

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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(Sundays Excepted.)
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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AGENTS.

W. B. BARRAGE, Comox.
L. F. FISHER, San Francisco.
G. STREET, 30 Cornhill, London.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday Oct. 7th.

The Assembly met at 3:15 p. m. Present, the Speaker, Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Street, Duncan, Dunsmuir, Powell and Southgate.

EDUCATION.

Dr. Powell presented the following report from the committee on education: The committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the subject of education, with a view to its promotion in this colony, after giving the subject of Free Schools their careful consideration, have come to the following conclusions: 1st. That there should be established in this colony a system of free schools, conducted by thoroughly competent trained teachers, where the intellectual, physical, and moral training would be such as to make the schools attractive to all classes of the people.

2d. That in a community such as this, where religious opinions are so diversified, and where the benefits of a well-ordered educational system should be extended to all, the reading of the bible or the inculcation of religious dogmas in free schools would be inadvisable. 3d. It is to be regretted that no permanent fund for school purposes has yet been created by the setting apart of certain portions of Crown lands in each district. But as the Legislature has no control over these lands, your committee would respectfully suggest that the Hon. the Executive Council, praying that such provision may now be made in the settled and other districts of the colony in view of present and future requirements.

4th. That an appropriation be made annually out of the general revenue for the establishment and maintenance of Free schools in the settled districts of the colony, and in the City of Victoria. 5th. That in the present stage of development of the colony, the following is submitted as the most appropriate method of inaugurating and carrying out a system of Free Schools: 1. That a General Board of Education consisting of nine persons should be appointed by the Governor in Council. 2. That the appointment of a paid Superintendent should be made by the said board, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor.

3. That the Board of Education, with the advice and assistance of the Superintendent, should be empowered to establish school districts and their boundaries; to apportion the amount of money to be expended in each district; to appoint teachers to select books, and to regulate all other matters connected with the organization and general management of Free schools. 4. That your committee would respectfully submit the above as a brief embracing the general principles upon which a School Act should be based, and they would urge upon your Honorable House the immediate necessity of the introduction and passage of such an act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
J. W. POWELL,
W. F. THOMAS,
CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
October 7, 1864.

The House will take the question into consideration on Tuesday next.

THE GREAT QUESTION.
Dr. Trimble asked leave to withdraw his motion for an investigation into the legality of the seat of the senior member for Victoria, as even if he had done any printing for the Government the thing would now fall to the ground. Leave granted.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S QUESTION.
The resolutions on the Chief Justiceship passed by the House came up for a second reading. Dr. Dickson said since voting in favor of these resolutions he had found that the amount did not correspond with that asked for by the Duke of Newcastle, and furthermore that they were not worth the paper they were written on.

Mr. Franklin coincided with the hon. gentleman. It would be necessary to pass an appropriation act to confirm the resolutions. Mr. DeCosmos said it would probably be necessary to pass such an act, but he believed the status of the Imperial Parliament was to

pass such resolutions pledging the revenue, which were binding on the House.

The Speaker said he presumed the intention was to insert the provision in the civil list when the estimates came down.

Mr. Street said he thought the Imperial Government would accept the offer in good faith. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Franklin moved in amendment that the second reading of the resolutions be postponed one month.

Mr. Southgate hoped that the resolutions would be sent forward at once. (Hear, hear.)

The second reading was carried, Mr. Franklin voting against them.

Dr. Dickson said he was fully in favor of the resolutions, although he was afraid they would not be accepted by the Home Government.

The resolutions were then taken up separately. Mr. Franklin opposed, asking for a postponement of even a fortnight till an Act could be brought in.

Mr. DeCosmos hoped that the resolutions would be passed at once that they might be sent by the steamer now expected.

Mr. Franklin said the House might be dissolved to-morrow and the resolutions thus fall to the ground. This was only a question of common sense or stupidity, and he hoped the House would not stultify itself by passing the resolutions at present.

The resolutions were passed, Dr. Tolmie and Mr. Franklin dissenting.

THE SEAT FOR LAKE.

Mr. DeCosmos asked the Speaker's decision in the matter of the seat of the member for Lake.

The Speaker said he had no opinion before him. He had expected the hon. member to be present.

Mr. Franklin said he had seen in the papers a legal opinion, but he did not know how or in what shape that opinion was asked. He had heard other legal opinions contrary to the one given, and he thought that the hon. member had not violated the spirit or intent of the law. He would look on any further movement in this matter as a mere quibble to deprive the hon. member for Lake of his seat. When we found three hon. members whose opinions were well known on the leading question of the day, selected in this way, he thought it showed a political feeling which to say the least was reprehensible. He would therefore move that the matter be dismissed.

The Speaker said the matter being one of privilege no motion was required. The motion would have to come before a committee on privilege.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON THIS BILL, DR. POWELL IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. DeCosmos said the necessity of the bill was apparent. The enormous number of seven hundred and seventy-three cases had been disposed of already this year, and a large number had been sent for the purpose of collecting a debt of \$10 or \$12. He proposed to appoint a judge at a salary of \$2500 a year, and a registrar at \$1250; the court to sit once a week in the Court Chambers.

Mr. DeCosmos said he did not see any necessity for a small debt judge in Victoria, and in the districts, he thought jurisdiction might safely be given to the stipendiary magistrates. He was certainly opposed at present to the appointment of another judge. This provision in the proposed bill to allow summons to be served in Comox, he thought Victoria was most absurd. The costs of such a proceeding would be enormous; in fact, it would be oppression, not justice. He was not disposed to go farther than the £10 jurisdiction to stipendiary magistrates, which he thought would meet every end in view.

Mr. DeCosmos said that where there were no stipendiary magistrates the power should be given to the resident justices of the peace.

Mr. DeCosmos perfectly agreed with the hon. member.

Dr. Dickson thought the bill cumbersome, and quite concurred with the remarks of the hon. gentleman who had spoken against it. He alluded to the great difficulty of collecting small debts, and would favor any simple measure tending to that end.

Dr. Tolmie suggested that stipendiary magistrates should have jurisdiction to the amount of \$250.

Mr. Southgate suggested that when larger amounts were in question they should be brought before a bench of magistrates.

