. were in requisition to convey eager fortune hunters to the new El Dorado. We hear that speculative individuals are en route to take out a Tena Site at Sooke. May they meet with better luck than Lord Dundreary's "early bird" which "got the salt on its tail."

STRANGE PROCEEDING.—Three Norwegian Stevedores, who have just arrived from Alberni in a canoe, state that when they reached the head of Barclay Sound, they were pursued and overtaken by about sixty Indians, in 20 canoes, who took them to their ranch and detained them for 14 hours before they would consent to their release. The Indians stated that they had orders to allow no white men to leave the Sound. This is a matter which should engage the attention of those concerned, for if the statement be correct (and we have no reason to doubt it), we may hear of serious troubles ensuing from such a practice.

Saturday, July 30.

NEW COAL MINE.—We learn from a disinterested prospector, who recently inspected the coal mine situated near Bonilla Point, beyond San Juan Harbor, described in the Colonist of the 22nd, that the seam is of a highly promising description, and the mine likely to prove a valuable investment to the shareholders. He has no doubt from the bearings and indications that it is a continuation of the Faou Straits seam.

GOLD SPECIMENS.—Some gentlemen of the Exploration Committee yesterday exhibited to enquirers the specimens of scale gold panned out by Mr. Foley on Leech river. Some of the pieces were as large as the head of a signpost, and were certainly calculated to inspire additional confidence in the richness of our hopeful Island Diggings.

ROCKERS.—These useful mining appliances are somewhat scarce we understand just now; though some few have been on stock since the memorable excitement of '58.

FISHERY.—Some fine Cod and Halibut Banks were lately observed by Mr. Foley about five miles from shore between San Juan Harbor and Nitinat.

GOLD COMMISSIONER.—His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Mr. Richard Gullidge to be Acting Gold Commissioner for Sooke mining District.

Monday, August 1.

THE COWICHAN TRAIL.—Loud complaints are uttered regarding the vile state of this trail. Some of the bottoms are said to be almost impassable. A horse belonging to Mr. Deane was lately seriously injured by being mired in a mud hole, and falling on a snag, ten or twelve miles from Cowichan.

AN INQUIRY.—A man was held on Saturday, on the body of the squaw recently found murdered near Esquimaux, and a verdict of "filial murder" returned against the Indian woman Sally, now confined in jail.

THE JEANY JONES will go on the ways at Bolton's yard to-day and receive her machinery after undergoing repairs.

Tuesday, August 2.

ACQUITTED.—Messrs. Schultz and Trickey, two tradesmen holding respectable positions in our community, whose names have figured so conspicuously before the public of late in connection with a charge of a serious nature, were yesterday acquitted by the jury after hearing the evidence of only one witness for the defence. It has been a matter of some surprise with many from the fact that the accused should have been subjected to so much annoyance upon such slender and equivocal testimony.

CADOGAN.—In consequence of the expected departure of some of the officers of the navy, the match between eleven of Victoria, and eleven of the fleet, will be played to-day on the Beacon Hill ground.

RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday morning from Sooke at an earlier hour than was expected. She only brought back a few of the passengers who took passage on Saturday; a large number having started for the gold attractions up the river. From all we can gather if those who intend migrating thither can only curb their anxiety to reach the El Dorado until then, she will have a large human freight on her next trip to the inlet.

FOR SOOKE INLET.—The steamer Enterprise will leave for Sooke on Wednesday afternoon after her arrival from New Westminster. Mr. R. Brodick has placed the A. 1 clipper schooner Spring Yale on the berth for the same destination. Having most of her freight engaged she will meet with immediate despatch. The steamer Caledonia, we learn, is also on the berth.

ANXIETY FOR NEWS.—The greatest interest was manifested yesterday morning, after the return of the Enterprise, to learn authentic news from the new diggings. The extra issued from this office was eagerly read, and the intelligence it conveyed, coming from men whose opinions carried so much weight, inspired universal confidence in the future of the mines.

