

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

NO. 37.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING.

(Sundays Excepted.)

BY VICTORIA, V.

TERMS:

For Six Months, \$100

For One Year, \$200

For Two Years, \$350

For Three Years, \$500

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published for the Proprietor by J. M. Smith, at the office of the British Colonist, No. 10, San Francisco Street, Victoria, B. C.

AGENTS.

John Meakin,	Nanaimo
Clarkson & Co.,	New Westminster
Menzies & Nelson,	Victoria
Barnard's Express,	Queensville, B. C.
"	Lytton
"	Richfield
"	Barkerville
"	Camerton
"	Clinton
W. R. Burrage,	Comox
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco
F. Algate,	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street,	30 Cornhill, London

FURTHER FROM THE EAST.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

By the arrival of the steamer Enterprise yesterday morning, from Sealscook, W. T., via Fraser river, we have received later news of the Portland Oregonian, forwarded to Sealscook by special express messenger for the Colonist. They contain the following news:—

New York, July 13.—The transport Dudley Blake arrived to-night from Milton Head. She speaks of the 10th inst. the United States steamer Margate and Jessie, which is reported as having captured the day previous, a blockade runner, and sent her to Boston.

Washington, July 13.—Skirmishing has been constantly going on. Our forces acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday evening, when the rebel sharpshooters being annoying, we determined to dislodge them from the front of Fort Stevens. This was effectually accomplished, amid shouts of applause from those who witnessed the action. The rebels retired in hot haste, leaving at the house of E. P. Blair, at Crystal Springs, about one hundred wounded, including officers. Their dead lay upon the field. The rebels disappeared during the night from the front of the fortification.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN JOSE, July 15.—10:30 p. m.—A party consisting of the sheriff and a posse of nine men on information received to-night, left for the house on the Almaden road, one mile and a half from town, where two robbers, who killed the deputy Sheriff at Placerville were concealed. On approaching and surrounding the house, the robbers rushed out and commenced firing at the Sheriff's party, hitting Adams in the breast. His watch stopping, he threw the ball, probably saving his life. The ball glanced off, inflicting a flesh wound. One of the robbers named Creel, who was shot several times, died shortly after.

Another robber named Glasby was captured. Another named Glendening was badly wounded. Glasby while coming into town acknowledged that the three were the same party who killed the sheriff at Placerville and robbed the stage and express near that place. He said the reason of it was to get money to go South and fight for the Southern Confederacy. It is thought they were intending to rob a party who were supposed to be going to Almaden to-morrow to pay off the hands, it being regular pay day.

CAPTAIN POOLE.—The Grand Jury of Selkoe county have indicted Captain E. E. Poole, of the Yosemite, and also the pilot of the same steamer, for an assault with intent to commit murder—the grounds for the indictment being the facts of the recent collision between the Yosemite and the Washoe. A dispatch to the Bee, dated San Francisco, July 9, at 4:30 p. m., says:—

The man injured by the collision of the Yosemite and Washoe is dead. Captain Poole has just been arrested on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the above.

OREGON.

STREMBAT INSPECTORS.—In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed June 8th, 1864, authorizing the appointment of Inspectors for the Collection District, U. S. District Judge Deady, Superintendent Inspector Burnett, and Customs Collector Adams on the 8th inst., appointed John Gates, Inspector of Belton and machinery, and Capt. John H. Couch, Inspector of the halls of steamboats, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SHOPPING THE LEAKS.—The San Francisco papers say "the old steamer Sierra Nevada is not so trim and stout a craft now as she has been." Her copper has been torn off for some distance along her sides, and exhibit ragged ends. She was partially caulked at her dock, and workmen are otherwise repairing her, in order to get her safely up to Mare Island, where she will be put in the dry dock, and have her bottom thoroughly overhauled, before returning to Portland.

SMOKING.—Dr. Plummer, the obliging operator at the telegraph office in Portland, has a battery arranged which acts "obediently" to some of his customers, and often unexpectedly. Copper plates are fastened on the railing of the office bar, and a wire connects from the main line, where it leaves the instrument, to one of the copper plates;

another wire runs from it to the gas pipe, thus reaching the ground, and whenever the copper plates are united—which is done through the medium of the subject's person—a full charge passes from the battery. A few days since great sport was had by testing the battery, with a Chinese subject. John at first barely touched the plate with the palm of his hands, and receiving a tickling sensation was anxious to know the occasion of it, when his curiosity was amazingly gratified, to the hearty amusement of a score of bystanders. John thinks the telegraph "No belly good!"

Six Days' Later News.

DATES TO JULY 20.

Confederate Losses from Washington, 2,000 Men.

Confederates Retreat Through the Shenandoah.

Armored Confederate Raid in Kentucky

Breastworks Destroyed at Petersburg

Sherman Advancing on Atlanta.

Federal and Confederate Victories in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Star extra says: A body of rebel raiders, numbering between 400 and 500, passed through Little Washington and Spearsville on Thursday night, on their way towards Madison and Gordonsville. They had 200 horses and 25 prisoners, who were mounted on horses led about eight and a half hours afterwards. A small force of Union cavalry made their appearance in the same place in hot pursuit. The rebels gave out that they were on their way to Gordonsville and thence to Richmond. They seemed to be in a hurry, having received information that Sheridan was between them and Richmond with a large cavalry force. These reports were doubtless a part of the force secretly operating in Maryland.

Secessionists in Baltimore say that the rebels will receive large reinforcements and return with Lee in command.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Enquirer says that about 200 of Mosby's command passed near Leesburg on Tuesday night, and returned on Wednesday morning, with a rider leading a thousand head of cattle. When last heard from they were making for Ashby's Gap. Another portion is known to have been at Chester's Gap on Wednesday noon.

