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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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AGENTS.

John Meakin,	Nanaimo
Clarkson & Co.,	New Westminster
Deas & Nelson,	Fal
Barnard's Express,	Quesnelle, B. C.
	Lytton
	Yanville
	Richfield
	Barkerville
	Cameronville
	Chinook
W. B. Burrage,	Comox
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco
F. Algar,	Clement Lane, London
G. Street,	30 Cornhill, London

Arrival of the Alexandra.

Later from the East.

DATES TO JULY 5TH.

Alabama Sunk by the Kearsage

40 Miles of the Danville and 80 Miles of the Lynchburg Railroad Destroyed.

SIERGE WORKS ERECTED.

Butler advances his Line and has a Fight.

Unsuccessful Attack of Sherman upon the Enemy—Loss 2000 or 3000.

Resignation of Secretary Chase.

Battle at Kensaw Mountain—Five days Fighting—The Rebels forced to Fall Back with Loss.

New York, June 28.—A Fortress Monroe letter of the 24th says the news from Palmer's expedition into North Carolina to destroy the Wilmington road reports unlooked for success of the command, which destroyed the road and rebel supplies, captured a large number of prisoners and inflicted much other damage. The country is stripped of the white male inhabitants.

The Herald's correspondent writing from City Point: An assault was made the night before on the 5th and 9th corps, which was repulsed with a great rebel loss.

The Tribune's special says: Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, reports that Grant's losses in the movements on the Weldon road comparatively unimportant. Grant is confident of conclusive success. We have 51,000 prisoners yet in our hands.

A special of the Times writing from headquarters, dated the 24th, says the movements of the rebels lately are very mysterious; there appears to be a general movement to our left. Portions of the 5th and 6th corps moved to counteract any sudden demonstration. The 6th corps was skirmishing on the Weldon railroad to-day. The road has not been used by the rebels for several days.

The Petersburg papers to-day say the Danville road was cut by Hunter yesterday, and speaks of Hunter as being at Salem.

The Herald's special at City Point says the attack on Sheridan's cavalry day before yesterday, while marching from the White House to James river, was a determined and bloody affair. The rebels made what was considered ample arrangements to capture his guns, trains and most of his command. The details of the affair have not transpired. It is known, however, the enemy fell upon the brigades composing the rear guard, with great fury. At first they threw them into confusion; many rallied and held the enemy in check until the balance could be brought to their support, when a general battle ensued between our mounted and dismounted cavalry and the enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Sheridan acted on the defensive, and repulsed several of the most desperate assaults that could be made. His light artillery brought into play, admirably checked the rebels. At short range, grape, canister and musketry proved very effective in ending the conflict. He succeeded in beating them, though greatly superior in numbers, and resumed his march to James river without the loss of a gun or wagon. Our killed, wounded and missing may reach 500, among whom are five Colonels.

Fortress Monroe, June 28.—Sheridan's cavalry succeeded in crossing James river during yesterday afternoon. Our cavalry numbered some six thousand.

The World's special dispatch dated Washington, June 28th, says rebel deserters continue to come into our lines reporting demoralization among the officers. Lee has sent two brigades of cavalry and infantry to operate against Hunter. The endurance of the rebel troops is giving way in force.

Marches to defend the different points menaced by our forces. Diseases of various kinds prevail to a fearful extent. It is estimated that the rebels have from 4,000 to 5,000 sick on their hands, whom they find impossible to remove beyond the scene of conflict; besides this, a population of 200,000 are dependent on them for food.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A telegram from Gen. Hunter says: "I have the honor to report that my expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting severe injury on the enemy, and having been victorious in every engagement; but running short of ammunition and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of the enemy whose numbers were believed to be superior to ours, and were constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without any serious loss. My command is in excellent condition, and will after a few days' rest be ready for efficient service in other directions."

STANTON.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The following was received via Galloway June 28: In regard to Hunter's operations, his army reached Lexington on the 11th, finding the place occupied by infantry and artillery. After fighting a few hours the rebels left. We burned the Virginia Military Institute and Governor Lecher's house. Capt. Bissess's scouts captured 7 canal boats, containing 4 cannon, 900 rounds of ammunition, and a large amount of commissary stores. Gen. Duffie having cut the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad at Amber, marched by Buchanan and Liberty to Lynchburg on Saturday and after feeling the enemy's strength, decided that they were too strong for us, and by night we withdrew, having taken 7 cannon and 60 prisoners. The 2d Virginia Cavalry on Saturday night cut the railroad 10 miles from Lynchburg. A small party of rebels attacked Carlin's and Strauss's battery in a desfilade, drove off the men, cut the wheels and took 120 horses. We brought away 5 cannon, leaving 7 that were mixed, together with 7 caissons and carriages, that were burned by the expedition. Six men were killed and wounded of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. The whole loss probably is 600 killed, wounded and missing.

We have 100 prisoners, 7 cannon, 600 horses captured, and have lived almost entirely off the country.

Private dispatches mention the burning of the American bark Tycoon by the pirate Alabama. The Tycoon sailed from New York the 27th of March, bound to San Francisco. She had a valuable cargo and was consigned to De Witt, Kettle & Co. She had been purchased in New York and was to be delivered to George Howes & Co., San Francisco.

On the 27th of June gold was quoted in New York from 218 to 235; on the 28th, from 225 to 240; July 1st, 275; also, the correspondent reported that on the 2d July gold was 275 and fell afterwards to 230.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday afternoon, reports no operations except that our guns are firing on the bridge at Petersburg, 2000 yards distant.

Petersburg papers of the 25th say Gen. Hunter is striking for Jackson depot, 40 miles north of Salem. If he reaches Covington, which it is supposed he will do, with the most of his force, although his loss is material, he will be safe. The same papers say that Gen. Wilson burned Burkesville and destroyed the track. He is still pushing South. All the railroads leading into Richmond are destroyed, some badly.

A dispatch from Sherman says: Yesterday, the 27th, we made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position. Our loss is between two and three thousand and is particularly heavy in officers. We took some prisoners. The enemy's loss we suppose was much less than ours as they kept behind parapets.

STANTON.

New York, July 1.—The Tribune's special dated Butler's headquarters the 27th says, both sides were busily at work in front of Petersburg yesterday, erecting new works and strengthening the old batteries, and some firing took place along the lines. Nothing momentous occurred.

Wilson's division and Kautz's cavalry are on another raid, making a detour by Norton, thence across to Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, also Lynchburg Railroad. They have not yet been heard from. Gen. Foster still holds the position across the James river.

The Times' special, dated Washington, June 29th, says the latest advices from Grant's headquarters report only such occasional skirmishing of artillery practice as inevitably results from a close proximity of two forces. The chief enemy our soldiers hate to combat is the heat and dust, which has been of the most malignant character. It is with the utmost difficulty the men and animals can get even a half supply of water.

Palmer's raid from Newbern on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad seems to be a mere refutation of the recently reported march of rebel troops from Lee's army into North Carolina.

Hancock yesterday morning resumed the command of the 2d corps.

New York, June 30.—The Herald's correspondent, writing near Petersburg the 27th, says the rebel tents are, visible, which are pitched in full view of our most advanced position and are said to belong to Hill and Longstreet's corps. Lee's operations are on our left. Beauregard is holding the town.

Some change of position of the 2d corps was made to-day, to anticipate operations of the enemy.

A delightful shower fell this evening.

A correspondence, dated the 26th, says that no material change in our position has taken place—both sides confront each other with heavy breastworks. Sharp warfare was going on between the pickets for the advance.

A correspondence from the 18th corps, dated midnight, says that for two days nothing of interest occurred except the regular five minutes' discharge of 30-pounder Parrott shells into Petersburg. We now have perfect range of the rebel works between this corps and Petersburg. Deserters constantly coming in.

The same correspondence, under date of the 27th, says that the rebels, firing of witnessing the discharge of our 30-pounders, opened with their heavy guns on the other side of the Appomattox, and the first shell struck the parapet battery. Besides then commenced shelling the city furiously with 10-pounder Parrotts, short range, and occasionally pointing showers of case shot into the rebel skirmish pits, effectually silencing the enemy, the clouds of dust observed giving proof of the movement of the rebels into Petersburg.

The Herald's Bermuda Hundred correspondence, dated the 27th, says that important changes have taken place in the movements of the enemy confronting Foster. Their force is increased on the line of the New Market road, under the command of Gen. Kautz.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondence has the following:

The archives of the State of Louisiana were found buried in the earth near Baton Rouge; part of them have arrived at New Orleans.

The rebels have issued an order from Richmond prohibiting the burning of cotton, as it will be seized to procure clothing for the soldiers and munitions of war.

Our army at Morgan, La., has embarked on transports for an important expedition.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 27.—An attack was made upon Burnside on the night of the 25th with the intention of driving back a working party engaged in digging entrenchments toward the enemy's front in order to gain a better position to place guns so as to effectually cover the enemy's works. The firing was very brisk for about an hour, resulting in our holding the ground and continuing the work without loss of consequence.

The health of the troops is good considering the oppressively hot weather. The 18th corps seems to have the greatest number of the colored troops are reported unaffected by heat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.—The left wing advanced round and took possession of the Weldon Railroad, four miles from the city, without opposition.

It is believed that the enemy's lines have been contracted and the force been sent to drive back Gen. Hunter.

About 5,000 of our sick are in hospital at City Point.

New York, July 1.—A correspondent dating his letter from Headquarters, June 29th, says that last night Gen. Leslie occupied a knoll thrown up as a field work for slope battery. This position we have been unable to hold before on our skirmish line.

This morning the rebels discovered what had been done, and instantly opened fire from three different directions. They will undoubtedly do their utmost to take it to-day. Four 23 pound siege guns will be put in position to-night.

The Tribune's headquarters correspondent says that the 6th corps has been dispatched to the assistance of Gen. Wilson. Capt. Whitaker, of Wilson's staff, reports that up to the time of reaching the Danville and Richmond railroad, Wilson had met with no opposition, and at once set to work destroying roads, rolling stock, and bridges.

Thirty miles of track on the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad have been destroyed. They returned, and met the force which had been dealing with Sheridan, was successful in beating them off and getting away, and would have safely reached our lines had not been intercepted by infantry, through which Capt. Whitaker cut his way.

Another correspondent of the same date says that Wilson's command consists of his own and Kanis's divisions. Not stopping except to break the Weldon railroad, which he did at Payne's station, he then moved rapidly to the Burkeville intersection of the Danville and Richmond, and Petersburg and Lynchburg roads. He then went to work with the might of a thousand active men, up to this they have met with but little opposition. With his headquarters at Burkeville, he despatched commands in each of four directions where lay railroads. On the Danville road the bridges were burned for forty miles, thoroughly destroying the ties and twisting every rail for twenty miles. On the Petersburg and Lynchburg road he utterly destroyed thirty miles of track, and burned bridges even beyond that distance.

New York, June 29.—The Washington Star, of yesterday, says that since Grant crossed the Rapidan he has taken 17,000 prisoners, not including those within the last four or five days, while his loss is not over one third that number. Among the prisoners taken are men over 60 years old, and boys 14 and 15.

The Commercial states editorially on good authority that our total loss in Grant's campaign, exclusive of cavalry and Hunter's campaign, is not over 25,000, since crossing James river our loss will not exceed 7,000; only 3,400 wounded remained at headquarters June 27th.

As to the rebel loss, the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th gives a list of 11,000 sent from Lee's army and 3,800 from Beauregard's command. This does not include those sent from the Rapidan to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and other places. According to our own account, the rebels have lost, up to the siege of Petersburg, 23 General officers and 17,000 prisoners, who are now in our hands.

New York, June 30.—The Commercial's special says that Secretary Chase, finding it was not the disposition to grant him power to collect a sufficient amount of revenue to carry on the Government, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President has nominated William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, for Secretary of the Treasury, without consulting him. His confirmation by the Senate was unanimous. Fessenden has not yet signified his acceptance. Much excitement exists about the Capital.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Advices from Sherman to the 21st say that since the 15th there has been no fighting, save skirmishing, but in that the losses are said to be heavy. The enemy seems to have masked the whole country from Altoona mountains to Chatsahooche with line after line of rifle pits, intrenchments and fortifications; no sooner have we taken possession of one line than we are confronted by another, equally, if not more formidable. On the 16th we skirmished incessantly, making no advance whatever. On the 17th we advanced everywhere, except in the centre, driving the rebels from their long line of secondary works. On the 18th, the right wing, under Hooker and Schofield, gradually forced their way until they established themselves in position, and seriously threatened the enemy's left, while Howard and Palmer had come up so close to the enemy's entrenchments that they could not throw out skirmishers, but fired at every picket from behind their works. The fighting was severe during the day, and we lost heavily. In many places we were constructing opposing works under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery; on the extreme left and right we drove the enemy and captured several hundred prisoners. Schofield and Hooker had now worked their way beyond the line of hills which are connected with Lost Mountain, and forced the rebels to relinquish the latter entirely and swing across the road that runs directly west from Marietta and Dallas.

They brought up against a considerable stream called Moose Creek. Howard's position ran diagonally across the hill, just southwest of Kensaw. Palmer's position was squarely against the western face of Kensaw, while our left wing was entrenched across the railroad and extended far beyond Kensaw, in the direction of our entire line northeast and southwest. Thus matters stood on the forenoon of the 20th. Nothing occurred that day except skirmishing.

A letter dated on the evening of the 23d says: We are now within eighteen miles of Chatsahoochee. Nothing but skirmishing occurred.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Herald's correspondent with Sherman's command, under date of June 23d, gives the following account of the battle of Kensaw Mountain:

The 17th heavy skirmish regiment on the right. Soon heavy musketry firing was heard and the rebels made repeated onslaughts on the position our troops had taken from them, but were repulsed each time.

Early in the morning Howard ordered forward his line, and coming upon the enemy drove them pell-mell out of their new position, which was found to be of great strength. By pushing troops in various directions and bringing to bear a concentrated fire they were forced to fall back again, leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands. Their loss has been heavy.

On the 19th the enemy were again found strongly posted in their works on Kensaw Ridge. Our batteries opened upon them at short range, and the troops hustled up so close that the rebels made an attempt to pierce our center. The contest was bloody, and nightfall found no material advantage gained on either side. Early next morning fighting was resumed with increased fierceness, and was still going on at the close of the correspondent's letter.

Later advices by telegraph state that the rebels were forced to fall back.

PORT SMITH, Ark., June 27.—Information has been received from the expedition sent southwest from here recently. It attacked a rebel force 800 strong, and all not killed and wounded were captured. The prisoners were sent to Little Rock. Our loss is comparatively small.

CAROLINA, June 26.—The Little Rock Democrat the 21st says a regiment of rebel cavalry under Col. Slemmer attacked our pickets at Pine Bluff a few days since and were repulsed with the loss of several killed. While the fight was progressing a scouting party attacked and destroyed Slemmer's camp, with all his equipage. The rebels were pursued 30 miles.

On the night of the 18th, the 8th Missouri, which was stationed at Brownville, were attacked by the rebels, supposed to be under the command of Shelby, whose object was to destroy the railroad. Reinforcements arriving at Brownville, considerable skirmishing ensued. The rebels failed thus far in the object of the attack.

CHATTANOOGA, June 25.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gen. Pillow sent a flag of truce into Lafayette, demanding the surrender of the place, which he threatened to burn if his demands were not complied with. The rebels 3,000 strong completely surrounded the town. Receiving the refusal they advanced in all directions. By 9 o'clock they occupied three fourths of the town. Reinforcements arriving, the rebels retreated. Prisoners were taken. Our loss is 50, seventy and about the same number wounded.

CAIRO, June 28.—An engagement occurred at White River Station, near the mouth of the river, on the 23d, between 600 rebels and two companies of the 12th Iowa, the former making the attack, who after a severe fight were repulsed with a loss of twenty-four killed and wounded; our loss is small.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 28.—The Seneca flouring mill was destroyed by fire this morning; loss \$200,000; insured for \$100,000.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The steamer Arthur from New Orleans, June 25th, reports Gen. Canby having taken possession of all the boats there for military purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Ex-Secretary Chase's communication to the Committee on Ways and Means says that the aggregate revenue derived from all sources for the year ending

June 30th, reaches \$242,000,000, and the expenses including two months' pay to the army to July 1st, \$880,000,000. The whole amount of revenue for next year cannot be put down at more than \$318,000,000, while the expenditure will be likely to reach \$850,000,000. The deficit beyond the amount furnished by the loan bill is \$400,000,000. He suggests that the revenue be raised by a bill increasing the tax on liquors, tobacco and cigars.

Senator Fessenden has not yet accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but it is considered certain that he will.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Both Houses have passed an amendment to the Conscription Act, which only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The \$300 commutation clause is repealed. Volunteers are allowed a bounty of \$300 for one year. Fifty days notice is required before any draft can be enforced. Substitutes are allowed to be procured by drafted persons neither of whom are entitled to receive bounty.

The President signed the tariff bill to-night and it goes into effect to-morrow.

It was reported at Hilton Head, June 20th, that Admiral Dahlgren had received information that the Alabama with other privateers are to be expected off that coast. [A part of the report was here lost by the operator.] The monitor Nahant and five gunboats have joined the fleet off Charleston. Our batteries continue to shell Charleston. There are four rebel rams now in Charleston harbor and two more are nearly completed.

The Senate bill concerning the Continental Telegraph was concurred in by the House to-day. The bill declares that it will be unlawful to contract with any newspaper association for the transmission of news on any terms different from those open to all newspapers.

The Senate Finance Committee after a long consultation, accepted Chase's resignation. Many contradictory rumors are in circulation, but the direct cause is believed to be a conflict of opinion between the President and Chase upon the appointment of Assistant Secretary Harrington, who was at the Department to-day acting as Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Enquirer's special says much excitement exists at Gettysburg and the country south of Harrisburg in consequence of rumors of a large body of rebels making a raid into Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 4.—The latest information is that a cavalry force crossed at Falling Waters and that the main body numbering 6,000 are within three miles of Williamsport.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Both Houses adjourned since 10 o'clock last night, yesterday. It is believed that all the bills passed by both Houses were signed by the President.

The Senate passed the House bill assessing two of five per cent on income.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamship Courier, from Boston to New Orleans, was lost off the Bahamas on the 11th of June, and the officers and crew were saved.

MONTREAL, June 29.—An emigrant train of ten cars went through Beloit Bridge to-day with 300 emigrants on board.

The rebels acknowledge that all the railroads leading to Richmond are destroyed. Forty miles of the Danville and thirty miles of the Lynchburg railroad have been destroyed.

An attack was made on Burnside on the night of the 25th to drive him from his works, but the rebels were repulsed and the works continued.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A Nashville letter of the 30th says Hooker and Schofield attempted to storm the rebel breastworks, but were unsuccessful. Hooker was dangerously wounded, and his corps lost 1600 men in the assault. The rebels had built breastworks of trees before their works rendering them almost unapproachable.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A telegram from Sherman says that the recent movements have caused the enemy to evacuate and we now occupy Kenaw and Marietta.

A telegram from Grant's headquarters reports the return of Gen. Wilson, he having destroyed sixty miles of railroad.

