

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, October 11, 1864. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RESOLUTIONS.

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ARRIVAL OF THE G. S. WRIGHT. The steamer Geo. S. Wright, Capt. S. F. Lewis arrived Thursday night at seven o'clock from Portland, Oct. 3d, with six passengers and freight as per manifest.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The following is additional by the Asia: The London Times says: "There can be no cordiality in the relations between the United States and France, if McClellan is elected to the Presidency, he being known as a strong anti-Imperialist."

FROM PERU. Dates from Lima and Callao reach to 28th Aug. Summaries of news from these places say: During the past fortnight, and since the nomination of the new Ministry, nothing of great importance has taken place here.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—The House of Assembly yesterday passed resolutions guaranteeing from the revenue of the colony the payment of an annual salary of £1200 to any English barrister whom the Imperial Government may send out to relieve the present Chief Justice.

NAVAL.—H.M. screw steam corvette Ohio, 22 guns, left Plymouth Sound Aug. 11th, for the Pacific station. She was to convey the steam tug Turtle to the Island of Ascension.

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LETTER FROM CARIBBOO.

CAMEROON TOWN, WILLIAMS CREEK, September 24, 1864. THE HOSPITAL IN WANT.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Will you say a word for our hospital? The institution is to be closed, which is a serious matter for men who intend wintering here.

General News. I know you will receive general information through your regular correspondence. I will only mention in passing the accident in the Prince of Wales street.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE candidly recommended as a simple but powerful and gentle aperient.

Drugs and Chemicals. George Curling & Company, Wholesale Druggists, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

CAUTION. Having received information that certain unscrupulous persons in the United Kingdom are, and are shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Steel, under the name of TUPPER & COMPANY.

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per bottle. These dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibrils, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, nervous debility, &c.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, COLIC, FEVER, ERUPTIONS, BRUISES, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS caused by low miasmata after taking a dose of this wonderful EUCALYPTI AROMATIS and ANTI-SPASMODIC remedy, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S., &c.

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British Colonist. The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday (mostly returned) on the 26th inst., informs us that the Aurora Co. on the 26th inst. were at the mines having left for the sea.

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British Columbia.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster with 140 passengers...

Mr. Freeman who left the Creek on the 20th ultimo, informs us that affairs generally on the Creek were much depressed...

Mining News.

The Aurora Co. on Williams Creek and Chitenden Co. on Lowbush were the only companies taking out big pay...

The First Chance Co. on this creek after a long and patient prospecting had at length struck good pay...

The Brown Co. were also reported to be taking out good pay.

The Baby Co. divided about \$300 to the share, the Caladonia Co. \$500, and the Cameron Co. \$500.

The Artesian Co. had been taking out from \$10 to \$20, the pick, but had ceased working for the season...

The Grouse Creek Bed Rock Flume Co. were running a tunnel into the hill with favorable indications of a lead...

Miscellaneous.

The Chilcats Indians had been tried at Mouth of Quastelle and only two were convicted and sentenced to be hung...

The steamer Enterprise would make her last trip on Wednesday the 26th, the water being too low to go to Soia Creek.

The weather in Cariboo and lower down had been very cold.

The Williams Creek Hospital was about to be closed for want of funds.

The annual election of a Mining Board had resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. N. Steele, John Polmire, E. Dewdney, Capt. Johnson and Jas. McLaughlin.

Mr. Spence was making active preparations for bridging the Thompson.

New placer diggings were reported to have been discovered on a tributary of Seymour Creek named Birch Creek...

[From the Columbian of yesterday.]

Fully \$140,000 in treasure came down by the Bellanca yesterday as follows: The Bank of British Columbia, \$30,000; Dietz & Nelson, \$21,000; and the balance in private hands.

EXETER INTELLIGENCE.—Hon. H. Holbrook had held a meeting at Douglas in which he came off with flying colors.

A Rev. — The steamer Bellanca came down from Yale last night, bringing 200 passengers, of whom 40 were Chinamen.

THE EXETER ELECTION.—In the notice of the election, given by our London correspondent, in Monday morning's issue, two or three typographical errors in the names of the candidates were accidentally overlooked...

THE OPIAS GRIEVANCE.—Another instance of the severity and injustice of the present system of arrest for debt has been brought to our notice.

THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.—The Hospital Committee whose term of office has just expired, for the past twelve months have made strenuous exertions to keep the institution afloat...

EXERCISES.—We are informed by a subscriber to the Colonist, who resides on Puget Sound, that papers posted here to his address find their way to San Francisco and are despatched thence overland to their destination...

WILLIAMS CREEK.

[FROM OUR LATEST CORRESPONDENT.]

WILLIAMS CREEK, Sept. 25. The dullness and monotony of the creek have been twice painfully interrupted this week.

The first sad event occurred on Monday, the 19th instant. A man named Davis, at work in the "Prince of Wales" shaft, imprudently ventured farther than he should have done, the earth caved in and he was immediately killed.

Dr. Trimble said he rose to the question of privilege which had been introduced yesterday. He wished to bring forward a resolution asking for a committee to ascertain whether the senior member for the city as a proprietor and part owner of the Barrist Colliery had not received money from the Government.

Mr. DeCosmos asked if the hon. gentleman would accept his own personal explanation. Dr. Trimble—No; I wish to obtain a committee.

The Speaker said Mr. DeCosmos might as well explain there without a committee. Mr. DeCosmos said the motion of the hon. gentleman had no connection with the law in any way; if he would draw out the motion so that it could be connected with the question he would be happy to answer it.

Dr. Trimble said he would be very sorry to impugn the statement of the hon. gentleman, but it was well known that he had received advertisements and had got pay for them, and it was a proper matter for the investigation of a committee.

Mr. DeCosmos thanked the hon. gentleman for his great kindness, but he would say that he had never been disposed to help himself to any little property of the Government on which he could lay his hands; what he got he got lawfully. He would ask the hon. Speaker what decision he had arrived at in regard to the seats of the members for Sooke, Lake and Nanaimo?

The Speaker said the House had heard the statement of the hon. member for Sooke, and might say if they would accept it. The House accordingly accepted the statement as satisfactory.

In the case of the seat of the hon. member for Lake Mr. Duncan said he believed that the Government intended to appoint an auctioneer, but he himself had not received the appointment.

Mr. DeCosmos said the point raised by the hon. member was one demanding the attention of the House. He believed hon. members should not violate the laws knowingly. The hon. member for Lake had received an appointment from the Government.

Mr. DeCosmos—I deny it. Mr. DeCosmos was aware that several auctioneers had applied, and of this number the hon. member for Lake was selected, and that appointment the hon. Colonial Secretary told him was made, and the hon. gentleman had attempted to sell the lands.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

House met at 3 p. m. Present.—The Speaker, Messrs. Denner, DeCosmos, Duncan, Southgate, Franklin, Carwell, Street, Dr. Powell, Trimble, Dickson, and Tolmie.

THE DISTURBED SEATS.

Dr. Trimble said he rose to the question of privilege which had been introduced yesterday. He wished to bring forward a resolution asking for a committee to ascertain whether the senior member for the city as a proprietor and part owner of the Barrist Colliery had not received money from the Government.

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able thing, and particularly so when, as an hon. member had remarked, if they polled the whole city they would find everybody in it favor of some sort of union. Before explaining the principles he had enunciated when he had brought forward his resolutions, he would examine some of the speeches made by hon. gentlemen who took up the opposite side of the question.

The first speech he would allude to was that of his hon. colleague, the junior member for the city. That hon. gentleman had charged on him (Mr. DeCosmos) that he had not seen fit to give any arguments in favor of union, therefore he had nothing to attack; yet, strange to say, the hon. gentleman although expending a great many words failed in showing to any hon. member who had listened to him in the House, or any one who had read his speech outside the House, any ground whatever against union. The hon. gentleman had said that the Imperial Government had changed their policy—that they had been in favor of union, but had since altered their views. He (Mr. DeCosmos) was in a position to give a point blank denial to this statement.

The Imperial Government had not changed their policy. He would refer to the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of June, 1853, the same despatch which announced to Governor Douglas the appointment of the two Governors, and in which the Duke used these remarkable words: "I should have much desired if it had been possible that the two colonies should have formed one Government. I feel confident that economy and efficiency would be promoted, that commerce would be facilitated, that a political, especially would be developed, and generally that their well-being would be greatly advanced by such a union, and I hope that moderate and far seeing men in both communities will be convinced of this, and will bear in mind the expediency of avoiding or removing all that is likely to impede and fetter all that is likely to promote such a result. But I am aware that the prevailing feeling is at present strongly averse to such a measure, and in deference to that feeling, I am prepared to take steps for placing them under different Governors, so soon as the present arrangements are made for the permanent support of the Government."

This was the policy of the Imperial Government; it was union, first, last, and all the time, but as a concession to certain parties, made at Downing street, by certain parties, the policy of the Government was still the same. In a despatch from Mr. Cardwell, the present Imperial Secretary of State, he asks the two Governors to confer freely on the union. Hence the change of his hon. colleague proved to be unfounded, without color or shadow of foundation on documentary facts and evidence gave it a blank denial.

And more, he would say by way of digression, that colonies were not made for Governors; Governors were made for colonies—for the people—and if the people came to the conclusion that one Government was most desirable, the Imperial Government would grant one Governor. That was British policy in regard to union. It was not their policy to go back to the times of the Saxon Heptarchy—not to encourage disunion among her colonies; but to-day their policy was union.