BALTIMORE, July 16th.—The intelligence brought through from Washington Friday was that the rebels were in the neighborhood. All information here to-day induces the conviction that the enemy is in full retreat, and that the fighting of Monday and Tuesday was to cover the retreat. The Washington Post says that the rebels were in full retreat, and that the fighting of Monday and Tuesday was to cover the retreat.

The Washington Chronicle of Tuesday has the following account of operations about Washington. Our cavalry under Major Fry stubbornly contended the general retreat, and were only when flanked by superior numbers. On Sunday we fought from 3 to 9 o'clock, p. m., driving the rebels back five miles. On Monday the rebels were kept at bay two or three miles from Tenallytown, and Glasby while coming into town acknowledged that the three were the same party who killed the sheriff at Placerville and robbed the stage and express near that place. He said the reason of it was to get money to go South and fight for the Southern Confederacy. It is thought they were intending to rob a party who were supposed to be going to Almaden to-morrow to pay off the hands, it being regular pay day.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President has issued a Proclamation calling into the service of the United States 500,000 men. It is further ordered that after the 5th day of September, 1864, being thirty days from the date of the Proclamation, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be held in every township and the wards of cities, precincts of election districts, or a county not subdivided, to fill the quota which may not be filled by volunteering by that date.

New York, July 15.—The latest Petersburg news to the 15th says heavy skirmishing is going on.

An official dispatch says the rebel Gen. Jones, on the 4th of July, reports that the rebels repulsed the Federal forces near Charleston, with the loss of 600 men, and confirms the capture of two rebel guns. The monitors and gunboats at Stone Inlet are firing heavily on the rebel lines.

On the 13th, three trains laden with Sanitary stores and valuable goods belonging to the Government were captured and burned.

New York, July 15.—A Niagara Falls telegram says: G. G. Clay of Alabama, Jackson Thompson of Mississippi, Beverly Tucker of Virginia, and Geo. N. Sanders, are at that place devising a basis of action for the Chicago Convention, which shall end the war and secure a triumph to the Democrats for the second States as yet, they hold out strong hopes of getting their assent. The propositions are believed to be as follows:—

1st. The return of the seceded States to the Union.

2d. The assumption of the Confederate debt.

3d. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war and the *statu quo ante bellum* as to all others.

New York, July 15th.—The Tribune's special says: Sunday evening our forces were seven miles beyond Strasburg in pursuit of the rebels, who are making rapid time up the Shenandoah Valley towards Staunton. A number of stragglers were captured. Our cavalry was sent to the rear of the heavy firing heard on the 17th at Great Falls, in the direction of Edward's Ferry. It was supposed to be a collision between our advance and the rebel's rear.

The Provisional Brigade, organized in the defence of Washington, composed of the slightly wounded in the various hospitals, has been abandoned. Most of the men have been sent to their regiments in the field.

The rebels' loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, in the demonstration on Washington, is over 2,000. The prisoners represent 63 different regiments and belong to five different divisions.

The Herald's James River correspondent says: The enemy are attempting to blockade James river. A Bag of true bonnet was opened up by batteries below Richmond, compelling their return to Bermuda Hundred. Grant and Butler shortly after ran these batteries, the boat narrowly escaping a Whitworth ball.

The Tribune says: We learn from sources entitled to credit that Gen. Hunter has been ordered to be relieved of the command of the Department of West Virginia, in consequence of all his available troops having been ordered to report to H. G. Wright, who is in charge of the column pursuing the rebel forces upon the eastern peninsula of the State.

Officers of high military position here tonight, express themselves satisfied that a large portion of Johnston's army has been reinforced. Gen. Lee in Virginia, and that Atlanta will fall without a struggle.

The Times' special dispatch says: The friends of Gen. Hunter are confident the General was correct in quitting the Shenandoah Valley and retreating for supplies up Kanawha valley.

New York, July 19.—The Post's Washington special says that Secretary Fessenden will soon issue proposals for a more extensive loan than fifty millions. He reports that the confidence felt in the Government by the bankers in New York is among the most gratifying features of his visit to that place.

It also says we learn that Secretary Fessenden will put a loan of a hundred million on the market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The trains are running regularly to and from the city of Washington.

The boats which are being despatched to the Chesapeake Bay.

FORREST MONROE, July 18.—Our men as fast as they are captured by the enemy, are removed to Georgia. Privates to Andersonville, officers to Macon.

The Richmond Equivocal of the 16th has the following:—

ATLANTA, July 14.—Two brigades of the Yankees crossed the Chattahoochee at Moore's bridge, nine miles north, last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry, driven back, and the bridge burned. No change of the situation in front. The enemy using artillery across the river occasionally.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—The enemy have evacuated Johnson's Island. The bombardment of Sumter is still kept up.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The steamer St. Louis, laden with Government stores, was blown yesterday by the guerrillas. The soldiers rest on the Cumberland.

Four rebel prisoners have been sent from our military prison to Mitchellville and Chesapeake, Tenn. to be shot in retaliation for the murder of two Union men near those places.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—We are indebted to the officers of Gen. Washburne's staff for the following:—

On the 5th of July, Gen. Washburne sent a force of artillery to La Grange, Tenn., under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, with Brig. Gen. Flower and Grierson, with instructions to pursue Forrest, bring him to bay, fight and whip him. The orders were to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if they did not overtake him this side of that point.

A despatch from Smith to Washington, received to-day, says: "I have met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo county, Miss., and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared to that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order."