Dispatches from Charleston, West Va., state that Hunter with his whole command had arrived safely. He defeated the enemy in five different engagements, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property, including all the factories, tan yards, mills, foundries, and furnaces in Shenandoah Valley, as far as Lynchburg. All the railroads and canals on the route were totally destroyed. Our total loss does not exceed 2000; enemy's 5000.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—The Government warehouse and adjoining buildings were burned this morning. Loss about \$500,000. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Three heavy columns of the rebels attacked Martinsburg and drove back Sigel. They intended to flank Sigel but failed. Sigel has fallen back to Harper's Ferry and holds Maryland Heights.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A dispatch from headquarters reports the return of Gen. Kautz, with the loss of many men, horses, 12 guns and his wagon train, but the expedition was successful in the destruction of the Danville and Weldon Railroad, mills and an immense amount of other property. On returning they were overhauled and attacked by Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton's cavalry and infantry. Kautz repulsed them several times, but was finally surrounded. His retreat was made through almost impenetrable swamps. His guns were spiked, and wagon burned. It is reported the sixth corps afterwards attacked the rebels, and recaptured eight guns.

Gen. Hunter has destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of rebel property.

Continued on eighth page.

AN INDIAN EXHIBITION.

from Commissioner Secretary of British Colon published in the papers the report published days ago, and gives details!

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, June, 1864.

I received this morning, from Mr. W. G. Bates Inlet Exhibition, is published for

ARTHUR N. BROWN, June 10th, 1864.

report, for the delivery the Governor, your instructions, 18th inst. in command of the "Bute Inlet Exhibition," our force, consisting of 50 men and provisions for one month, chief, whose good services to calculate upon, he having with him to the mountains, and I circulated that we rely for the purpose of means, friendly or otherwise.

Pantzen Lake and a ditch, the murdered being. One side of the crushed in, and a musk through the body. I did it decently interred. Mr. McLean, his son, Indian Jack, to Chillico, if possible, the Indian chief, not only as a guide, the country timbered and covered could be a difficult and low, with any certainty tracks and trails; they intricate, purposely about mid-day, a scout-camp, reporting having the crest of a wooded atched a party of eight an Indian boy, to follow to camp any Indians, so that I could make amongst them. This party is about half-a-mile or guide made signs, indicating near, when our party on by Indians lying under started, intrenched, re-loaded, and fired returned. The Indians retreated, covering hill so, by passing from other, whooping as they as wounded in the thigh, he escaped unhurt, all clear to think they would the firing being heard at party of eight to the on, and Mr. Ogilvy and in, in another direction, but they took a bush, we all looked and for them. This day we work for our protection.

lock a. m. heard firing in as above, and saw the of the hill and dis-

with Alex's rifle, and in forks; all were in arms McLean, but he assured his intentions, and they Alexis to the mountains, might expect his advent. The above tribe in that the murderers, ten anded together and were country ranging between place I now write from; for fresh supplies, as it be here or elsewhere in weeks, as the news have retired into the situations must be discovered ink of taking them with his duty we require Alexis, tied with their hands and

I have, &c.

WILLIAM G. COX, Colonial Secretary.

SON IN ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) and four o'clock last evening were playing around in the intrenchments some of them recklessly in the building, when ensued, shaking the whole the boys and wounding boys killed were James Peter McNery, a drayman, the son of a widow boys was blown a distance dred yards! The bodies dityly mutilated, and clothing. On at them ates after the explosion, thirty. The boys wounded brother of one of the boys and one whose name we the former was stripped at his shirt, and ran home the magazine was owned Co., of St. Louis, and age of powder, eleven of the proprietors of the Hax & Krug, and had day or two before.—S. 17th.

The barge Bridge River, state of Captain Charles the other day for \$125 is

ling.

Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

The Victoria election is over, and the result has been a tie vote. Mr. Cruickshank and Mr. Young are therefore left to the decision of the House of Assembly. That decision will be given by an election committee appointed by ballot, and the matter will thus rest virtually upon the opinions of the members. The excitement, however, which sprang up near the close of the poll yesterday, will have abundant time to cool down before the final decision is given, which will probably not be within half a year. Mr. Cruickshank may well feel content as the prospective result; for whether he petitions against the illegal votes polled by his antagonist, or leaves the matter as it stands in the hands of the House, we have no doubt as to his success.

The result of the election, taking it altogether, is exceedingly flattering to Mr. Cruickshank and his friends. Every conceivable and heterogeneous element was ranged against him. He had the great and powerful politicians, and the able and patriotic statesmen combined to crush him into nothingness. He had the bear, the lion, the wolf and the lamb brought together for the nonce, like a happy family, or an unholy alliance, to tear and crush him up. But not DeCosmos, the magnanimous, nor Trimble, the Samaritan, nor "Tum-tum" the terrorifier, nor Bond and his brethren, with all their white and colored votes, could beat poor Mr. Cruickshank, the stranger, who was going to sell the colony, "rock and swamp," to the Hudson Bay Company. Alas that the great, influential, the wire-pulling, and the heroic should have shown such unmistakable signs of weakness. Who will care for these extraordinary combinations again? What candidate in future be deterred entering the field against all this amalgamation, miscegenation, and conglomeration? It is an old saying that "one devoted to mathematics treats the gods slightly." And so, we presume, when we make mathematical calculations of the overpowering influence of some of the members of Assembly, we shall find them to be very small gods after all, and that they are required to ally themselves with very questionable companions before they can wield the ordinary influence of ordinary men.

The election is over, and we do not wish that anything but harmony and good feeling should prevail, more especially as the issue of the contest, as we have already said, was really of no great importance. We only regret to the elements of Mr. Young's supporters as we would to any other phenomena. To see the individuals and the parties who by accident, or freak, or design, were working together yesterday for Mr. Young would really lead us to the conclusion that the millennium must be near at hand. If this concentrated essence of conservatism, liberalism, radicalism, colorism, and colorphobia, has arisen spontaneously to offer Mr. C. B. Young its grateful tribute, all we can say is Mr. Young must be the possessor of very extraordinary qualities to suit so motley a congregation.

OREGON NEWS.

DATES TO JULY 4TH.

THE FIRST LINK NORTH.—The first link of the telegraph to Puget Sound and Victoria, from Portland, was put up in this city yesterday, under the supervision of Superintendent Haines. The wire was hoisted to the top of a pole at the corner of Washington and Front streets, and was reeled from coils carried in a two-horse wagon, as it passed down Front street to the telegraph mast below the gas works of Messrs. Leonard & Green. Experienced workmen have been employed, that attend to the duties of placing the line in its position, and from what we saw yesterday we predict the enterprise will be speedily accomplished. The poles that are used by the present company are the same intended to have been used by the original company of three years ago, and are taken standing, as they were left by the first projectors. To day an effort will be made to stretch the wire across the Willamette river, and by Tuesday the work will be energetically inaugurated.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.—The steamer Pacific, A. M. Burns Commander, sailed from San Francisco on Tuesday last, the 23rd June, at 11 o'clock a. m., and arrived in Portland yesterday at 1 o'clock a. m. She brings about 450 tons of freight and 83 passengers.

MORE SNAKE OUTRAGES.—Intelligence has been received of an attack by Snake Indians upon the pack train on the Canyon City road. One train lost sixteen mules, and another nine. These outrages must be speedily stopped, or our trade in that direction will be ruined.

THE JENNY JONES.—This vessel which has been lying at Price's wharf, off of Oak street for a long time, was towed up to Knott's wharf yesterday to take in a cargo of grain and feed, for Port Angeles and Victoria.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH LINE TO THE PACIFIC.—The Washington correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin, under date of May 27th, says: A bill has been introduced into the Senate, granting the right of way, and some additional aid to the construction of a line of telegraph to connect certain "independent" lines of telegraph in the Atlantic States, with the Pacific, via an overland line to San Francisco, to Oregon, and to Idaho. Parties in this new interest declare their purpose to construct the overland line at an early day,

whether they obtain any aid from the government or not.

MIRACULOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Tuesday, Mr. Lewis Marengo, of Tucuman, was shot dead by some unknown person. He was at the time out in his field at work, and the shot that killed him was fired from some bushes near by. His family hearing the gun, went out and found him lying dead where he had been shot, but saw nothing of the person who fired the gun. Mr. Marengo was a Canadian Frenchman, between fifty and sixty years of age, and was known as a peaceful, inoffensive man. He was formerly in the Hudson Bay employ, and has been for many years a resident of this country.—W. W. Statesman, June 24.

HEAVY GUNS COMING.—The bark H. W. Almy, Capt. Freeman, sailed from San Francisco on the 22d inst., for this city, having on board, with other freight, two 10-inch and two 15-inch guns, with carriages, etc., which she will discharge at the mouth of the Columbia River, to be placed on the fortifications now in course of construction there. These 15-inch guns are like the Comanches, and their masts have been landed at Port Alcatraz, where they will be mounted so as to command the Golden Gate.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

The contest between Messrs. George Cruickshank and C. B. Young for the representation of the city came off yesterday, and resulted in a tie, to the astonishment of everyone. The polling booth was opened at 8 o'clock, but very few electors were present and little interest was manifested in the proceedings. As the morning passed, however, the voters began to come in more freely, Mr. Cruickshank evidently being the favorite. At half past nine the figures stood Cruickshank 27; Young, 9; and for some time this relative position was maintained, to the evident alarm of Mr. Young's party, who saw the necessity of a vigorous effort to place their candidate in a more favorable position. A rally was accordingly made, and the number of Mr. Young's supporters rapidly increased, the poll books showing, shortly after 11 o'clock, Cruickshank 61, Young 32. The election now began to lose the quiet and "even tenor" of its way. Some of the electors commenced to look a little flushed in the countenance, and the drivers of the various vehicles were unusually energetic. The relative positions of the candidates were kept up for some time, and the poll at 2 o'clock gave Cruickshank 117; Young, 103. From this time out the excitement increased, and the demand on Young's side for colored voters was perfectly amazing. One load did come down and almost tumbled its occupants into the streets. When the individuals recovered themselves, they were quickly taken in hand, and some of Mr. Young's "cards" were presented them. Clinging in a ludicrous manner to their breasts two or three suspicious looking black bottles, they eyed the cards with a half-frightened, half-comical grin. "You (hic) you don't (hic) come a' mi' me (hic); ain't ashamed (hic) to be a' mi' me (hic) for Young's Young's young man," cried an excited Youngite, and the card was pressed into the hands of the colored gentleman, who elbowed his way with his companion up to the polling place, and managed to articulate something that sounded like Young. As a fitting climax to this spirited electioneering, the following incident occurred, which shows what a peculiar phase of philanthropy is sometimes to be found amid the excitement of an electioneering contest. An old gentleman named Williams, a famous medical man, conveyed in the most careful manner to a buggy, and after a quick drive deposited at the polling place, where he was upheld on each side—for the old man was perfectly helpless—by the stalwart arms of two "Young" supporters. After several efforts, managed to vote in a kind of incoherent manner, (the vote of course was challenged) and turning round leaning upon his stick, he laughed heartily at the incident. He blocked up the pathway, however, and it seems that when a man has voted, the "supporter" has no more use for him, so the old man was rather rudely brushed out and left to make his way as best he might, to the buggy, and after a quick drive deposited at the polling place, where he was upheld on each side—for the old man was perfectly helpless—by the stalwart arms of two "Young" supporters. After several efforts, managed to vote in a kind of incoherent manner, (the vote of course was challenged) and turning round leaning upon his stick, he laughed heartily at the incident. He blocked up the pathway, however, and it seems that when a man has voted, the "supporter" has no more use for him, so the old man was rather rudely brushed out and left to make his way as best he might, to the buggy, and after a quick drive deposited at the polling place, where he was upheld on each side—for the old man was perfectly helpless—by the stalwart arms of two "Young" supporters. Towards the close of the poll—up to in fact within ten minutes of four o'clock—Mr. Cruickshank was thirteen ahead. About this time, however, several colored voters were rushed in and confusion reigned till the announcement of the "close," when there was the usual cheering and yelling—both sides maintaining that their particular candidate was elected. The Sheriff said at 5 o'clock he would give the official declaration, when the cheering subsided, and several gentlemen who had come up to vote for Mr. Cruickshank looked rather sheepish on being told they were too late. The excitement of the crowd grew "fast and furious" as the minutes sped away and a reckless sort of gambling spirit commenced to seize upon a number of the electors. "Two to one on Cruickshank," shouted an admirer of that gentleman. "Twenty dollars to ten on Young" cried the irrepressible Thomas, and so the sporting babel was kept up till 5 o'clock, when the Sheriff and the crowd adjourned to the old Fort yard; the state of the poll was then declared to be:

Cruickshank..... 178
Young..... 178

The Sheriff stated as the result was a tie, he should have to leave the matter in the hands of the Assembly.

Mr. Young then mounted the platform and thanked his supporters, deprecating anything like ill-feeling between one party and the other. Mr. Cruickshank followed in a somewhat similar strain. Mr. DeCosmos said something, and a number of the small fry addressed the crowd; but it was evident, after the Sheriff's announcement, the interest had gone, and Cicero himself would have had but an impatient auditory. The concourse departed and formed knots around the various drinking saloons, and so the great contest ended, and we are glad to inform our readers that the country is still safe.

TRADE LICENSES AMENDMENT ACT, 1862.

FOR THE INFORMATION AND guidance of the Public the Assessor hereby call attention to the following clauses of the above mentioned Act, which will be in force from the 1st day of July 1864, to wit:—

Section IV.—Such assessment shall be ascertained by a return delivered by each person to the Assessor at the Treasury on the 1st day of January, and the 1st day of July in every year.

Section XXX.—Every person using any business or occupation specified in the 3rd section of this Act, without having taken out a license as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not more than Fifty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

Section XXXIX.—Every person bound to make a return under this Act, and failing so to do, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section XL.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section XLV.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section XLVI.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section XLVII.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section XLVIII.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section XLIX.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section L.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section LI.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section LII.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

Section LIII.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

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Section LV.—Every person who is liable to be assessed under this Act, and who fails to deliver a return as required by the Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

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AMMUNITION.

12 Feet Squares.

Representing average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD GARDNETTES.

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of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Arms Ammunition. Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Adams' and other Revolvers. Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges. For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Kilmesh Lead. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. C. Wholesale Only.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The CARDIAC PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

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

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MARINE ARCHITECTS Surveyors and Engineers, 27, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, ENGLAND, E. C. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR ALL KINDS OF IRON OR COMBINATION Steam & Sailing Vessels, Tugs, Barges, Adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2, 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. * * * Orders to be made payable London Houses.

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 colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 6s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS!

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked.

TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS.

61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM. In addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.—Best Best, T. O. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G. in Circle. AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any way in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron with our Marks or Brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted by TUPPER & COMPANY, 61a, Moorgate Street, London, E. C. 20th December, 1863.



Holloway's Ointment.

Had Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance, and when the ointment is applied, sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment. Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation. These distressing and weakening diseases may be cured by the ointment themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their neighbours as are afflicted with any of the above diseases, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and relieving pain so completely in the same degree as Holloway's Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravity from the system, subside and remove all enlargement of the joints, and all the aches and muscular aches and swellings. A cure may always be effected, even under the most circumstances, if the use of these medicaments be persevered in. Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fermentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediness can be readily obtained in all cases of itching of the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia, indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into them; this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Mercurial, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as the double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more salubrious than any other remedy for complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver and stomach and bowels being deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Piles, Fistulas, Internal Inflammation, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Pickles, Pure Malt Vinegar, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Pickles are the best imported.

Bineford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which the most delicate and delicate qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

V. M. FOUCAULT, LAND AGENT,

Stock and Share Broker, Office Government street, lately occupied by Mr. Chas. Fellows. Town lots and Farming Lands Bought and Sold. J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANT, Union Wharf, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

To-day the question is to elect a "free" and "independent" Victoria. Is it Young or Cruickshank who represent them in the House? We do not say that the well-earned laurels of the issue of calamity will result from other of the candidate's defeat, even believe that Dr. Helms or the Hudson's Bay Company representatives generally, will blanch at the name of Mr. Cruickshank. We feel weak in the lower extremities of Mr. Young. So far, nothing to excite the mind, this disparaging of either, but for we feel convinced superior in point of intellect who now "represent" the say it with the experience of the conviction that our been all along little better. Nine long dreary months summed in the present Assembly, lightened members, and we result? A number of resolute House in reference to Company—important result, but ludicrously income time expended. This is of the legislative work. Measures—the School Bills—were destroyed. The downright imbecility, who put their plastic in coal thumbs, and became silent machines that expressed to bring up the child as grossly ignorant as those important question—the was so utterly mangled an Upper House was obliged the table. With such course we do not expect ever amiable he may become much. Mr. Cruickshank most laudable desire to question in even as short minutes, as he yesterday but what can he do with as the indignant voter all nearly six years discussed seemed to be as far now when they first began.

We again repeat—there excitement. We wish vote, and we advocate Cruickshank; but we can't especially where both candling unanimity expressiments, is not going to be the colony's interest, men may arise and talk Hudson's Bay Company forth with this candidate are only the oratory element and form the of our electioneering noble men will quietly recognize, feeling conscious their suffrage to him who be the better man, they duty which devolves upon those the french persons, we are aware there is nothing peculiar therein in this contest upon to vote. A moment could not possibly be a matter duty of every elector individual or party in ment of this right, even is detrimental in the only by the exercise of ever obtained. To dis cause the candidates accordance with our view say because we have dish, we shall not eat of any individuals, or are are disposed to remain above grounds, we have are committing political British colony are the too much political power of weakness when any tion are content to keep dormant, those coet so much in by-gone days, we would, has resign Messrs. Cruickshank views expressed by this day, we see no reason of their respective q we desire to underrate, but we feel confident that will be in much hands of Mr. Cruickshank, and gentlemen met the day, struck his very dismay. Where the found a man much themselves. What claims views on the claims and union of treated to a clear an

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

To-day the question is to be answered by the "free" and independent electors of Victoria—Is it Young or Cruickshank who is to represent them in the House of Assembly? We do not say that the welfare of the human race is bound up in the issue—that a public calamity will result from either one or other of the candidate's defeat. We do not even believe that Dr. Helmsken, Dr. Tolmie, or the Hudson Bay Company's representatives generally, will blanch at the appearance of Mr. Cruickshank in the House, or feel weak in the lower extremities at the advent of Mr. Young. So far, therefore, there is nothing to excite the minds of the populace in to-day's election. We do not say this disparagingly of either of the candidates, for we feel convinced they are both superior in point of intellect to many of those who now "represent" the people; but we say it with the experience of the past, and the conviction that our representation has been all along little better than a sham. Nine long dreary months have been consumed in the present Assembly by the enlightened members, and what has been the result? A number of resolutions have passed the House in reference to the Hudson Bay Company—important resolutions we admit; but ludicrously incommensurate with the time expended. This is really the substance of the legislative work. The two important measures—the School and Incorporation Bills—were destroyed. The one killed by the downright imbecility of the members, who put their plastic heads under clerical thumbs, and became moulded into convenient machines that expressed the determination to bring up the children of the colony as grossly ignorant as themselves. The other important question—the Incorporation Bill—was so utterly mangled and botched that the Upper House was obliged to throw it under the table. With such men in the House, of course we do not expect Mr. Young, however amiable he may become, to accomplish much. Mr. Cruickshank may evince the most laudable desire to settle the school question in even as short a space as "five minutes," as he yesterday told Mr. Layzell; but what can he do with a class of men, who as the indignant voter alluded to said, were nearly six years discussing the matter, and seemed to be as far now from the result as when they first began.