EXPLORATION REPORTS.—We publish elsewhere Dr. Brown's despatch with reports in detail from each of the explorers of their proceedings on the Sooke and Leech rivers. These documents contain much interesting and valuable information, and will no doubt be perused with considerable interest.

MAP OF THE DIGGINGS.—We were enabled yesterday to place on our bulletin board for the guidance of those who contemplate leaving for the Sooke diggings, a tracing of Mr. Meade's map of the Sooke and Leech rivers, forwarded by Dr. Brown to the Exploration Committee.

SALMON MARKET.—Our salmon market has for the last few days been plentifully supplied with prime young fish, and the price, which has kept so high for a length of time is rapidly falling to about the old standard of 25 cents a fish.

GOLD SPECIMENS.—We have been shown some of the gold dust washed out by Mr. Chas. Smith and his party, while prospecting on Sooke River last week. It is scale gold of a fine bright quality, and easily saved with quicksilver.

THE CITY COUNCIL, owing to the absence of the Mayor, held no meeting last night.

Two Days' Later News.

Fighting in the Shenandoah.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The latest information from Sherman is that the enemy were Chantabochie by surprise in crossing the Chattahoochee. The cavalry were at once sent to operate on the railroads east of Decatur to cut off communication between Atlanta and Augusta, thus preventing the removal of stores to the latter place and the reinforcements to Johnson. Gen. Bragg had arrived at Atlanta and would it was supposed exercise personal supervision over the movements of the rebel army.

HARRISBURG, July 29.—Gen. Crook on Monday last overtook a portion of the Maryland raiders at Soicker's Gap where a sharp engagement took place. The rebels fought with desperation, but Crook succeeded in whipping them thoroughly, capturing over 300 wagons heavily laden with grain, stock and also took a number of prisoners. The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 29.—Gen. Fisk, commanding the district of Northern Missouri, issued an appeal for 5,000 men, each with horse, and such arms and ammunition as they may have, to rally for protection of life property and the extermination of bushwhackers generally in Northwestern Missouri.

THE TIMES' Washington special says:—Gen. Hunter asked to be relieved only so as not to embarrass Gen. Wright in his pursuit of the rebels. There was no necessity for it, however, and the pursuit of the enemy is being carried on by Gen. Wright and Hunter with great vigor and with every prospect of large success. They are going south on parallel lines with the rebels flying before them. One column is partly certain to fall into the hands of our troops.

A Washington special says: Col. Jacques of the 30th Illinois Volunteers and Edmund Kirk, by permission of the President, recently visited J. E. Davis at Richmond, and had an interview with him on the state of the country. The dispatch says they were kindly treated, but of course nothing of the results of the interview has been divulged.

A headquarters' dispatch to the Tribune dated 19th, says that a new monster mortar has been introduced and engaged in throwing shells into Petersburg.

NEW YORK, 21st.—Fulton, Hilton Head, 17th.—Rebel officers have been placed in buildings on Cunningham's Point, Charleston being previously shelled. Sumter has been subjected to very heavy fire from Morris Island. All the troops have returned from the recent expedition. Refugees report that Union prisoners in Charleston are treated inhumanely.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Herald's special says the secretary of State determined to make formal demand upon the British Government for the surrender of Seaman; thus requiring that Government the same observance of national laws that she has exacted from all other nations.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—A detachment of the 21st Colorado, under Capt. Moses, while scouting near Frederickburg, Clay county, came upon about 300 bushwhackers. The rebel advance wore Federal uniforms and

correctly replied to the challenge of our men. Their whole force immediately charged upon our forces and a fight ensued. Our men were forced to retire.

Rebel loss, 16 killed and 21 wounded. Our loss 6 killed and 4 wounded.

Major Richards, with 250 men, pursued the guerrillas. Direction—Knoxville—where they scattered in small bands to the brush.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Republican says that the government has received a dispatch from Sherman this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and were repulsed each time with little loss to us. Most of our men fought from behind earthworks.