Mr. DeCosmos proposed to bring in a bill enabling justices of the peace to try suits for debt of \$50 and under, and stipendiary magistrates of \$250 and under; that provision be made for trial by jury, and for appeal to the higher court.

Dr. Helmecken thought the words "trial by jury" should be struck out. His didn't believe in juries. Common juries were bad enough, but petty juries were far worse.

Mr. Southgate thought the jury provision an excellent one; for instance, take Alberni, where the resident magistrate was proprietor, he would probably be trying cases in which he was interested, and a jury would be a most necessary provision. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Helmecken proposed that there should be no appeal in cases below \$50. If a poor man had a case against a rich man, the latter might carry it to the higher courts, and force his poorer opponent to follow him.

Mr. DeCosmos said there was also danger in allowing no appeal through the vindictiveness or error of the judge.

Dr. Tolmie thought there should be no appeal in small cases.

The House decided to grant no power of appeal in small cases. The resolutions were then passed with amendments as follows: That a Bill be brought in authorizing Justices of the Peace to hear and determine suits for debt for \$50 and under, and Stipendiary Justices for \$250 and under. That there shall be no appeal in cases under \$50.

That provision be made in such Bill for machinery, including trial by jury to enable Justices of the Peace to hear and determine such suits.

That provision be made for appeal to the Court above.

The Speaker asked who would bring in the bill, when some one suggested the legal member.

Mr. DeCosmos—No, no, sir! I decline it altogether! I'll have nothing to do with your Justices of the Peace Bill! (Laughter.)

Mr. DeCosmos understood the task, and the Committee rose and reported the resolutions.

THE PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE.
The following gentlemen were elected by ballot as a Committee on privilege to try the case of the hon. member for Lake: Mr. Carwell, Chairman, Dr. Tolmie, Messrs. Street, Franklin, DeCosmos, committed to meet on Monday at one o'clock p. m.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock till Monday.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S QUESTION.

The Speaker read the following communication from His Excellency: VICTORIA, Oct. 10. To the Hon. the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,—I will readily forward the resolutions confirmed by the Legislative Assembly on the 7th October, but I feel it my duty to point out that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch already laid before the House, informed my predecessor that a permanent act of the Legislature should be passed securing to the chief justice his salary. The resolution now placed in my hands cannot be considered as a permanent act of the Legislature, and will not therefore, I apprehend, justify Her Majesty's Secretary of State in making the required appointment of a chief justice to succeed His Honor David Cameron.

I have, &c., A. B. KENNEDY, Governor.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to-morrow authorizing the payment of the salary of the chief justice from the colonial revenue.

THE SMALL DEBTS BILL.
The House gave leave for the introduction of a bill granting jurisdiction to justices of the peace in small amounts.

THE SEAT FOR LAKE.
The Speaker said in reply to a question from the Chairman of the Privileges Committee, that all the members of committee must be present at that meeting at least.

ANOTHER PRIVILEGE CASE.
Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. member for the District (Dr. Trimble) had made a charge against him of having printed a certain pamphlet for printing since his return to Parliament. The pamphlet had gone broadcast over the colony, and although he had denied it in the House still it had been believed by some, and he wished to have an investigation into the matter. He would therefore move that a committee be appointed to investigate the following inquiries:—When did Mr. DeCosmos elect a member of this House? When was he sworn in? and whether he ever had, since his election, any contract for printing from the Government?

Dr. Trimble suggested that where there had been put into his hands by other parties; he himself did not accept it, and the persons who gave it to him stated that they had proofs of Mr. DeCosmos' connection with the Colony since his election.

Dr. Dickson said he was perfectly satisfied with the explanation the hon. gentleman (Mr. DeCosmos) and he was sure it was satisfactory to the House; he did not see the necessity of taking up the time of the House in the matter, otherwise he would readily have seconded the motion.

After a few moments' silence the Speaker said there was no seconded motion.

Mr. DeCosmos said warmly that he had thought it the duty of hon. gentlemen to protect the honor of the members of the House when they were assailed by the tongue of calumny; the second hon. member for the district introduced the resolution, which he carried after the whole had been read, and if his honorable House denied him the opportunity of refuting it he would take other means to vindicate himself from the injurious attack.

THE URGENT QUESTION.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the question of the union of the Colonies, Dr. Dickson in the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos said during the last debate on this topic he had taken occasion to pass in review the arguments of his hon. colleague for the city. One or two gentlemen had followed him briefly, and he now proposed to take up cursorily their remarks before proceeding to the discussion of the question. The hon. member for the district (Dr. Trimble) had moved for a dissolution of the House that hon. members might have an opportunity of learning the views of their constituents on the question. It was a little singular that last year when the union question was before the House the hon. gentleman had made the same motion, and should the same question again come up next year? Doubtless the hon. gentleman would again move for dissolution. It would have been more creditable to the hon. gentleman to have given expression to his own views than to shrink behind his constituents, and to let the current of public opinion depend on the brains of the people rather than on his own. He (Mr. DeCosmos) always understood that hon. members were sent to the House to do the business of the people—not to run back to their constituents when any difficulty came up. But passing over the hon. gentleman's motion, he hon. colleague for the district (Dr. Tolmie) who was sorry not to see in his seat to-day. That hon. gentleman was in favor of union, but a union such as that advocated by the hon. junior member for the city (Mr. Franklin).

He wanted a six man-power—a six delegate power, to do the federal business.

(Dr. Trimble and Powell here left the House, upon which the Speaker jokingly remarked that the House had nearly all "paired off" leaving about the real proportion in the House far and apart.)

Mr. DeCosmos found the hon. member for the district seriously at fault in his views. Let us have just fair, equitable union, but that is impossible with six delegates. We were already in possession of all the benefits of such a union as that. The wisest course for this hon. House to pursue was to favor a Legislative union. His (Mr. DeCosmos) way was a Legislative union—unconditional.