We again repeat—there is no occasion for excitement. We wish to see every elector vote, and we advocate the claims of Mr. Cruickshank; but we know the issue, especially where both candidates with a startling unanimity express the self same sentiments, is not going to be one seriously affecting the colony's interests. A few foolish men may arise and talk about the dangers of Hudson Bay Company influence and so forth with this candidate or that, but they are only the crazy elements that occasionally meet and form the political phenomena of our electioneering contests. The sensible men will quietly record their votes and go home, feeling conscious that in having given their suffrage to him whom they conceive to be the better man, they have discharged that duty which devolves upon every resident who possesses the franchise. There are many persons, we are aware, who think that there is nothing peculiarly affecting their interests in this contest; they are not called upon to vote. A more mischievous idea could not possibly be entertained on political affairs. As a matter of principle, it is the duty of every elector to vote; as a matter of individual or party interest, the relinquishment of this right, even for a single occasion, is detrimental in the highest degree. It is only by the exercise of the vote that power is ever obtained. To disfranchise oneself because the candidates are not exactly in accordance with our views, would be simply to say because we have not got some particular dish, we shall not eat our dinner. If there be any individuals, or any party of voters who are disposed to remain inactive to-day, on the above grounds, we have simply to say they are committing political suicide. In no British colony are the people in possession of too much political power; and it is indicative of weakness when any portion of the population are content to surrender, or at least keep dormant, those privileges which it has cost so much in by-gone times to obtain. We are glad that Mr. Alston, as we hoped he would, has resigned, and left the field to Messrs. Cruickshank and Young. From the views expressed by these gentlemen yesterday, we see no reason to change our opinions of their respective qualifications. We have no desire to underrate Mr. Young's capacities; but we feel confident the interests of Victoria will be in much safer keeping in the hands of Mr. Cruickshank. The manly, straightforward, and able manner which this gentleman met the questions at issue yesterday, struck his few opponents with evident dismay. Where they expected a tyro, they found a man much more able at repartee than themselves. Where they expected questionable views on the Hudson Bay Company claims and union of the colonies, they were treated to a clear and concise argument that

dealt with these topics in a masterly manner. Where they expected the confusion of an untidied politician, at the cross-questioning of subtle opponents, they found to their consternation, almost a prepared readiness, and an evidence that "although he had not taken an active part in politics, he had, nevertheless, been no uninterested observer." On the whole, Mr. Cruickshank showed that he understood the duties of a representative of the people, and that where he was deficient, he had the honesty and candor to acknowledge the defect. If those qualities which enter largely into the composition of an honest, as well as able public servant, are held, as we believe they are, in high esteem by the inhabitants of Victoria, Mr. Cruickshank need have no anxiety as to the position in which he will stand to-day at the close of the poll.

THE NOMINATION.

A large crowd gathered at the old Fort yard yesterday, at 11, a.m., to take part in the nomination of candidates for the approaching election. The sheriff, in the usual manner, demanded if any elector had a candidate to propose, but for some little time there was no response, the friends of each candidate being evidently struck with an unusual fit of modesty. At length, in response to repeated calls from the Sheriff, Mr. DeCosmos, M.L.A., stepped upon the platform to propose Mr. C. B. Young, as a good man and true. Mr. DeCosmos regretted to see so little interest apparently taken in this election. One of the candidates, Mr. Alston, he understood, intended to withdraw; if he had not done so, however, he (Mr. DeCosmos) would certainly have opposed his election. Doubtless he was a very excellent private citizen, but as a salaried official, he was quite unqualified to hold a seat in the Legislature. He had resigned his seat in the Legislative Council because he could not attend to the duties, and it was probable he would have done the same difficulty in the House of Assembly. As for Mr. Cruickshank, that gentleman had told him laconically, only the previous morning, that he would not offer himself, as he was under petticoat government. A voice—'It's time you were there!' (laughter) Mr. DeCosmos did not know what the gentleman meant—whether it was under Her Majesty's government, or some other influence, but a man who under petticoat government refused to stand on any day, and the next day came forward to stand was not to be depended on. If Mr. Cruickshank had come out yesterday morning, he (Mr. DeCosmos) would have given him his support (hear, hear). What he wanted was a man who was sound on the great questions of the Crown Lands matters and the union of the two colonies on a basis that would satisfactorily maintain our free port. When Mr. Young had told him that he intended to offer himself he had promised to support him, because his principles were "measures not men." If he had been anxious to get in a particular man, he would most certainly have had very good reasons to oppose Mr. Young, as no man in the whole community had abused him more than Mr. Young. But Mr. Young had stood nobly forward, with himself and many others there present, in by-gone days, against acts which were a disgrace to the British flag. Mr. Young was sound on the great question of the Hudson Bay Company matter, and the still more important question of the union of the two colonies, and he therefore had much pleasure in proposing him as a fit and proper person to represent them in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Thorne stood forward to second the nomination of Mr. Young. He pitched into Mr. Alston as a member of the Privy Council (laughter) and said if he was elected the colony would have to pay the salary of a clerk to fill his place while he was in the House. He did not believe in one member of the House having £500 a year while other members did their work gratuitously. As for Mr. Cruickshank, he was a very unpopular man, (abouts of laughter) When he (Mr. Thorne) saw the same Hudson Bay Company men who had brought forward Mr. Alston, come out and support Mr. Cruickshank, he certainly thought that gentleman smelt very fishy! (laughter) The Hudson Bay Company were not dead yet, and if we only took our foot off their necks they would soon breathe again. (Laughter) The Company were not in the minority in the House the papers said they were. Although there were only three that took part in the late discussion they had other two who were not brought forward, and they had another in England who would very soon be out here again, and if Mr. Cruickshank were put in he would make the seventh, giving them a strong majority in the House. He would second the nomination of Mr. C. B. Young.

Mr. E. G. Alston proposed Mr. George Cruickshank as a suitable person to represent the constituency, and announced his own intention to withdraw from the contest, in his favor. He briefly explained how it was that he had offered himself as a candidate, having seen that no one of character or respectability was likely to stand. When, however, Mr. Cruickshank announced his intentions, he at once withdrew, and gave him his support. Mr. Alston briefly gave his views on the great questions before the public, and stated that believing Mr. Cruickshank to hold the same opinions, he had much pleasure in proposing him.

Mr. Lumsley Franklin said he had great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Cruickshank, who had been said to be untidied as a politician, but he was a tried and experienced business man, and we could safely trust him with our politics, as we did with our pockets. He begged to second Mr. Cruickshank's nomination.

The Sheriff then called on the candidates to address the electors, upon which Mr. C. B. Young came forward, and was greeted with a few very faint cheers. He said that although he was doubtless classed among "these rash and ignorant adventurers in political science," he had still allowed himself to be brought forward as a dwarf substitute of that magnificent and legislative giant (laughter). He was not ambitious to become their representative, but when

his old political enemies came forward to support him, he felt it to be a duty to consent. As for his views on public questions, he would say that he was not one who stolidly adhered to old-fashioned opinions. He had lived the greater part of his life in new countries, and was always ready to advocate advanced and liberal measures. He would propose the adoption of a simple and inexpensive mode of government for the city, instead of the cumbersome mode formerly adopted. He would advocate the prompt provision of public schools of a non-sectarian character. All the religion required in them, was the good Catholic Lord's Prayer. The harbor obstacles he believed could be overcome gradually by the application of the harbor dues, and if more funds were necessary, by increased dues on tonnage entering the port. (No, no.) On the great question of the Crown Lands, he believed that every elector—should have every foot of land belonging to them. He believed that the question was now settled between the Hudson Bay Company and the Crown, but to make good the case of the colony before the Home Government, it was necessary to show the agreement on the part of the Company. The Company had not complied with the terms of the agreement in colonizing the country. The question which should have been referred to the Colonial Government had only been referred to the Colonial Governor James Douglas. He believed that if the matter were properly gone into a large sum of money could be recovered to the colony. As to the union of the two colonies, he believed it would be impossible to bring it about at present, and the proposition of the Home Government for a confederation between the two Governments, was simply equal to a prohibition of the whole scheme. Was it at all likely that the two Governments would agree to a proposition which would virtually have the effect of depriving one of them of his position? The best way for a confederation between the legislatures of the two colonies. He had been accused of being "cantankerous," and likely to disturb the peace of the House, but his character was well known here, and he had taken a part in every public meeting since 1858, and he thought the Governor had done him an injustice in accusing him of being "cantankerous." As a conscientious man, he had no wish to foist himself on the electors, but if they put him in he would endeavor to render them effectual service to the best of his ability.

Mr. George Cruickshank next came forward, and was received with applause. He said the gentleman who had proposed and seconded his opponent had evidently great difficulty in finding anything against him, as one of them could only say that he was under "petticoat government," while the other said he was "fishy" (laughter). As for the first gentleman, the remark alluded to was made in private conversation, and never intended to be brought up in public, and he would ask what confidence could people have in a man who would thus repeat private conversation which had no bearing on the subject. As for the gentleman whose objections had been offered at the smell of fish, he thought the term "fishy" would be much more applicable to his opponent, who was a great authority on ood fishing, (laughter). He (Mr. Cruickshank) was what in the colony was called a Conservative Liberal; he was always anxious to preserve what was good in our glorious British constitution, and to reform what was wrong. He was of the opinion that the union of the colonies was premature, for both countries were not prepared for the proper place for a confederation was the neighboring colony to it, and it was folly to attempt to force it down their throats. When the present obstacles had been smoothed down, and he believed that time would soon come, it would be soon enough to bring it about. At the same time, he was strongly impressed with the urgent necessity of preparing out two parts in all its integrity. This city was the great distributing point for British merchandise on all the Pacific coast, and we should maintain and improve all the advantages which Providence has given us. He was in favor of non-sectarian schools, which should be free to all. As to harbor improvements, while observing the strictest economy, he would have a mind to the future growth and requirements of the city.

In answer to questions by Mr. Layzell, Mr. Cruickshank said he was in favor of a public school in the city, non-denominational, and entirely free from clerical influence; he thought the proper place for a sign of instruction was the church and the fire-side (cheers).

Mr. Daniel Scott—What about the Hudson Bay Company and the Crown Lands? Mr. Cruickshank—I am in favor of a most thorough and searching examination into the subject; it is perfectly clear that the colony has been deprived of a very large sum of money which properly belongs to it, and that money must be refunded either by the Hudson Bay Company or the Home Government. (Applause.)

Mr. DeCosmos here mounted the platform and asked Mr. Cruickshank if he had voted and taken confidence in stating what he (Mr. C.) had told him? The gentleman was greeted with a storm of hisses.

Mr. Cruickshank said he had not asked for any secrecy, but Mr. DeCosmos was not himself under "petticoat government" and therefore did not know anything about it (Cheers and laughter).

Mr. Thorne proceeded to pitch into Mr. Cruickshank, saying he was supported by the Hudson Bay Company and Mr. Franklin, on which that gentleman sprang upon the platform in the most vigorous manner, waving his hat, when Mr. Thorne, turning savagely on him, shouted "Franklin! they are building a steeple on St. John's Church; when it is finished you shall go on the top of it for a weather-cock!" This rally was received with shouts of laughter. Mr. Franklin good humoredly joining in.

Mr. C. B. Young again mounted the rostrum, and stated that he was in favor of maintaining our free port, without which Victoria could never prosper. He was opposed even to the most moderate duties. He also advocated the imposition of a poll-tax for educational objects, and a reduction of all liquor licenses (cries of no, no! double them!).

The Sheriff here called for a show of hands, which resulted in favor of Mr. Cruickshank, by a least one-half of a majority. A poll was demanded for Mr. Young, and the books

were opened at the Police Barracks, at 8 o'clock this morning. The assemblage adjourned after a vote of thanks to the Sheriff.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, July 6th, 1864.

The Council met at 2:30 p.m. Members present—The Hon. Chief Justice, Attorney General and Treasurer.

THE CIVIL LIST QUESTION.

The President read a communication from His Excellency the Governor handing down the resolutions adopted in the House of Assembly in reference to the payment of certain salaries in the civil list, and inviting the Legislative Council to concur in the indemnity therein guaranteed to the Governor. The Attorney General moved that the resolutions be considered in committee, seconded by Mr. Watson and carried. The Council then went into committee, Mr. Cary in the chair.

The Chairman said the first resolution was one with which the Council had nothing whatever to do. The resolution was agreed to. On resolution 2, Mr. Cary said he disagreed with the opinion expressed by the Governor in the whole Civil List, as it was simply incapable of doing so. It was assuming that a Colony with representative institutions has power to refuse to pay the Civil List, which they could not do. The resolution was a complete blunder on the part of the House of Assembly. The Council cannot avoid the responsibility of the Civil List. In the Colonial Regulations the Legislature was bound to provide a Civil List. He would propose the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Legislative Council concur in the indemnity mentioned in the second and third resolutions of the House of Assembly, dated July 2d, 1864, but in so doing the Legislative Council reserve their opinion entirely on the other matters in such resolutions referred to. Carried.

CROWN LANDS REPORT.

The resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly in reference to the Crown Lands were laid before the Council. The Attorney General said he had something to say on this question. The report of the Crown Lands Committee was not laid before the Council, nor the evidence on which the report was founded, and he would, therefore, move that an address be sent to His Excellency requesting a copy of the report of the Crown Lands Committee, and of the evidence taken before that Committee on which the report is based. Seconded by Mr. Watson, and carried. Council adjourned till Thursday.

SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.)

Tuesday, July 6th, 1864.

The suits of Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Stringer vs. Misses Jane Atkinson, Fish, and Lyons, for balance of passage money per steamer Robert Lowe, were again brought forward. The case against Miss Jane Atkinson was first called on; Mr. Deanes appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. Drake, appeared for plaintiffs. Mr. Siffen sworn—Deposited that he acted as agent for the owners of the steamer Robert Lowe; that he knew Jane Atkinson; that he had called upon her three or four times and asked her to pay the sum of £10 due on her passage money, showing her at the same time the undertaking she had signed before leaving Manchester; she never made any objection to the document, or ever attempted to disown it, in fact she acknowledged that it was her signature attached to it, that her answer on each application made was that "she would pay it as soon as she could." Mr. Wood stated that it could easily be proved that the defendant was in a position to pay the sum claimed, as she had for some time been in the receipt of a high rate of wages from Mr. Keenan as barmaid at the Fashion Hotel. He believed that she pleaded infancy, but as she was not in court to prove this, and no plea could not be accepted.

Mr. Deanes said that he appeared for the defendant, but as she was not present he could do very little to defend the case; he then produced a bible which contained an entry of the birth of Jane Atkinson on the fly-leaf between the Old and New Testaments, saying he did not know whether his plaintiffs would accept that as evidence. This was objected to by the Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Wood, after reading the memoranda referred to, remarked that the birth of the defendant was dated June, 1842, that the age of the defendant was before 22 years, and also that the Court would sit on that day at 10:30 a.m.

A SHIP DESTROYED BY A WATERSPOOT.—Sailors in tropical latitudes are familiar with the appearance of waterspouts at sea, but it is seldom that any dread of serious results from them is felt. A late number of the Oryon Times contains the following: "A sad loss of life has been occasioned by the wreck of a Government immigration vessel on the ferry between Paumotu and the Coast. The Audy Leobemy, a barque of 150 tons, was bound from Yangalls to Paumotu, having on board 120 coolies and a crew numbering 14. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, the tindall (master), noticed a large waterspout about ten miles to the northeast, but as he was steering due north-west his presence did not occasion him any uneasiness, and he went below. There was a good breeze blowing at the time, and there had been a little rain in the early morning, confining the coolies to the hold. It seems that shortly after 8 o'clock the waterspout was seen approaching the vessel, and the tindall accordingly put her about to try and avoid it. However, all his efforts proved fruitless; the spot came nearer, and from the whirling motion at its base lifted the doomed ship about three feet out of the water and instantly capsized her. All this had occurred so rapidly that the result was wholly unexpected on board, and most of the coolies were still below; out of the 120 only seven escaped by holding to floating pieces of timber until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a passing ship picked them up; one of the crew was also drowned. The vessel became a total wreck and sank in 21 feet of water."

INSTANCE OF GOOD FORTUNE.—Some men are so wonderfully successful in life as others are unfortunate. Steinway & Sons, the great piano manufacturers here, gave a choice and quiet entertainment to the press the other day, and in doing so, detailed their short, eventful history. Over the champagne and chicken salad, the eldest son (the firm is composed of the aged father and his three sons), told how eleven years ago they had all emigrated from Germany and took work in different shops. At home, in extra hours, they constructed a piano of their own. It took the great prize at our Crystal Palace. That brought them into public notice. They sprang a large and profitable business. Last year they took the great prize in London, for the best piano in the world! Ten years ago they could just make a living by hard personal labor. Now they realize one hundred thousand dollars net profit by their business, and have eight hundred pianos at all times on hand in the course of construction. They turn out forty-five pianos a week. I don't say this by way of a "puff;" I never indulged in such little arrangements; I merely mentioned the facts as exhibiting what extraordinary good fortune most men and industry meet with sometimes in this country. But, oh! what rare music I heard at that celebration. Mills, the great pianist, threw off one of his most brilliant compositions. Harry Sanderson gave us one of his stirring octave pieces. Gotschalk, laid himself out to astonish, and he did it! It was a rare musical treat!—N. Y. Corr. Call.

THE MEN OF MUSCLE.—We have one "fighting man" the less in our midst, at any rate. The "Champion of America" as they call Coburn, (famously called "Joe Coburn") went off to Europe, with his trainer, Mr. Cusick, on Saturday last, in the steamship City of Washington. He goes out, you are aware, to have an international "mill," in England, with "Jem Mace," hoping to do a better business in the pugilistic line for his country, than Hecann did with King. Coburn vows that they will never be able to drug him. He says that if they "try it on," they will surely discover that they have got the wrong pig in the gate. Before Coburn left they gave him a testimonial benefit here, at the Assembly Rooms. The rooms were crowded to suffocation. Tom Hyer was there, and so were many other sporting celebrities. A pugilist called the "Unknown," had a set-to with Coburn; but of course the "Unknown" came out at the little end of the horn in the game. That's the idea! Then Larry Lanning, on behalf of Coburn's friends, presented "Joe" with a massive silver belt, and a speech in his peculiar style. Joe responded, and then came the drinks. I don't believe there was a sober head in the party that night. If so, the head must have been a hard one, harder even than the stories told of the cobra. A friend who calls himself a "twenty gin-cocktail" man, says "Joe" was used up, and yet Coburn still Oliver Twisted for "more." When Coburn goes into training across the "big pond" he will have to drop that amusement, I'm confident.—Corr. Call.