A scout who has since arrived at La Grange reports the enemy's loss at 2,500 and their defeat as overwhelming. It is also stated by persons who have come in, that Gen. Forrest was wounded in the foot and his horse with his equipments captured.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Sherman's operations on the 18th having previously crossed the Chattahoochee with his whole army. He then advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Peace Tree creek. This advance was made without resistance, except slight skirmishing with the rebel rear. This move necessarily forces Johnston into the defenses of Atlanta, and places that city within range of Sherman's guns.

Subsequent to re-crossing the Chattahoochee, Sherman has occupied his troops in tearing up railroads most important to the rebels.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A letter from Sherman's army says the 11th and 12th Corps have been consolidated, forming the 20th Corps under Hooker.

EUROPEAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 18.—The Damascens from Liverpool the 7th and Londonderry the 8th, has arrived.

News favorable to Grant, caused an increase in the Federal loan 2 or 3 per cent.

It is reported that the Yankee military bill of 1864 will be passed at Annapolis. She is a large vessel and is capable of resisting the attack and can run away from all such vessels as the Keenawag or Niagara.

Legal Lenders, 40@40½.

GAMBOLS OF THE ELEMENTS.—On her trip from Puget Sound to Victoria, via Fraser river, the Enterprise encountered wind, rain, hail, thunder, lightning, fog, and sunshine, in all their varieties.

The Summary Court is adjourned till Monday next, August 1st.

THE EXPLORATION EXPEDITION.

A meeting of the Exploration Committee was held yesterday afternoon to receive the report of Corporal Leech, who has been in command of the exploring party since the absence of the leader, Mr. Brown. The following communication from Mr. Leech was laid before the Committee:—

Sonora, June 17th, July 1864.

Sir.—I have to report for your information that we have found good indications of gold on the Sooke river, at a point about six miles from the Inlet and about a quarter of a mile above the Cañon, shown in Mr. Whympere's sketch which I forward along with this note.

The records which are contained in the report contain the result of 16 pans washing. No. 2 contains the result of 3 pans washing. No. 1 was found immediately above the Cañon; No. 2 at a point situated about 3 and 5 miles above the Cañon.

Mr. Foley estimates the average to be about 8 cents to the pan.

The largest prospect was about 25 cents to the pan.

The following note from Mr. Whympere, the artist of the party, accompanying a neat sketch of the Cañon on Sooke River, was received:—

The enclosed is a sketch of a rocky cañon about 6 miles up the Sooke river and immediately below the falls. On the banks Mr. Foley prospected, getting as much as 15 to 20 cents to one pan I saw washed out—rarely less than 5 cents.

The cañon is unmistakable. Rocky walls of ancient masonry rise abruptly above the stream which winds among them; below a silent pool, dark and deep. The Indian name is "Quetengas" (the jump) because at one point indicated in the sketch, you can leap across. Should heretofore prospecting parties start, a package like sketch may be of use, as indicating locality.

F. S.—Mr. Foley considers the river good for 7 or 8 miles up above the cañon.

The samples of gold were sent by the Committee to the Assay Office of the Bank of British North America, and sample No. 1, the result of 15 pans washing, was found to weigh 15 grains, or an average of 2½ cents to the pan.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Young, the Committee adopted the following resolution:—

A despatch from Smith to Washington, evidently a mistake, the Committee must mean requested) to remind the public of our position (by citing the resolution with regard to valuable discoveries, and that although the disposal of the discoveries does not rest with the Committee, if it is the desire of the people that the gold placer diggings discovered, be immediately thrown open under wholesome regulations, we have no doubt that the Government will be pleased to accede to our request, an application being made to him.

The following is the resolution above alluded to, which was passed at the public exploration meeting:—

Resolved: That the Committee be instructed to request His Excellency the Governor to make a reserve of all the discoveries of any value made by the exploring party, for the benefit of the people.

POPULAR IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND.—The London Athenaeum says: "The popular ignorance of this enlightened age is something antiquary, looking for Dryden's house in Fetter Lane, made some inquiry of the policeman. 'Dryden, sir,' said the latter, 'Dryden is a man a little backward in his head'—Less accessible was the observation of an eminent ultramarine to a customer, who, admiring some exquisite piece of silvery chasing, remarked, 'How this would have delighted Cellini!' 'We shall be glad to show it to Cellini any day he will look in' was the polite observation in reply. The answer to a knight, who, on having Rembrandt pointed out to him, looked very unconcerned, that a landmark of history was before him, but on being told that it was the spot where the barons forced King John to sign the Magna Charta, exclaimed, 'Forced, Sir Majesty! Did they indeed? How very improper!' Let us go a step higher still, and take an illustration from that spring of the nobility who, having failed in competitive examination, was asked by a good-natured friend how it happened. 'Oh,' said the rejected candidate, 'it was all through a fellow who asked me questions I didn't expect.'—

'What did he examine you in?' 'Oh, history? modern?' 'Ancient or modern?' exclaimed the youth, with an air of the most intense disgust, 'Oh, ever so long before the time of either—time of William the Conqueror!'

KOOTANAI'S MIKE.—Several months ago Leu Harris, D. McLaughlin, and several others left this city with a view of going into the northern part of Idaho on a mining expedition. The following was received from Harris a few days ago: "As I promised to write to you I will send you a few lines. Here I am in the Kootanai mines, on English soil. This place is about 480 miles from Walla Walla, and a severe trip we had of it. After crossing about a dozen rivers we arrived here in thirty days from Walla Walla. We crossed the Snake, Bogan, Poasdu-Rey, Wet and Kootanai. Many of them we had to swim. I have no paper so I cannot say much. This is a gold country, but it has not been prospected yet. About forty men are at work here. They make from \$8 to \$20 per day. The gold is coarse. Provisions are very scarce; flour, \$1 per pound; coffee, \$2; sugar, \$1.50; bacon, \$2; and everything else in proportion.—Sec. Union.