In six days the daring British navigators and explorers founded separate colonies all over the world, but those were not the days of the printing press, the telegraph, the railroad—the days of freedom of speech and opinion. In the present day the Government was disposed to pursue a different policy, and amalgamate her wide-spread colonies into powerful states. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Franklin) had argued that British Columbia was too large—that many things had been done wrong because the Government was too big. By the same rule the hon. gentleman would set up a strange state of things throughout the world. By that rule the British empire could not be governed right unless her Majesty resided in Hong-Kong. In order to govern properly, the ruler must be within the empire, and he must be in two places at one time! The argument was most fallacious, and totally unworthy of his hon. colleague, because he (Mr. DeC.) conceived that his hon. colleague certainly knew better. 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Tuesday October 11, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern news which we publish this morning gives us accounts of several engagements that have taken place between Grant and Lee's forces in the vicinity of Richmond. Acting on doubt on the supposition that Lee was reinforcing Early, Grant threw his troops, as we anticipated in our previous news resume, against the enemy. Portions of Butler's command crossed the James river, and on the 29th, under General Orde, attacked Chapin's Farm, a strongly fortified place nearly opposite Fort Darling. After a fierce resistance the Federals carried the fort by assault, capturing twenty-two pieces of artillery with a considerable number of prisoners. The importance of the victory can be easily understood when we say that it includes Chapin's bluff, which, according to some military authorities, commands Fort Darling. Lee evidently considered the position of the Northern troops as exceedingly menacing to the river connection with Richmond, and accordingly on the following day attacked the Federals, leading on the Southern troops in person, and supported by the iron-clad rams—rather unusual auxiliaries for the South. After a number of desperate assaults, however, the Confederates were forced to retire with a loss of 1000 in killed and wounded and three hundred prisoners. In the meantime other portions of Grant's army were not idle. Birney, with the 10th Corps, made an advance upon Richmond by the New Market Road. On this road the Confederates were strongly posted, but the colored troops carried the position, and forced their enemy into a rapid retreat in the direction of Gordonsville. Grant and Butler were both spectators of the contest. The pursuit was continued until the formidable works at Laurel Hill were reached, within a few miles of the city. Here, however, the impetuosity of the Northern troops met with a severe check, under the deadly fire of the guns which swept the road. While the fighting was going on, Kautz with his cavalry had entered the suburbs of Richmond, but as his former dash, exploit at Petersburg, was obliged to retire. A division of infantry was ordered up to his assistance, but when it had got to within fifteen hundred yards of the capital, finding Kautz had withdrawn, it also prudently retired. The effect of these operations was to show the nature of the defenses close to Richmond. Besides the works on Laurel Hill there are strong fortifications at Sharp's House within two miles of the city. Grant's position is now, owing to his recent rapid advances, almost within shelling distance of Richmond. But he has not confined his attacks to the capital. On the south of Petersburg, and simultaneous with the movement against Chapin's Farm, the Federal troops advanced, and carried by assault an important line of works two miles west of the Weldon railway, thus enabling them to cut the main line of the rebels, and to threaten the bulk of his troops across the James river to meet Grant's serious movements on the north side. We may now expect to hear of heavy fighting from this quarter; for Grant has not many months to finish up his campaign, and Early's serious predicament gives the Northern Commander the most important advantages just at present over his Richmond opponent.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise, arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with 120 passengers and over \$50,000 in treasure. News from Cariboo is to the 29th ult., but is devoid of interest. The gunboat Forward arrived at New Westminster on Thursday with the hon. O. Brew and his Volunteers from Bella Cooola. The party were loudly cheered on landing. They brought with them an Indian prisoner, charged with the murder of Holmes in 1862. Several of the Volunteers were on board the Enterprise. They state that the Chief Anahelin surrendered to Mr. Brew, and was pardoned as he could not be implicated in the massacres though he is believed to have been privy to the fray which was laid for Manning's party. This Chief has undertaken to secure the remaining culprits in the spring. The steamer Hope was sold on Wednesday to Mr. H. V. Edwards.

The customs receipts for the week ending Saturday, October 1st, amounted to \$628 14 7. The Nanaimo Packet cleared on Thursday for Skidegate Macks.

THE EMBARGO.

It will be seen from the subjoined communication from the collector of customs at Fort Angeles, which we received on Saturday, that foreign ships are strictly prohibited from carrying on a coasting trade in American waters. The permission to load and unload beyond the port of entry on Puget Sound therefore applies only to ships seeking cargoes at the saw mills.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT ANGELES, October 4th, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I have received the following telegram from the Department at Washington:

"You will permit foreign vessels to load and unload within your district as heretofore, until further orders; but will not permit them to carry on a coasting trade."

Under the above, foreign sail-vessels will be allowed to go to the mills for lumber, each under a special permit; but no foreign vessel will be allowed to trade except at the port of entry, nor to pass from place to place seeking cargo at different points. The above telegram does not cover the case of foreign steamers, which heretofore have not been allowed to collect cargo within the district except at the port of entry.

L. C. GUNN, COLLECTOR.

Later War News.

Great Battle near Richmond.

Lee Defeated with a loss of 1000 Killed and Wounded.

Butler six miles from Richmond.

JEFF. DAVIS AND CABINET SAID TO HAVE LEFT RICHMOND.

Gen. Lee Military Dictator.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

New York, Oct. 3.—The Herald gives the following account of the fight north of the James' river of the 30th: Three desperate attempts were made by the enemy to retake the works captured on Thursday. Lee commanded the rebels who were driven back with considerable loss. The enemy were discovered at 2 p.m. massing in the woods directly opposite the fort captured yesterday. Soon they charged with yell and heavy column of attack. The rams also opened our position and our line was enfiladed by the fire from the rebel battery on the river. Our men, however, stood steadily at their posts and received the rebels with hot and well directed and incessant fire that they broke in confusion and retired to the woods; were rallied, returned to charge but with the same result; they finally broke and fell back dispirited and amid irremediable confusion, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Prisoners report 1000 killed and wounded, 300 prisoners including many officers, mostly belonging to the 8th North Carolina, were taken, among them several field officers and Capt. Maguire of Clingman's staff. Several colors were taken by Stannard's division. The fight was most desperate and brilliant. By the skillful management of his forces Gen. Weitzel added fresh laurels to his career in Louisiana.

The latest from Sheridan show him making preparations to force the retreat of Early's force from Brown's Gap.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28.—Early's position is very strong. Doubtless he intends to hold it for the protection of Gordonsville and Charlottesville. While he holds the position Sheridan cannot advance upon Lynchburg without Early threatening it near. There is but little doubt of Sheridan's success.

The World says it is unauthenticated that our cavalry entered Gordonsville.

New York, Oct. 3.—Tribune's despatch says: Butler's lines extend to Chapin's Bluff, White Oak Swamp, six miles from Richmond, and from the Bluff command the enemy's lower position across the James river. Our entire loss 700. Torment captured one of Early's trains beyond Stanton. Rebel forces have taken possession of Grafon. Citizens of Harrisburg say that Early had four pieces of artillery and 10,000 men when he passed; at Stanton he had two batteries in reserve. Early's troops had lost all regular organization, and were retreating pell-mell.

Rebel prisoners say Davis and Cabinet had fled from Richmond.

The Whig was the only paper published there on the 30th, owing to the general imprisonment of arms bearers. Lee is said to be acting independently of all instructions, in fact is Military Dictator of the rebellion.

As all retreat in the direction of the Weldon Railroad is cut off, it is thought Lee will make the death struggle there.

Greenbacks 55.

EUROPEAN.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Perrivan, from Liverpool, 22d, says: Latest American advices are regarded as favorable to the Confederate loan declined to a quarter less nine per cent. in one week. The Times, editorially criticising the platform of the two parties regards them as identical, except that one is turned upside down. Lincoln cannot force the Union but must keep fighting, but will make peace if the Union is preserved as unconditionally as anybody. McClellan cannot forego the Union, but instead of going on with the war he puts peace experiments first and reserves fighting until afterwards.

The Times thinks that the nation after enjoying respite from war and the lasting blessings of peace could more, may gradually resolve upon retaining those blessings, even at the expense of what was once thought impossible, surrender.

On the Danish question, the Zeitung says it was the intention of England to make an extension of the armistice, having abandoned protection, peace negotiations with Government of Denmark not having been without influence. Political situation in Copenhagen had assumed a peaceful character. Not only do the Swedish papers evince in the most pointed manner Scandinavian tendencies, but even Copenhagen journals openly avow sentiments favorable to the formation of a Scandinavian dynasty. Instead of recognizing they attack stipulations for peace preliminaries. Therefore it is quite intelligible that the great German Powers should adhere strictly to that paragraph of the protocol of armistice whereby hostilities can be resumed any time after six months' notice.

The Morning Post confirms the report of a new treaty between France and Italy, and believes itself justified in announcing that a Convention will be signed forthwith for the withdrawal of French troops from Rome.

The principal points are that the French forces are to be gradually withdrawn within two years. That the King of Italy undertakes to preserve inviolate the possessions of the Church as at present defined.

Guarantees not to countenance or assist the machinations of what is termed the party action in Italy.

The French journals are demanding explanations from the Monitor, on the subject of the Italian Parliament, convened for October 5th. A demonstration had taken place at Turin. A number of young men paraded the streets shouting "down with the ministry,"

Arrival of the "Brother Jonathan."

ONE DAY LATER.

Grant Three Miles from Richmond.

GEN. KAUTZ MAKES A DASH INTO THE SUBURBS OF THE CITY.

New York, Oct. 3.—The following is the Tribune's special account of the operations below Petersburg: On the 29th Gen. Gregg, supported by two brigades of infantry, pushed a reconnaissance from our left towards the Lynchburg Railroad, as far as Poplar Spring Church, beyond the Vaughn Turnpike. No enemy in force was discovered. Next day Gen. Griffin's division of the 5th corps advancing beyond the church in a northerly westerly direction, came upon the enemy in a strong position two miles from the Weldon Railroad. Their preparations for defense, though not completed, were very formidable. Gen. Griffin decided to carry the works by storm, and accordingly formed his division into three lines of battle, the 3d brigade in advance under Col. Gwynne of the Eleventh Pennsylvania. The assault was brilliant and perfectly successful. The whole line of works was taken, with two or three guns and fifty prisoners. The other guns were dragged away. The rebels left all their dead and wounded on the field. The prisoners belong to Beauregard's command; among them one major, one captain and five lieutenants. Our loss is not great—I think not over 150—but our loss in killed and wounded is heavy. The following officers were captured: Maj. Partridge, Lieut. Wiart and Lieut. Baird, all of the Sixteenth Michigan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Oct. 2.—The enemy attacked Ayres' division of the 5th corps yesterday morning and our position on the 29th. The enemy was the only fighting yesterday on our left, except an attack by Wade Hampton's cavalry on Gregg's cavalry on the Vaughn road, where they were driven back with considerable loss. Our army is strongly entrenched. A battle may occur at any moment. The rebels are in a strong position, and the Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan, and say he was retreating.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Passengers from City Point yesterday morning report heavy fighting on the right and left of Petersburg, and but little in front. The entire army is in position, indicating that a general engagement is indicated.