THE CROPS IN AUSTRALIA.—The crops of Australia have proved a failure. Their harvest came on in January—which is midsummer with them—and in many places the wheat did not pay for threshing. The rust attacked the wheat, and the caterpillars did great damage to oats, barley and wheat. The stock of breadstuffs had run very short, and in some places the old supply was exhausted before the new flour came into market. The Australians were congratulating themselves that so soon as the failure of their crops should be known here, we would send them an abundant supply. The Melbourne Argus says:

"What is now rising in price in all these colonies, South Australia alone having an abundant harvest, and but for the certainty of large importations from California, as soon as a statement of matters here is known, high prices would be reached, as the surplus available for export from South Australia will not go far to meet the demands upon it from this colony, New South Wales, New Zealand and even China."

They will probably have learned their mistake by this time, and they must send to Chile or the Atlantic for their flour. The cultivation of the grape is extending rapidly in Australia, but the last crop was a failure. Severe storms came upon the vineyards while they were being plucked, and when the pollen was washed off, there could be no berries. In those districts where there was promise of a fair crop, the odium, or mildew, came and stunted the berries and injured the vines. In regard to the native wine, the same complaints are made here as were made here several years ago; the wine was not managed with knowledge and care, and it was hurried into the market too soon. In some cases, however, excellent wine had been made, and there are large districts very suitable for vineyards.—Alla.

ANGEL ISLAND.—We learn that three batteries are now building on Angel Island, says the S. F. Call, under the superintendence of Colonel R. E. DeRussy. One of them is on Point Blunt, on the southeastern portion of the island, opposite the city, commanding the ship channel leading to the city and harbor; the other two are on the northern portion of the island, commanding the water channel through Racon Strait. Five guns are already mounted, and five or six others will soon be placed in position. There are about sixty-five soldiers and forty laborers on the island, which is under the military command of Major G. P. Andrews.

A CRACK SHIP.—The Chrysolite, now lying at Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co's. wharf, Store street, is one of the finest ships that have visited our harbor. She is one of the "Aberdeen Clippers" and we are informed is famous for having beaten the crack American clipper ships on the home voyage from Boston. She has a long, narrow hull, with deep draught, is very heavily sparred, and carries an immense spread of canvas, and the unusually large crew (for a ship of her tonnage) of 23 men.

NEWSPAPER CONTRIBUTION.—We learn that the proprietors of the Pacific Tribune, of Olympia, sold their Monday's extra by auction for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and realized the sum of \$150.

Advertisement for 'NITION. TARGET. 12 Feet Square. Represents average shooting at 100 yards, with ELEY'S PATENT ENFIELD CARTRIDGES. AMMUNITION description for Military Purposes, Metal Fire Caps, Patt Wadding of Gun, Wire Cartridges, &c., at long distances, and Cases of superior quality. (For Department for Small) Cartridges and Caps for all other Revolvers. Ammunition and Ball Cartridges, Rifle, also for Westley's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Rifles. Made by compression. OLEY BROTHERS, 25, Old London, W. C. MEDAL. and Corsets. of excellence of workmanship. MEN AND CORSETS, ordered to LONDON, PATENT JUPON pressure, and resumes its shape. Steel and Bronze, will not break, and can be washed. ARMOZON CORSET (justing), and is the very best Stay Ventilating Corset, Room, Equestrian Exercise, Drapers, Milliners, and only of S. ALDRON, 25, Old Change, London. ington & co ARCHITECTS and Engineers, 25, Old Change, London. NATION & Sailing Vessels, Barges, for River Navigation. TRADE MARKS! Information that certain... TUPPER & COMPANY, LONDON, E. C.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The most important political European item of news by the last mail, is probably Mr. Gladstone's espousal of the reforms demanded by the extremists of the liberal party. If there is one thing more than another against which the Conservatives are determined to fight, it is the extension of the franchise. When Mr. Gladstone, therefore, advocated the reduction of the voter's qualification from £10 to £6 a year rental, he was levelling the greatest blow at the life of the Conservative party, and received in consequence, the vituperation of the Conservative press. That the attempted reform should be just now defeated, was only what might naturally have been expected. The "pressure" on the Government was feeble. There was no agitation extending itself from town to town over the length and breadth of the country as in times past. The Members of Parliament, like the populace, have not been late much excited on political questions. The business of the House of Commons for the past few years has been performed with a kind of hum-drum routine, unaltered by any of those fierce gladiatorial contests which were wont in former days to drive away dullness or ennui from the political arena. Everything seems to be arriving at a kind of dead level, and the political watchwords and battle-cries would appear to be dying away as if they were the relics of a by-gone barbarism. All this may have its advantages; but it is the advantage of a stagnant pool, or an oppressive atmosphere. It may be quiet; but its quietude is its greatest danger. We want the ever-flowing stream, and the occasional tempest with its lightning and its thunders. It is the political collision, as well as the physical that purifies its particular atmosphere.

Mr. Gladstone is not a Jupiter, and cannot forge his thunderbolts at will. When he rose up, therefore, in the House to extend the privileges of political manhood to thousands who have been unjustly ruled out of the pale of representation, he had not the weight of these men impelling him forward with that irresistible impetuosity of popular pressure. The House listened to the eloquence, but did not think itself called upon to "disturb that which was quiet;" and so the stagnant pool gained the day by fifty votes. Mr. Gladstone has not accomplished much by his speech in the House, but he has given renewed life and vigor to the sluggish cause of reform. He has startled it from its apathy, and aroused a spirit of determined agitation that will not stop until its demands are complied with. It has been an axiom with Lord Palmerston, and perhaps one of the greatest secrets of his ministerial success—that a Government should do nothing unless force is applied—that however much a Premier may be in favor of a measure, he should on no account, endeavor to carry it through unless compelled by the pressure of popular sentiment. The failure of this great scheme for admitting hundreds of thousands of intelligent men to the circle of the represented, is, therefore, simply owing to the want of a little wholesome agitation.

The Danish imbroglio is still a source of uneasiness to the peace-loving statesmen of England. The Conference is disgusting every one, and its lamentable failure, so far from arriving at even a base for discussion, is leading the public mind gradually to view the last argument of kings as the only one that will decide the question. The very day that the representatives of this diplomatic body were agreeing upon a suspension of hostilities, the Danes, with their old naval prowess, were dealing death and destruction to their enemy's fleet. With three ships, carrying but 74 guns, they defeated a German fleet of five vessels—two Austrian and three Prussian—carrying 121 guns. When the news of this contest was given to the House of Commons by Sir George Grey, cheers burst from the members, it is said, as if some new Nelson had achieved another Trafalgar. The spontaneous outburst of this serious deliberative assembly at the defeat of the Germans, will perhaps produce important results. It is known that the contemptuous indifference with which the suggestions and representations of the English Cabinet have been met by Prussia and Austria, were due to the knowledge of these Powers that Her Majesty sympathized with the Germanic cause. When, however, they learn that the representatives of the English people—the men who are really the makers of war, as well as the conservers of peace—are drawn from their matter-of-fact staidness, into almost boyish enthusiasm at the success of their enemy, they will see that, however much weight Her Majesty may possess, it is not sufficiently powerful to destroy, or even restrain the ardent sympathies of the nation, and that it is therefore an unsafe hope upon which to rely. This spontaneous expression of public feeling, coming as it does from the popular power of the realm, may have a beneficial effect upon Her Majesty herself, and lead her to listen no longer to counsel which prescribes a course that can only result in the still further humiliation of the country, and in the alienation of the feelings of the people from her own illustrious self.

THE GOLDSTREAM MINES AURIFEROUS.

Discovery of a Rich Vein of Quartz on the Kennedy Company's Claim.

Some very rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz were brought into town on Saturday evening last, by a party of the directors and shareholders in the Kennedy Quartz Mining Co. It appears that the contractor for the sinking of the shaft in the claim (Mr. Charles Smallbone, the "indivisible" prospector), reported to the directors on Wednesday last, that he had struck something good, and produced some pieces of quartz in which gold was distinctly visible. A portion of the rock was sent to the office of the Bank of British North America for assay, and gave a result of 18 ounces to the ton. It was then determined that a party of the directors should visit the mine on Saturday, and satisfy themselves personally as to the prospects of the Company. The shaft on the vein is about 18 feet deep, and being below the level of the creek, is much troubled with water, thereby rendering the putting in of a blast somewhat difficult operation.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made and the idea of blasting out any rock was for the time abandoned. But Mr. A. T. Elliott, whilst down the shaft engaged in breaking off some rock with a chisel and hammer, came on such a good looking piece of quartz that it was determined to send to the Gould and Curry Mine, about one mile distant, for some fresh powder and fuse. On the arrival of the materials a blast was again essayed, and this time with success. On descending the shaft the most sanguine expectations of the prospectors were exceeded. Some twenty fragments of quartz picked up were found permeated with seams of gold, many of them having a beautiful appearance. The vein from which they came, is as far as could be ascertained, only about 3 inches thick, and has a casing of schistose slate. Among the gentlemen present who saw the gold taken out were Messrs. J. B. Timmerman, James Carwell, A. T. Elliott, George Barnett and Charles Vereyden. The party returned to Victoria in high spirits. This is the most gratifying intelligence which we have been enabled to publish for a long time. We hope the company will lose no time in proving the extent and value of their discovery by taking active and efficient steps for the development of the mine.

THE EXPLORATION MOVEMENT IN NANAIMO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NANAIMO, V. I., July 6, 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST: SIR,—A public meeting was held in the Court Room, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 8:50 p.m., for forming a branch committee, in conjunction with Victoria, to raise subscriptions for the exploration of the Island. W. H. Franklyn, Esq., Magistrate, being voted to the chair, explained the objects of the meeting, being a member of the Victoria Committee, and charged by them to form a branch at Nanaimo, if practicable. He read to the meeting a copy of a letter sent to the Victoria Committee by His Excellency the Governor, offering two dollars for every one subscribed; and also one from the Secretary of Victoria Committee, asking what steps, if any, had been taken at Nanaimo, towards the proposed object. Mr. Fowler was appointed Hon. Secretary.

It was proposed by C. S. Nicol, Esq., J.P., and seconded by C. K. Pryce, Esq., that subscription lists be opened, and placed in the stores and Company's office. It was proposed by C. K. Pryce, Esq., and seconded by C. S. Nicol, Esq., J.P., that the Chairman be requested to appoint a sitting committee. The following committee were then appointed by the Chairman: C. S. Nicol, Esq., J.P., Rev. J. B. Good, C. K. Pryce, Esq., J. Tarver, J. McGrath, including the Chairman, with power to add to their number. The first meeting of the Committee was appointed for Friday morning next. The meeting was then adjourned sine die. The following subscriptions were then announced: W. H. Franklyn, Esq., J.P., \$5 per month; Vancouver Coal Mining Co., per C. S. Nicol, Esq., J.P., \$50 per month; C. S. Nicol, Esq., J.P., \$5 per month; Rev. J. B. Good, \$0 cts. per month; C. K. Pryce, Esq., \$1 per month; E. J. Franklyn, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., \$5 per month; Harold Franklyn, Esq., \$0 cts. per month; J. Tarver, Esq., \$1 per month; H. Fowler, \$1 per month; J. McGrath, \$0 cts. per month.

MURDER IN DUNGENESS, W. T.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PORT ANGELOS, W. T., July 9, 1864.
EDITOR COLONIST: SIR,—I am sorry to say that Tucker, of New Dungeness, who had been reported hung, has since been shot whilst going out in a field to work. This cold-blooded murder is supposed to have been committed by some of the Vigilance Committee of that place. The particulars you will shortly hear. In haste,
CORR.

THE KOOTANAI MINES.

In another column will be found the statement of a man just arrived at Yale from the Kootanai mines, which confirms the accounts previously published in our columns.

THE BUTE MESSAGE.

We have received a communication signed "G. W. Taylor, British Columbia," replying to Mr. Wadlington's late letter on the cause of the Bute massacre, as it is written, however, in language totally unfit for our columns, we must decline its publication.

IMPORTANT FROM STUMP CITY.

A gentleman residing at the seat of government of the sister colony, writes the following to a friend in this city: "The only item of intelligence here is that mosquitoes are troublesome."

TEMPERANCE AT NANAIMO.

A great temperance meeting was held at Nanaimo on the 6th inst., in the hall of the Literary Institute. The affair was very successful.

H. M. S. SUTLEY.

will probably arrive from Bentinck Arm before the end of the week.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, July 8.

BWARE OF INDIANS.—We learn that a boatman by the name of Mac having crossed the ferry about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, missed his dog, and commenced instituting a search for the animal among the Indian habitations. He charged some Indians, whom he suspected, with having the dog in their possession, and was thereupon struck on the back of the head with a club, and flew out near the eye with a knife. The wounded man escaped into the brush and concealed himself, while the Indians made search for him. He afterwards crawled towards Blaud's Half-way House, on the Esquimalt road, where he lay until aroused by vehicles proceeding to the steamer.

THE CHRYSOLEITE SCANDAL.—The case of Parsons v. Capt. Varian, of the ship Chrysolite, for alleged abusive treatment of a passenger, came up in the police court yesterday. Mr. Wood, counsel for the plaintiff, asked the magistrate to postpone the case for a day, as preliminaries had been entered into for a full adjustment of the difficulty, and he hoped the case would not be brought up at all. Mr. Pemberton granted the postponement.

NO EUROPEAN FREIGHT.—The steamer Pacific brought no through European freight yesterday, to the disappointment of those of our merchants who import via Panama. The cause of the omission was doubtless the accident to the Golden Age. It is feared that this will prove another case of general average.

POLICE COURT.—Fred Payne, on a charge of selling liquor without license, was remanded for a day to procure a witness. A man named Brickson was fined \$15 or one month for assaulting a kioochman.

THE NEXT MAIL STEAMER.—will probably be the John L. Stephens, and will doubtless have left San Francisco yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock; she may be expected here on Thursday morning next.

Several ships were sighted by the Pacific off Cape Frigate on Wednesday evening. Two or three appeared to be bound in.

Saturday, July 9.

ALLEGED THEFT.—J. W. Malone, who formerly kept the cigar stand in the Occidental Saloon, was charged in the Police Court yesterday by Ben. Marshall, the proprietor of the saloon, with stealing \$39 in money, and some valuable papers, from his desk. Marshall testified to some of the papers produced being his property, and also that the money found on the prisoner was similar in amount and coin to that left in the till. The theft took place on Tuesday night last. Taylor, the night watchman, testified to having seen the prisoner on Government street at half-past two o'clock on the same night. One person found on the prisoner's person by the policeman who searched him, was positively sworn to by Marshall, as his property, and as having been seen by him in his desk, and an entry made on it by himself on the evening of the charge, because the policeman who searched the prisoner differed as to which of them first laid their hands on the paper! This is certainly a most extraordinary decision, and appears to us to have been made on extremely trivial grounds.

STARTLING SIGHT.—The passers-by on Johnson and Yates streets last evening were almost frightened out of their propriety by seeing Mr. James Thorne march down the street without hat, coat or shoes, his shirt torn to ribbons, and with a double barreled gun, loaded and capped, at his shoulder, mounting guard over a young *Siwash*, covered with blood, who was being led to prison by a policeman. It is from the somewhat incoherent statement of Mr. Thorne that he was lying on his bed last evening half asleep, when the Indian, who is employed by him, came up and assaulted and attempted to rob him. A regular fight ensued, the *Siwash* at first getting Mr. Thorne down on the floor, but speedily being thrown on his feet, and well pummelled, after which Mr. Thorne seized his gun and ordered the second to march to the Police Office, on the route to which they met a policeman, and the rascally *Siwash* was given in charge, and looked up for trial.

FIREMEN'S REJOICINGS.—The moment His Excellency announced his assent to the Firemen's Protection Bill in his speech to the Legislature yesterday, the event was signalled across to town from the Government buildings, and in a few seconds the city was set with flags and streamers, testifying the pleasure of the firemen at the final passage of this long desired measure. We congratulate those who have so long and faithfully stuck to the department that they will now receive some reward for their labors by being released from an arduous duty, and we hope that the new act will soon have the expected effect of filling the ranks with able and energetic members.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—Last night a drunken waiter in the kitchen of the French Hotel threw a bottle at one of the cooks and struck him in the face cutting him in the most frightful manner. The blood spouted out in torrents, and the wounded man in a very few moments fell down from exhaustion. A doctor was at once sent for and the sufferer properly attended to; the drunken scoundrel was sent to prison.

SEE TO YOUR RETURNS.—The Assessor's notice calling for returns of transactions for six months to be sent in has now expired, and if any have neglected to comply with the terms of the notice we would advise them to remedy the omission at once as they are now subject to penalties provided by the Trades License Amendment Act.

IMPORTANT BILLS THROWN OUT.—The Baristers' and Attorneys' bill, and the Cowichan and Comox Representation bill, both passed by the Legislature during the session just closed, have neither of them received the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

THANKS.—The Hook and Ladder Company have unanimously voted their thanks to Mr. J. C. Keenan, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and Mr. W. H. Thain, Foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company, for their exertions in affording such information as would assist the passage of the Exemption Act.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Fire Department not having held their usual annual celebration last May-day, will take advantage of the occasion offered by the final passage of the Protection Bill, to have a grand turn-out on Tuesday next. The procession, we learn, will be on a large scale, and will doubtless, with the usual energy of the Department, be a successful affair.

THE CHRYSOLEITE CASE.—This case has been so far settled out of court, the only obstacle being a disagreement about the amount which is a large and valuable one worth over \$20,000 in England, is therefore supposed to be more or less damaged. The Royal Charter after discharging part of her cargo will be brought to the wharf of her agents Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co. She brings 7 passengers, whose names appear elsewhere.

SANSUM COPPER MINE.—Mr. Smith, of the Sansum Copper Mining Company, returned from the mine yesterday. He informs us that they have struck a vein of copper ore five feet thick, eighteen feet from the bottom of the shaft, which is eighty feet in depth. They had also struck the casing of the original vein worked by Mr. Smith and expected to cut into it at a distance of two feet further. The superintendent of the mine will be down here shortly with a quantity of ore. Mr. Smith expresses himself highly satisfied with the appearance of the vein struck, and also with the prospects of the Company generally.

THE SALMON FISHERIES.—Mr. Achonade having sold out his fishing station on the Fraser, to Mr. Inglesfield, has commenced a new station at Mud Bay, between Point Roberts and Semiahmoo Bay. He is erecting buildings, and making every preparation to go to work immediately. The location is very favorable for a fishing station, being on a long sand spit at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Fraser, and affording good facilities for hauling his nets.

THE HAREWOOD COAL MINE.—Robt. Drummond, of Nanaimo, manager of the Harewood coal mine, brought down to this city on Saturday a half-ton of coal from the new mine, which he intends having tested at the Gas Works. The coal is in large masses, some of which weigh from 300 to 400 lbs. Blacksmiths who have tried it pronounce it of good quality.

A NEW BELL.—The large bell in the tower of the Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, having been cracked, will be sent down to San Francisco by next steamer, and a new one of the same size and tone sent up immediately.

H. M. S. TRIBUNE.—is anchored at the mouth of the Fraser in five fathoms water. She is expected down to-morrow.

THE GUNBOAT FORWARD.—arrived in Esquimalt from the mouth of the Fraser early on Sunday morning.