Dispatches from a rebel, dated near Winchester, taking one other division toward Millwood, 1 attacked and defeated Early to the north of Winchester, killing and wounding 300 officers and men, and capturing a cannon, and several hundred small arms.—About 200 prisoners were taken. General Tilly was severely wounded. Rebel loss in officers heavy. Prisoners report their force to have been 5,000.

The Commercial's special says, disposition has been made to re-establishment of the line to their way to Richmond, from reaching that city without capturing a large portion of their plunder.

BUFFALO, July 21.—A correspondence between Holcomb and Greeley, at Niagara Falls, has been published for publication. The first letter from them to Greeley, asking for protection from the President, or Secretary of War, in order that they may visit Washington. Greeley, who is said to have been appointed Commissioner by Lincoln, replied under date of the 17th, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am informed that you are desirous to visit Washington as bearers of propositions looking to the re-establishment of peace, and that you desire to visit Washington in fulfillment of your mission. If my information be substantially correct, I am authorized by the President to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and will accompany you at your earliest convenience.

These facts being materially different from that understood to exist (Greeley thought it by and with war against the Government, fresh instructions, which were furnished from the Executive Mansion, July 18, 1864, to whom it may concern.)

Any proposition embracing a restoration of peace, and the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, which comes from the army now at war against the Government, will be received by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. They reply as follows, under date of the 18th of July:—

"Though the safe conduct of the President has been tendered as we regret to say, has not been accredited to him from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace.

We are, however, in the confidential employ of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on the subject, and we need not be authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen collected with full powers would immediately be sent to Washington with a view of hastening the consummation so much desired, and a termination at the earliest possible moment of the calamities of war.

NEW YORK, July 22.—We have a well authenticated report that the rebels have evacuated Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Yesterday's Nashville Union says that Atlanta was taken by our forces on the 18th, thus cutting off all communication with North Carolina except by way of Macon. Deserters come into our lines in great numbers since crossing the Chattahoochee.

THE NEWS.—The following resolution passed with acclamation by the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Lincoln for President, is sufficient to throw grave doubts on the truthfulness of the report of the Peace Commissioners' scheme, a portion of which we published last week, and another installment which we give in our present issue.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostilities and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in the full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism and heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

A COMPLAINT.—We learn from gentlemen who have just arrived from Outbott, that the Fourth of July articles, which appeared in the editorial columns of the Colonist, was read with the liveliest satisfaction by the patriotic Americans on Williams Creek. Groups of eager listeners were seen congregated here and there, while the article was read aloud by their comrades, and quite an excitement was produced amongst them.

LIVE STOCK.—About 65 head of horned cattle were loaded from the W. B. Scranton, on Saturday, for Attorney General Cary.—Some of them were very wild, and caused considerable fun on the wharf by charging among the Swashes. A young heifer made a rush at one of the sailors on the wharf, and was soon supplied, and she was unconquerably hauled up again on terra firma, by her horns.

The first mail steamer will be due here on Wednesday next. She was to leave San Francisco on Wednesday.

HORSE-SHOE LAKE HOTEL.

ROPER & CO.,

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

108-Mile Post, above Lillooet,

And have determined that nothing shall be wanting to make it the best House of Accommodation on the Cariboo road.

THE BEST WINES AND LIQUORS

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

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

Horrible Pun.—In anticipation of good news arriving this morning by the Enterprise from the new diggings, an escaped lunatic asks why Victoria will resemble a female foundling? Answer.—Because she will be entirely for Sooke. The perpetrator was last seen making for Fry's.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—Several large fires are raging in the neighborhood of Goldstream and Mechoasin. We learn that a bridge which crosses a stream on the Sooke trail has been burned.

COMMERCIAL.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Brant arrived from Gray's Harbor, W. T., yesterday afternoon with a cargo of farm produce valued at \$1,142 50.