—Leaving all the details to be worked out by the representatives of the people, and these would be satisfactorily arranged both for this colony and British Columbia. If the House did not want Legislative union, and decided against it, what would be the consequences? It would be apparent to all that there would soon be a strong party in the House backed by the rapidly increasing rural districts, hostile to our free trade policy. Suppose such a party should gain a majority in the House, and impose a tariff; if such were done, and we still remained separate colonies, our trade with British Columbia would be greatly complicated by passing through two tariffs, one here and another there, and the tendency would be to interfere most materially with our trade and prejudice our growth and prosperity. In asking for a union we were only looking into the future to protect ourselves and to make our relations with British Columbia domestic trade. He looked on it in the light that it was far better to protect our trade with the sister colony even with a probable loss of free trade principles than to preserve free trade and have no union (hear, hear). They had no special hobby—no personal end to gain in union, but on a calm careful consideration of the question he felt the great desirability of union. The hon. gentleman went over his former argument as to the 40 per cent of our trade which goes to British Columbia. If we admitted our general revenue we would find that eight-ninths of the whole were collected in Victoria, and one-ninth in the rest of the island. If this revenue were interfered with by imposing the 40 per cent of the trade of Victoria that goes to British Columbia the effects would be most disastrous, and it was our duty to protect ourselves either by Legislative enactment or by contract against such disaster. His might have as full faith in the prosperous future of this colony as any one, but he saw great danger in our present position, and must raise his voice to warn hon. members against the danger. By union our Civil List would be materially reduced. The Crown revenue of British Columbia lands alone added to the Crown revenue of Vancouver Island lands would go far towards meeting both colonies from all taxation. The vast area of agricultural lands in British Columbia would be available for settlement to set apart a liberal reserve for the support of a school system, a boon which there was no chance of securing in this separate colony. A good school system was one of the best immigration measures—one of the strongest inducements to the farmer and the laborer in any country to come here. Union was the only means by which we might hope to secure reciprocal trade with our American neighbors, and thus raise the value of our lumber and fish fifteen to twenty per cent. The next point was our Law Courts; now we could only afford one Judge; if British Columbia had two, we could have a Supreme Court with a bench of judges to hold jurisdiction in both colonies. In every light union would be an advantage. The saving in the Civil List was an argument for union; the securing a domestic trade—the free exchange of local produce with neighboring States—all favor a union. He could not conceive why the House should look on the question in any other light than in favor of union. Had it not been that British Columbia had a Governor in whom she had every confidence, he would have advocated a convention, but the two Governments, having instructions from home, could take up the matter in good faith and doubtless bring it to a satisfactory conclusion for both colonies.

The Chairman put Mr. Franklin's amendment. That a union at present would be unwise and impolitic—which was lost, all voting against it.

Mr. DeCosmos' resolutions were then put. Ayes—DeCosmos, Helmecken (2) Noes—Southgate, Carwell (2)

The Chairman (Dr. Dickson) gave his casting vote in favor of the resolutions, which were declared carried.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at half past four o'clock till to-day (Tuesday) when the education question will come up in committee, to be followed by the union resolutions discussed *teratim*.

FROM LILLOOET, B. C.—A letter dated Lilloseet, 8th instant, thus alludes to a new out of proposed to be made with a view to shorten the trail to Cariboo: "We have a new excitement in the shape of a cut off from the 86th mile post just the other side of Pavilion Mountain to Alkali Lake, which is intended to induce pack trains to compete with wagons, and also to draw all foot passengers on their way up or down as it saves over 40 miles in that distance, having a good grade and lots of feed and agricultural lands. We held a meeting last night at which over six hundred dollars was subscribed to open it, and as we have appointed committees to draw up a memorial to the Governor, to collect the money and put the trail through, I think it will be made and in use in a short time."

WOLY CREEK.—Intelligence from this creek is very satisfactory. Good prospects continue to be taken out, and preparations are being made with all practicable expedition for sluicing.

COMOX.

Several of the settlers from this settlement are now in the city, on business connected with their farms. A number who have spent the summer in Cariboo endeavoring to make a raise have returned during the last week and are about to proceed to their homes for the winter. There are about fifty farms or "claims" taken up in the settlement, a number of which, however, have not been worked during the summer, their owners having been at Cariboo. Five of the settlers have their wives and children with them. There are two stores, a blacksmith's shop, just started, and a church nearly completed in the upper settlement. Another edifice is to be erected on the beach. The Rev. Mr. Cave, from Nanaimo, has been stationed at Comox for nearly three months, and preaches twice a day. He also intends opening a school.

The crops in this settlement have been excellent this season, the farmers being well contented with their returns. Oats, barley, wheat, peas and potatoes are the chief products. Oats have yielded as much as sixty bushels to the acre. One of the settlers who has about six acres under cultivation informs us that he has raised over thirty tons of potatoes, a ton and a half of turnips, a large quantity of garden vegetables, and a small crop of splendid oats, besides wheat and peas. He also cut over 30 tons of hay, 15 tons of which were sold on the ground at \$15 per ton. He has nine head of cattle including three milch cows, twenty pigs and fifty chickens raised this year. From his three cows he made this season over 200 lbs. of butter, for which he gets 37½ cents per lb. at the settlement. Our informant has not been quite two years on his farm. This is a fair specimen of what may be done by an industrious man with no capital but his two hands, in our new settlements. The want of regular communication is greatly felt by the settlers. The Emily Harris has been very irregular in her trips, often being from two to eight days behind time. Last trip she was ten days after her time. A regular weekly or even fortnightly steamer would be a great boon to the settlers, and greatly facilitate the progress of the district. Great complaints are made of the conduct of Mr. Robb, the land recorder of the settlement. Our informant states that instead of assisting or advising the settlers in any way, he seems to endeavor to get them into trouble. Several of the Cariboo men who have been absent all summer trying to raise money to improve their farms, have had their claims jumped through his instrumentality, he himself having appropriated one or two of the best. The discontent among the inhabitants is said to be universal, and will probably culminate in a petition to the Government for his removal. The Cariboo men are particularly indignant to find, after their arduous summer's labor, that their farms have been taken from them because they may have been a few days over their time of absence.

The above statement is on one side of the story, and may possibly be exaggerated, but the matter demands the immediate investigation of the authorities here. Comox is our most promising agricultural settlement, and we cannot afford to have its prosperity interrupted and its settlers ill-treated by any petty official, clothed in a little brief authority. The people of that district have already suffered enough from the neglect and ill-faith of a former Government, and we hope their case will receive immediate attention.