Tuesday, July 12.

THE WAITRESS QUESTION.—Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings of the annual Licensing Court yesterday, in consequence of its being known that the licenses of those establishments where females were employed to wait upon the patrons were to be renewed with opposition. Upon the disposal of all the other applications, Mr. Pemberton, however, stated that the bench had received a petition, very respectfully signed, protesting against the granting of such licenses. The only ones before the bench were those of Mr. John Keenan and Mr. J. W. Williams, but the bench had decided that the employment of servants was a question with which they would not deal, as it did not come within the scope of the law, but while the licenses were granted, he would wish the parties to understand that their premises would, as heretofore, be subjected to strict surveillance by the police. The protest, which is signed by over 80 citizens, will be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The private school under the management of Miss Fawcette, was examined yesterday by the Rev'd. E. Oridge and A. C. Garrett, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. About thirty-five scholars were present, and the exercises were gone through with in a manner which elicited the hearty admiration of all the visitors.

AT LAST.—H. M. S. Tribune arrived down from the Fraser River sand-heads yesterday afternoon. She came down under easy steam. She looks as neat and trim as ever, and to all outward appearance is none the worse of her long and uncomfortable imprisonment on the Fraser sands.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society took place yesterday in the rooms of Messrs. Franklin. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—President, Thos. Harris, Esq., Mayor; Vice Presidents, A. C. Anderson, Esq., Col. Foster, M. L. A.; Directors, Dr. Evans, D. Lonsven, Esq., Selim Franklin, Esq., M. L. A.; A. J. Langley, Esq., John J. Cochrane, Esq., J. G. Sheppard, Esq., Geo. Cruickshank, Esq., H. Nathan, Esq., Simpson, Esq., K. McKenzie, Esq., H. Fry, Esq., Dr. Tolmie, M. L. A., E. H. Jackson, Esq., M. L. A., James Thompson, Esq., Secretary, A. T. Elliott, Esq.; Treasurer, James Lowe, Esq.

A CASE OF GREAT HARSHIP.—There is an unfortunate debtor now confined in Victoria prison who has a large family of young children actually suffering from want, while the mother lies prostrated on a sick bed, helpless and miserable, their natural protector being prevented by a cruel law from affording that support which is his duty and privilege. The barbarity of the code which still retains the law of imprisonment for debt among its statutes, requires no stronger comment. The sooner we abolish this inhuman enactment, except in case of fraud, the better.

THE COLONIAL SCHOOL.—The last day's examination of the pupils of this institution came off yesterday, in presence of His Excellency Governor Kennedy, and several clergymen. The scholars showed a praiseworthy proficiency in the various branches, which enumerated spelling, reading, history, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and book-keeping. His Excellency awarded twenty-four prizes to the most deserving children, and expressed himself pleased with the result of the examination.

THE JENNY JONES.—The Oregonian of Friday last says the case of Janion, Green & Rhodes vs. the schooner Jenny Jones, for the recovery of the value of certain merchandise, thrown overboard on Peaseok Spit, was being argued last night.

THE ALABAMA BANQUET.—We understand that the contemplated banquet to the officers of the Alabama, who were expected to arrive here on the 15th inst., has been postponed sine die.

HOTEL AT YALE.—The Alexandra took up last evening materials for the erection of a large hotel at Yale, B. C. The "head of navigation" seems to be a progressive little town.

The next steamer will probably be the John L. Stephens, and may be expected here to-morrow evening or early the following morning, as she was to sail last Thursday.

LAND SALE.—The sale of real estate by Messrs. Franklin yesterday was not successful, most of the property being bought in by the owner, Mr. Cary.

OPPOSITION.—The steamer Alexandra will run regularly every Saturday morning for Olympia and other Sound ports. She has carrying capacity for 100 head of cattle.

LICENSING COURT.

[BEFORE A. F. PEMBERTON, THOS. HARRIS AND A. C. ANDERSON, ESQS., JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.]

The Annual Licensing Court assembled yesterday, noon, in the Police Court. The following applications were granted:—**WHEELSHALE.**—L. L. Hottel, Guild David & Co., Eugene Thomas, N. H. Oliver, F. P. Couch, Siffken Bros., Walter Miles, Thomas Patrick & Co., Dickson, Campbell & Co., Hudson Bay Co.

RETAIL.—In Victoria, Esquimalt, and on Esquimalt road: B. G. Marshall, Philip J. Hall, E. Chalyovich, John Levy, J. O. Keenan, W. Golden, T. O. Connor, T. Chadwick, Jas. Wilcox, G. J. Dasech & Co., Shapard & Townsend, Elliott & Stewart, N. O. Bailey, A. F. Schulze, Jos. Morais, Hetherington & Bourne, Mathieson & Co., Tobias McCubbin, D. Pisanaro, Felix Lelaire, Donald McEneaney, Pat. Everett, J. O. McKay, Mason & Tevis, Jos. Lovett, B. Sloman, E. Ring, W. C. Seeley, Jos. Loewen, Chas. Gowan, Martin Goetz, W. H. Hartley, Perret & Tighe, E. B. Earles, R. A. Crowther, Andrew Astrico, Jas. Strahan, Thos. Barnes, F. Bushell, Eugene Thomas, J. T. Howard, L. A. Bendixen, S. W. Tooley, Ed. Brown, Fred. Williams, Wm. Lyons, W. T. Parsons, Wm. Newberger, Wm. Balla, Fanny Byrnes, Jno. Wilson, P. Manetta, S. Mileitch, S. Driand, C. Bossi, A. Ledrier, Jacob Fraticis, Jas. Bland, Mason & Balls, Thomas Patrick & Co., B. P. Griffin, J. Greenbaum, G. R. Hudson, J. & J. Wrigglesworth, Henry Henley, Wheeler & Uphur, Jas. Pierpont, Aime Leclere, T. H. McCann, Fred. Waterman, T. E. Williams, Wm. Arthur.

The following applications were ordered to stand over until the next sitting of the Court on Tuesday week, at noon:—A. Newell, distillery; J. Wilcox (2d application), on Wharf street; A. M. Harris, John Ball; Wm. Lusch, Beacon Hill Park; Passingham & Richards, California House.

The following country licenses were granted:—Jas. Stephens, Saanich Road; Porter & Hillier, Elk Lake Road; Wm. Smith, Swan Lake; Peter Lind, South Saanich; Henry Fry, North Saanich; Henry Wain, North Saanich; Caleb Pike, near Craigflower; Arthur Peatt, Colwood Plains; M. Rowland, Burnside; Henry Kibblewhite, Goldstream; Jao. Lemon, Cowichan; Saml. Harris, Cowichan; Wm. Barrage, Comox; Wm. London, Cadboro Bay Road.

Refused—Edw. Vine, Peddar Bay; Wm. Pike, Langford Lake.

MARYLEIGH ESCAPE.—A party of traders were recently on their way from Yale to Lytton, when one of the teamsters was unfortunately kicked by an ox and knocked over the edge of a bank or cliff, having a precipitous descent of about 100 feet. The young man's death was counted upon as a certainty, but while his horror-stricken companions were lamenting over his untimely fate, to their great astonishment and relief he suddenly made his appearance, apparently none the worse for his aerial flight.

THE PROROGATION

His Excellency Governor Kennedy prorogued the House of Assembly yesterday, which has been in session during the last ten lengthened months. We do not intend to enter into the history of the past session, but to step by step its follies and its errors. Few public bodies will bear close and our Legislature is, perhaps, more than the representative institutions. We the old rhyme of the mischief that "for idle hands to do." The moderate Legislative Assembly could restrain the erratic propensities, during the very lengthened ten months; and we believe, the greatest cause of the shortcoming Vancouver Island House, is the duration of its slothful session, is the want of wit, and dispassionate of all business, whether commercial. It is a relief, therefore, public, as well as to the members of the House is prorogued; for there is essentially disagreeable in the number of ordinary intelligent their time in an occupation, the which is no better than dumb. The prorogation speech is no suggestive. There are but touched upon by His Excellency the Colonies, the Civil List, and Lands. The first is dealt with in general manner, and does not go to His Excellency's own opinion. He very wisely says, "a union to be beneficial and effected on a basis both practical and able. Like all other unions, but that mutual concessions will and personal predilections are must be laid aside." On this our previous articles indicate, concur with the Governor, and agree with his conclusion, that "demands and pretensions can difficulties between the two colonies. His Excellency believes the "has ample resources to provide Government on a becoming scale words that the civil list should by the House. We have already the wisdom of accepting the city are also of opinion that by present a great deal of the present officials might be saved. The office that might be lopped off, inconvenience or detriment to interest. On the Crown Land, His Excellency avails the receipt and report of the Committee, be on his course of action. A case made to the subject of emigration, His Excellency is not favorable to anything of the kind "while we and disposal of the Crown Land settled." On the whole, the "very discursive nor diffuse. In the other direction. Under the however, His Excellency pro "least said, soonest mended" he was a little caustic to the short paragraphs, perhaps the the House at an early stage, of questions, made it fully justified. We cannot conclude without matter which is peculiarly every man who has the interests at heart. The bill administered to practice in the colonial footing with those from though having passed both Houses unanimously—only one maning—did not receive the His Excellency. Mr. Cary, at Att and as a gentleman who has measure from the first time it the colony, has influenced Kennedy in taking this false step. with the departure of Governor Mr. Cary's reign had come that his silly personal feudate personal interest would no more to insult the community. Unfortunate Governor Kennedy does not assume much responsibility and because the Attorney General would some ridiculous technical measure, His Excellency the bill; or at least reserves the arrival of the new judge had enough that the status colonist should have been ignored hitherto—that the colony have been left a prey to the of a few English barristers—sequence, justice should have driven from the Colony on an orbitant legal charges. A colony lost several talented men through this legal grandstand; but it is not alone that the evil proves so is the studied insult to a large the most intelligent class of subjects,—a remnant of the manufactured superciliousness

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 13, 1864.

THE PROROGATION.

His Excellency Governor Kennedy has prorogued the House of Assembly. This industrious body, which has been working like Sisyphus during the last ten months, is at length released from its arduous but profitless labors. We do not intend to go minutely into the history of the past session—to take up step by step its follies and its omissions. Few public bodies will bear close analysis; and our Legislature is, perhaps, in this respect, even more tender than the majority of representative institutions. With us, it is the old rhyme of the mischief that is found "for idle hands to do." The most immaculate Legislative Assembly could not well restrain the erratic propensities of humanity, during the very lengthened period of ten months; and we believe one of the greatest causes of the shortcomings of the Vancouver Island House, is the interminable duration of its seditious sessions. "Brevity is the soul of wit," and dispatch is the essence of all business, whether political or commercial. It is a relief, therefore, to the public, as well as to the members, that the House is prorogued; for there is something essentially disagreeable in the sight of a number of ordinarily intelligent men wasting their time in an occupation, the best part of which is no better than dumb show.

The prorogation speech is not remarkably suggestive. There are but three topics touched upon by His Excellency—Union of the Colonies, the Civil List, and the Crown Lands. The first is dealt with in a cautious general manner, and does not give much clue to His Excellency's own opinions on the matter. He very wisely says, however, that "a union to be beneficial and lasting must be effected on a basis both practical and equitable. Like all other unions, he apprehends that mutual concessions will be required, and personal predilections and prejudices must be laid aside." On this question, as our previous articles indicate, we entirely concur with the Governor, and we no less agree with his conclusion, that "unreasonable demands and pretensions can but raise new difficulties between the two colonies."

His Excellency believes that the colony "has ample resources to provide for its own Government on a becoming scale," or in other words that the civil list should be accepted by the House. We have already advocated the wisdom of accepting the civil list; but we are also of opinion that by proper management a great deal of the present expense of officials might be saved. There are several offices that might be lopped off with no great inconvenience or detriment to the colony's interests. On the Crown Land question, His Excellency awaits the receipt of the evidence and report of the Committee, before deciding on his course of action. A casual allusion is made to the subject of emigration, but His Excellency is not favorable to encouraging anything of the kind "while the possession and disposal of the Crown Lands remain unsettled." On the whole, the "speech" is not very discursive nor diffuse. Its faults lie in the other direction. Under the circumstances, however, His Excellency probably thought "least said, soonest mended;" and that if he was a little caustic to the members in his short paragraphs, perhaps the demeanor of the House at an early stage, on some of the questions, made it fully justifiable.

We cannot conclude without touching on a matter which is peculiarly mortifying to every man who has the interest of the colonies at heart. The bill admitting colonial barristers to practice in the colony on a similar footing with those from England, although having passed both Houses, we may say unanimously—only one member dissenting—did not receive the signature of His Excellency. Mr. Cary, as Attorney General, and as a gentleman who has opposed this measure from the first time it was mooted in the colony, has influenced Governor Kennedy in taking this false step. We had hoped with the departure of Governor Douglas, Mr. Cary's reign had come to an end, and that his silly personal feeling or indelicate personal interest would be allowed no more to insult the intelligence of the community. Unfortunately, however, Governor Kennedy does not seem willing to assume much responsibility in the matter, and because the Attorney General puts forward some ridiculous technical objections to the measure, His Excellency refuses to sign the bill; or at least reserves his decision until the arrival of the new judge. It is surely had enough that the status of the British colonist should have been so disgracefully ignored hitherto—that the community should have been left a prey to the legal monopoly of a few English barristers—and that, in consequence, justice should have been almost driven from the Colony on account of the exorbitant legal charges. Already has the colony lost several talented Canadian barristers through this legal barbarism and aggrandisement; but it is not in this light alone that the evil proves so unbearable. It is the studied insult to a large, and probably the most intelligent, class of Her Majesty's subjects—a remnant of that idiotic, home-manufactured superciliousness that has so

often driven the colonists into collision with the mother country. The idea that some pompous nobby from the English courts should strut about, like a king's jester, or a pantomime clown, with gown and wig, claiming a monopoly of legal assuages and learning, and shutting the door of the colonial courts in the face of men that have forgot more than the simplest ever knew, is something so disgracefully preposterous, that we are astonished the outrage has been allowed to exist in any one of the colonies for a single day. We have had too much of this disgusting national pretension in Vancouver Island. Colonists are behind the home-bred Englishman in nothing, and his superior in nearly everything that tends to build up a youthful country. We think it, therefore, high time that this insulting and unbearable superciliousness should cease, and that Mr. Cary should learn that the people with all their long-suffering in times past, are not disposed to tolerate his insidious presence in the Council Chamber or the Executive another day.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Assembly met yesterday at 1 p.m. Present: The Hon. Speaker Helmecken, Messrs. Trimble, Tolmie, Foster, DeCosmos, Franklin, Jackson, Dennis, Street, Powell, Duncan, Bayly, Geo. Cruickshank, Esq., and C. B. Young, Esq., the members elect, occupied seats within the hall.

The Hon. Speaker announced that the sheriff had returned the two gentlemen above named, in lieu of one, to represent the City of Victoria in the House of Assembly, in consequence of their having received an equal number of votes. It would rest with the House to deal with this matter at a future sitting, as only one member could retain a seat. Neither one nor the other could sit or vote until sworn, but he was not prepared to say if both were sworn both would be entitled to vote. He presumed the course taken would be that those gentlemen would petition against one another, and the question go before a select committee of the House. He was not aware that on the present occasion there remained any business to transact.

At this moment Mr. W. J. Nesbitt, arrived with a message from the Governor inviting the attendance of the Hon. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly in the Council Chamber.

The gentlemen of the Hon. Legislative Council, consisting of the Hon. President David Cameron, Chief Justice; Hon. Geo. Hunter Cary, Attorney General; Hon. J. Despard Pemberton, Surveyor General; Hon. Roderick Finlayson, Hon. A. Watson, Treasurer, and awaited His Excellency in the Council Chamber.

Shortly after one o'clock His Excellency Governor Kennedy, O. B., attended by Henry Wakeford, Esq., Acting Colonial Secretary, proceeded to the Council Chamber and on ascending the steps received a general salute from a body guard of the Victoria Rifle Corps under Capt. Lang, which he politely acknowledged and then entered the Council Chamber, which was quickly filled with spectators, the benches on either side being graced by ladies, among whom were members of the Governor's family. His Excellency occupied the bench at the upper end of the room, supported on the right by Capt. Lang and on the left by Henry Wakeford, Esq., and having requested the gentlemen of the two Houses to take their seats proceeded to address them as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY;

- 1. The state of the public business enables me to release you from further attendance and bring this protracted session to a close.
2. Questions materially affecting the progress of the colony must come before you at an early period, on which I would invite you to acquaint yourselves with the opinions of your constituents prior to the re-assembly of the Legislature.
3. The first and most important of these questions is the proposed union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island under one Government.
4. As this object can only be attained with the previous concurrence of the Legislatures of both colonies, the course adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island in February last, has delayed the consideration of it.
5. The conditions attached to the proposal then submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, were such as could not in my opinion be accepted by the sister colony, or entertained by Her Majesty's Government.
6. Such a union to be beneficial and lasting must be effected on a basis both practical and equitable. Like all other unions I apprehend that mutual concessions will be required and personal predilections and prejudices must be laid aside.
7. If, on examination, it be found that such a union is in favor with the people of this or both colonies, and will conduce to their honor and prosperity, it will receive my disinterested and hearty support. I have no doubt that the question fairly put before the public will be considered with the calmness and moderation becoming so grave a subject.
8. Unreasonable demands and pretensions can but raise new difficulties between two colonies whose best interests, whether under one, or separate governments, are bound up together.
9. A question of scarcely less importance is the acceptance and disposal of the Crown Lands and Revenue of Vancouver Island; while this question remains unsettled, the survey, leasing, sale, and general management of public lands, must be left in their present very unsatisfactory state, to the serious detriment of the best interests of the colony.
10. The course which has been taken in reference to the proposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for a permanent Civil List, has resulted in delay and embarrassment.

11. That this colony has ample resources to provide for its own government on a becoming scale, cannot be doubted, and I feel confident that the people if appealed to, will cheerfully accede to a provision for the public servants, commensurate with the responsibilities and duties of their respective positions.
12. The important subject of emigration must be left untouched while the possession and disposal of the Crown Lands remain unsettled. A colony without a fixed population cannot be permanently prosperous.
13. I have deferred acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the subject of Crown Lands, waiting the receipt of the evidence and report on which they are founded, and without which I am unable to decide upon the course best calculated to give effect to the views of the House.

14. The House may be assured that I will deal justly and impartially with the subject, as far as it lies within my jurisdiction.
15. I will direct my earnest attention to the economical application of the supplies now being granted for the current year, to secure the attainment of the objects for which they were voted.
16. I am happy to assure you of the peace, prosperity, and order, which prevail throughout the colony. The absence of pauperism and serious crime are matters of solid congratulation.

17. I find that the following Acts passed during the Session received the assent of my predecessor on behalf of Her Majesty: The Mayor and Council of Victoria Indemnity Act, 1863. The Victoria Pilot Act, 1864. The Provisional Act for the Election of Mayor and Councillors, 1863. The Chief Justice's Session Act, 1864. The First Telegraph Act, 1864. The Governor's Indemnity Act, 1864. An Act to apply the sum of \$27,275 out of the General Revenue of the Colony of Vancouver Island, to the Service of the year 1864.