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LEGAL LENDERS, 40@40½.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

LICENSING ANOMALIES.

It is not often that we feel disposed to question the decisions of the Bench. There are occasions, however, when the public interest demand such scrutiny at the hands of the press. When it is found that by any particular course of action of the magistrates, injustice is likely to be meted out to individuals, and the prosperity of a community interfered with, it is fully time that the evil should receive a corrective. Some months ago an application was made to the Bench of magistrates for a hotel license. An expensive building had been constructed, the applicant satisfied the magistrates as to his character and the necessity for the accommodation; but the license was refused on the rather extraordinary ground that a protest had been made to the effect that the building encroached on a right-of-way. How this question should affect the granting of a license is one of these legal subtleties which only a Vancouver Island Attorney General might be supposed to grasp; we could never fancy, in the absence of this powerful auxiliary, that the profundity of the magisterial Bench would enable it to so thoroughly comprehend the connection. The next case we may illustrate as follows: "A" applies at the regular annual Court for a license for a well-known hotel in the city, formerly occupied by B, a bankrupt, and is told to apply again at the next Court, that the Bench may know something of the circumstances connected with the application. On appearing before the Court a second time, he is informed that as B owed the Government when he failed, two quarters' license money, (which through the lapses of those charged with the collection, had been allowed to fall into arrears) and as the house is licensed, and not the individual, unless he, (A) is prepared to make good those arrears, he cannot have the license. The gist of all of which is that as the Government has lost, through its own neglect, half a year's license, the first applicant must pay the deficit. There is something ingenious in this method of doing business, and we recommend it to commercial men generally. What a blissful system of trade to compel all solvent customers to pay the liabilities of those who are insolvent.

The next case is, perhaps, the most grievous of the three. A man wishes to know if he will obtain a license for a hotel which he is about to build, and the plans of which he lays before the Bench. The magistrates inform him, however, that they cannot take the matter into consideration until the house is built. The applicant goes to work and erects the building, and again appears before the Bench for a license, when the great legal authority informing the Bench that the house stands on disputed property he is told that as there is already sufficient hotel accommodation in the neighborhood, in which he intended doing business, his application must be rejected. Now the injustice of the affair is palpable. The Bench were in a position to know whether a second hotel was required or not, when the man made his first application. They must have known also, afterwards, that the house was in course of erection, and that their decision might be probably ruinous to a person whose only reliance was believing that the magistrates would not, by the tenor of their language, induce him to go to the expense of building a hotel if they were determined on refusing his application.

We are not desirous of any unhealthy increase in our number of hotels, nor do we hold with the policy of drawing public revenue from private vices; but we are anxious to see even our Licensing Court something like rational decisions. We do not believe that the welfare of the community is consulted in such decisions as the foregoing; nor do we think that private interests are very judiciously cared for. That the Bench can, by carrying out the strict letter of the law, throw legally sufficient obstacles in the way to prevent any increase to our hotel accommodations is quite true. But summary Jus summo imperio. There is a medium in all things, and the large discretionary powers which our magistrates possess in their Licensing Court should be exercised liberally in a new country like Vancouver Island, where the policy should be rather to retain population than drive it gradually away. We have no desire to see a single hotel or public-house added to the large number we have at present, unless there is a necessity for the increase; but we think that a great deal of anxiety and expense might be spared individuals, if the magistrates would only relax a little in their austerity, and decide more on the merits of the application than on outside issues; such individual cases of hardships as we have just narrated, would not, at all events, be so liable to occur.

THE JENNY JONES.—The Oregonian, of Friday last says:—The schooner Jenny Jones, which has been detained for several days past, in consequence of litigation, and her disaster at Peacock Spit, will leave to-morrow morning, for Victoria, with the following freight: 600 ske flour; 635 ske bran; 590 ske oats; 169 ske wheat; 56 ske feed; & 8 ske peas. Captain Jones has met with a bad streak of luck, so to speak, in his efforts to establish a line to Victoria, but now the enterprise looks very favorable.

FRENCH CARGO.—We understand that a cargo of French merchandise may shortly be expected to arrive here from Bordeaux.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster Tuesday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock, bringing 15 or 20 passengers and \$17,000 in treasure, \$10,000 of which was per Dietz and Nelson's express; she also brought a small way letter express.

The steamer Alliance arrived down from Yale on Monday evening. The Alexandria arrived at New Westminster yesterday morning at 7 o'clock.

Considerable gold is reported to be coming down.

From Mr. John Englehart, of the Butcher claim, on Lightning creek, Mr. Duffie and others, who left Williams Creek on the 11th inst., we have the following items of news: WILLIAMS CREEK.

The prospects on the creek are said to be very cheering, and the miners feel satisfied that more gold will be taken out this year than for the past two years combined.

RED ROCK DRAIN. The Red Rock Drain was nearly completed to the Raby Company when our informants left. There are two shafts, the first one was tapped on the 3rd, and the second one would be tapped within 6 days afterwards. The following claims would then be drained and enabled to work: The Cameron, Triner, Moffatt, New York, Grizzly, Caledonia & Never Sweat.

CLAIMS WORKING. The following of the above named claims are working at present: The Caledonia, Never Sweat and Grizzly. The first takes out from 100 to 110 oz. a day; the second from 75 to 80, and the third takes out very little pay at present.

Tax Nigger Co. above the Ericsson, struck as high as \$80 to the pan on Thursday in the bottom of their shaft. They were no doubt on the same lead as the Ericsson claim which was paying heavily.

THE WARE-UP JAKE, the Barker, the Steele, the Loring & Diller, the Cornish, the Knight claim, and the MacIntyre were all paying good wages.