FORREST MONROE, October 2.—The mail boat Webster, from City Point, has arrived. Heavy firing was heard all the morning on the north side of the James river, but nothing has been received as to the result. Rebel reports claim to be in a strong position. The soldiers are in high spirits, expecting soon to achieve the greatest results.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Evening Post says, we hear that certain merchants and capitalists are engaging in attempts to forestall the gold market and raise the price of gold and that they have confided their operations to a prominent broker, furnishing him with the necessary capital.

Oct. 2.—The Herald's 10th corps correspondent says in regard to the operations of that corps in the advance on Richmond: The corps broke camp at 3 o'clock, p.m., on the 28th, and by a rapid march reached and crossed the James river by daylight on the 29th. On advancing they met a strong enemy and skirmished up the roads and across the fields till near New Market road. This road was occupied by the enemy who were strongly fortified on the heights. Our advance was obstinately contested. The rebel position in every detail is strong, and the position rendered doubly formidable and almost impregnable. The negro troops under General Ferran were ordered to carry this position. Their charge was one of the grandest features of the operations of the day. They never halted or faltered, though their ranks were sadly thinned, as they advanced they were successful in accomplishing their task. This put the enemy in confusion and sent them rapidly down the road toward Richmond. Generals Grant and Butler came on the field during the struggle and were enthusiastically received by the troops, and when Grant rode along the line, the cheers and shouts of the men were beyond example. Three miles above New Market the enemy have very strong works. Birney pressed his advantage and pursued the retreating rebels so closely that they could not stop to reform their ranks. Two miles further on the rebels have a strong line of redoubts, perfect in character and located at such brief intervals that it was impossible to force our column of troops through them. These works cross the New Market road just beyond Laurel Hill Church. Their guns sweep the roads in all directions. Birney at once determined to carry such works as lay in front by general assault. He reconnoitered the ground himself, amid a storm of shells. He never hesitated, and a storm of shells. 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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 11, 1864.

The Riots in Belfast.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The following description, from the Belfast Northern Whig, affords some idea of the riots which were recently mentioned in our European telegrams some weeks since:

The first symptom of riotous proceedings was the appearance at St. Malachy's Chapel of about 400 armed navvies. What they wanted no one could divine. They said they wanted to protect the house of worship, which no one was attempting to assault, and when advised to go away and be at peace, by persons of their own religious persuasion and by clergymen of their own church, they absolutely refused to do so, and set up a loud hurrah, shouting they would "kill all the damned Orange" in Belfast.

They then walked through Hercules street and North street, Peter's Hill, and into Brown Square, where a scene of house-breaking and window-smashing such as we have never witnessed in this town occurred. In Brown Square, Brown street, and Melbourne street—numbering about 400 houses—there was scarcely a whole pane of glass left. Women were knocked down with bludgeons; children were kicked by these infernal cowards; the windows and the window cashes were dragged out and torn to shreds in the street. The unfortunate people tried to preserve their houses as best they could; but this band of unmitigated savages spared neither man, woman nor child in their fury.

The Brown Street School, which at the time contained about 1200 children, was assailed with stones, bricks, and even shots were fired through the windows. The teachers and children were in a state of absolute frenzy; the poor little children were hidden under the forms, and the teachers did all they could to preserve their lives from the fury of the savages by concealing them in the yard of the school and other places. Several of the children are very badly injured, and one child has had his eye gouged out by a blow from a large stone. The mothers rushed to the place in a state of consternation—the fathers, if they worked in the neighborhood, left their places of work, and rushed to the school to find it totally wrecked, and their children screaming for assistance. It would be totally impossible to describe the scenes which occurred. The navvies, not satisfied, moved onwards towards Townsend street church and school rooms to perform the same work of outrage there, and would have carried out their intention if they had not been frightened by the rumor that a force was gathering as strong as themselves. The founders about Townsend street, which contain a great many workers, bearing of the dreadful mace which was going on outside, came to the gates in large numbers with a determination which was plainly to be seen, and many a navy got a sore head from what occurred after the riot. The police now came up, of course, and one of the gallant fellows who had turned the riotous and saved men from being beaten, was about to be taken up for having a large stick in his hand. "I have done your duty," said he, "and saved this church from being wrecked, and now you come up to take me for doing your duty." In the houses into which the stones were thrown, many people were maimed; women and children were injured. To take the case of one from many; a woman was followed into the house, her husband was assaulted and she herself was beaten about the head with her own poker and tongs. One side of her cheek was knocked in, and she is under the care of a surgeon.

On one occasion, the Hussars, in Pound street, were attacked with stones and bricks, and the horses being struck on their noses reared and refused to proceed. A Hussar's helmet was knocked off, and he himself, when coming off his horse to lift it up, was struck with a stone on the breast. It is really beyond comprehension how the military and police suffered the insults to which they were subjected. In a short time afterwards the infantry from the barracks, to the number of 470, were on the scene.

At about half-past twelve a most terrible riot took place between the navvies (Roman Catholics) on the one hand and the end of the Pound Lancing, near the Albert Crescent Constabulary Barracks, and the Sandy Row (Orange) mob on the other side. The navvies who were well attended by women carrying stones and bricks) made a most formidable appearance at Collingtree road. In opposition to this crowd, the Durham street (Orange) mob turned out—even from their work in the factories and foundries in the neighborhood.

From early morning, to a stranger, the appearance of many parts of Belfast was unprecedented, shops being closed, and the town appearing almost in a state of siege. No business was done, and no person would venture to do business. In the afternoon the town was under the rule of mob law—High street, Bridge street, Castle place, North street, Castle street, Donegall place, Peter's Hill, Arthur street, Arthur square, Castle lane, Hercules street, and every other street in the neighborhood of those above named, being closed, and business suspended. The question asked on every side was—"What is to be done?" and the answer on the part of every man was—"Cut them down." This has not been done, and Belfast is in a state unparalleled in its history.

Between five and six o'clock, the bludgeon men again assembled, and a great rush was made towards St. Malachy's Chapel, through McClean's Fields, and a counter rush, as was supposed by the opposite party, was made through Donegall square south, and the streets adjoining. An immense crowd collected in front of the chapel, cheering and yelling defiantly. Another large mob speedily arrived, and took up a position in Linn Hall street, and Franklin street, and the vicinity of Mr. Duffin's factory. A great deal of skirmishing took place between these two parties. A row speedily commenced, which was succeeded by a rapid and continuous interchange of shots from both sides—from guns and pistols, many of which were loaded with bullets and slugs.

At this scene of encounter the interchange of shots was as rapid and continuous as would be that of skirmishers in a regular

battle. An eye witness informs us that he saw four men lying behind logs of timber, each possessed of firearms, and looking and firing as fast as they could for the space of twenty minutes. After this had gone on for a considerable time a small party of the constabulary, in charge of an inspector, arrived by Donegall Square South, and proceeded down Adelaide Place, and McClean's Fields at a rapid rate with bayonets fixed. A portion of the mob then left the front of the chapel and came up Alfred street, and broke those windows in Dr. Cooke's Church, which had not been broken on Friday, and also breaking several panes in the Music Hall. They then entered in a dense mass in Upper Arthur street. At this time the military arrived in charge of an officer, and at the top of Upper Arthur street, were speedily followed by a troop of the Hussars, with the Marquis of Donegall and Mr. Lyons, J. F., and other magistrates.

Four or five men were taken to the hospital with bullet and gun shot wounds, and one man was stabbed in the neck. It is needless to describe all the injuries inflicted, as to a greater or less extent upwards of 100 were injured.

While the scene at St. Malachy's was going on, a messenger came into Sandy Row, where crowds of men and women were congregated at the street corners, with the intelligence that the Roman Catholic party had fired a shot, and that their (the Orange-men's) friends were being shot, and that assistance should be speedily rendered to them. The leader recommended his friends to secure firearms, if possible, and to go to the assistance of their party at St. Malachy's. How this was to be done, however, was another question, but it was quickly determined to solicit the respectable residents of the locality for the loan of pistols or guns. A house to house visitation was actually made and the females of the party, as well as the males, exerted their most powerful eloquence in the endeavor to persuade the parties they called upon to comply with their request. In every instance, however, they were properly refused. Another consultation was held, and the leader proposed that they should go down town and wreck the first gunsmith's shop they came to, and so provide themselves with arms and ammunition. The women supported this novel idea with arguments more forcible than elegant, but although a few of the men were in favor of acting upon it, the majority hesitated, when they were taunted by their leader and his Amazonian conductors with cowardice, and all manner of foul epithets were hurled at them, but happily without the desired effect. A call was then made for them to go to St. Malachy's with such arms as they had—formidable bludgeons—and a rush was made in that direction; but just at that moment, the soldiers were seen to cross the street below, on their way to the same place, when the valor of these brave fellows cooled out, and they thought better of it.

The following remarks are from the London Spectator:

Belfast has been in insurrection all the week, Orange and Catholic mobs traversing the street armed with bludgeons, stones, and pitchforks, firing regular volleys at each other, stoning the police, beating individuals to death, wrecking houses, maiming peaceful passers-by at the railway station, knocking mill-girls off their feet, and burning the houses of the rich in a national school, and shooting down laborers struggling to save themselves from the mad of the Lough. The last two infamous acts were perpetrated by Catholic and Orange parties respectively, and though the Orangemen were collected from a large number of places, the Catholics, both here and elsewhere, were the authorities of Belfast, not stricken with imbecility both would have been impartially shot down. As it is the magistrates and Government have collected 2000 troops who have done nothing, 2000 police who have fired with blank cartridge as if in order to convince the mobs that they would not hurt them, and 5000 special constables who have not prevented any one outrage, not even an attack on a railway station. The Government has sent down a superintendent of police, but he appears not willing to act, and up to Thursday the only proclamation threatened murderers with arrest instead of grape shot. Under these circumstances of course the Catholics of Dundalk have risen, and a rumor on Friday night affirmed that the cities of the north were all rising upon the Catholics. A little more of this armed inertia and we shall have a religious civil war raging throughout Ulster.