18. I have assented in Her Majesty's name to the following Acts passed during the Session, viz:— The Bridges Protection Act, 1864. An Act to Repeal the Vancouver Island Stamp Act, 1862. The Bank Note Act, 1864. The Banking Act, 1864. An Act to apply the sum of \$26,000 out of the General Revenue of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, to the service of the year 1864. An Act to grant a Supplementary Supply of \$19,804.28, for the service of the year 1863. An Act to provide for the closing of Wells upon uninclosed lands in Vancouver Island and its Dependencies. The Telegraph Regulation Act, 1864. The Firemen's Act, 1864. The Harewood Railway Company Act, 1864. The Congregation of Emanuel of Victoria Incorporation Act, 1864. The Governor's Victoria City Aid Act, 1864. The Victoria City Hall Per Cent Tax Act, 1864. The Supplementary Supply Act; No. 4, 1864.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: I now in Her Majesty's name prorogue this Council and Assembly, and they are hereby prorogued accordingly, until Monday the 3d of October next.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

Arrival of the Enterprise.

MORE TREASURE.

The steamer Enterprise, arrived on Saturday from New Westminster, with 40 passengers and 200 barrels of furs. She brought Barnard's Cariboo Express with \$25,000, about \$150,000 having come down to New Westminster, \$90,000 of which was for the Bank of British Columbia. Our Cariboo dates are to the 30th ult., the latest intelligence being contained in an interesting letter from our special correspondent, which appears elsewhere.

Serious Rumor Disproved.

We are happy to learn from passengers by the Enterprise that the report of the killing of McLean and 40 of his party and the capture of Mr. Cox and the rest of the expedition by the Indians, is entirely without foundation. The rumor was wantonly set in circulation by some mischievous persons in the upper country. One of our informants on his way down called at Mr. McLean's residence and saw one of his sons, from whom he gathered that nothing further had been heard of the expedition since word had been sent of a skirmish with the Indians, in which one of McLean's party received a wound. (From the Columbian.)

The bones of a man had been discovered lying amongst the bushes at the road side a few miles beyond Lake LeHache. They are supposed to be those of Mr. Hands, of Godrich, Canada West, as he was last seen at that neighborhood some nine months ago. Mr. Spence will probably have completed his contract for widening a portion of the wagon road by the 15th inst. It is spoken of as an excellent piece of work.

News from the Kootanais and Shuswap Mines.

A gentleman engaged in the packing business came over to Yale this week from the Kootanais country via Shuswap. He states that so far as gold has been discovered in the Kootanais country, it is in British Territory. There are about four hundred men engaged in mining there. The earnings are, with the rudest appliances, from \$10 to \$130 a day to the hand. The gold is coarse, and saved without the aid of quicksilver. This gentleman has nuggets worth from \$10 to \$84. The shortest route to these mines from the Dalles is 700 miles, while from Yale it is only 450 miles. There is an abundant supply of water, and plenty of good agricultural land adjacent, in passing through Shuswap country, called at Cherry Creek, and examined the mines. There were three companies at work. One claim was yielding \$20 a day to the hand—none less than \$10. The water was still high, and it was expected that as it fell, richer pay would be obtained.

CARIBOO LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

RICHFIELD, June 30, 1864.

I don't think that it would prove at all uninteresting to your commercial community, if I commence this letter with the subject which closed my last. The bed-rock mine of Williams Creek, is at last on foot. The shares, amounting to 4,000, have all been taken up by the miners, and a few of the merchants on the Creek. No paid-up or preference stock has been reserved, and hence the favor with which the undertaking has been received. The stock is a subscription stock, with a monthly assessment of \$2.50 on each share. The limit of liability on such assessment is \$50. The nominal capital therefore, is \$200,000. The monthly assessment of \$2.50 will produce \$10,000, and about six times this sum will in all probability lay some 3,000 feet of flume through one of the richest portions of a creek unexplored for its wealth. Along its course, Cunningham, Abbott, Dawson, Grier, Steele, and their numerous partners, made fortunes in a time so short and rapid, as to astonish the not-easily-astounded gold hunters of the Pacific coast. Above these claims, lies ground as yet unworked, because of the difficulties of sinking shafts. Most of this ground falls to the lot of the members of the Company, and I don't think it unfair to infer from the facts of flumes in California on creeks less favored, producing \$200,000 in a season, that the prospect of the Williams Creek flume will excite them all. The shares were taken up in full, before the Company was completely organized, and applications for over 1,000 shares have been made in vain, within a few days past. The stock is fortunately in the hands of responsible men, who will "know no such word as fail." A very valuable ditch also belongs to the Company. Yesterday, they filed their application for incorporation as a Joint Stock Company, under the provisions of the Act. To-morrow the directors will be elected, and upon the following day, the work will be commenced with all the vigor which capital, and the no less valuable practical experience of the stock-holders can lend to the undertaking. Success is confidently predicted by all the experienced miners of California and Australia. Thus far, even working men are investing their hard-earned savings in what they feel will return them a handsome compensation.

THE STREBE, OR CALIFORNIA CO. have been taking out a prospect of nearly 150 ounces a day, within the last few days. THE CORNISH CO. have now settled all their little difficulties with their neighbors and are working to great advantage. As yet they have not reaped the golden harvest, which will come all in good time. The sluice boxes which are to the miner as the compass is to the mariner, point to well filled purses at the end of the season. A vein of very promising "pay dirt" has under the influence of two hydraulic pipes made its appearance, and a channel has been discovered pointing directly into the hill.

THE KIRWAN CO. into which some gentlemen during the winter made a jump, which is to be yet proved successful one, took out 34 ounces last week. They are also employing hydraulic power. THE GRIER CO. have been averaging from 30 to 40 ounces a day, and have yet a rich piece of untouched ground to work. THE ADAMS AND CUNNINGHAM COS. are making from four to five hundred dollars a week to the share. THE BURNS AND BLACK JACK COS. are still declaring dividends, and THE EVANS CO. have at last reached good pay, having declared for the first time a dividend last week. THE FOSTER CAMERON CO. is some more coming into notice, as the Evans lead has been traced into their ground. THE CHIPPIS CO. expect to take out money next week. THE DILLER CO. which was all but abandoned as having yielded its treasure to its former fortunate owners, got very rich pay in the gravel several feet above the bed rock. HARD CORY and Mr. Loring certainly deserve great credit for the manner in which they have worked the claim, and their efforts have been rewarded with great success. THE BARKER CO. have got their shaft down and are now drifting with good prospects.

THE WAKE-UP JACK CO. are taking out a great deal of gold again. They got off the lead for a short time but have found it again, in which the gold was plentifully disseminated. THE ATROBA CO. are now drifting and as their claim is a hill claim and they have discovered gold in large quantities. They have been ordered to define their claims of 100 feet square within six weeks. THE WELSH CO. are still drifting towards their old shaft where the rich dirt which caused so much excitement last spring was first discovered. THE CALADONIA CO. are taking out as much gold as ever. THE TINKER CO. have got on the lead again and it is expected that it will yield as heavily as last year. THE BEAUGARD CO. are averaging from 20 to 30 ounces a day. THE RABY CO. have been realizing about 60 to 70 ounces a day, with excellent dirt yet to work.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE RANKIN, THE BLOTT, AND HART—are taking out good pay. THE TORONTO CO. which is far down the stream, are washing already, and the RICH-

FIELD, and BALLARAT will commence washing very shortly.

Conklin's Gulch.

The BRACOSON CO. are paying on an average over 100 ounces a day. Several claims on this Gulch have sunk their shafts some 95 feet deep very successfully, notwithstanding the great difficulties they have had to contend against.

Jenkins Gulch.

A tributary of Williams Creek, has proved its richness. The Discovery Co. took out forty-six dollars of very fine quality of coarse gold at the bottom of a shaft only 15 feet deep.

Watson Creek.

A company within the last few days took out some \$14 to the pan.

Hardy's Gulch.

near Lowhee, has also proved rich.

Lowhee Creek.

The claims on this Creek are suffering from want of water.

THE SAGE MILLER CO. took out 102 ounces the day before yesterday.

THE CHITTENDEN CO. struck about \$7 to the pan in the gravel.

THE WASHBURN, or Bed Rock Flume Co. are not yet washing.

THE MOOREHEAD CO. have been washing about a week with good success.

THE FLEMING and other Companies are opening up their works.

Lightning Creek.

THE BUTCHER CO. declared a dividend of \$225 40 last week. The forty cents constitute their mine to pay for the new train of camels which an on dit says Mr. Laumeister is about bringing from Bactria, as his last speculation in these animals of the desert proved rather barren. The old camels or patriarch and the last of his race in British Columbia, is from his experience of the country to be leader of the new train. These facts I don't touch for, but Mr. Laumeister himself can be referred to for their authenticity. Seriously speaking, all Mr. Laumeister's friends, and he has many, are rejoiced at his success.

THE EVANS OR DISCOVERY CO. below and the ANDERSON CO. above the Butcher claim, have obtained excellent pay. Capt. Evans took out over 80 ounces in one washing, and the ANDERSON CO. from 50 to 60 ounces. Want of water prevents them working to advantage. I forgot to state that Mr. Kingston, with some other gentlemen purchased an interest in the Butcher Co. within the past few days for \$8000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To turn from things temporal to things spiritual, Dr. Brown held his first church service last Sunday. John Wesley is represented in the person of the Rev. A. Brown, who arrived yesterday by Express.

William Farron, Esq., is about to leave for New York, having made a handsome compensation. He is on a visit to his wife and children and intends to return after seeing them. The loss of this gentleman on the creek will be seriously felt by his many friends. The ladies have all been astonished to find that he is married. (New York papers please copy.)

IN THE WAY OF SPORT there is perhaps little with the exception of trout fishing. As game bags and fishing baskets have not yet found their way here, stockings prove a good substitute. A gentleman who is an accomplished angler brought in a stocking-full of choice trout this evening. Their flavor was excellent and they needed not the efforts of Soyer, Lea & Perrins' or Cross & Blackwell to improve the relish already imparted. A stocking no doubt is an excellent substitute in such cases. Forrester's work is imperfect.

A gentleman on the creek issued invitations for a ball to be given in Camerontown. One of the invitations was affixed to a dog's tail. This member of the canine species darted up the creek and the host finding his invitations treated so cavalierly or rather comely (not in Johnson's "I've looked for it"), took umbrage at his dogship-kicked him, said he "could whip him or any other man," and smashed a decanter and badly damaged two tumblers and his own hand. This is a fact as Mr. Peakes has vouched for it.

THE WAGON ROAD.

The contracts have not yet been made. Specifications have been issued for its construction from Quesselle to Camerontown, by the route mentioned in my last letter.

DEATHS.

Mr. Cunningham, one of the earliest prospectors, and most fortunate of miners, died last week, after a protracted illness, at Soda Creek, whether he had been carried for change of air. Few men have gone through the trials and hardships which he has experienced, and still fewer have been so fortunate, and withal so liberal to the miner in need. His loss is much felt, and his death caused some sensation.

THE EXPRESS.

I must not omit to mention that Mr. Barnard's Express is worthy of the country. His indefatigable exertions to render his stage line as complete and expeditious as possible, have been crowned with success, and he certainly deserves great credit for his determined perseverance in overcoming obstacles almost insuperable.

THE BANKS.

Mr. Macdonald has arrived on the Creek. The Banks are doing a good business.

PROVISIONS.

On Williams Creek—Flour 42 cents; bacon 87 cts.; beans, 50 cts.; sugar, 75 cts.; coffee, (green) 80 cts.; butter, \$1.50; tea, \$1.50; candles, 75 cts.

THE ANTLER CREEK BED ROCK FLUME COMPANY.

A letter from the manager of the above Company, F. K. Kingston, to the Directors dated 29th June, contains the following encouraging information: "I enclose a prospect of gold valued at \$2 19, washed from one shovel full of dirt taken from the surface at the head of our lead flume. We shall now be taking out some gold every week when the sluices will be cleaned up." This intelligence is received with much satisfaction by the Directors, who have great faith that Antler shares will become valuable stock in the market, and are more determined than ever that their operations on that valuable creek shall be carried on with the utmost vigor.

Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson.

Battles at Petersburg.

VICTORIES AND REPULSES:
Assault on Burnside Disastrously Repulsed!

Successful Fight for the Weldon Railroad—Five miles of which is destroyed.

Rebels Defeated again and Driven across the Railroad.

Gen. Kautz's Cavalry heard from.

Polk's command arrived at Petersburg.

THE SECOND AND SIXTH CORPS DRIVEN BACK BY THE ENEMY.

Enemy Checked after a Terrific Fight—Effort to regain lost ground unsuccessful.

400 Deserters come in during the Action.

Operations against Fort Darling—Counter works erected on Chaplin's Bluff.

The Times' special of the 24th says that on the 21st the corps moved to a position half way between the Norfolk and Petersburg railroads and the Weldon road. The enemy was found in force two miles this side of the latter road. A lively skirmish ensued but the rebels' position was found too strong and our advance fell back to the main body. The 22d army corps was put in line of battle ready for action.

Heavy cannonading was heard at City Point on the 23d. It is not known that it proceeds from a general engagement.

A correspondent dating from headquarters says about 8 o'clock (21st) the enemy's cavalry dashed into our lines, but immediately disappeared on discovering our force. A small party of rebels were captured belonging to Hills, Longstreet's and Ewell's corps, showing that those troops are in front.

The World's special says that heavy firing was heard at City Point on Thursday noon, in the direction of Petersburg, also toward Fort Darling. It is reported that our army is gradually moving and that the left flank of the main body and towers of Petersburg have been shot away.

The Washington Star of last evening, says that Grant's army occupied a position in the pine woods on the outskirts of Petersburg, lately occupied by the rebels, including all their works on the south side of the Appomattox, thus commanding Petersburg, and the railroad through Petersburg, the only one between Richmond and Weldon.

Our guns all stop continuous communication by railroad between Richmond and ports of the South. So long as Grant chooses he can thus hold the enemy by the throat at Petersburg. From his present position he can move north with 20 regiments, and compel Gen. Lee to follow him and risk a heavy engagement on unfortified grounds.

Assistant Secretary Dana says, our entire loss since crossing the James River is not over 10,000, while the rebels, he thinks, is proportionately as great.

Another dispatch says the 6th corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them; in the afternoon it was reported that we were in possession of the road, and arrangements are being immediately made to destroy it.

A dispatch dated this morning, the 24th, has the following:
Nothing but picket firing occurred last night, and there has been but very little fighting this morning.

Army of the Potomac, June 23.—The attack upon the 2nd corps on the 22d, near Weldon railroad, did not result so disastrously as was supposed. A line was formed by Barlow's division on the left, Birney's and Mott's in the centre, and Gibbon's on the right. It was expected that the 6th corps would have continued on the left with Barlow, but it seems there was quite a gap left into which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered, and before our men were aware they received a volley from the rear which created quite a panic in our ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 2d division.

This left the flank of the 2d division unprotected, and the enemy charged through and fairly into our rifle pits, ordering our men to surrender. Our troops, however, left the trenches, and fell back rapidly, many being captured and quite a number were killed and wounded. Our loss in prisoners is reported to be 1000.

The loss of the enemy in killed is about 1,000. A number of officers have just joined their commands after being exchanged. Some of them, when ordered to surrender, replied: "Death before Libby Prison," and fought their way out, many succeeding in reaching our lines.

At 8 o'clock p. m. a charge was made by the 2d corps, and the line from which they were driven in the afternoon was retaken. Our loss in this attack was very slight as the rebels fired too high. A large number of prisoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up all night, the pickets at some points being but 500 yards apart. At daylight this morning an advance of the whole line was made, and it was found that the rebels had taken a new position, some distance further back, where they had thrown up entrenchments during the night which they still hold.

The Herald's correspondent writing from Gen. Estlin's headquarters on the 21st, says Gen. Foster with his troops moved north of

James river, to a position within 9 miles of Richmond and entrenched himself. This movement puzzles the rebels greatly.

New York, June 24.—Gold 210 to 215.

New York, June 25.—The Grand Jury in the case of the seizure of the World's Journal of Commerce by the Government, refused to find a bill of indictment.

New York, June 24.—The Commercial says the high prices have brought out a good deal of gold, which was bought in small lots at about 210 and sold at 213@215. No large amounts were sold at that figure. Parties from Washington on the gold law will be modified in favor of the use of gold checks.

New York, June 25.—The Lynchburg Republican of the 20th says:
On Friday, the 17th, Crook and Averill reached a position near Quaker Church, on the Salem turnpike four miles from the city on the left of our line, where considerable skirmishing occurred with our cavalry under Imboden. In the fight, the enemy gained some advantages our lines giving way before the charge was promptly checked by our infantry.

On Saturday morning at daylight heavy booming of artillery was heard, and it was told that the fight had begun and it was believed that a general engagement was progressing; but it was soon ascertained that it was nothing but an artillery duel, and up to one o'clock, p. m., no infantry had been brought into action. Shortly after this the discharges increased with rapidity, and sharp musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery. About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle and captured the entrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they called for a charge, and again they were repulsed with considerable loss—40 killed left on the field, and some 20 prisoners were taken. Including the killed and captured, our loss was 200 or 300 on the entire line. It was ascertained that the enemy lost 75 killed on Saturday. The battle ground was on both sides of the turnpike about two and a half miles south west of the city. About noon the enemy on the extreme right, and centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours were silenced and driven from the field.

A body of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration on Saturday, 19th, on our extreme right, on the Lexington turnpike, five miles from the city, but were promptly met by some of our cavalry and easily checked. Our friends may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe as it would be were the Yankees a thousand miles from the city. A general engagement was anticipated for Saturday, but no action occurred. A general engagement was anticipated for Saturday, but no action occurred.

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eight miles south of Prince George's Court House, to protect our left flank and rear. Our pickets extend from the left of the infantry line to Blackwater Creek.

New York, June 23.—The Times' special of the 30th says:—This morning Birney occupied a nearer position to the city—about 1,200 yards—and opened his batteries on the place. For five hours he kept up a constant bombardment. The effects of the shelling have not yet been ascertained. Aside from the burning of some buildings, the rebels did not reply.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Silas Woodson has been nominated as Chief Justice of Idaho, in place of Sidney Edgerton, who has been appointed Governor of Montana.

FORREST MONROE, June 25.—The voters of Norfolk, Va., decided yesterday by 316 to 4 that they preferred the military to the civil government.

New York, June 26.—The steamer Ariel from Aspinwall on the 17th, has arrived. No news from the headquarters of the army. Dispatches of the 25th at 6 o'clock, a. m., says the only fighting yesterday, was an attack by the rebels on the 2d corps, which was intended as a feint to cover an important movement, or attempt to break through our lines, it proved a failure. They opened a heavy fire, which was returned by our batteries. The rebels making a charge were driven back in great confusion with a loss of 1200 prisoners. This occurred at 4 o'clock, a. m. The artillery firing lasted an hour when all became quiet at that point of the engagement.