FROM BUTE INLET.
Mr. Waddington gives us some later news from Bute Inlet by his men who came down last week. A detachment of 25 men, half marines and half blue-jackets, were sent on the trail 40 miles to the ferry, August 22nd, and remained there a full month. The commander also visited the scene of the massacre. He expressed himself surprised at finding the road over the cañon so good, after all he had heard to the contrary. He went up and down it in 35 minutes. The Indians had been on the ground and broken in the windows of one of the log houses at the ferry, taking away a quantity of bacon and sugar. A salmon hook had been left by them sticking in the tree, in the place where the bullet which killed Smith had lodged. They had evidently been gathering berries and fishing trout; (the river was still too high for them to catch salmon). One of the salutes was drowned at the ferry.

Mr. Waddington adds: Now that the whole coast of British Columbia has been taboored, and vessels from this island can only penetrate into that colony by the long and narrow entrance of the Fraser and New Westminster, communications have become less frequent, and he finds it exceedingly difficult to correspond with his agents at Bute Inlet, except at great expense. When in the beginning of August a launch was sent up at his written request for the purpose of hindering the Indians from fishing, he was informed that none of the men could be sent inland up the trail. He then wrote again to New Westminster on the subject, but received no answer, and he now learns in fact (as an expense of fifty dollars), that a body of men was really sent up in August, and stationed near the scene of the massacre long enough to have enabled him to finish the opening of the trail, if he had known it. Mr. Waddington thinks it would have been much wiser to have left the party there all this autumn, for the Indians are now fishing just as they like. A large quantity of hay had been stacked for the winter.

PILOT BOAT.—The local pilots have chartered the schooner Surprise as pilot boat to cruise in the Straits.

PORTS.

for the month ending

ber, 1864.

Books of the U.S. Consulate.]

FRANCISCO.

60) Paper, 28 75

61) Potatoes, 24 75

62) Sewing Machine, 60 00

63) Furniture, etc., 450 00

64) Total, \$24,345 04

ORLANDO.

01) Sugar, 113 40

02) Total, \$4,700 41

ST. LOUIS.

25) Sugar, etc., 818 45

26) Syrup, etc., 24 75

27) Coffee, etc., 559 50

28) Salt, 61 80

29) Beans, 57 07

30) Total, \$2,062 98

ST. PETERSBURG.

..... \$24,345 04

..... 2863 23

..... \$27,208 27

INTELLIGENCE.

NEVERD.

Miss Anderson, Finch, Port

Arper, Nanaimo

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, October 11, 1864

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RESOLUTIONS

There are some men so averse to be guided by their own or others' experience, that though, like Sciberius, they may travel far and wide, and make their legs their compasses, of them it may truly be said ceterum non animus mutant.

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.

LETTER FROM CARIBBOO.

CAMEROON TOWN, WILLIAMS CREEK, September 24, 1864.

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.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

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

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS caused by any kind of diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, or any other complaint, is relieved by Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

WATERBURY'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE candidly recommended as a simple but powerful and gentle aperient; they are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances.

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 have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Steel, under the name of TUPPER & COMPANY.

TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS.

61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM.

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colors on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

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

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.

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, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring to the female, their general appearance qualities well adapted for a domestic medicine.

Id Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Affections.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza.

Derangement and Distension of the Bowels, Flatulency, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, according to printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences.

Very Important, of Costiveness Beware.

Really but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet at certain periods it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are seized with spoolity and flatulency, have previously suffered from costiveness.

Directions for the Use of the Pills.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Dropsy, Inflammation, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Secondary Syphilis, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrhs, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Constipation, Indigestion, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all other cases of debility.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

W. & A. GIBSON, Agents for the Colonies, 100, Strand, London, W.C.

THE EXETER ELECTION.

The election, given by our correspondent, in Monday morning's issue, contains three typographical errors, the candidates were accidentally rendered the paragraph illegible.

THE CAPTAIN GRIFFITHS STANOP.

The severity and present system of arrest brought to our notice. Mr. Griffiths, one of the sufferers from the destructive fire at Yale, had a considerable amount of property lost.

EXTERMINOUS.—We are in receipt of the COLONIST, which contains a list of names and addresses, to which the names of the subscribers to the COLONIST, who find their way to San Francisco, are despatched to the printer, which they usually receive of about one month.

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Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring to the female, their general appearance qualities well adapted for a domestic medicine.

Id Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Affections.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza.

Derangement and Distension of the Bowels, Flatulency, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, according to printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences.

Very Important, of Costiveness Beware.

Really but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet at certain periods it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are seized with spoolity and flatulency, have previously suffered from costiveness.

Directions for the Use of the Pills.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Dropsy, Inflammation, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Secondary Syphilis, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrhs, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Constipation, Indigestion, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all other cases of debility.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

W. & A. GIBSON, Agents for the Colonies, 100, Strand, London, W.C.

THE EXETER ELECTION.

The election, given by our correspondent, in Monday morning's issue, contains three typographical errors, the candidates were accidentally rendered the paragraph illegible.

THE CAPTAIN GRIFFITHS STANOP.

The severity and present system of arrest brought to our notice. Mr. Griffiths, one of the sufferers from the destructive fire at Yale, had a considerable amount of property lost.

EXTERMINOUS.—We are in receipt of the COLONIST, which contains a list of names and addresses, to which the names of the subscribers to the COLONIST, who find their way to San Francisco, are despatched to the printer, which they usually receive of about one month.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 11, 1864

British Columbia. LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster with 140 passengers (mostly returned Caribooites) and Bernard's Cariboo Express.

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

Mining News. The Aurora Co. on Williams Creek and Chitenden Co. on Lowhee 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 Red Rock Flume Co. on Williams Creek had from 1200 to 1300 feet laid and would work all winter.

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

The Chilcats Indians had been tried at Mouth of Quessette 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 Soda 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.

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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.

The other event is still more sad, involving as it does a suspicion of foul play. A woman was found dead in her cabin with unmistakable signs of suffocation.

The great talk now, is of the forced closing of the Williams Creek Hospital, from want of funds.

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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 SEAS. Dr. Trimble said he rose to the question of privilege which had been introduced yesterday.