We have commented on these riots elsewhere, but we must give here a single incident which epitomizes the struggle. At three o'clock on Wednesday a body of navvies were rioting on the bank of the Lough when they were charged by the Orange shipwrights, and a battle royal ensued with cleavers, stones, and guns. The shipwrights fired into the mud banks in the Lough, and the navvies found themselves in danger of suffocation. While struggling painfully with the water and the oars their adversaries amused themselves by calmly shooting at them as so many almost without a parallel. The Hussars at last came up, but instead of arresting the whole gang under pain of being immediately cut down they contented themselves with "clearing the ground." The feeling of the ruling mob in Belfast, it would seem, is that to cut down people who are committing murder would be "harsh," and that the proper thing to do is to send them to commit murder somewhere else.

NAVY HEADQUARTERS.—Since the arrival of Admiral the hon. J. Denman, to take command of Her Majesty's squadron in the Pacific, we understand that Esquimaux has been made the chief naval station in lieu of Valparaiso. All ships of war previous to their return to England will therefore repair to Vancouver Island.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. D'HERBOMEX as Roman Catholic Bishop of British Columbia, was performed yesterday in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of persons who manifested great interest in the proceedings.

OUR CANADA LETTER.

CANADA WEST, Aug. 18th, 1864.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Being still under the baneful influence of Strive, I am afraid the present correspondence will be like beer in the dog-days, very insipid.

THE WEATHER.

In most oppressively hot, the thermometer all last week averaging from 92 deg. to 98 deg. in the shade, and the atmosphere so thick and hazy that the lungs can scarcely perform their usual functions, making locomotion, either corporeal or mental, a great bore.

THE HARVEST.

In progressing rapidly and will soon be over, and although the test has not yet been applied in the shape of the threshing machine, the general opinion hereabout is, that the crops, particularly the fall wheat, are in point of quantity an average; the quality is splendid. As formerly indicated, the spring crops are light; yet the farmer who is not particularly predisposed to grumble, admits that even spring crops are not so very bad after all. The great drought still continues, and of course the root crops will be very poor. A good rain even yet would do great good to the poor man's crop-potatoes—but there is no appearance of rain yet.

CENTRAL BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Of course you have seen Col. Syngé's paper on Central British North America, as read before the British North American Association. It will well repay a careful perusal and a critical examination, which no doubt it will receive from your able pen. I hail it as a sign of better times for the Northwest. The gallant Colonel deserves great credit for the liberal views he has expounded on this question. It keeps before the British public the absolute necessity of opening up these vast solitudes as a home to the redundant population of Europe; and not only so, but clearly establishes it as a duty incumbent on the British Government to take the necessary steps to facilitate the settlement of this great country. Great it will be in every sense of the word, and great it will be in terms of millions of industrious and free Britons propagating the politics, morals and religion of our motherland, and working out the destiny of the great Anglo-Saxon family. To me, personally, the most pleasant scene is "the solitude of vast extent, untouched by hand of art, where nature sows herself and reaps her crops, whose garments are the clouds, whose minstrel broods, whose lamps the moon and stars, whose organ shrill the sound of many waters, whose heroes storm, whose thunder-bolts the oracles of God, whose palaces the everlasting hills."

But to the Christian philanthropist, what can yield greater pleasure than to see through the dim vista of the future their extensive plains swarming with an industrious, moral and religious population, with their schools and churches and other ameliorating agencies spreading out on the right hand and on the left until "the wilderness shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose." Old as I am I still hope to see the iron horse and lightning messenger, careering across these vast prairies and threading the gorges of the "backbone of the earth," carrying the news and the merchandise of the House yesterday. "The end of the earth is in the moon and stars, whose organ shrill the sound of many waters, whose heroes storm, whose thunder-bolts the oracles of God, whose palaces the everlasting hills."

Are in statu quo in Canada. In all my experience I have never known the political scene so quiescent as it is here just now. There is neitherebb nor flow—neither action nor reaction. The members of the Cabinet, Mr. McGee excepted, are all in Quebec, no doubt attending to their respective portfolios and perfecting the new Constitution which is to set all things to rights; but for any thing known to the contrary they may be all fast asleep. Even the great Globe itself has ceased to indicate any of the movements of the ministry. Of course the press is discussing pretty freely the great constitutional changes about to be inaugurated. Generally, so far as known, the programme is approved in both sections of the province, and by both the great parties. There are some mostly in Lower Canada—trying to stir up strife by inducing the habitants to believe that their religion, language and nationality are in danger; that the Grits of Upper Canada are preparing to swallow the whole "rag tag and bobtail"; and that Jean Baptiste will soon be among the things that were. The True Witness is the leader in this senseless nationality question. The Witness delights to fish in troubled waters. Indeed, if the agreement is faithfully carried out, "Othello's occupation's gone"; he may pack up his odds and try Connemara once more.

THE PARLIAMENTARY EXCURSION.

Quite a number of our M.L.C.s and M.P.s are on a friendly visit to the maritime provinces just now by special invitation. They are most liberally entertained and feted by the Bluecoats, and although it is asserted by all parties to be a mere friendly visit, the general opinion is that it is intended to pave the way for a closer union of all the British Provinces, even including your far distant Isle of the Ocean. How would you like to join us Kanucks? If you do, don't bring your Hudson Bay quarrels with you. We have had enough of that company already.

Our Canadian scheme of federation is well received in Britain by all parties. Winged Tory and Radical it is hailed as the great movement of the day, and we have all kinds of help promised in working out the details of this great measure. Surely we are on the right road to something great.

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS.

Are attracted in great numbers to our side of the lakes just now. Tankers and Greenbacks are "thick as autumnal leaves in Val Umbra." You must not for a moment suppose that the draft has anything to do with this migration. Not it, they are too brave and loyal to the Stars and Stripes for this. They would "die in the last ditch," are they would think of such a thing. Yet here they are, about as "the top-most nation in all creation" may go to the—for anything they care, "keep my own skin whole" is of more consequence to them than all the magna chartas of the universe. Had their forefathers been made of such stuff, America would still have been a deservedly despised colony.

GREAT FISH FIRES.

A great amount of damage has been sustained this summer by fires in the bush. Many of the poor settlers have lost their all. From Goderich all through the west and northern townships to the Ottawa fies have been raging. Houses, barns, cattle, fences and crops have fallen a prey to the devouring flames. From the appearance of the atmosphere for the last two days we hope a cessation of this scourge has taken place. Smoke has disappeared and we breathe more freely.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE-SHIP.—An attempt was made in the House yesterday to burke the resolutions guaranteeing payment from the colonial revenue of the salary of the new Chief Justice, whom the Imperial Government have been asked to appoint from the members of the English bar at present practising in Great Britain. Mr. Franklin moved the postponement of the resolutions for a month, or even for a fortnight, in order to allow a bill to be brought in legalizing the appropriation. The effect of this would simply be to take the matter out of the hands of the Assembly and place it at the mercy of the Legislative Council, under whose manipulation, judging from their recent actions, the bill would run great risk of coming to an untimely end. We acquit Dr. Dickson and Mr. Franklin of any intention of lending their assistance to arranging the resolutions, but we warn them to beware how they give even unobtrusive aid to anything which might tend to prevent so desirable a consummation as the appointment of a new Chief Justice. In the words of a speaker in the House yesterday, "a man who would have an extemporized Attorney General, we might put up with an extemporized Colonial Secretary, we might even do without a Governor, but without a Chief Justice the whole colony would come to a stand-still." A proposal of this topic, it is rumored that a certain prominent legal official is making strong efforts to secure the appointment to the Bench, and that influential friends in England have been written to to use their influence with the Home Government in his favor. We do not know of anything that would cause a stronger feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction with the Imperial authorities than the appointment of any of our local barristers to the position. It is a Colonial necessity that the future Chief Justice must be an English practicing barrister, and that he must be a man of the highest talents and unimpeachable character which would inevitably assail a local appointee.

A CALM OPINION OF THE LEECH RIVER MINES.

A Cariboo miner who returned yesterday from a week's visit to Leech river, gives us a dispassionate opinion of the value of the mines. He says that no work of any extent will be carried on this winter, but firmly believes that next season the whole river for a distance of nine or ten miles will average large yields. It will be necessary however to flame the whole in the bed of the stream, about seven feet deep, one baling out the water and another shovelling the dirt, and every time the water was lowered by a painful being lifted the gold which was seen glittering among the gravel on the bottom. The miners however, could not keep the water low enough to enable them to work. A number of men were working in the benches, but our informant did not see anything to justify the expectation of extensive digging. A great many Chinamen were working on the lower Sooke river, and mining in the most approved manner, putting to shame, according to our informant, the majority of the white miners on the more favored Leech river. On Wolf creek, there are 19 men who have taken up claims. A short distance below are two dry gulches, which our informant is satisfied will prove equally as rich as either Leech or Wolf rivers were there a supply of water sufficient to work them. This want will, however, be abundantly remedied in a few weeks, when the fall rains set in.

DISPATCH.—The following circumstance which has come to our notice is an illustration of the advantage of having so handy a little steamer as the Fidelity within hail in case of emergency. The pilot of the Frigate Bird applied for the assistance of the Fidelity to tow the former ship from the position in which she had cast anchor in Esquimaux Harbor, which was not considered a safe one. Fires were immediately lighted, in twenty minutes steam was up, and in less than half an hour the gallant little Fidelity, as she is termed by seafaring men was steaming out of our harbor and ready for action.

SMALL DEBTS.—Mr. Dennes' bill for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, which has made its periodical appearance on the notice board of the House of Assembly ever since the return of the learned member for Salt Spring, received its quietus yesterday in a full House. A bill will be brought in, in accordance with the resolutions which appear in our House report, granting jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace up to \$50, and to Stipendiary Magistrates up to \$250, with privilege of appeal in the latter case to the higher court.