SANITARY. Mountain fever was prevalent, and the physicians were actively employed.

WEATHER. The weather was very hot and it was drier than had been known for the last two years.

PROVISIONS. Provisions were plentiful and moderate. There is probably two years' consumption of flour on the creek. One of our informants was offered a large parcel as low as 30 cents. A single sack could be had for \$15.

Lightning Creek. THE DUTCH CO. and the Sigel Co. were taking out good pay.

Evans and Anderson hoped to get in their ditch by the first of the month.

THE BUTCHER CO. were suffering from want of water, but rain was beginning to fall when our informants left. It is believed that Lightning Creek will yield largely this year.

LICENSING COURT.

BEFORE A. F. PEMBERTON, THOS. HARRIS AND A. G. ANDERSON, ESQs., JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Tuesday, July 19.

The following WHOLESALE LICENSES were granted:—H. Nathan, Langley Bros., Anderson & Co., A. Cassamany, Henderson & Burnaby, J. J. Southgate & Co., A. Shulze, Green & Keast, Goldstone, Bros., Jason Green & Rhodes, and Lowe, Brog.

RETAIL LICENSES.—The following licenses were renewed:—John Rigne & Co., French Hotel, and Arthur Peat Colwood; Messrs. Pasingham & Richards, Johnson street, and A. Shulze, Yates st., obtained new licenses.

JOHN KENNEDY. Application was made by A. M. Harris for a license for the above Hotel. It appeared that two quarters license were due by the late lessee, who had failed in business, and the Bench held that it would not be dealing fairly by other licensed houses if the six months arrears were not first paid. The license was accordingly refused at present, leave being granted to the applicant to renew his application at the next monthly Court.

BRACON HILL PARK HOUSE. Mr. Wm. Lusch renewed his application, through Mr. Copland, for a license for the restaurant building erected by him at great expense on the confines of the Park. Mr. Harris is of opinion that the applicant was entitled to such a house was not wanted nor desirable, and the application was accordingly refused.

HUMBOLDT DISTILLERY. A. Newell applied for a license of the above establishment. Sergeant Wilmer stated that the house was situated so near the water that traffic with Indians could not be guarded against, and applicant had in his service a notorious whisky seller. He had also made enquiries and ascertained that spirits could be imported cheaper than they could be distilled. The Bench held that the application must be postponed for a month, and in the meantime, the applicant would have an opportunity of presenting a recommendation in his favor from parties to whom he was known.

ROYAL HOTEL TAP. The application of Fredk Payne was opposed by Mr. Elliott, as one of the assignees of Robinson, and by Mr. Copland, for Mrs. Wilcox. It appeared that it was a case of disputed tenancy, and the Bench reserved its decision.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. (From yesterday's Columbian.) The steamers Lillooet, and Reliance brought down expresses for Dietz & Nelson, with \$10,000 in treasure. Bernard's Cariboo Express is expected to arrive at Yale on Saturday.

Yesterday was decidedly the hottest day of the season. The mercury stood 87° in the shade and 96° in the sun.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for the week ending Saturday, July 16th, 1864: Duties, £701 13 11; Harbor dues, £26 8 2; Headmoney, £11; Tonnage dues, £114 19. Total £854 11.

GOLD STREAM.

Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—A man is often tried up by his half the world and down by the other. Give him time he will shake off many of his friends and live down his enemies. Gold Stream is at present in this uneasy condition. It is suffering from the ever increasing number of its friends and the ignorant, cowardly assertions of those who always look with gloomy brow over their shoulders but never with an eye of hope to a promising future. Specimens of quartz are handed about—shares fly up—the public are excited—newspapers are scribbled one day, believing the next; however, under all this is Gold Stream as nature made it, and as such it journeyed some days since along 12 miles of a dusty road to view the place. I cannot now tell of everything I saw, nor of every conclusion I formed. I forward to you a few scraps of notes with opinions which I have arrived at without prejudice on one side or the other.