Mr. DeCosmos asked if the hon. gentleman would accept his own personal explanation.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

Present:—The Hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding in the absence of the Chief Justice), the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Attorney General, the Hon. Henry Rhodes.

A message was received from the House below enclosing draft of the Barristers' Bill, as amended and passed.

Upon motion of the Hon. Treasurer, the bill was read a first time.

The Hon. Attorney General gave notice that he would introduce the following bill at the next sitting of the Council.

That the Council is of opinion: 1. That the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools at the public charge for the education of children of those members of the community whose means do not allow them to pay the cost of establishing schools as a primary duty in every state, and has a direct application to this colony.

That secular and moral education and instruction is the tenets of any particular doctrine or faith are matters distinct and separable from the laws of natural philosophy and do not require to be imparted by the same instructor or under the same roof.

That works and writings of a religious character and incontestable, cannot in themselves form part of the course of education without causing well founded misgivings of their being, expounded by the instructors in accordance with their known conscientious matters of faith.

That resolutions such as the above, enunciating definite principles are sufficient to guide the Executive in the employment of such sums as may from time to time be voted for the purposes of education, and that the subject is not one which requires any other form of legislative action.

THE COLORED QUESTION.—A deputation of colored citizens waited yesterday upon His Excellency the Governor to draw his attention to a public announcement excluding persons of color from admission to certain portions of the theatre.

RESIGNATION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.—J. Despard Pemberton, Esquire, Surveyor General of the colony of Vancouver Island, placed his resignation in the hands of His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, describing its benefits for various ailments like liver, bowels, and nervous system.

Advertisement for 'The Target' rifle, highlighting its accuracy and military uses.

Advertisement for 'The Chemicals' by J.B. & Co., listing various photographic and medicinal products.

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 rifle-shot range 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 force them to throw the bulk of their 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 Coola. 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 Anahim 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 Manispry'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 irreparable confusion, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Prisoners report 1000 killed and wounded, 300 prisoners including many officers, mostly belonging to the 5th 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.

BRUS RINGS, Sept. 28.—Early's position is very strong. Doubtless he intends to hold it for the protection of Gordonsville and Char lotteville. 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 repulsed with heavy loss. 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 claim to have a number of prisoners from the Ninth corps.

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 meditated.

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 have captured a number of prisoners on the 29th. Butler had captured all the rebels on rafts in their eagerness to escape the river of the Confederacy. Rebel officers, prisoners in our hands, say that Richmond cannot much longer withstand the siege in prospect. All here have full hopes of success. 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 presents a most formidable and almost impregnable. The negro troops under General Ferran were ordered to carry this position.

The Golden Age, Oct. 1st, has the following: KOOTANAI MINES.—Several miners and packers arrived here yesterday, direct from the new mining Eldorado. The news they bring is very flattering. Some 600 claims are taken up, staked off, and recorded, only about two-thirds of which are opened and worked, but those that are pay extremely well. As high as 40, and in some instances 800000, have been taken out in a single day's run. The population is about 2,000, and miners are constantly arriving from all quarters, but mostly from Beaver Head. These gentlemen consider the Kootenai mines as good as any yet struck in the upper country. They each have about \$2,000 which they washed out of the bed of the principal creek now worked.

The arrival of Commissioner Haines at the mines is thus noticed by the Walla Walla Statesman: Intelligence from Fisherville, in the Kootenai district, furnishes a brief account of the doings of a redoubtable son of one "Johnny Bull," in the person of Mr. Commissioner Haines, who arrived in the mines on the 15th of August. The presence of Her Majesty's servant in the mines seems to have created somewhat of a stir among such of the boys as had preconceived ideas of the policy he would pursue in carrying out the laws of British Columbia; this, however, soon gave place to a quietude. British authority is being exercised over the Fisherville district. Each miner is allowed 200 feet square, and is taxed \$5 quarterly for a license to mine, \$2 50 of which goes to the Recorder for entering it. A tax of \$1 is levied on each animal arriving from this side;

into which the negro soldiers leaped only to find themselves penned in with no door of retreat. The works had no sally ports and were accessible only by the side of the crest. This position we held till night, when a demonstration was made to cut the works in front of the ditch in which our men were cooped up, thus giving them a chance to escape. Though we made an advance up the road of from a half to three quarters of a mile, the work was very nearly terminated. Our loss was 500 killed and wounded. Kautz's Cavalry while this was going on dashed rapidly up to the very gates of Richmond, which fact he reported to Butler, who immediately despatched a division of infantry to his support. The division marched unopposed to within a musket range of Richmond, and probably might have marched into the rebel capital, though it is clear they could not have held it. On arriving in the suburbs of the city they found that Kautz had withdrawn. The division was then ordered to return. Although our advance was checked at Laurel Hill, the position has by no means terminated.

New York, Oct. 4.—A City General correspondent of the 2nd says: General Hampton, W. H. Lee, and Young, with two regiments of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, attacked Wilson's cavalry and Warren's left flank, over a rain storm, a desperate engagement ensued but we maintained our ground and towards night the rebels fell back. Our loss was 100 killed and wounded.

The World's Tenth corps correspondent, dated the 29th, says: The rebels pushed forward to the very outskirts of the city and was only prevented from entering and taking possession because his orders would not permit him. This morning Gen. Terry's division and Kautz's cavalry made a reconnaissance to ascertain the rebel strength in the immediate vicinity of Richmond. They advanced with considerable skirmishing on the Central road to within three miles of Richmond, when the rebels opened with artillery from their main works. Disposition was made to enter the city and to their works at Sharp's House, two miles from Richmond. These works are very formidable and were held by the rebels. They were supported by heavy guns but are manned by militiamen pressed in from stores, shops, factories, &c., in the emergency. The expedition having accomplished all that was desired it was terminated in different directions.