FROM NANAIMO.—The ship Georgius arrived down from Nanaimo yesterday morning with 1200 tons of coal for San Francisco.

FROM CALLAM BAY.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday from the Foca Straits Coal Mine, bringing back a number of the shareholders and persons interested in the coal mines.

BARC SARITA.—This vessel finished loading and left Nanaimo on Tuesday morning to San Francisco with a cargo of 440 tons coal.

ARRIVED AT NANAIMO.—The schooner Onward arrived at Nanaimo on Sunday from Burrard's Inlet with a cargo of 50,000 feet lumber for the Colliery Company.

FROM COMOX.—The schooner Emily Harris arrived yesterday at Esquimaux from Comox via Nanaimo with a cargo of coal and the mail from the way settlements.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening from New Westminster with a few passengers and a Cariboo Express containing \$16,000 in gold.

THE Royal Charlie was towed out last evening by the Enterprise.

FROM THE SOUND.—The sloop Letitia arrived yesterday from Stellatoom with a cargo of flour, wheat, hay, vegetables, &c.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left yesterday morning at 7 a. m. for Olympia and way-ports, taking an unusual number of passengers.

LAYING AT THE SOUND.—10 large ships at Port Gamble, 3 do. at Port Ludlow, and 3 do. at Utsalady; names not known; principally English vessels.

SHIP WILLIAM WILSON.—This ship was seen on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 p. m., off Protection Island.

FROM SAN JUAN ISLAND.—The sloop John Thornton arrived on Wednesday night from San Juan line quarries, with 320 blis lime.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprise left yesterday for New Westminster with 40 tons freight and a few passengers.

FROM BARCOT BAY.—The schooner Meg Merrilies arrived last evening from Beechy Bay with three passengers.

Monday, August 1.

FOR COLUMBIA RIVER.—A new stern wheel steamer was launched at Utsalady on Friday. She will take the whole framing of another steamer round to the Columbia river, to be put together there. Both steamers we understand will ply in those waters.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The barkentine W. B. Scranton arrived on Saturday from San Francisco with 1 passenger and a cargo of general merchandise. Discharging at Hudson Bay Wharf.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday evening, from New Westminster with 45 passengers and a Cariboo Express.

FROM WHIDBY ISLAND.—The schooner Growler arrived on Saturday evening from Oak Harbor, with a cargo of oats, beans, shingles, laths, &c.

FOR SOOKE.—The steamer Enterprise left on Saturday evening for Sooke river, with some where near 100 passengers.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Onward arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with a cargo of goals for J. J. Southgate & Co.

FROM COWICHAN.—The schooner Gawley, arrived yesterday from Cowichan, with 10 tons hay, value \$950.

FOR SOOKE.—The schooner Lord Raglan will leave for Sooke this morning.

Tuesday, August 2.

FROM THE SOUND.—The sloop Catherine and Alexander arrived yesterday from Port Townsend with 4 passengers.

LOADED AT PORT GAMBLE.—The ship Riptide was loaded and ready for sea on Saturday. She is bound to Manila. There were eight or nine other vessels loading at Port Gamble.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

EVERY MORNING (Sundays Excepted) AT VICTORIA, B. C.

TERMS:—Annus, in advance, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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NOTICE.—L. F. FISHER is our only authorized collecting of advertisements, &c., &c.

AGENTS:—New Zealand, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.; Melbourne, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.; Sydney, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.; Perth, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.; Adelaide, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.; Melbourne, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.; Sydney, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.; Perth, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.; Adelaide, Messrs. G. & J. G. Clark & Co.