Gold Stream is more suggestive of a district than of the run of water bearing that name. This mountainous district is about three miles square, bounded on one side by Spanish Arm, and on the other by the headwaters of Gold Stream (one) they have cut their channels through the hard slate rock that abounds everywhere in the neighborhood. There is but little depth of soil anywhere, in some places none at all; but generally a plentiful supply of quartz, and at least a moderate amount of gold, is to be seen in the mountains and along the channels of the streams. I could describe nothing but slate rock mixed with seams of quartz, although there are immense granite boulders and hard pieces of other descriptions, which must have been brought by a considerable distance from the parent rock. In the soil everywhere I could find the "color" of gold. In this there is nothing surprising when we consider that all of the precious metals—and indeed of all other metals except iron, which is not widely distributed over the earth as gold. Considering the formation of this district and the presence of this fine gold everywhere, were there no other proof, would be sufficient to convince that auriferous quartz is spread over the whole place. With regard to the operations of washing the gravel for gold I do not believe it would pay the very lowest price of labor. In many places the rock is laid bare, and in numerous crevices where above all places its presence is expected, I could find nothing more than the mountain slope. Hence I hazard the opinion that the loose gold found here does not arise from any decomposition of the matrix, but from the operations of water on the quartz, and the chaffing of the quartz boulders as they were carried about the district. It therefore appears that the miner wants gold he must go to the matrix for it. For this purpose between twenty and thirty companies have been formed—many of these have not struck a pick into the soil and but a small minority have shown any thing like a determination to prospect the place. While good credit is due to those who have gone spiritedly to work, and have spent their time and money in Goldstream, considering the number of companies one would soon call the seratchings of a hen and a dog, as what has been done they are scarcely the only companies now at work—the "Gould and Curry" have, I understand, suspended operations for a day or two only. It is impossible for me to describe the amount of work done by all those who have been upon the place, but it is necessary to say that the amount of work done by S. B. W. and G. where you will find veins do not vary much in appearance. I have seen quartz in this town, said to have come from Goldstream, and no doubt it did come from there—but on a drill a hole an inch or two in diameter was put in the matrix—let the shaft or tunnel be so ourselves, and if we produce auriferous quartz, even approaching this advertising stuff, I will believe it, but not till then. Mind, I am not writing disparagingly; on the contrary; but I know of nothing greater than truth. Mining, particularly as I witnessed on Williams Creek, in many instances, has become a refined system of conjuring, damaging to the interests of the country. But to return—the first appearance of work on the stream is at the "Kennedy" where it is to be found Mr. Cline. Southlake, a man of prepossessing persistency. They are at present sinking a shaft, but why at that place I was at a loss to discover; they may sink lower to get to know not what. With so many available places to tunnel, and with difficulties, I come to the conclusion they would soon alter their base of operations. Starting from here along the Cowichan trail you find on each side of you the names of the different companies posted on the trees. A three mile walk of very healthy ascent brings you to the British Columbia, and there appears about the very place a stamp of determination to work. There are two log houses, a stable, a saw-pit, a smith's forge, and an amstruck. About 30 tons of quartz lie there ready for crushing. An enthusiastic man, Mr. Wm. Mitchell, lives in one of the houses. Talk to this man about there being no gold, and he only laughs at you. I believe, if he had the money, he would build 30 or 40 houses, and call it Britania Terrace. He has made a good open cutting through the rock, which discovers a large vein of quartz, which on first appearance seems to have been burnt, but here, as elsewhere, a closer inspection cannot discover any traces of igneous action. It is a "gold-looking stuff," of a reddish color, cellular, lustrous, and the separation is observable in iron glance, such as are observable in some volcanic rocks. They are now sinking a good shaft, twenty feet of which is already completed, with the intention of sinking the seam further to find out if this company does not find gold, it will not be for the want of trying; and the Douglas is being done; there was first an open cutting of 50 feet long, and then a tunnel of twenty-seven feet in length. They seemed to have been always a day's march ahead of their competitors, but by marching far without finding them, they concluded to return to San Joaquin.

AN AUSTRALIAN OVERTAKE.—Peter, a Hydrab Indian, was yesterday fined \$10 for assaulting officer Hankin and tearing his uniform, and in default to be sent to the chain gang for two months.

SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.) Tuesday, July 19.

In Re Bentinck Arm Road Co. vs. Wm. Hood—Mr. Wood, instructed by Messrs. Parkes & Green, applied to the Court to strike out of the case that had been entered on the list, on the ground that it had been entered in contempt of an order made by the Court on the petition of the defendant to wind up the company, which order operated as a stay of all proceedings.

Mr. O'Grady who had then entered the Court, opposed the application in vehement terms, and stated that he had presented a petition to appeal the order of His Honor to the Privy Council. His Honor expressed great surprise that the attorney for the plaintiff should have set down the cause in spite of the order staying proceedings, and ordered the Registrar of the Court to strike it out from the list. Mr. Cary magnanimously took upon himself the blame of all that had been done by Mr. Bishop, the attorney in the case, and expressed his feelings of disapprobation in violent and unmeasured language.

Jury case.—Thomas Harris vs. McKnight and McCausland.—Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Bishop, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. McCreech instructed by Mr. Copland, for the defendants. This was an action to recover \$440 the amount of an account for meat supplied the defendants and their servants whilst working on the mill of the late firm of Christian & Zedetsky. The defence set up that the defendants did not know the plaintiff in the matter, and that the meat for the butcher's meat was charged to them by Christian & Zedetsky in the lumber account as they the defendants had a contract with that firm to saw lumber at the rate of \$4 per M feet. Verdict for plaintiff for full amount claimed and costs.

AFTERNOON SITTING. Benj. Brook vs. Thos. Harris.—This was an action instituted in 1861 to recover from the defendant the sum of \$800 and interest making the claim \$4000, alleged to be due on a promissory note. Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Drake, appeared for defendant and pleaded that the note was never made, that the defendant was never indebted, and that by the law of California where the debt was alleged to have been contracted, Mr. Cary said that the action was to all intents and purposes abandoned. Security had been given for the costs and he now applied under the Common Law Procedure Act to have judgment signed.

The Court held that notice must be given; notice was proved, and counsel was directed to enter a suggestion on the roll and enter up judgment for the defendant.

Cary vs. Bistland et al.—An application by defendant to postpone the trial. Mr. McCreech moved to postpone on the ground of the absence of several of the defendants who were material witnesses in the case. Mr. Cary in person objected.

The Judge made the order on condition that the defendant Manro should pay the amount in dispute into court within 24 hours, together with the costs of the application.

In re Chas. Sewley.—The rule nisi granted by His Honor on Monday for obtaining a writ of habeas corpus in this case was made absolute yesterday. The time fixed for his appearance 2 p. m. to-day. Court will sit again to-day at 10:30 a. m.

BOISE CAEN DOWN.—The Stockton Independent has the following dumper upon the mining prospects of Idaho.—C. Ralph, Martin Cahill, John Glin, John Nolan, Patrick Tye and about thirty others, of this county, returned a few days ago from Boise river where they report that emigration from that country will continue as all that are able to leave are making tracks for California as fast as they can. They have by stern experience discovered that "all is not gold that glitters." They state that the mines were always a day's march ahead of them, but by marching far without finding them, they concluded to return to San Joaquin.

AN AUSTRALIAN OVERTAKE.—Peter, a Hydrab Indian, was yesterday fined \$10 for assaulting officer Hankin and tearing his uniform, and in default to be sent to the chain gang for two months.