Between the 16th corps and the enemy in possession of the railroad, on Wednesday, the 16th corps moved forward in front of the 2d division commanded by Wharton. A short distance of the railroad had been destroyed, when our party were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy under Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division. Capt. Beattie's force of the 3d Vermont, charged the party and reached the road and fell back slowly, while his skirmish line held the enemy in check, but Beattie made a flank movement, expecting the left flank was in the line of battle. The rebels did not penetrate, but succeeded in taking a number of skirmishers prisoners, principally of the 4th New York and 11th Vermont regiments. The enemy afterwards advanced and attempted to break through the line at several points, but were driven back by a heavy fire from our forces with great loss. They finally gave up the effort and retreating across the railroad took up a position on the bank. Our loss was light, killed and wounded, while the enemy suffered much. We took a number of prisoners, but the figures cannot be correctly given now.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—On the morning of the 18th, the rebel Gen. Wharton, commanding a brigade of 2,500 men, crossed the railroad near Kingston, capturing and burning five light trains laden with supplies. A camp of rebel conscripts at the Hendersonville road, six miles from Atlanta, Friday, broke out four times. They numbered 800. Six hundred got out, the remainder were captured by the rebels.

Ira B. Tattle, chief of the scouts of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 4th inst. led his four companies, on the 4th inst. four companies, 14 miles south of Atlanta, capturing a Lieutenant Colonel, a Captain and three sergeants and burned the storehouse containing 500,000 bushels of corn with a lot of bacon.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Internal Revenue tax as reported by the Committee of Conference, has passed both Houses, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

Income tax on all amounts over \$600 from whatever source derived, 5 per cent.; over \$600 to \$1,000, 10 per cent.; over \$1,000 to \$2,000, 15 per cent.; over \$2,000 to \$5,000, 20 per cent.; over \$5,000 to \$10,000, 25 per cent.; over \$10,000 to \$20,000, 30 per cent.; over \$20,000 to \$50,000, 35 per cent.; over \$50,000 to \$100,000, 40 per cent.; over \$100,000 to \$500,000, 45 per cent.; over \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 50 per cent.; over \$1,000,000, 55 per cent.

On and after July 1st, 1864, the tax on whisky and other distilled spirits will be \$1.50 per gallon; after January 1st, 1865, \$2.00 per gallon. Tax on cigars valued at \$6 per 1000, \$8; valued at \$15, \$15; valued at \$30, \$20; valued at \$45, \$40.

Tax on smoking tobacco, leaves and stems, 15 cents per pound. On fine cut chewing tobacco with stems out, the tax is 25 cents per pound; Cavendish, 60 cents per pound.

Express Companies are taxed 3 per cent. on their receipts, and 2 per cent. on their gross receipts, with stamp tax abolished.

The tax on beer and other malt liquors is \$2 per barrel of 20 gallons.

Banks are taxed 1 per cent. on circulation under ninety per cent. and over that amount 2 per cent.; deposits one half per cent.; profits, sales, real estate chargeable to income; losses on the same may be deducted.

The House yesterday resumed the consideration of the new enrollment bill, which contains provisions for the repeal of the commutation clause, and authorizes the President to order a draft for not more than three years or less than one year. The vote will probably be taken to-day.

New York, June 27.—The Tribune's army special says:
Baldy Smith is holding a position near the Appomattox, within a mile of the city. His line, stretching along the plain at right angles with the river, was attacked by the rebels on Friday morning, 6 o'clock, subjecting the 18th corps to an enfilading fire from heavy artillery; shortly after they opened a musketry fire, and a rebel force from the front advanced on our works there; their repulse was but the work of a few moments. 165 were taken prisoners.

The special dispatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer says:
Yesterday afternoon the 6th corps made a movement to the left, and reached the Weldon Railroad, of which they destroyed five miles; after their accomplishment of this object they returned to their former position. The Times, of the 24th, says that Longstreet and Hill moved towards Weldon, having vacated their entrenchments during the skirmish of the morning.

It is reported that the Mexicans massacred 600 French, near Guadalupe, in retaliation for outrages. The French troops at Guadalupe are ordered to the city of Mexico, if being impossible to maintain communications. Ross has 3,000 cavalry in the rear, harassing the French. Uruga had 1100 troops.

New York, June 15th.—The World's Mexican correspondence relates, from personal observation, the most horrible outrages perpetrated by the French troops on the march and in several places captured by them. By order of General Donzot, Tulsa was burned. The male inhabitants were butchered, and all the women and girls raped

Sheridan with his command left White House on Friday.

The World's special of the afternoon of the 26th, says that our correspondent writes under date of yesterday morning as follows:
We now permanently hold the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg. The 18th corps had a severe fight with Hill's corps and drove them back several miles; we now hold the road; and we are in an entrenched position another important movement is in progress.

The Herald's correspondent says it is reported that the forces lately under the command of Polk arrived at Petersburg last Saturday.

Under date of midnight, the 22d, the Herald's correspondent says:
During last night the 6th corps moved to the left, and massed this morning near Williams' house. Williams' and Kautz's cavalry having cut through the Weldon Railroad, that direction, and owing to the left of the 2d corps and develop the enemy's works in front of Petersburg without regard to any connection. The 6th corps, on the left of the principal portion of the troops, were seen moving to the front. Gibbon's division was already in position, and was entrenched, having been ordered to suspend operations in front of Petersburg, and to develop the enemy's works in front of Petersburg without regard to any connection. The 6th corps, on the left of the principal portion of the troops, were seen moving to the front. Gibbon's division was already in position, and was entrenched, having been ordered to suspend operations in front of Petersburg, and to develop the enemy's works in front of Petersburg without regard to any connection. 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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Indian Expedition—Rumored Murder of McLean, his sons, and Porty of his Party. Commissioner Cox supposed to be a prisoner!

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock, with 15 passengers and a small quantity of treasure.

The news from Cariboo is to the 25th June. Nothing of interest had occurred; no new strikes had been made, and everything on the Creek was very dull.

BATTLE-ROYAL AT THE MINES. A great fight had occurred on Williams Creek, in which Joe Copland, a well-known "sport" and Loring, the miner, were principals. The affair originated in a gambling dispute and ended in a free fight, the chief results of which were that Loring had several ribs knocked in, Copland nearly bled to death, and another miner had his arm broken by a blow from a revolver. The affair caused great excitement.

DEFEAT OF THE INDIAN EXPEDITION. From Peter Gargatich, who formerly kept the oyster saloon in the Occidental, in this city, and who left Williams Creek on the 25th of June, coming down from Yale to New Westminster in a canoe, we have the following appalling statement:—While at the 74-mile house, last Wednesday, on his way down, a man direct from Alexandria arrived post-haste, bringing the startling report that the Chilcooten Indians had made an attack on Cox's party, and had killed McLean, his son, and forty men! It was supposed that Commissioner Cox and the rest of the party, numbering some eight or ten men, were taken prisoners. The news was brought to the Hudson Bay Coy's agent in charge at Fort Alexandria by a friendly Indian. No additional particulars of the massacre had come down. Twelve more volunteers had resolved Alexandria, on their way to join Mr. Cox, but proceeded no further when they heard the frightful news.

A miner direct from Shuswap arrived by the Enterprise last night. He says there is nothing to be done at present in that region. A few white men, and a number of Chinamen were still mining when he left.

THE TRIBUNE APOLOGETIC.—We are heartily glad to learn that H. M. S. Tribune has at length been released from her enforced and dangerous berth on the Fraser River sands, and is now at anchor in mid-channel. She got off on Monday evening at seven o'clock, being lightened as far as possible, and came to anchor in the channel, where she is now receiving her armament, and the New Westminster by the gunboat Forward. The Tribune says: "It is gratifying to know that the noble ship has sustained little or no damage."

STEAMER SALE.—The steamer Calcedonia was sold yesterday by Mr. J. A. McCrea for \$2,975.

MARRINER V. INDIAN. Editor BRITISH COLONIST: Sir,—I observe in the Evening Express of to-day, a letter from Mr. John Aronop, detailing the facts of the case in which I was lately concerned, and also a note appended by the editor, in which he expressed himself that legal proceedings would not be influenced by the opinion of Mr. Aronop. I have only to say that I have no desire to vindicate myself, and I know I have not done so. I pay but little attention to the Express criticism, knowing that it goes for nothing in this colony. The steps that I have taken were counselled by Covichian settlers, and I proudly court the fullest enquiry into my conduct.

QUANTRELL ON THE WAR-PATH.—A PLAN TO CAPTURE HIM.—The reappearance of Quantrell in the western part of the State has caused immense excitement among the people. A singular story is related concerning an adventure of Quantrell's in Texas, which is as extraordinary in its origin as anything in his history. It is said that Gen. Hunt long ago determined to revenge himself on Quantrell, and at the same time put an end to the existence of a bloodthirsty villain. For this purpose, it is reported, Blunt engaged nine Texans, as spies, to join Quantrell's band and destroy him. They agreed to kill or capture Quantrell, and bring his body to Gen. Blunt as a trophy, for which the latter agreed to pay them \$500, if successful, and not a cent otherwise. The Texans accordingly joined Quantrell's gang and watched their opportunity. Some weeks ago they began to fear they were suspected, and concluded to despatch their business at once, instead of waiting, as they first proposed, until he should return to Missouri. One night they fired five or six shots at Quantrell while he was in his tent. But though they calculated their distance closely, the shots all missed and their victim escaped. The Texans then fled from the camp and returned to the North. Gen. Blunt has set his heart upon capturing Quantrell, and is now in the field at the head of two hundred cavalry trying to catch him. It will fare hard with Quantrell if he falls into Blunt's hands.—Cor. Alta.

THE MINING OPERATIONS are being vigorously prosecuted in this district, and a very large amount of work has been performed since the opening of the season. The majority of the best claims, however, may scarcely be said to have commenced work as yet, the early part of the season being mostly taken up by making preparations not immediately connected with the taking out of gold, besides which very many are laid over waiting the completion of the 35d Rock Flame and main.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE publishes the following from Commissioner O'Reilly, which although anticipated by our special correspondent last week, serves to confirm the previous news:—

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A FEW OF THE CLAIMS are, however, yielding richly, among which are the Erickson, which has averaged for the past month 200 oz. per day, the Wake-up-Jake, the Cornish Company, and yesterday the Aurora Company, upon which a vast amount of labor and money has been expended during the past twelve months, struck the lead, and took out for their first day's washing 300 oz.

THESE ALSO MUCH PLEASURE in reporting that a company, known as the Butcher, on Lightning Creek, being a hill claim situated above the town of Van Winkle, which yielded largely towards the end of the last season, but soon after lost the lead, and since then has labored hard and spent a large sum of money in prospecting, but has again been rewarded by a very rich strike, \$5,900 having been taken out in the past three days; one nugget of solid gold, being the largest yet obtained in the Cariboo district, weighing 30 1/16th oz.

MONEY is, however, scarce as yet, which causes a depression of feeling among the business portion of our community, but this I apprehend will be of short duration.

THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE is entertained by the miners that the present season will prove to be the richest that has been known in this colony, and that impression is fully borne out by the extent of ground that is being prospecting, and the substantial character of the work.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6. ASSAY OF GOLDSTREAM QUARTZ.—The Bank of British North America have issued from their assay office the following return from a piece of quartz said to have come from the Kennedy Company's reef at Goldstream: of "free gold," i. e., gold visible to the naked eye, 16 oz. 8 dwt. to the ton; of fine gold, i. e., not visible to the naked eye, 1 oz. 12 dwt. 16 grs. Total, 18 oz. 0 dwt. 16 grs.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT.—Our country readers will observe by a notice in the Government Gazette that the real estate assessment in the districts of North and South Saanich and Lake, is now due, and is payable on or before the 23rd inst., after which time five per cent. additional will be charged.

ABOUT TO RESIGN.—We understand that there is some probability of Surveyor-General Pemberton handing in shortly his resignation of office.

THURSDAY, JULY 7. A NAUTICAL FEAT.—The bark Panama, from San Francisco yesterday afternoon, not finding a pilot upon the outer roads, Captain Johnson determined on attempting the entrance himself, and succeeded in taking his vessel safely alongside Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf, although neither ship nor master had ever been before! Captain Johnson says he was rather puzzled by the number and variety of the buoys in the harbor, but kept pretty close to them and so got safely in. As she was passing the Hudson Bay Company's wharf he hailed one of the workmen, asking where Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf was! To the profound astonishment of the man addressed.

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HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.—For Bad Legs, Sores, and Ulcers—Many aggravated sores stand ready to pounce upon the aged when an accident weakens any part. This Ointment is most potent in curing cases of elevation, sores and bed-legs, after every other means had failed, and the suffering experienced from them were utterly unendurable. Soon after the application of this ointment, coolness and comfort are obtained in the affected part; the patient finds himself more at ease, and daily becomes more hopeful, as, with depart- ing pain, a visible growth of granulation comes forth, the work on which, assuming the treatment of modern doctors, Holloway's Pills, which act in unison with his Ointment, and facilitate recovery.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC OF VICTORIA. THE RECENT MASSACRE BY Indians of Mr. Waddington's working parties on the Butte Inlet Trail, is, of course, fresh in the minds of this community, but it may not be generally known that its result, besides the sad destruction of human life, involved an almost ruinous pecuniary loss to Mr. Waddington, in the pillage of his stores, as well as the stoppage of the work on the trail, and the consequent melancholy event had as nearly approached completion, that but for the unlooked for interruption of the trail, which, by this time, had been opened as far as Benches Lake on the Bentinck Arm trail to Alexandria, and would have been reaching at least a small return on the large capital expended upon it.

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Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

REDUCTION In Price of Letters!

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, May 21, '64.
THE CONFERENCE.
You will not perhaps be surprised to learn that since I last forwarded you the latest intelligence as to the proceedings of the Conference, nothing has been done. There have been three meetings in all, and the result is—as you were! The next, and in all human probability, the final meeting, is to take place on the 25th, when the powers that be will have to determine whether the war shall not at once be terminated by a manifestation of much greater decision than England, France, and Russia have yet evinced. Hope still prevails, at least in our own country, that "a consummation devoutly to be wished" may be realized; but truth to tell, I should only be deceiving you were I to assert that there is any likelihood of its being so. Prussia has rushed so recklessly into the conflict, and her army has carried all before it with so much brutal success, that she is resolved to hold victory as it were, to inflict the most damage upon the unhappy districts that have been overrun. In spite of the only decision come to at the last meeting of the Conference on the 19th, she is still exacting forced contributions, and paying no more attention to the arrangements for a suspension of hostilities than if they had never been made at all. She, in fact, defies our own country, and believes she may continue to do so with impunity, because there is neither firmness in our councils, nor determination in our actions. The other day, the Channel Fleet was ordered, as I informed you, to the Downs, and Lord Clarence Paget assured the House of Commons it was ready to go anywhere in 24 hours! The Prussians, and Austrians too, laughed outright at the noble lord of the Admiralty, having spoken such "prave words," and immediately replied by their organs, that such "words" might be quite true, but the fleet would not come any account whatever, be sent to the Baltic. AND THEY WERE RIGHT, inasmuch as just before the Conference met at its last sitting, orders were sent to Deal that steam should be got up at once, and that Plymouth should be the destination. At Plymouth the fleet now lies, quietly anchored within the Sound! Earl Russell, who has so often threatened—"to do and dare" such things as would speedily bring the belligerents to their senses; is said to have been the first to propose this less than 24 hours voyage, because it might be inconvenient while the Conference was in deliberation, for the fleet to be so near the seat of war as the Downs. What the consequence of such trimming has been is now seen. Matters are not a bit more forward now than they were a fortnight ago; for anything like a settlement which will restore the hope of peace to Europe seems to be as far off as ever, and the disposition of all parties except those acting in England's behalf being to postpone everything to the Greek Calends! Prussia and Austria in the meanwhile continue to defy everybody. France intimates through recognized organs that "which" might be at once removed were a change of Ministry to take place in England, since it is impossible to make anything of the present holders of office, their vacillation and cowardice being contemptible to all parties themselves. This great compacted Louis Napoleon would have no difficulty in re-establishing the *entente cordiale* which Earl Russell has so needlessly weakened. Questions put to Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons last evening—the first occasion of his appearance since after his recent visit, whenever he is asked any question, he either answers them in a way which is wholly indifferent as to final results. The fact is they are at their wits end. If there be any higher influence at work which resists all concession to Denmark and gives every adherence to Germany, they dare not as it seems very so, but if the idea of the existence of such an influence be exaggerated nothing can be more contemptible than that they should neither do the utmost that may be done to restore amicable relations nor permit any one else to do so. The complication is so great that nothing short of an immediate

CHANGE OF MINISTRY
can solve it; and so that conclusion the Government is rapidly drifting and must come at last, the sooner the better being the general verdict, whenever party spirit does not override national feeling. It is not merely the Danish war question alone which is hastening on this inevitable result. "There is treachery" in the Ministerial camp. That Lord Palmerston and Russell have never been on rapport with anything like cordiality everybody acquainted with the state of parties, well knows. Their antecedents towards each other forbid that they should do anything else than distrust one another. Their differences, however, are as nothing towards making ministerial arrangements as usual, a fact which they will be compared with the positive danger.

MR. GLADSTONE
is to them. No sooner has Lord Palmerston the misfortune to be laid up with an attack of gout to which he is now constantly liable, than the erratic member for the University of Oxford seizes the opportunity to frighten his Whig allies and to startle the country. His last escapade has, however, placed him quite in a new light before the political world. Last Wednesday week there was a morning sitting of the House of Commons. The measure under discussion was a bill brought in by Mr. Baines, member for Leeds to extend the franchise to boroughs, the £10 suffrage to be superseded by a £5 qualification, which would be tantamount to "universal suffrage" in the country boroughs and cities, as £10 already is within the metropolitan parliamentary districts. Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Baines' measure, and delivered himself of such extreme Radical utterances as to make the hair of Sir Geo. Grey, who sat beside him on the Treasury Bench, literally "start up like quills upon the

frivolous porcupine." A deputation of working men had gone up to him a few days previously to expostulate with him about Garibaldi being sent out of the country so suddenly; but in the course of the discussion he told these specimens of the "great unwashed" that they would hear in a few days what his feelings were towards them as a class. His speech was therefore premeditated, however quietly he had kept his purpose from his colleagues, who might, like Sir Geo. Grey, well "stare aghast" when they heard him "in rounded periods" and "elegant language," which no one but the Chancellor of the Exchequer knows better how to use, advocating a further extension of Parliamentary Reform, the right of every man not incapacitated by personal infirmities to be admitted to a share in the franchise, and that be considered entitled them to the working classes entitled them to immediate political recognition and relief. Mr. Gladstone may be right or wrong in opinions such as these; but he did not join his colleagues, or become a Cabinet Minister or a Privy Councillor on such terms; therefore is he looked upon, even on his own side of the House, as a dangerous innovator. To those who know Mr. Gladstone best, it would be no wonder were he to attempt to assume office as Premier, with Mr. Cobden as his Foreign and Mr. Bright as his Home Secretaries! A more extraordinary scene than that which the anticipation of such views occasioned, has rarely been witnessed in the House of Commons. Immediately after the sitting, Mr. P. of all shades of politics might be met with in the Clubs talking and gesticulating under the strongest excitement. Mr. Gladstone since this memorable day, has not said another word; but "he has made his game," which at all events will prove to be at least a losing one for some time to come. But what shall be said of the vanity or happiness of a Cabinet where there is one such member always on the alert to do mischief? Lord Palmerston cannot lie upon a bed of roses, and doubtless it is but too true that the outbreak of his most brilliant colleague's hitherto pent-up sentiments has been mainly the cause of the slowness of his return to convalescence.