A railroad man who was captured to-day asserts that on Monday, six thousand troops marched from Lynchburg to Gordonsville to support Early, and two brigades of Kereshaw's command had previously been sent forward for the same purpose. Most of the prisoners captured are the worst kind of soldiers just thrown into the ranks. When an advance is made, every man capable of bearing arms is sent into the field, and business is suspended.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Herald's correspondent with the 6th corps, gives the following account of the taking by his corps, Hickman's and Stannard's division crossed the James river at Aiken's Landing and marched one mile before they entered into contact with the enemy. They showed no actual desire to fight and fell back rapidly from the line and rifle pits. When they were driven into contact with the enemy they opened fire with sharpshooters, artillery, &c. Immediately in front of Stannard and commanding the road was a large fort mounting 11 guns. Preparation was made to storm it and when ready, Gen. Ord gave the signal and our men rushed across the field in the face of artillery and musketry fire and captured the fort, guns and took a number of prisoners. General Ord was wounded just as he entered the fort. Gen. Burnham was killed just as he was about to enter. Hickman took command of the corps after Ord was wounded and made several desperate charges to expel the rebels from the fort. The 10th corps did not join us till noon, no further success was met with. Twenty-two guns were captured.

TRIP TO NEW WESTMINSTER.

NANAIMO, Oct. 6.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Having been over three years on this island without an opportunity being afforded me of which I could conveniently avail myself, of setting foot in the sister colony and seeing the supposed capital of a future united Pacific British Empire, I was glad to embrace the chance which the first trip of the Fidelity to New Westminster in the newly inaugurated programme of coast and intercolonial trade communication afforded our citizens yesterday morning. It is, I think, impossible to speak too highly of the capabilities and accommodation of this fast-going steamer of the efficiency and urbanity of her gallant commander and his attentive officers and crew, or of the energy and enterprise which the Vancouver Coal Company are exhibiting in placing such advantages within the reach of those to whom for years such privileges have been denied. Long may both the steamer and her obliging owners flourish.

I was rather pained with the general dull and lifeless aspect of New Westminster. It is possible the character of the day, being foggy and wet, somewhat aided such unfavorable impression. I was also without that standard of comparison which those that settled in that city years ago possess; and I doubt not, in their eyes, wonderful things have been effected and as much progress made as in the nature of things could be reasonably expected in so short a time.

On returning the Fidelity tried her speed with the famed steamer Enterprise, whose well known commander rather courted this "tug of war;" and for a time we enjoyed quite a spirited race. I am glad, however, our engineer had no oil or grease near at hand, and that the fuel used was legitimate Nanaimo produce. The Enterprise reached Plumper Pass just fifteen minutes in advance of our plucky little steamer, which considering the difference between the two vessels in point of draught, speaks volumes in her favor.

Hoping she may continue to give satisfaction to the public and receive the encouragement she and her proprietors so richly deserve, I remain, &c.

A NANAIMO RESIDENT.

WHO DISCOVERED OUR GOLD FIELDS?

CARIBOO, Sept. 19, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Dear Sir:—In your issue of August 30th appears an article headed "Who is primarily entitled to the merit of discovering our gold fields?" and signed "Historicus." In it the writer endeavors to show that history will award to Gov. Douglas the merit of finding the gold in Vancouver Island.

I would not willingly detract from his Excellency Gov. Douglas one of the least of the laurels that he now rests upon, at the same time I think it my duty as a miner, as a man who has explored more of the Pacific slope within the last 15 years than most men, to contradict what "Historicus" asserts, i.e., that Gov. Douglas is the discoverer of the gold mines of Vancouver Island. This true that no governor under the British Crown ever had a better opportunity of immortalizing himself in the annals of history and handing down his name to posterity as a pioneer governor, but like many in private life he neglected the golden opportunity and did not take the advantage to develop the resources of the colonies which his position as governor conferred upon him.

England does not give credit to her governors of colonies for wisdom or economy when they neglect to have her waste territories explored; on the contrary she has spent millions with no sparing hand within the last century for the exploration of unknown lands.

Then it may reasonably be asked why is it that so little was known of Vancouver Island until of late, although both governor and people have been urged again and again to explore the Island, as the source of her wealth must be her mines; and what was done I would ask until the arrival of His Excellency Governor Kennedy? History will record nothing! nothing!

The true fact that there was a standing official advertisement in the Victoria papers offering a reward for the discovery of gold mines on the island, but what good was that? It was simply looked upon as a quack nostrum or oath-penny; nobody believed it. I did not; and I have good substantial reasons for my unbelief, as I can show at any time to Historicus who he commences his incidents on Vancouver Island and British Columbia. On the day that his Excellency Governor Kennedy declared his intention to subscribe two dollars to every one subscribed by the people towards the exploration of the island. I knew at once it would be done, and had no doubt of the result that would follow. I believed what his Excellency then said, for he spoke like a man who believed what he did say. To him and to him only is due the merit for the effort that is now being made to explore Vancouver Island.

When Historicus is prepared to go on with volume one on Vancouver Island and British Columbia, I can furnish him with some items of my experience since '58, when I had the pleasure of showing to his Excellency Governor Douglas some gold which I then washed on Sooke river, and when I was told to call again.

These items, I can assure him, will not be uninteresting for the guidance of future Governors in mineral colonies.

Yours, &c. Wm. Downie.

Tax TELEGRAPH.—The superintendent of the State Telegraph Company, Mr. James Gamble, is now in New Westminster to confer with Governor Seymour on the projected branch of the line to the capital of our sister colony. Mr. Gamble informs us that Governor Seymour is personally disposed to grant every possible facility for the encouragement of the undertaking.

INTERESTING PARTIC

The following description, from Northern Whig, affords some idea which were cursorily mentioned in our previous news resume.

The first symptom yest erday of proceedings was the appearance of a city's Chapel of about 400 arms that they wanted one of them. They said they wanted to prove of worship, which no one was an assai, and when advised to go at peace, by persons of their persuasion and by clergymen of church, they absolutely refused set up a loud hurra, shouting "kill all the damned Orange!" They then walked through H and North street, Peter's Hill, and Square, when a scene of housewrecking such as we have never witnessed in this town occurred. Square, Brown street, and Mel—numbering about 400 houses scarcely a whole pane of glass in were knocked down with bludge were kicked by these infamous windows and the window sashes out and torn to shreds in the streets fortunate people tried to preserve as best they could; but this had gaged savages spared neither man child in their fury.