THE NANAIMIAN GAMES.

AFTERWARDS (NANAIMIAN).

Bob Peckus of Nainaima a robust fellow by the name of Nainaima... That the ancient games of Nainaima should be grander than any other... And named a meeting day... And bid his messengers ride forth... To East and West, and South and North... To summon all to play... The wickets must go down... We have so dignified... That naught else can save the town... "To drinking and to gambling... Have spread our youthful hands... Nor sheep, nor pig, nor goatling... Escape their rustic hands... And tho' I've often led the van... In these, their vile misdeeds... Yet now I'm under stronger ban... And have sworn to by the head of man... Than my and spake Fowlerling... He of the copper name... Well spoken, Eric Peckus... Come, out with it again... See I can improve my game... Or reach Cowichan Plain... I'll taste a sup of wine with thee... And we'll drink it down in train... Came Copperling from Indian side... Came Carterling from his store... And Hantleling with fatted calf... And Jarvisling with more... Came each armed in costly stuff... Showing their graceful forms... And astonishing the matrons' smiles... With the beauty of their charms... But first in all the mooley troupe... Augustus Hantleling stood... And "scratched" and gently turned around... Adjusting helm and hood... And then a careful look he took... On the trappings of his legs... With white, and gold, and purple trimmed... I wear right proper gear... For all the Nanaimian maidens... Were ranged beneath his eye... And many a pretty matron... For Hantleling gave a sigh... Frankling too, dictator... Viewed with approving glance... The merry throng that gathered there... Like the heroes of romance... Big Wightsing, of the Roundheads... And sick-eyed Crossling too... Spoke each an approving phrase... Their smiles were but "so so."... But Goodling the Augur... Like a Roman trait, came out... And played a game with ferror... With many a merry shout... Plattling and Wigallus... Were there upon the field... Parkering, too, and Fenwickling... Right well their arms did wield... But of all they were with us... None could pay which one did yield... When out spake bold Fajolling... A Gallian proud was here... Come all this way, my jolly boys!... And need a giant of best... "Fajollus," quoth the Peckus... In violent and unmeasured... And in his den they planged then... To drink deep of his "tea"... Chain-lightning, and his brandy... Passed round from hand to hand... Cared they not what sort of stuff it was... Looked they not at the brand... And Prior-ing Parvissiling... Made loud and boisterous... Spoke much of byes and shouting... And declared them both a sin... Gave free advice to members... For which no one had asked... And then declared quite jauntily... That his strength was overrated... Round then, the bowl did pass... And round, and round, again... Till each had taken his glass... From the churl upon the Throne... Quaffed they the cup right cheerily... As if, as they were instantly... Round went the song right merrily... And all filled up again... Sebastianus, Major, he of the golden ear... Went forth unto the Indians... To speak and make them hear... He made all his "derangements"... And gave "destructions" there... That the ground used for the "wickets"... Should to the Banche be near... And now the games of Nainaima... Have taken a firm stand... And naught but jolly prevail... All through this jolly band... Thanks then, and Frankling... Dictator wise and bold;... And thanks to Goodling, Augur... Who hath not yet grown old... They both are men of wisdom... And of us hold some rule... The plebeians deery them... We know who is the fool... Nor yet our Augur Good;... But the Puritan-Roundheads... Scarce worth their daily food... *NOTE.—Many of the youths of Nainaima mistook goats, pigs, sheep, etc., for the "mountain sheep" of B. C., and destroyed them for food.

RUMORED MASSACRE ON THE BENTINCK ARM TRAIL.

Mr. R. Sampore, whom Mr. Waddington left in charge of his stores at Bute Inlet, came down in a canoe night before last, bringing the startling rumor that a number of the Beptinck Indian Expedition, who had been employed in conveying provisions from the Arm to the main body had been attacked at the Great Slide, about 50 miles up the trail, by Indians, who hurled down rocks and logs on them as they were making the ascent, precipitating the whole party into the abyss below! The rumor stated that not one of the party escaped alive. The story was brought to Bute by some Coast Indians who seemed unfeignedly to believe the tale, from whom it reached Mr. Sampore.

Mr. Sampore also informs us that two Chilcaten Indians were seen about a month ago lurking in the woods in the vicinity of the town site. A dog accompanying them was recognized as belonging to the notorious "Fellot." The rascals who were doubtless trying to find out what was going on, took to flight when discovered. The Indians at Bute had heard nothing of what had taken place in the interior.

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

108-Mile Post, above Lillooet,

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

THE BEST WINES AND LIQUORS

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Otter which arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening brought no later advices from Cariboo. Bernard's express, with a large amount of gold, would, it was thought, reach Yale on Saturday, and thus be due here on Wednesday.

The following are from the *Columbian* of the 23rd:

THE REMAINS OF CHARLES FARWELL.

On the 18th of February last we recorded the circumstances of Charles Farwell having been drowned by falling from the guard of the steamer *Baliance*, opposite Coe's ranch, some distance above Harrison river, on the 9th of that month. A few days ago, the Indians in that vicinity reported the body of a man, and Deputy Sheriff Hokes brought it down on Thursday. The body was greatly decomposed, but was fully identified as that of Farwell. Coroner Spalding held an inquest, when the jury found that the remains were those of Farwell who came to his death by accidental drowning. In justice to Capt. Irving, on board of whose steamer the accident occurred, it is but right we should state that the evidence elicited on the inquest fully showed that the most prompt means were used to rescue the young man when he fell overboard.