[Our readers have the benefit of both sides of English politics. While our London correspondent speaks the sentiments of the Conservative element, we, like the great bulk of British colonists, adhere to the more liberal and progressive party. We cannot therefore, of course, endorse the above expression against Mr. Gladstone, and the great names coupled with that distinguished statesman.—Ed. Col.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
The Prince of Wales has added greatly to the popularity desired by him by his speech at the annual dinner of the Literary Fund. The manner in which he spoke to every toast was neat and elegant. He made an immense impression, and reminded so many of his hearers of his father's staid manner, and the deportment of his mother, that he could not fail to "gather golden opinions." On every hand his well-deserved popularity increases. I cannot give you even an outline of his Royal Highness' speeches, but I send you a London journal in which the pith and marrow is fairly reported, the gist of which you will find will create as much pleasure in your colony as it has excited throughout the mother land.

THE QUEEN.
The Queen, I regret to say, has left England for Balmoral, where she is far away from subjects who dearly love her, and who lament the disposition which induces her almost wholly to withdraw herself from public gaze. Before leaving she had the North case suddenly up to town from Windsor and held a Court at Buckingham Palace, but the notice given was so short that very few of the nobility were able to attend. The determination, however, not to give up one iota of her privileges was, as is usual, insisted on at the first State Concert of the season, on Wednesday the 10th instant, when the guests who were earliest in their arrival at Buckingham Palace literally found no one to receive them; the invitations from the Lord Chamberlain's office having only included both the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came late, and made no pretensions whatever to receive her Majesty's visitors who thus paid their respects to her in her absence. All this is looked upon with a considerable degree of fear, as well it may, and is attributable not to Her Majesty herself, but rather to those unfortunate about her, not one of whom attempts to dispel her morbid feelings, but rather lead themselves to cherish and foment a disposition which, if continued, would be the afflictions of her subjects from her. Her Majesty will return in about three weeks from Balmoral, and to London. Osborne, in all probability, will be occupied during the whole summer.

THE WAR OFFICE.
"A pretty kettle of fish!" there has been in this department. The extravagance of young Government clerks has long been proverbial, but there was no idea till a week or two ago that gambling constituted a principal feature of their occupation during business hours. Such, however, is proved to have been the fact, and what is worse there has been cheating of the worst description going on, loaded dice having been used, by which one or two of the seniors have fleeced the juniors pretty considerably; the consequence of which is that two of the former, in receipt of excellent salaries, have been dismissed in disgrace, and several others put back upon the list for promotion, and deprived of every privilege to which their position hitherto had entitled them. Lord de Grey Biron has acted with great spirit and determination, and has showed an amount of feeling that redounds greatly to his credit. Other chiefs of this department may have winked at this prevailing vice, but he has done his best, "scotch" eyes if he has not been able utterly to "kill it."

GARIBALDI.
The great Italian liberator has arrived safely at his island home, and is once more in peaceful retirement amongst his goats and onions. The favor respecting him has long subsided, and the indignation at his departure has also vanished. The whole affair has been here but a "nine days' wonder," but it

is far from being so with Austria, whose leading ministers have been so agitated as to go very far beyond the bounds of prudence and common sense, because of the triumphant shouts of enthusiasm with which the intelligence was received in the House of Commons, that a small Danish force had thoroughly licked a large Austrian one, on the 9th inst., off the mouth of the Elbe. The plucky spirit of the Danes having resulted in their compelling the Austrian commander to "cut and run," and make the best of his way into British waters off Heligoland, appears to have given not half the annoyance at Vienna that the reception of the news here occasioned. For our very natural ebullition of feeling were to be sooner or later published. To which we reply, "only let them try it on, that's all!"

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.
Will have another great stimulus applied to it on the 28th, next Saturday. The metropolitan force, combined with several others from the adjacent provinces, are to be reviewed on that day in Hyde Park, by the Prince of Wales. The day, if fine, being that on which Her Majesty's birthday will be kept, it is to be made a general holiday. This is but a dull letter, I fear, but there is very little stirring just at present, though we are in the very height of the season. Pleasure alone is rife, in spite of heat, which up to last night, was a tremendous thunder storm cleared the air, has driven the thermometer up to 80 and 83 in the shade! The heat set on on Whit Sunday, and has continued till this morning without intermission. The prospects of the hay crops, and for the harvest are most cheering and satisfactory.

REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.
The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on Thursday, from nine to eight per cent, and yesterday the Bank of France brought its rate down to seven per cent. Consols—closing prices—for money, 91½ to 92. For account, June 8, 90½, ex dividend.

PRUSSIAN BRUTALITY.
The latest intelligence from Denmark, which has just been published here, is that the Prussians continue to enforce their exactions in Jutland from the inhabitants, regarding the payment for such commodities as they demand, and conducting themselves in the most brutal manner, and that too in spite of the agreement come to at the last sitting of the Conference, that neither Prussians nor Austrians were *lever des contributions de guerre*, nor to refuse *payer tout ce qui est exigé par les troupes Allemandes*. Prussian generals in their proclamations, wholly ignore all reference to these stipulations, and whenever the poor oppressed natives urge that the latter direction is unfulfilled, they are told that payment will be made in bonds, which will be discharged as the war is going on. It is also asserted by the Times' correspondent at Copenhagen, that the Prussians are busily engaged in leveling the fortifications at Duppel, in order the more easily to concentrate their fire upon the Island of Alsens. This too is in utter contravention of the stipulation, that during the suspension of hostilities the belligerents *Interdient de lever les positions militaires*. Would they dare to act as they are doing, had the Channel Fleet been sent to the Cattegat, instead of to Plymouth Sound? The day of reckoning cannot, however, be far off, and just will be its retribution upon the Prussians and Austrians, no less than to the British Government!

DENMARK NEWS.
Austria has still further reinforced her squadron in the North Sea, in spite of the blockade of German ports being raised by Denmark, agreeably to the terms insisted upon at the last sitting of the Conference, and public gaze. Before leaving she had the North case suddenly up to town from Windsor and held a Court at Buckingham Palace, but the notice given was so short that very few of the nobility were able to attend. The determination, however, not to give up one iota of her privileges was, as is usual, insisted on at the first State Concert of the season, on Wednesday the 10th instant, when the guests who were earliest in their arrival at Buckingham Palace literally found no one to receive them; the invitations from the Lord Chamberlain's office having only included both the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came late, and made no pretensions whatever to receive her Majesty's visitors who thus paid their respects to her in her absence. All this is looked upon with a considerable degree of fear, as well it may, and is attributable not to Her Majesty herself, but rather to those unfortunate about her, not one of whom attempts to dispel her morbid feelings, but rather lead themselves to cherish and foment a disposition which, if continued, would be the afflictions of her subjects from her. Her Majesty will return in about three weeks from Balmoral, and to London. Osborne, in all probability, will be occupied during the whole summer.

CHANGERS OF MINISTRY.
A rumor of several changes in the ministry has been rife all the morning; but nothing confirmatory has been suffered to transpire. That we are on the eve of another shuffling of the pack, or of a total break up, is, of course, believed in by some, but I am not inclined to believe in it.

THE BOISE MINES.

From several returned miners from Boise we were passengers on board the Pacific, we gather that in Idaho, late Bannock City, alone, there are at present about 20,000 souls, and numbers are still constantly arriving, allured by the reported attractions of the country. Out of these an immense proportion are without employment or means of support, and consequently there is a great deal of distress already prevailing. Many who have expended their small capital in reaching that distant region, only to be disappointed in the golden visions which they had realized, and cannot do any good for themselves, would gladly leave had they the means of doing so. We understand that at least fifty Caribootes proceeded up there during the rush, all of whom purpose making their way back before the fall. We give these statements without the least wish to detract from the merits of that section of country, for we are satisfied from the various accounts, that the precious metal is not only abundant, but is widely scattered over a large section of that country, but, unfortunately, water, that indispensable accessory to mining operations, is so scarce, that but few are enabled to work to advantage. On Elk Moore's and one or two other creeks, some of the fortunate ones who could obtain water for washing were taking out. The maximum day's work, however, is only about \$20 to the hand; and our informants state that many are at present more than half wages, or \$3 a day. There is no doubt that eventually water will be brought from the Payette River, a distance of about 40 miles, and Boise will then possess good placer diggings. The whole section is said to abound in excellent quartz ridges, which will ultimately prove a great boon for those who have located lands and are putting up crushing mills. At the present time, however, the country is completely overrun, and a great stampede is inevitable. Many, it is thought, would leave for Kootanaid.

OUR CANADA LETTER.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canada West, May 26th, 1864.

PARLIAMENTARY.

We have nearly had another ministerial crisis in this Canada of ours. On motion that the Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House go into Committee Supply." It was moved in amendment by Hon. A. A. Dorion (the motion verbatim you will see in your exchanges) that the House disapproved of the action of the Government in throwing open the canals. After a very animated and lengthy debate the motion was carried. On counting noses it was discovered that the Ministers had a majority of five in a very full house, the numbers being 64 to 62; close shaving, is it not? This was the same majority the late Government had, and justly thinking that two was not a sufficient number to control the House and carry on successfully the business of the country, resigned. On the opening of the present session, Hon. J. A. Macdonald declared that if they had not a good working majority they would also resign. After the division, when reminded of his promise, he said that although the late Government had resigned when they had a majority of five, yet they had held office through the present session. This appears to be a little more of the "humbugging" usually practiced by the Hon. member for Kingston.

The Montreal Witness says: "In analyzing the vote upon the canal tolls, which amounted to a trial of strength between the two parties into which our Legislature is divided, we are struck with the extraordinary equality of members. The Ministry had a majority of two; but against that there was the Speaker on the other side, and Mr. Cannon, Dickson, Dorion, and Mackenzie, who have usually voted with the party at present in power, but he has evidently been occupying an independent position for some time, and his vote will probably be recorded hereafter on questions according to their merits. Indeed, we see the liberal French papers claim the canal tolls as a victory. With these two members on the Opposition side, there would have been an absolute tie, and no Ministry can carry on the Government in that position. It is, therefore, evident that some new party must be formed."

The financial loss to the Province on the Canal policy is \$100,000. To make up for this, Hon. Mr. Galt proposes imposing a stamp act, by which he will realize \$100,000. There cannot be two opinions which of these imposts would be the most just in its operation. No fairer way can be devised for keeping high ways in repair than by tolls. Let these, and those only who use them, whether on land or water pay for them. Then this stamp act is a very small affair after all. It is only to apply on promissory notes, whether private or bank, in a sort of sliding scale. When such an act was first proposed, it was to apply to certain land papers, all mortgages, deeds, transfers, notes and receipts, from which a revenue of upwards of \$600,000 would be realized. This was some thing worth attending to; besides, it would reach a class hitherto exonerated from contributing to the expense of government, viz., the holders of the bill of exchange, public money, and a great and swallow a camel."

HON. G. BROWN'S CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE.
The House has agreed to grant a committee on the subject of certain despatches to the Colonial office from the Executive Council in 1859. It will be in the recollection of some of your readers, that the Government of that day, consisting of Cartier, Macdonald, Galt, &c., incorporated the Home Government on the increasing difficulties of carrying on the Government of these Provinces satisfactorily to both sections, &c., &c.

Mr. Brown, in an excellent and exceedingly temperate and conciliatory address, moved for a committee. Mr. Brown addressed the committee, and the House proceeded to discuss the best means of removing the ever increasing difficulties between the two sections of the Province, and to devise some way of introducing such constitutional changes as might conduce to the harmony and prosperity of United Canada. In the course of the debate, in which the speakers, with very few exceptions, vied with each other in courtesy and gentlemanlike conduct, the motion was agreed to and the committee appointed, and Mr. Brown elected chairman. Just thinking of the component parts of this committee—Cartier, Cannon, Dickson, Dorion, Mackenzie, Hutton, Foley, J. A. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Scobie, Street, Turcotte and Brown; absentees—J. H. Cameron, Chapais and Galt. The committee had a long sitting, during fully into the merits of the question, and in the discussion throughout the meeting was most harmonious. Think of that! The lion is lying down with the lamb! Verily, we will have a political millennium in Canada shortly. Speculations are rife as to what the upshot of this will be. It is admitted by all parties that some change is necessary. A remedy must be found—what that will be is the question. We are of opinion that a confederation of the provinces will be the panacea for our political difficulties. This, with each their own local affairs, and the management of their own local affairs, with some "central authority," is the only cure that we think attainable for our political diseases. It is evident to the most careless observer, that Representation by Population cannot be obtained. Lower Canadian fear, or affect to fear that their nationality would be destroyed, their religious institutions interposed with, and their whole social fabric disturbed. It is of no use to argue with them on the absurdity of these fears—they are inexorable. It may reasonably be expected, that each province having the entire control of its own local affairs, will be satisfied. But this central power must be carefully hedged in, and must be cheap. We have great hopes that this committee will inaugurate a better feeling and introduce something that will really be beneficial to all parties.

OUR MAY MEETINGS.

It is truly refreshing to turn from the political arena to our moral and religious meetings, usually held in Upper Canada, this month. What a noble institution is the British and Foreign Bible Society! With out-

spread arms it grasps the whole human family. "The world enjoys its wide-spread philanthropy; the sooty African and sun-burnt Moor, men of all climes, and of all creeds; the Turk, the Jew, the Christian."—Surely this is the river that flows "fast from the oracle of God." The annual meeting of the Upper Canada auxiliary of this noble society, was held in Toronto, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., and was well attended. This is one of the few platforms on which men of all classes meet without jostling one another, and the object of which almost all join in forwarding. Even those who have no penchant for religion, agree that the Bible is the very best civilization ever put into the hand of man. Well may we, who hold so decidedly the doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures, rejoice in the almost universal diffusion of this infallible Word.

Your late guest, the Rev. Laahlan Taylor, was there. Many were disappointed in not having more from Mr. Taylor of his journeyings beyond the Rocky Mountains; but the lateness of the hour precluded him from entering on this very interesting subject. He promises to give a lecture on these interesting countries soon. I have not space to mention other religious meetings that are being held this month.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

Tuesday, the 24th, was a gala day in Canada—the 45th anniversary of Her most gracious Majesty's birth-day. Truly if our loyalty is to be gauged by the heartiness with which we enter into the annual celebration of our beloved Queen's natal day, we ought to stand high indeed; and we see no reason why we should not. It is impossible to simulate such heart-felt joy as illumines the faces of our worthy lieges, or give month to such cheering and truly British cheers as issue from the throats of our lusty yeomen. And when we think on the noble, queenly character of Her Majesty; of her character as a wife, a mother, a Christian, and compare her with other earthly potentates, our rejoicing must be sincere; our loyalty must be unfeigned, because the object of it is very deserving. God save our Queen!

CHAUDIER'S GOLD MINES.

The Hon. Donald McDonald, M.L.C., has lately returned from a personal inspection of the gold fields. He says that it is an unmitigated "well," and will result in great disappointment and loss to the most of those foolish enough to be influenced by the flattery reports of interested parties. He says there is certainly gold there, but in such minute quantities as only to average 20 to 30 cents per day, to most of those employed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN QUEBEC.

A fire broke out in some outbuildings between the St. Louis Hotel and the Ursuline Convent. The fire rapidly extended, and raged for about an hour with great fury. Six houses were completely destroyed, and others injured. The Convent was for some time in great danger. Amongst the property destroyed, was a large quantity of Parliamentary and departmental documents, which had been sent there for binding; the public documents were insured for \$2,000.

QUICK WORK.

The boot and shoe contractors at the Penitentiary have lately introduced a new labor-saving machine for sewing the soles on boots and shoes, a pair of either being put together in this way in fifteen seconds. Cheap brogues after this!

DIED.

At Glasgow, on the 8th instant, Sir James Anderson, a gentleman of unbounded charity. He will be a great loss to society in general, and the United Presbyterian Church in particular.

FAREWELL BANQUET.

Some eighty or ninety gentlemen sat down to dinner in the Lyceum Hall Friday night, on the occasion of the banquet given to J. D. Walker, Esq., of the Bank of British Columbia, who is about to leave this city for San Francisco. His Excellency Governor Kennedy honored the company with his presence, and amongst the other gentlemen, were some of the members of Legislature, the leading merchants, professional men, &c. J. G. Shepherd, Esq., manager of the Bank of British North America, acted as Chairman. The various patriotic and other toasts were drunk with the usual hilarity, the viands (by M. John Bigne), and the music were all that could be wished, and the whole affair passed off in the happiest manner. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most successful entertainments of the sort ever given in this city. Some of the speeches made during the evening were replete with practical sense and well-conceived ideas and suggestions, and we regret that the lateness of the hour at which the proceedings terminated, precludes us from doing more than briefly alluding to some of the remarks made by Governor Kennedy. In the course of the response to the toast of his health, His Excellency took occasion to comment on the protracted session of Parliament, in a manner which excited much laughter and applause. He said the House had been in a state of incubation for nine months, and he considered that a gestation of nine weeks would have been ample to accomplish all that had been brought forth. His Excellency intimated that he wished to stand neutral on all public questions, having no objects of his own to study; but as regarded the question of union, he availed himself of the opportunity to state that he "believed in union of the colonies, and had, in fact, before leaving England, accompanied a deputation to the Duke of Newcastle, when he informed his Grace that he would willingly relinquish his appointment to this colony, if the government thought fit to send Governor Seymour to rule over both colonies. His Excellency touched upon the free port question, but expressed no opinion, looking upon it as a matter which the people of this colony, whom he characterized as the most intelligent and enterprising community for so limited a population he had ever seen, should alone decide. The Governor, judging from the expression of his opinions last night, has evidently great faith in the future of these colonies. His reception was most flattering, and his remarks were loudly applauded throughout.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

We understand that the new judge, successor to the Hon. Chief Justice Cameron, may be expected to arrive here shortly.

THE

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST

Noticed by the Hon. the Secretary of State, and the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury, as a reliable source of information.

AGENTS: John Mackin, Victoria, B.C.; W. R. Burrage, Victoria, B.C.; L. P. Fisher, Victoria, B.C.; G. Street, Victoria, B.C.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ALBATROSS"

DATES TO JULY

The Confederates Threatened to Retake Martinsburg and Washington

Hunter retakes Martinsburg with 1,000 Prisoners

Federal Reinforcements—19,000 Men

New York, July 9th—The rebels are continuing to come into the city, and are now occupying the city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9—Confederate forces are now in the city, and are occupying the city.

Blundered the houses general

FREDERICK, July 8—No. 1000 of the rebels are now in the city, and are occupying the city.

PHILADELPHIA telegram says the rebels occupy Frederick back to the Monocacy.

New York, July 9—Rep. the rebel raid in Maryland is a very contradictory.

A Philadelphia telegram says the rebels occupy Frederick back to the Monocacy.

WASHINGTON, July 9—The rebels are now in the city, and are occupying the city.

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