A CEMENTAL BANKRUPT.—A Chinaman named Sam Wo has petitioned the Bankruptcy Court.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—Elsewhere in our columns will be found the Report of the Committee on Education appointed by the House of Assembly. On Tuesday next the House will go into committee on the subject, and will proceed to pass a bill "in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the people." There is no single subject on which the people are more unanimous than this; they demand the establishment of a good common school system, similar to those of certain other countries, which are the admiration of the world, and they must and will have it, the sapient resolutions of the Legislative Council to the contrary notwithstanding. It is satisfactory to know that the House of Assembly are almost to a man with the people on this question, and as they hold the purse-strings, the public may rely on obtaining that boon which so many of them have so long and so vigorously struggled for—a popular, enlightened, and patriotic educational system.

ROW ON THE ENTERPRISE.—Some of the passengers on the Enterprise on her trip down on Saturday were rather boisterous, and one powerful fellow indulged "in smearing things" generally, till at length the patience of the usually quiet Captain became exhausted, and he speedily floored the unruly passenger and tied him up to prevent further disturbances. A chum of the aggressor's attempting to take his part received a "right-hander" from the gallant skipper which sent him sprawling, and admonished him of the necessity of refraining from interference. The offender was released from bonds on the steamer's arrival upon making good the damage he had done.

CONSECRATION CEREMONY.—The interesting ceremony of consecrating the Reverend Dr. D'Herbomez, O. M. J., the Bishop elect of the Roman Catholic Church in British Columbia, will take place in the Cathedral of St. Andrew's to-morrow (Sunday). His Grace the Archbishop of Oregon City will officiate as consecrating Bishop, the Right Reverend Dr. Demers assisting.

GOLD AT SAN JUAN RIVER.—A party of four explorers returned last night from San Juan river, where they have been prospecting for several days. They have found excellent diggings very similar to those of Leech river, the gold being very coarse, but of a darker color than Leech. The party were unable to remain longer from want of provisions, but brought back with them several dollars worth of specimens.

THE PROPOSED DINNER TO DR. REE.—A number of citizens yesterday signified a strong desire to mark their respect for this distinguished visitor, on the eve of his departure from the colony, by inviting him to a public dinner. It was, however, ascertained that Dr. Ree has already accepted so many engagements for the two or three intervening days, that much as he appreciated the compliment he would not be able to accept the invitation, and the project was accordingly abandoned.

GOLD AT NOOTKA.—It has long been asserted that some of the streams emptying into this Sound are auriferous. Capt. Spring of the Surprize, has sent to town some black sand impregnated with fine gold-dust, taken from the South eastern stream. It is believed that a number of miners can find profitable employment there.

FROM SOOKE.—The steamer Caledonia returned last evening from Sooke, with a few passengers, including Mr. Alfred Waddington, who has been engaged in opening a trail from Thompson's Landing to Leech river. Where the trail crosses Sooke river a suspension bridge is being thrown across with 140 feet road way and a single span of 80 feet.

THE NEW STEAM TUG FOR THE SOUVEN.—The powerful propeller recently built in San Francisco and intended to be used in towing lumber and ships at Port Gamble, W. T. was sighted yesterday in the Straits by the G. S. Wright.

BANK COIN.—Some counterfeit American half dollar pieces are in circulation. They are supposed to have been introduced by some sharper who arrived by the Sierra Nevada.

YALE.—The Bank of British Columbia have opened a branch at Yale, B.C.

"The Three! The Three!! Ah, Deary me!!!"

Faith, Hope and Charity one day Set out upon their shining way, To visit poor Vancouver's Isle, Intending there to stay awhile, And call on its colonial brood Of men and women, bad and good, Merely to see how matters stood. All doors were open'd to their knocking, But then, (oh, ah! oh dear! how shocking!!) The doors were slam'd right in the faces Of these three charming Heavenly graces! With one exception: 'twas the door Of their bino champion, MORRISON, Who gallantly, in their defense, Writes—aye and writes without offense: Walk in, (cried he) and take a chair; Ha! why the devil do you stare? (But said this in a holy tone, With eyes up-turn'd to Heaven's throne In deep prayer for a world undone.) Walk in, I say: from this abode I damn men—for the love of God, Therefore, walk in; and in they walked And no mistake, and sat and talked; They sat beside him at his desk, And help'd him in his pious task, Guided ('twas said) his polished pen To doom to Hell the erring men Who fall the slightest trace to see, Of Faith, or Hope, or Charity, In what he wrote about the Tares. BROWNEVILLE.

for liquor, per gallon, 10 cents; for sugar, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for flour, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for coffee, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for tea, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for rice, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for oil, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for butter, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for eggs, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for chickens, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for ducks, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for geese, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for turkeys, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for hogs, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for sheep, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for cattle, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for horses, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for mules, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for ponies, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for dogs, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for cats, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for birds, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for fish, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for shellfish, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for insects, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for minerals, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for plants, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for animals, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for vegetables, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for fruits, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for nuts, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for seeds, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for herbs, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for spices, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for dyes, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for pigments, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for oils, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for resins, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for waxes, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for gums, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for lacquers, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for varnishes, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for glues, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for adhesives, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for cements, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for mortars, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for plasters, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for stuccos, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for concretes, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for bricks, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for tiles, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for stones, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for marbles, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for granites, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for slates, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for shales, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for sandstones, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for limestones, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; for dolomites, per 50 lbs, 10 cents; 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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 11, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Oct. 6. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Street, Bayley.

THE SEAT FOR LAKE. The Speaker read the following communication from His Excellency enclosing the original and only document bearing the appointment of auctioneer.

THE SEAT FOR VANALCO. The Speaker asked Mr. Bayley whether he had any written contract to sell supplies to the Government.

THE HOUSE AGREED TO ACCEPT THE HON. GENTLEMAN'S EXPLANATION. Mr. DeCosmos remarking that the only thing to be amended was the Franchise Act, as the lawyers, decidedly looked on such cases as this as a contract.

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other half by the Morrill tariff. Now it's adjoining colony of 500 miles by 500 miles, which hon. gentlemen won't take, unless forty per cent of all our imports. They are equally loyal, law-abiding and industrious as ourselves, and he would endeavor to show what Vancouver Island would be without them.

THE UNWORTHY PREJUDICE. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—To all who are so bound up with Americans as neighbors and friends that they must even adopt their ignominious prejudices, allow me to say, as an American, I am proud to state that the abuse of our Government are undergoing a thorough reformation; now we propose to make those who were once our slaves citizens of our commonwealth, and we decline accepting the voluntary vassalage of the class of Englishmen who attempt to palm off every exhibition of their innate meanness in the way of excluding colored people from public banquets, balls, concerts, theatres, etc., as the irresistible influence of cheap American sentiment.

LONG ENOUGH HAS OUR OWN RACIAL OBEDIENCE DIMMED THE BRILLIANCY OF OUR GALLANT STARS AND STRIPES; THEIR FIELDS SHALL SOON CEASE TO FLY OVER SLAVES, FOR NOW WE ARE BURSHARING OUR STANDARD AND MANTLE TO ITS HUMANITY.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS. TRADE WITH CHINA.—The bark Sophi and Helen and ship Empress of India, had been chartered for China, taking specie to the value of \$247,268 21, shipped by various firms. This indicates a large and increasing direct trade.

FROM CHILE. Dates from Valparaiso reach to August 17th. Congress had showed its inclination to support a motion brought forward by Don Luis Conifio, as to granting a privilege for the erection of a Chamber of Deputies, embracing in its jurisdiction loading and unloading, the cost of which is estimated at \$5,500,000.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.—Most of our readers have read the accounts of the fearful murder committed in a railway carriage in England. Frans Muller, the suspected murderer, was arrested in New York and taken before Commissioner Newson on the 26th August. The court room was densely crowded, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings.

THE CREW OF THE THETIS SAFE.—The British bark William Wilson arrived at Valparaiso on the 5th August, with the crew of the British bark Thetis, from Deal for San Francisco, founded on the 12th July, in latitude 35 degrees 59 minutes south, and longitude 83 degrees 26 minutes west.

BOARDING SCHOOL. YOUNG LADIES. Mrs. WILSON BROWN, CHURCH BANK HOUSE, Victoria, V. I.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Marvellous cures of various stiff joints, paralysis of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the bones, shews, and muscles, have been accomplished by Holloway's Ointment. It is the only Ointment which produces any impression on these complaints. The pills also work wonders in the treatment of the bowels.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, & C. BURGEOINE & BURBIDGES' BURGOINE & BURBIDGES' Pure Drugs, Chemicals, & C.

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BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS. WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. "A more perfect and elegant piece of mechanism has never been seen in this country."

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES. Patent Lever, Jewelled, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET. Will be sent Post Free for Six Stamps, containing a short history of the watch, and a full description of every kind of watch now made, and from which merchants and retailers can select, and have their orders sent by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world. Price 1/6 per copy, and 1/3 per dozen.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. PREPARED BY EXTRACT OF LEMONS FROM A SPECIAL MANUFACTURE AT ST. MARTIN'S, FRANCE. To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1864. "I have the pleasure to inform you that your Worcestershire Sauce is highly esteemed in this country, and is the most palatable and useful of any I have used."

Caution. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of cheap imitations. The name is on the label, and the words "LEA & PERRIN'S" are on the glass.

Keating's Cough Lozenges. THIS WORLD RENOWNED REMEDY, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the globe, in the cure of Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Throat, and other affections of the Chest and Lungs, is now being sold in all the principal cities of the world.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS. DEAR SIR.—I daily receive your valuable Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale here, and send you a new value of ten pounds, that I, double the last sent, packed in two cases, with the same as before.

Dinnford's Pure Fluid Magnesia. HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, EMPLOYED AND APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED BY THE PUBLIC AS THE BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, &c.

BRITISH COLONIST--SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864. NO. 48.