W. B. Burrage, L. P. Fisher, F. Algar, Clement's, 30 Oct.

LATER FROM SOOKE

The steamer Caledonia arrive yesterday afternoon, bringing passengers from Sooke. Many of them were for a holiday, and some of whom had gone 4 or 5 miles up the river, and some who had of the country. The majority of miners express their full confidence in the richness of the country, and the prospect of return and give it a fair trial. Dechant, who is a prospector in that region, along Leech river, says there is no other appearance of being a country. He says there is where in more or less view in the top dirt benches, which rise one above another, from 2 to 5 cent. prospecting, there is a prospect for hydraulic mining, there is abundance of water and any Mr. Dechant says there is great among the miners at the the pre-emption of the mining also states that parties with hydraulic machinery, and that when any good thing is struck, before the actual discovery

Per Bark W. B. SCRANTON, fm San Francisco 20 pgs agricultural implements, 5 sks beans, 1 bl of beling, 3 doz brooms, 10 cs case goods, 65 hd cattle, 1 blt castings, 3 cs ground coffee, 30 pgs cordage, 1 bale carpeting, 17 pgs drugs, 100 lbs flour, 224 hf sks do, 600 qr sks do, 5 cs fruits, 2 pgs glassware, 1 cs grindstones, 5 pgs groceries, 20 pgs hardware, 14 cs do, 36 boxes macaroni and vegetables, 5 cs metal, 105 kgs nails, 18 oars, 5 bls oakum, 150 cs coal, 1 bale oil cloth, 2 cs seasonal effects, 34 sks butter, 2 cs cheese, 19 cases lard, 2 pos plank, 2 cs sewing machines, 10 stoves pgs stoneware, 24 sgs syrup, 4 pgs ship chandlery, 10 cs saleratus, 50 chests tea, 4 bls wagon materials, 65 sks wheat, 1 ck wire, 12 cases yeast powders.—Value, \$13,602 25.

Per schr GROWLER, fm Whidby Island—200 bush oats, 142 M laths, 2 tons bean and shorts, 16 M shingles, 3 coops chickens.

Per schr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—63 sks bran, 2 bux butter, 3 cs chickens, 4 lbs bacon, 2 bux eggs, 2 do fruit, 10 do bread, 381 qr sks flour, 2 horses, 6 gurs bacon, 5 cases.—Value, \$2,102.

Per schr BRANT, from the Sound—12,674 lbs oats, 430 lb barley, 2 lbs bacon, 200 lbs butter, 2 lbs hay, 60 dry hides.—Value, \$1,142 50.

Per sloop LETITIA, from Port Townsend—40 bales hay, 9 tons do, 61 hides, 20 bls flour, 50 bush wheat, 20 furs.—Value \$570.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

July 26—Schr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Schr Royal Charlie, Watkins, Nanaimo.

Schr Shark, Clark, Nanaimo.

Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo.

Schr Meg Merrilies, Farnham, Nanaimo.

Schr John Harris, Horton, Comox.

Schr Gold Stream, Greenwood, Nanaimo.

Sip Ocean Queen, Turner, Sooke.

Schr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Schr J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan.

Schr Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles.

Schr Sloop John Thornton, Clark, San Juan.

Schr Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles.

Schr Sloop Hunter, Livermore, San Juan.

Schr Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster.

July 29—Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Alberni.

Aug. 1—Sloop Lady Franklin, Warren, Cowichan.

Boat Pilot, Robinson, Port Angeles.

Sloop Alarm, Hollis, Nanaimo.

Schr Growler, Barrington, Port Angeles.

Sip Rebecca, Edwards, Port Angeles.

Schr Onward, McKay, Nanaimo.

Sip Northern Light, Montford, Port Angeles.

Sip Alexander, Barnum, Port Angeles.

Schr J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan.

Schr R. T. Gawley, Gawley, Cowichan.

Schr Eliza, Carlton, Saanich.

DEPARTED.

July 30—Schr W. B. Scranton, Burns, S. Francisco.

Sip Northern Light, Montford, Port Angeles.

July 26—Schr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

July 27—Sip Ocean Queen, Turner, Sooke.

Sip Lady Franklin, Warren, Sooke.

Schr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Schr J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan.

Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo.

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