The Brown Street School, a time contained about 1200 children sailed with stones, bricks, and fired through the windows. and children were in a state of frenzy; the poor little children under a stormy morning, the teachers could to preserve their lives from the savages by concealing the of the school and other places the children are very badly injured child has had its eye gouged from a large stone. The rest the place in a state of confusion fathers, if they worked in the left their places of work, and school to find it totally wrecked children screaming for assistance to be totally impossible to deem which occurred. The natives, now onwards towards Towt church and school rooms to per work of outrage there, and wou out their intention if they had ened by the rumor that a force as strong as themselves, had been sent to the street, which contain workers, bearing of the dreadf was going on outside, came t large numbers with a determ was plainly to be seen, and a got a sore head from what of the riotousness of the riot, and one of the gallant fellows the roadway and saved men from was about to be taken up for atack in his hand. "I have d said he," and saved this chur wrecked, and my duty as a m was to be done, and my duty as a man who has explored more of the Pacific slope within the last 15 years than most men, to contradict what "Historicus" asserts, i.e., that Gov. Douglas is the discoverer of the gold mines of Vancouver Island.

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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 Orangemen'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 hospitals. The riot is a national scourge, 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 5000 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.

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.

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.

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

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 heat 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 at 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 America 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 minstrels brook, 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."

POLITICS.

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.

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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. Yankees 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, "the top-lost 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.

GRANT BURN FIRMS.

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 straggling 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 high character and unimpeachable reputation 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 is 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 ascertained that some of the streams emptying into this Sound are auriferous. Capt. Spring of the Surridge, 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 SOUNDS.—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 blue 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 mining iron in the mines, making very low figures; par, from 50 to 60c; stables were being let and Walls Walls. Onions were found fresh beef, from \$1 to \$1.25

WESTMINSTER.

NANAIMO, Oct. 6. Having been island without an I myself, of setting seeing the equipped Pacific British embrace the chance Fidelity to New inaugurated pro-colonial trade citizens yesterday impossible to speak of those to whom have been denier and her obliging

with the general dull of Westminister. It of the day, being aided such unfas also without that which those that go possess; and I, wonderful things much progress made could be reasonably filter tried her speed rather courted this a time we enjoyed am glad, however, of grass near as used was legitimate Enterprise reached in minutes in advance, which considering the two vessels in point in her favor. These to give satisfaction, Enterprise reached in minutes in advance, which considering the two vessels in point in her favor. These to give satisfaction, Enterprise reached in minutes in advance, which considering the two vessels in point in her favor.

NANAIMO RESIDENTS.

ED OUR GOLD. NANAIMO, Sept. 19, 1864. ONT.—Dear Sir, 30th appears an apparently entitled to find gold fields? In it the writer history will award to finding the gold in

ly detract from his one of the least of resis upon, at the duty as a miner, as more of the Pacific years than most men, discoverer of the Island. The true of the British Crown continuity of immortality, a name to posterity as like many in private golden opportunity and to develop the es which his position upon him. Upon credit to her government or economy have her waste territory contrary she has spent hand within the last of unknown.

ly be asked why it is of Vancouver. Is through both governor urged again and again the source of her minerals; who until the arrival of His Kennedy? History was a standing official of Victoria papers offering very of gold mines on was that? It was a quick nostrum or believed it. I did not, mental reasons for my any time to His-ness his incidents on British Columbia. Excellency Governor attention to subscribe no subscribed by the of the island. It would have had no world below. I believe then said, for he believed what he did him only is due the it is now being made land. When Histori- with volume one on British Columbia. I some items of my ex- I had the pleasure of the Governor Don- I then washed on Sooke told to call again. I assure him, will not be of future Govern-

Wm. DOWNIE.

The superintendent of the Company, Mr. James Westminister to con- of the projected the capital of our sister informs us that Gover- nally disposed to grant for the encouragement

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Street, Duncan, Carwell, Dennes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.
The Speaker read a message from His Excellency the Governor in regard to the Probate Court, stating that the returns would be laid before the House at the earliest possible moment, the subject having already occupied the attention of the Executive; also a similar message in regard to the returns of the Bankruptcy Court asked for by the House; also in regard to returns as to Indian liquor selling.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.
Mr. Dennes moved that the House go into Committee on the Small Debts Bill on Friday next.—Carried.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.
Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House go into Committee on Thursday on the question of the appointment of Chief Justice.—Carried.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.
The House went into Committee on this question. The discussion was very difficult in procuring a member to take the chair, several declining. Dr. Dickson at length consented to preside.

Mr. DeCosmos in rising to open the debate said he did not intend to go into the question at any great length, nor to enter into details, as he supposed his members had already made their minds up on the matter. Hereafter, when different views on the subject might be presented, he would probably take more time to go into the question. The union of the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island had been brought before the public by the Duke of Newcastle during a previous session, and the question had been taken up and debated at great length in the House. Various views were expressed during that debate, one party being for an active Legislative Union, another for a federal union, and a third being opposed to any union whatever. The result of that debate were to present more enlarged views of the question in the House, and more correct notions of the position of affairs to the country at large. Since that time, his Excellency the Governor has been at home in February last, asking for the appointment of one Governor for the two colonies. Subsequent to this the Governors of the two colonies have received messages from the Home Government calling their attention to the question of union, and His Excellency the Governor has been in his opening speech asking the House of Assembly to give him their views on the matter; if now devolved on the House to say whether they were in favor of union or not. He would state that there were in the first place, Imperial reasons for the union of the colonies. The Imperial Government has itself responsible, and we looked to it for protection. The new Colonial policy of the Home Government was to make the colonies provide for their own defence, in a military point of view at least. The navy was rather different from the army, and the Imperial Government from having to defend two separate colonies, by uniting them in one. The next point was that the Home Government's policy now was to make the colonies self supporting. On this basis new Colonies had to be made, and that was what was now being done in the colonies. A Governor had been sent to this colony, and a large civil list had been asked. The Crown was evidently disposed to protect the Imperial exchequer and Imperial tax-payers, and it was also our duty to protect our own revenue and our own tax-payers. But there were also colonial interests to be consulted in this union. We were people of the same race, the same language, the same laws, protected by the same Government, and there was no just reason why we should be separated. Another reason was that the colonies were intimately connected in a business point of view, and a union would remove some of the obstructions to business which now exist. There were great difficulties in regard to the courts of law, which were not the same in this colony, member as to require no remark. Hon. gentlemen would also recollect the blow that was lately struck by British Columbia at our coasting trade; the effects of which had been felt here and might be still more so. He favored of union, but he would now take up the principles of the question and leave details for future discussion. He had therefore prepared the following resolutions, which he begged to lay before the House:

- Resolved, That this House is of opinion:
 1. That there should be a Legislative union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia;
 2. That the Governments of both colonies, if united, be vested in a Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly;
 3. That the Legislative Council be constituted by taking an equal number of persons from each colony;
 4. That the Assembly at first consist of thirty members, fifteen from each colony;
 5. That any additional representation in the Assembly from either colony subsequent to union be based on increased population;
 6. That the capital of the united colonies be New Westminster;
 7. That the right to determine the mode of taxation in British Columbia and Vancouver Island rest with a majority of their representatives respectively;
 8. That the laws, usages and liabilities of each colony except those altered by act of union remain as they are till changed by the united Legislature;
 9. Resolved—That this House is furthermore of opinion:
 1. That there should be a Federal union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, if a Legislative Union cannot be secured;
 2. That the Federal Government should be vested in a Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly;
 3. That the Legislative Council be composed of an equal number of persons from each colony;
 4. That the Assembly should consist of thirty members, fifteen elected by each colony;
 5. That any additional representation in the Federal Assembly from either colony, be based on increased population;

THE UNION QUESTION.
The House went into Committee on this question. Mr. Dennes in the chair.
Dr. Trimble moved the following resolution in amendment to the resolutions before the House:—
"That it is the opinion of this House that the Union of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia should not be disposed of at this time."
Dr. Tolmie said the amendment was extremely vague. We had already two or three schemes for a union before the House, and it would only complicate matters to take the opinions of every man in the colony.
Dr. Trimble denied that his amendment

was vague. It simply demanded that hon. members should return to their constituents and learn their views on this important question. He was not afraid to get before his constituents. Perhaps the hon. gentleman next him (Dr. Tolmie) be afraid to do the same, and he (Dr. Trimble) believed such was the case. (Laughter.)
Dr. Tolmie said he was quite as ready to meet his constituents as the hon. gentleman, and as to being afraid, "Fool! that's out of the question!" (Laughter.)
Mr. DeCosmos said the amendment introduced by the hon. member for the district he had ever heard of being laid before any parliament since the days of Fox. It was the custom in those days frequently to use such means to interrupt the business of parliament, and such was evidently the intention of this amendment.
The Speaker said he did not know any thing about Fox, and did not see what he had to do with this question of union, (laughter), but he would warn the House not to take up their time with this amendment. (Hear, hear.) The House could not during the present discussion consider the question of a dissolution. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Street said that on a previous occasion when the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle recommending the union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was under discussion, he had taken exception to the action of some hon. gentlemen in asking for a guarantee that the financial condition of Vancouver Island should be maintained in the event of a union. He still held that no good result could be expected from a basis so support no other basis than Legislative Union, but he would feel that he had not taken a great opportunity if he failed to take advantage of this occasion. He had listened with great pleasure to the eloquent remarks of the hon. member for the city yesterday, and he would not feel that he could say nothing. He had listened to his hon. gentleman's words, and he had been struck by the wisdom and the sagacity of the hon. gentleman's words. He would feel that he had not taken a great opportunity if he failed to take advantage of this occasion. He had listened with great pleasure to the eloquent remarks of the hon. member for the city yesterday, and he would not feel that he could say nothing. He had listened to his hon. gentleman's words, and he had been struck by the wisdom and the sagacity of the hon. gentleman's words.

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MORE VACANT SEATS.
Mr. DeCosmos rose to a question of privilege. A short time ago they had occasion in the House to bring up a question in regard to the position of the colony—as to whether or not the Legislative Assembly had been summoned illegally. On that occasion the House had expressed its opinions independently and firmly. On this occasion, which he would now refer to, he deemed it his duty to call the attention of the House to a matter concerning itself. He had observed in a paragraph in one of the newspapers to the effect that the seat of the hon. member for Lake district was vacant, on account of his having acted as auctioneer for the Government. He had found on enquiring into the matter that the statement was correct. Section 12 of the Franchise Act (1854) asserts that any person who shall accept any office of that kind shall thereby lose his seat. His own impression was that the seat was really vacant. The seat of the member for Nealy was also vacant, the sitting member having accepted a contract with the Government. The seat of the member for Lake district was also vacant, the sitting member having accepted a contract with the Government. The seat of the member for Nealy was also vacant, the sitting member having accepted a contract with the Government. The seat of the member for Lake district was also vacant, the sitting member having accepted a contract with the Government.

Dr. Tolmie said he would like the hon. gentleman to point out any contract either in Vancouver Island or British Columbia held by a member of the House.
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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Street, Duncan, Carwell, Dennes. The Speaker read the following message from His Excellency the Governor:—

General as asking reasonable consideration of it will come on Friday.)

THE SEAT FOR MR. DE COSMOS.
The Speaker asked Mr. DeCosmos if he had any written contract to the Government? Mr. DeCosmos—Were there any written contracts to the Government in the same way as the seat for the hon. member for Nealy? Mr. DeCosmos—Were there any written contracts to the Government in the same way as the seat for the hon. member for Nealy?

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF THE CHAIR.
The Chairman read the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, dated May 16, 1854, in which he proposed to annex Vancouver Island to the Colony of British Columbia. The despatch was read, and the House proceeded to discuss the question of union.

MR. DE COSMOS'S SPEECH.
Mr. DeCosmos rose to speak in support of the union of the colonies. He stated that the Imperial Government had recently been granted a pension for life, and he believed that a similar pension should be granted to the hon. member for Nealy, as a recognition of his services to the colony.

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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.

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 Concha, as to granting a privilege for the erection of a Chamber of Deputies, embracing in its terms every revised recollections of past scenes, twelve or fifteen years ago.

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 Newton 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 33 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.

DR. BELMCKER'S. Speaker House of Assembly. LEE FRANCIS, Esq., United States Consul. HENRY RHODES, Esq., M.H.C.M. Consul.

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.

BURGOYNE & BURRIDGES' Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGONNE & BURRIDGES' Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. 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.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS. Watch and clock maker, by special appointment to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

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