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The union question came up again yesterday in the House, and we had the views of three other gentlemen—Messrs. Street, Dickson and Tolmie—on the resolutions introduced the previous day. So far it would appear that the majority of the House are in favor of union; but very much divided as to the mode. Some advocate a union that would tend to throw us back into that mischievous system of the past, which required the united exertions of Vancouver Island and British Columbia to overthrow;—we mean a union that would maintain the Legislatures of both colonies as they are, and place the executive under one head. We have so often pointed out the absurdity of this scheme—that of one man serving two masters—that we think it unnecessary now to recur to it. The next proposition is a federal union which would leave the local legislatures to deal with all local questions—to maintain free ports or abolish them if they saw fit. It is evident that such a system would be an improvement on the former; for the federal Legislature would stand between the Governor and the people and settle all matters affecting the interests of both colonies. The third scheme is we believe the most rational of the whole; but like many other good things, a little ahead of the times, or perhaps we should rather say of the prejudices of both colonies—a union literally as well as virtually, which would place the affairs of Vancouver Island and British Columbia under the full control of a united Legislature, like the Parliament of the United Kingdom, untrammelled by any stipulation as to the mode of raising taxation or of carrying on the affairs of Government. When colonies are young, when their interests are small and undiversified, and their liabilities comparatively speaking insignificant, there is a facility in connecting countries which can never in years afterwards present itself. The former is the position of British Columbia and Vancouver Island at the present time. Still, although the colonial risks, which many people in both colonies are painfully contemplating, do not seem to suggest such a wholesale union, a purely imaginary, it is nevertheless inadvisable, even were it practicable, to ignore popular prejudices. The real union, therefore, will have for the nonce to give us "a thing of shreds and patches." A federal system, with its stipulations and proposals, is the only scheme which at present offers the slightest chance of meeting with the approval of the Assembly.

The principal arguments brought forward in opposition to uniting the colonies under one government would seem to be based very much on some remarks let fall a little while ago by the Governor in the neighboring colony, to the effect that one Governor had little enough to do to look after the interests of British Columbia. The fallacy of this objection is very apparent when we come to look at the duties of a Governor in a self-governing colony. In the present condition of British Columbia, where the Governor holds all the reins of power and virtually all the responsibilities of the government, the argument might have some weight, in a union where the two colonies would be represented in a united Legislature, its integration would be a government in its integrity, the deduction clearly falls to the ground. The Governor has really no more business to look after the interests of the country in an exclusive point of view than he has to sit in the chair of the Assembly. The people's representatives are the men-deputed and authorized to perform this duty. His exclusion has therefore little more to do than to show that the Acts of the Legislature do not conform to the spirit of the Constitution, and that they are properly carried out. With a federal or with a united Legislature, one man is sufficient to perform the gubernatorial duties of a country much larger in extent than our two colonies combined and with a hundred times more population. The territory of Upper and Lower Canada does not seem too large for the labors of Viscount Monck—although it is in square miles 100,000, and in population nearly three millions. To say, therefore, that a union of two almost insignificant colonies would overwhelm one Governor with an avalanche of work, or lead to the neglect of either colony's resources, is to pay a very bad compliment to the Governor and a worse one to the representatives of the people. The effect of a union—that is of union based on a durable foundation—would be to lift our little and politics into a higher sphere; to give us a legislature; to bring the energy as well as resources of both colonies into play, to promote immigration, to establish a permanent postal connection with the outside world, to encourage British navigation in our waters—in fact to carry on in concert those great and necessary enterprises for settling up the countries, which can never be accomplished by isolated efforts. There are also the

judiciary, the postal and other important systems in both colonies that require assimilation—a necessity which union alone can supply; and last, not least, there is the invaluable boon of responsible government looming up in the near future, ready to be thrown into our lap when we have a reasonable number of people to solicit it, but which can not possibly be granted in our isolated state for many, many years to come.

Later Eastern News

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 30.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Jeff Davis has gone to Georgia to head off Stephens and Bowen in their efforts to restore the State to the Union. The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th says Davis spoke at Macon on the 24th and was going to Hood's army. Beyond doubt peace propositions from authorized parties in Georgia are in the hands of the Government.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, Sept. 29.—Gen. Ord advanced this morning and carried very strong fortifications and a long line of entrenchments below Chapin's farm, capturing 15 pieces of artillery and 800 prisoners. Gen. Ord was wounded, but not seriously. Gen. Birney also advanced on the Newmarket road and stormed the entrenchments scattering the enemy in every direction. He is now marching towards Richmond, and is at the intersection of the Newmarket and Richmond railroads. The whole country is filled with fortifications.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Reports from Pilot Knob yesterday say, Erving was concentrating troops in the forts there. The rebels occupy the town and have planted a battery on Shepard's mountain. They are throwing shells from the fort, doing some execution. Col. Mills was attacked at Mineral Point last night by a large body of the enemy, were repulsed. Pilot was captured by the rebels last night. Smith's headquarters are at Desoto, and is being reinforced. The fortifications at Pilot Knob are strong, mounting a sixty-two pounder. Six field pieces would be ineffective against the artillery on the mountain.

A passenger train on the North Missouri railroad was captured by the rebels. CENTRALIA, Sept. 27.—Bill Anderson's bushwhackers attacked 34 soldiers, mostly discharged veterans, and shot them in cold blood, and were terribly mutilated. Four citizens were murdered and left to burn with the train, which was fired and started at full speed. An hour after the guerrillas left, Maj. Johnson with 150 militia pursued them. The guerrillas were in ambush three miles out, and as Johnson came along they fired upon them, killing 98, including Maj. Johnson.

The following was received from St. Louis: At daylight the campsite at Houston was attacked by a force within half a mile of the fort. The enemy got possession of Shepard's Mountain at 2 o'clock p. m., driving a battalion of the 14th Iowa into the rifle pits, and getting two six pounders on the mountain. Three mountain slopes overlooking the fort were filled with diamonds and diamonds commanded by Marauders; while a column passed around the base of the mountain and formed on the south side. Cabell commanded the dismounted cavalry on the slope of Pilot Knob. The rebels being thus disposed, a signal of two guns was fired from the mountain, and the assembling column moved on the works and came in the style to the ditches. Hunt fell back in haste, leaving 1500 killed and wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Cabell. Our loss 9 killed and 50 wounded.

4 P. M.—They blew up the magazine and evacuated the fort, bringing away their entire command, and will reach the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad to-night. Smith will withdraw from Desoto to Jefferson Barracks. The rebels intend the country below Desoto, robbing all, killing Unionists and conscripting rebels. The City is full of refugees. Troops continue to arrive from Illinois and elsewhere.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 30.—The steamer Chrysopele struck a snag on her way up from San Francisco, above Steamboat Slough. She was run on the rocks above Freepoint where she sunk. Her deck is above water.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Tribune's special dispatch from Grant dated at City Point 2:30 p. m.—Gen. Warren carried the enemy's line to day. Their extreme right capturing a number of prisoners. Warren's force immediately prepared to follow up successes.

Meade moved from the fort this morning. He carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church. Butler at 9 p. m., reported that the enemy made an assault in three columns on his line near Chapin's Farm, and had been repulsed. No intelligence from Sheridan since the 27th, except through Richmond papers, to the effect that he had advanced on his cavalry to Staunton.

The Yellow Fever is prevailing extensively at Newbern. It is not fatal to the troops. Sherman made an actual exchange of 2000 prisoners in his own army. He made arrangements with Hood to send the prisoners clinging to Staunton. The Mail Agent for the Southern branch arrived to-night. Erving reached Harrison's at 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued. Fighting results unknown.

The railroad was cut north of Harrison's, Cuba and Boonville, burning Harrison since it is between the latter named points. It is supposed the road was cut on both sides. Gen. Smith's forces started for Franklin last night. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Passengers from City Point say that on Wednesday night the rebels fired on the boats on the river and

rebels attacked the intrenchments at Fort Sedgwick near Jerusalem plank road and were repulsed. Sixty of our wagons were destroyed between Trenton and Mineral Point, Mo. The men were massacred without demanding a surrender.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The telegraph was cut between Franklin and Rolla last night by the rebels. It is supposed the wire had reached Harrison Station and finding the road cut East, would attempt to reach Rolla where McNeil is strengthening the fortifications. The Iron Mountain railroad is clear to Desoto.

LAW FRANCISCO, Oct. 1st.—The Brother Jonathan cleared to-day. Gold 192 1/2 yesterday; legal tenders 22 1/2.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE "COLONIST." NARBYVILLE, 30th.—On the night of the 29th, Forrest and command were at Fayetteville en route to the Chattanooga railway. A small part of the latter had been destroyed. An attack was apprehended at Doak and Elk River bridges. The Tennessee and Alabama railroad bridges and trestles between Athens and Pulaski had been destroyed for 30 miles.

Rousseau was at Christian last night. There was no communication south of Murfreesboro. The railroad and telegraph were working at Tullahoma. A. telegraph from Pulaski says that the patrols were fired upon on different roads yesterday.

Several officers who had been captured escaped. Many privates are coming into the lines. Forrest has 22 wagons of ammunition, nine field-pieces and two 10-lb. Parrots. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Refugees report that the citizens of Richmond were cheering up and leaving. Banks' staff have arrived. The Macon Confederates says that Brown had replied to the negotiations, but without any practical results—Sherman being only a general in the Federal army and Brown a Governor of the State. The same paper states that Hood's army were cheerful and would not be heard from in its next reported movements. Magruder has gone to Arkansas with a heavy force.

Jeff Davis has spoken at Salisbury, and said that the spirit of the Confederacy was unbroken, and that they would yet succeed. He urged all to enter the army. The Charleston Courier says that the rebel government had arranged by their European commissioners to import 80,000 troops, supposed to be Polish.

The Telegraph says refugees report that Sherman's army were going north in thousands, leaving his forces at Atlanta small. Whether the soldiers were going to reinforce Grant, or in consequence of their time having expired, it could not say.

PORTLAND, Oct. 1.—The Wright sailed this evening for Victoria. EUROPEAN. ST. JAMES, Sept. 29.—The Saxonia from Southampton, 21st Sept., has passed Cape Race.

The Times considers the capture of Athol and a growing success to the South-western army. The rebel loan had declined three per cent. The commander of the Allies at Schlegel had prohibited the circulation of petitions.

The removal of an approaching interview between the French and Russian Sovereigns were considered abandoned in Paris. The Intelligence says it seems certain that arrangements were made between France and Italy for the solution of the Roman question.

The Car of Russia was on a visit to the Emperor of the French at Leveck on Sept. 27th. The new Spanish Ministry which has been formed has announced a conciliatory policy.

The Tunis journals were discussing the question of the removal of the Italian capital to Florence. The Opinions says if removal is necessary it will advance the solution of the Roman question, and the Government cannot refuse.

one unknown to the jury. In the second part Mr. Wildor's extraordinary feats of equilibrium on the ladder, and Mr. Bennett's Hercules club exercise excited the wonder and admiration of the audience. The usual routine of bayonet, broad sword and sabre exercises, which the gentlemen of the Olympic Club have rendered so familiar to San Francisco audiences, followed, and gave the high satisfaction which they have always produced heretofore.—B.

CAMARON'S MATTERS.—The work at the Camarone is progressing. The inside tier of heavy wood armor is now all on, and the outside tier so far done as to permit the putting on of the iron armor, of which a dozen of those ponderous plates have been hoisted up and put in their places; the hull has been thoroughly caulked, and the painters have commenced their work; the masts and rigging have been put in place, and preparations have been made for hoisting the monstrous propeller, which will be raised and attached to the shaft on Monday. The following figures showing the size and weight of the vessel when completed, will be found interesting:—Length, 160 feet; breadth on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; thickness of side armor, wood, 41 inches, and of iron 5 inches; two guns, 13 feet long, 15 inch bore, weight each 42,000 pounds; weight of solid shot, 400 pounds; diameter of turret, in the clear, 21 feet; diameter State, but the larger portion going to California, Oregon and this Territory.

DULL AT THE BOISE.—Jonathan Baker, of Amador county, California, (says the Reese River Record of the 11th inst.) passed through here yesterday, direct from Virginia City, Idaho Territory, where he has been since last February. He reports the times very dull there, and that everybody is leaving who can get away—some returning to the States, but the larger portion going to California, Oregon and this Territory.

CAPT. WINSLOW AND THE KEARNEY. SARGE. The commander of the Kearney in her successful conflict with the Alabama has made a detailed official report of the action, a copy of which I enclose. In private conversation at Paris, Winslow stated very clearly his view of the relation in which Capt. Semmes of the Alabama stands to him since the combat.

"When a man surrenders and the Captain takes upon himself the obligation to deliver up his person to his enemy, for it is not the case, no surrender would ever be accepted; there would, in fact, be no such thing as a surrender. The defeated man would be held at until he was killed, or until he had arrived under the control of his enemy. When a man surrenders, therefore, he does so in order that his enemy may cease the fire which is destroying him; and if it were not a rule that the surrendering man should come and deliver up his person, his enemy would assuredly stop firing at him, and thus no such thing as a surrender could exist. Capt. Semmes surrendered to me, and I stopped firing in order not to destroy him, and, instead of delivering himself up as he engaged to do by this act, he took every drop of the cessation in the firing to escape, and his escape was accomplished in a way which I could not have deemed possible, and therefore did not foresee. His conduct in this matter I shall not qualify; it will be properly appreciated by every sailor. By all the rules of honorable warfare he is now my prisoner, and stands, in his relation to me, as a prisoner on parole. In my opinion Semmes also regards himself as a prisoner on parole, and I do not believe he will go into service again unless he is exchanged. The fact of his finding refuge under a foreign flag or on foreign soil has nothing to do with his personal relations to me, and Capt. Semmes, as well understands that that he will not again be sought on the sea."—Cor. Bulletin.

THE CAPTAIN'S GRIEVANCE.—The Deputy Sheriff has, with a degree of indiscretion, for which we did not give him credit, ventured to charge us with perversion of facts in regard to the arrest of Capt. Jeffrey. The most cursory glance over our comments on the above proceeding will satisfy any impartial reader that we carefully avoided entering upon the merits of the case, and that our remarks simply aimed at an exposition of the barbarity of the existing law under which any creditor has the power of trampling with an impunity alike dangerous to the best interests of the community as it is tyrannical and unjust towards the hapless victim, upon the liberty of the subject. That creditors will, and are, so far, justified in availing themselves of the privilege of that law for self-protection, is of course a foregone conclusion, but that does not render the grievance the less reprehensible. The law is rotten, and the mode in which it is suffered to operate is worse. Let this blot upon our enlightenment and civilization, we say, be at once effaced for ever. Before Mr. Calverwell undertakes to charge a public journal with "false representations," he should be very sure of his premises. A reference to our notice of the arrest will at once show in how far he was justified in including the Governor in his wholesale tirade against the press, and we would dismiss the subject by simply reminding him that we never did say that Capt. Jeffrey was "taken to the debtor's prison" (although his detention in the custody of the Sheriff amounts virtually to the same thing), nor did we allude to the justice of the act in question, but to the law which sanctioned it.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday Evening, Oct. 3d, 1864.

Present, His Worship the Mayor and Councillors McDonald, Wallace, Erving and Banting.

COSTS OF COURT. An order of court for payment of \$12 50 in the matter of the Corporation vs. Latham, recently decided by the judge of the Supreme Court in favor of the defendant was read and directed to be paid. The clerk was directed to issue a second letter to Mr. Bishop requiring payment of the amount collected by him from the property-holder.

DISCUSSION ON THE PETITION OF THE LEASEHOLDERS AT VICTORIA WEST, for the alteration of the road at present running through some of their lots was resumed. Mr. McDonald was of opinion that the following resolution met the case: That while we consider it a hardship for some of the proprietors of Victoria west to have the Esquimalt road running through their lots, rendering some of them valueless, and deranging the present survey, yet we find that we cannot deal with the question for the following reasons: 1st. That serious doubts exist as to the powers of the Corporation under their present charter.

2nd. That the Surveyor General in laying out the Esquimalt road did not view Victoria west as a town site, but as a section of country land in which the usual reservation for roads was made.

3rd. That the Corporation are of opinion that they have not the power to close the present Esquimalt road, even if they were prepared to open up a substitute, and that it would be necessary to have an enactment of the House of Assembly giving special power in that behalf. Therefore, looking at the question as it now stands in connection with the limited powers of the Corporation, nothing remains for us but to refer the proprietors of Victoria west to the Surveyor General.

The Mayor here enquired if any persons present had anything to say on the subject before the resolution was passed. Mr. Ervin, Mr. Lesak and Mr. Everett, who were in the body of the Hall, here stated that they protested against the removal of the present line of road, as they had all purchased lots on the strength of the road remaining as at present. The first of these was Mr. Ervin, who had bought a considerable expense, and the removal of the road would be an act of great injustice to him.

Mr. Everett said that some of the holders of the twelve lots, alleged by Capt. Nagle to be valueless, were present, and did not desire the alteration. There was but one of the purchasers of the ten out of twelve lots who had signed the petition. He, Mr. Everett, had bought in 1859, before any road was laid out.

Mr. Wallace said the whole lot had been laid out in a similar manner, and it would be highly dangerous to attempt to interfere with this line of road. The resolution was put and carried.

A number of small bills were referred to the Finance Committee to be paid if found correct. The amounts claimed by Mr. Trus for the Viceroy street drain evoked some discussion. Messrs. Erving and Wallace thought the council were not bound to pay the amount, and thought the contractor should sue the parties whose names were on the contract.

The Mayor thought the council were morally if not legally liable to pay the amount. The consideration was postponed till next meeting, and council adjourned to the usual hour on Monday evening next.

CONVICT LABOR AT NANAIMO. NANAIMO, V. I., Sept. 26, 1864. ERICSON BARRETT O'CONNOR, Esq., the constable Gough replies to my letter upon the employment of Indian prisoners here, in the columns of your morning contemporary, by admitting all that I stated, excepting that part regarding the prisoners not being locked up. I have now to re-assert that what I stated in the previous letter, was quite correct.

But, sir, what a fine state of things is this, taking the constable's own statement, viz: that the Indian prisoners were employed in Capt. Franklin's garden; he (the constable) overlooking them, and the only return made to the Government for their labor was merely the Indian's board. This fact, sir, deserves more than a passing notice; and the Government ought to give the matter strict investigation. Here are our streets unmacadamized, in a few weeks they will be almost impassable in places, something like Yates or Wharf streets were in '59 and '60, and the only means for improving and beautifying the private property of our neighboring magistrates! Were Judge Pemberton to practice this sort of work he would receive, and that justly, the united censure of the whole press of Victoria. In other colonies convict labor, I believe, is hired out when not required on public works, being let to the highest bidder; but here, although the immediate want of labor on our public roads is most pressing, the stipendiary, above all others, is the man to make personal use of our convicts. Cases of this kind have for a long time been going on, but they will not be tolerated any longer without being made publicly known. The Governor, we believe, will not be silent while such grievances exist.

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FRONTIER. THE UNION QUESTION.—The union question came up again yesterday in the House, and we had the views of three other gentlemen—Messrs. Street, Dickson and Tolmie—on the resolutions introduced the previous day. So far it would appear that the majority of the House are in favor of union; but very much divided as to the mode. Some advocate a union that would tend to throw us back into that mischievous system of the past, which required the united exertions of Vancouver Island and British Columbia to overthrow;—we mean a union that would maintain the Legislatures of both colonies as they are, and place the executive under one head. We have so often pointed out the absurdity of this scheme—that of one man serving two masters—that we think it unnecessary now to recur to it. The next proposition is a federal union which would leave the local legislatures to deal with all local questions—to maintain free ports or abolish them if they saw fit. It is evident that such a system would be an improvement on the former; for the federal Legislature would stand between the Governor and the people and settle all matters affecting the interests of both colonies. The third scheme is we believe the most rational of the whole; but like many other good things, a little ahead of the times, or perhaps we should rather say of the prejudices of both colonies—a union literally as well as virtually, which would place the affairs of Vancouver Island and British Columbia under the full control of a united Legislature, like the Parliament of the United Kingdom, untrammelled by any stipulation as to the mode of raising taxation or of carrying on the affairs of Government. When colonies are young, when their interests are small and undiversified, and their liabilities comparatively speaking insignificant, there is a facility in connecting countries which can never in years afterwards present itself. The former is the position of British Columbia and Vancouver Island at the present time. Still, although the colonial risks, which many people in both colonies are painfully contemplating, do not seem to suggest such a wholesale union, a purely imaginary, it is nevertheless inadvisable, even were it practicable, to ignore popular prejudices. The real union, therefore, will have for the nonce to give us "a thing of shreds and patches." A federal system, with its stipulations and proposals, is the only scheme which at present offers the slightest chance of meeting with the approval of the Assembly.

The principal arguments brought forward in opposition to uniting the colonies under one government would seem to be based very much on some remarks let fall a little while ago by the Governor in the neighboring colony, to the effect that one Governor had little enough to do to look after the interests of British Columbia. The fallacy of this objection is very apparent when we come to look at the duties of a Governor in a self-governing colony. In the present condition of British Columbia, where the Governor holds all the reins of power and virtually all the responsibilities of the government, the argument might have some weight, in a union where the two colonies would be represented in a united Legislature, its integration would be a government in its integrity, the deduction clearly falls to the ground. The Governor has really no more business to look after the interests of the country in an exclusive point of view than he has to sit in the chair of the Assembly. The people's representatives are the men-deputed and authorized to perform this duty. His exclusion has therefore little more to do than to show that the Acts of the Legislature do not conform to the spirit of the Constitution, and that they are properly carried out. With a federal or with a united Legislature, one man is sufficient to perform the gubernatorial duties of a country much larger in extent than our two colonies combined and with a hundred times more population. The territory of Upper and Lower Canada does not seem too large for the labors of Viscount Monck—although it is in square miles 100,000, and in population nearly three millions. To say, therefore, that a union of two almost insignificant colonies would overwhelm one Governor with an avalanche of work, or lead to the neglect of either colony's resources, is to pay a very bad compliment to the Governor and a worse one to the representatives of the people. The effect of a union—that is of union based on a durable foundation—would be to lift our little and politics into a higher sphere; to give us a legislature; to bring the energy as well as resources of both colonies into play, to promote immigration, to establish a permanent postal connection with the outside world, to encourage British navigation in our waters—in fact to carry on in concert those great and necessary enterprises for settling up the countries, which can never be accomplished by isolated efforts. There are also the

judiciary, the postal and other important systems in both colonies that require assimilation—a necessity which union alone can supply; and last, not least, there is the invaluable boon of responsible government looming up in the near future, ready to be thrown into our lap when we have a reasonable number of people to solicit it, but which can not possibly be granted in our isolated state for many, many years to come.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Jeff Davis has gone to Georgia to head off Stephens and Bowen in their efforts to restore the State to the Union. The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th says Davis spoke at Macon on the 24th and was going to Hood's army. Beyond doubt peace propositions from authorized parties in Georgia are in the hands of the Government.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, Sept. 29.—Gen. Ord advanced this morning and carried very strong fortifications and a long line of entrenchments below Chapin's farm, capturing 15 pieces of artillery and 800 prisoners. Gen. Ord was wounded, but not seriously. Gen. Birney also advanced on the Newmarket road and stormed the entrenchments scattering the enemy in every direction. He is now marching towards Richmond, and is at the intersection of the Newmarket and Richmond railroads. The whole country is filled with fortifications.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Reports from Pilot Knob yesterday say, Erving was concentrating troops in the forts there. The rebels occupy the town and have planted a battery on Shepard's mountain. They are throwing shells from the fort, doing some execution. Col. Mills was attacked at Mineral Point last night by a large body of the enemy, were repulsed. Pilot was captured by the rebels last night. Smith's headquarters are at Desoto, and is being reinforced. The fortifications at Pilot Knob are strong, mounting a sixty-two pounder. Six field pieces would be ineffective against the artillery on the mountain.

A passenger train on the North Missouri railroad was captured by the rebels. CENTRALIA, Sept. 27.—Bill Anderson's bushwhackers attacked 34 soldiers, mostly discharged veterans, and shot them in cold blood, and were terribly mutilated. Four citizens were murdered and left to burn with the train, which was fired and started at full speed. An hour after the guerrillas left, Maj. Johnson with 150 militia pursued them. The guerrillas were in ambush three miles out, and as Johnson came along they fired upon them, killing 98, including Maj. Johnson.

The following was received from St. Louis: At daylight the campsite at Houston was attacked by a force within half a mile of the fort. The enemy got possession of Shepard's Mountain at 2 o'clock p. m., driving a battalion of the 14th Iowa into the rifle pits, and getting two six pounders on the mountain. Three mountain slopes overlooking the fort were filled with diamonds and diamonds commanded by Marauders; while a column passed around the base of the mountain and formed on the south side. Cabell commanded the dismounted cavalry on the slope of Pilot Knob. The rebels being thus disposed, a signal of two guns was fired from the mountain, and the assembling column moved on the works and came in the style to the ditches. Hunt fell back in haste, leaving 1500 killed and wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Cabell. Our loss 9 killed and 50 wounded.

4 P. M.—They blew up the magazine and evacuated the fort, bringing away their entire command, and will reach the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad to-night. Smith will withdraw from Desoto to Jefferson Barracks. The rebels intend the country below Desoto, robbing all, killing Unionists and conscripting rebels. The City is full of refugees. Troops continue to arrive from Illinois and elsewhere.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 30.—The steamer Chrysopele struck a snag on her way up from San Francisco, above Steamboat Slough. She was run on the rocks above Freepoint where she sunk. Her deck is above water.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Tribune's special dispatch from Grant dated at City Point 2:30 p. m.—Gen. Warren carried the enemy's line to day. Their extreme right capturing a number of prisoners. Warren's force immediately prepared to follow up successes.

Meade moved from the fort this morning. He carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church. Butler at 9 p. m., reported that the enemy made an assault in three columns on his line near Chapin's Farm, and had been repulsed. No intelligence from Sheridan since the 27th, except through Richmond papers, to the effect that he had advanced on his cavalry to Staunton.

The Yellow Fever is prevailing extensively at Newbern. It is not fatal to the troops. Sherman made an actual exchange of 2000 prisoners in his own army. He made arrangements with Hood to send the prisoners clinging to Staunton. The Mail Agent for the Southern branch arrived to-night. Erving reached Harrison's at 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued. Fighting results unknown.

one unknown to the jury. In the second part Mr. Wildor's extraordinary feats of equilibrium on the ladder, and Mr. Bennett's Hercules club exercise excited the wonder and admiration of the audience. The usual routine of bayonet, broad sword and sabre exercises, which the gentlemen of the Olympic Club have rendered so familiar to San Francisco audiences, followed, and gave the high satisfaction which they have always produced heretofore.—B.

CAMARON'S MATTERS.—The work at the Camarone is progressing. The inside tier of heavy wood armor is now all on, and the outside tier so far done as to permit the putting on of the iron armor, of which a dozen of those ponderous plates have been hoisted up and put in their places; the hull has been thoroughly caulked, and the painters have commenced their work; the masts and rigging have been put in place, and preparations have been made for hoisting the monstrous propeller, which will be raised and attached to the shaft on Monday. The following figures showing the size and weight of the vessel when completed, will be found interesting:—Length, 160 feet; breadth on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; thickness of side armor, wood, 41 inches, and of iron 5 inches; two guns, 13 feet long, 15 inch bore, weight each 42,000 pounds; weight of solid shot, 400 pounds; diameter State, but the larger portion going to California, Oregon and this Territory.

DULL AT THE BOISE.—Jonathan Baker, of Amador county, California, (says the Reese River Record of the 11th inst.) passed through here yesterday, direct from Virginia City, Idaho Territory, where he has been since last February. He reports the times very dull there, and that everybody is leaving who can get away—some returning to the States, but the larger portion going to California, Oregon and this Territory.

CAPT. WINSLOW AND THE KEARNEY. SARGE. The commander of the Kearney in her successful conflict with the Alabama has made a detailed official report of the action, a copy of which I enclose. In private conversation at Paris, Winslow stated very clearly his view of the relation in which Capt. Semmes of the Alabama stands to him since the combat.

"When a man surrenders and the Captain takes upon himself the obligation to deliver up his person to his enemy, for it is not the case, no surrender would ever be accepted; there would, in fact, be no such thing as a surrender. The defeated man would be held at until he was killed, or until he had arrived under the control of his enemy. When a man surrenders, therefore, he does so in order that his enemy may cease the fire which is destroying him; and if it were not a rule that the surrendering man should come and deliver up his person, his enemy would assuredly stop firing at him, and thus no such thing as a surrender could exist. Capt. Semmes surrendered to me, and I stopped firing in order not to destroy him, and, instead of delivering himself up as he engaged to do by this act, he took every drop of the cessation in the firing to escape, and his escape was accomplished in a way which I could not have deemed possible, and therefore did not foresee. His conduct in this matter I shall not qualify; it will be properly appreciated by every sailor. By all the rules of honorable warfare he is now my prisoner, and stands, in his relation to me, as a prisoner on parole. In my opinion Semmes also regards himself as a prisoner on parole, and I do not believe he will go into service again unless he is exchanged. The fact of his finding refuge under a foreign flag or on foreign soil has nothing to do with his personal relations to me, and Capt. Semmes, as well understands that that he will not again be sought on the sea."—Cor. Bulletin.

THE CAPTAIN'S GRIEVANCE.—The Deputy Sheriff has, with a degree of indiscretion, for which we did not give him credit, ventured to charge us with perversion of facts in regard to the arrest of Capt. Jeffrey. The most cursory glance over our comments on the above proceeding will satisfy any impartial reader that we carefully avoided entering upon the merits of the case, and that our remarks simply aimed at an exposition of the barbarity of the existing law under which any creditor has the power of trampling with an impunity alike dangerous to the best interests of the community as it is tyrannical and unjust towards the hapless victim, upon the liberty of the subject. That creditors will, and are, so far, justified in availing themselves of the privilege of that law for self-protection, is of course a foregone conclusion, but that does not render the grievance the less reprehensible. The law is rotten, and the mode in which it is suffered to operate is worse. Let this blot upon our enlightenment and civilization, we say, be at once effaced for ever. Before Mr. Calverwell undertakes to charge a public journal with "false representations," he should be very sure of his premises. A reference to our notice of the arrest will at once show in how far he was justified in including the Governor in his wholesale tirade against the press, and we would dismiss the subject by simply reminding him that we never did say that Capt. Jeffrey was "taken to the debtor's prison" (although his detention in the custody of the Sheriff amounts virtually to the same thing), nor did we allude to the justice of the act in question, but to the law which sanctioned it.

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