Charles Farwell was a native of the State of New York, was about 27 years of age and was a general favorite amongst those with whom he associated. His father resided in San Jose Valley, Cal., and had been in communication with Capt. Irving subsequent to the death of his son, Capt. Irving having transmitted to him a gold ring and the amount of wages due to Charles at the time of his death. Yesterday, out of respect for deceased, the flags on the shipping and throughout the city were hung at half-mast, and a funeral, which took place at 2 o'clock, was attended by a large number of citizens. It may be gratifying to the bereaved relatives to know that although Charles Farwell came to a sudden and untimely end in a strange land and far from his own kindred yet his remains were buried with the same honors as were accorded to those who were acquainted with him during life.

Diets & Nelson's Express came down by the steamer Lillooet yesterday, containing \$7,000 in treasure. Hon. R. T. Smith arrived by the same steamer with \$10,000, belonging to McDonald & Co., Bankers. Mr. Smith left Richfield on the 15th inst. The weather still continues warm, although showers are not infrequent, so that crops are rapidly approaching maturity, while the daily retreating breezes from the Gulf of Mexico keep the heat quite bearable. A requisition was presented on Friday by the President of the Municipal Council, from some of the payers, to convene a meeting for organizing measures for the exploration of the district.

Capt. Cooper, Harbor Master, had proceeded with the *Beaver* to assist in surveying the channel at the mouth of Fraser river. The Cemetery Board is taking active steps for the formation of a cemetery in the vicinity of New Westminster. A contract had been given out for chopping 32 acres, and burning five. A steamer was offered to carry from Yale to Mouth of Quesnel, for 17 cts.; thence to Richfield for 7 cts., making the through charge 24 cts. None but the most vague and unreliable rumors had reached Alexandria from the Chilkoot country.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE EXPLORATION PARTY.

Word was received by the Exploration Committee on Saturday from Mr. Leech that good paying diggings had been found up the Sooke river. Mr. Leech has forwarded to the Secretary some of the gold washed out by the party, which is of very fine quality. He adds in a pencil memorandum that the prospects obtained with the rude means of command varied from 5 to 25 cents to the pan, the average being about 10 cents. Accompanying the specimens is a sketch of one of the cañons, taken by Mr. Whympere, representing a most extraordinary stratified arrangement on either side resembling masonry. The Committee will meet at 1 p. m. to-day, at Messrs. Franklin's office, and we trust that no time will be lost in giving the public the benefit of all the reliable information which reaches them, so that men who are now out of employment may be enabled to repair to the spot and test the value of these placer diggings before the season is too far advanced.

RETALIATION.

The American sloop John Thornton, after taking on a load of barrels, etc., for the San Juan line works, has been refused a clearance by Harbormaster Weston, owing to the unusual strictness lately exercised by Collector Burns, of Fort Angeles, in regard to British shipping. The Thornton will therefore be obliged to go to Port Angeles. We are informed that she will probably place herself hereafter under the British flag.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following were Reuter's latest telegrams received before the departure of the last mail from England:

ITALY.

TURIN, June 3, Evening.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question of Signor Bascio, assured the Chamber that he had no information whatever of any enrollment or concentration of Italian emigrants. The Government was, however, still resolved to prevent every movement in contravention of the law.

With regard to the meeting which it is supposed will shortly be held at Palermo under the presidency of Garibaldi, the Government will act in accordance with the principles it has repeatedly enunciated in Parliament.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 2.—The Government of the District of Basle having given assurance that no disturbances would take place, Commissioner Schenk considered his mission at an end, and has therefore returned to Berne.

BERNE, June 4.—The Federal Commissioners returned from the Basle district announce that the reports of hostile feeling and danger to the public peace in that district have been greatly exaggerated. The Government, having for the present made all the necessary concessions to the people, there was nothing to fear.

FRANCE.

BUCHAREST, June 3.—Great festivities took place here on the presentation to Prince Coza of the result of the plebiscite. A Te Deum was chanted in the churches, and a review was held amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people.

The Polish residents in the Principality are presenting warm congratulatory addresses to the Prince, who leaves here on Sunday next for Constantinople.

PARIS, June 3, 3.30 p. m.—The Bourse has been very firm. Rentes closed at 67 1/2, or 15c higher than yesterday.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4th.—The *Deutsche Petroleum Zeitung* publishes a semi-official article stating that the recent acts of Prince Coza were illegal, on account of their being in opposition to the Paris Convention of 1858, and because of modification of the Constitution of the United Principality can take place without the consent of the Sultan.

THE CONFERENCE.

FRANKFURT, June 3.—The *Frankfurter Postzeitung* of to-day publishes a telegram from London, stating that in yesterday's sitting of the Conference the Danish plenipotentiaries declined a prolongation of the armistice, but, promised, at the solicitation of the neutral powers, to resume negotiations from their government in time for the Monday's meeting of the Conference. In the discussion of this question, the Austrian and Prussian envoys took no part.

The neutral powers insisted upon the Danish plenipotentiaries being held down as the demarcation line in Schleswig, and that new fortifications should be constructed in the German portion of that province; that the frontier line should run through the town of Apenrade, as proposed by the German Powers, was rejected by the plenipotentiaries, and a proposition to the same effect, that under certain circumstances, the inhabitants of the Duchy should be consulted, was also rejected. On the question of the prolongation of the armistice, the Danish plenipotentiaries said that they could only declare the intentions of their government on Monday next, should it appear probable that on that day a basis for the future conclusion of peace would be secured.

AUSTRALIA.

[PER TELEGRAPH FROM AUSE.]

MELBOURNE, April 25th.—Advices from New Zealand announce that two severe engagements occurred at Manakawhiri and Taranaki. The natives were defeated at the former place, which they abandoned; while at the latter, the English troops suffered a reverse. The English loss in both engagements amounted to 80 killed and wounded.

The probability of the close of the campaign is still distant.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH ENDED IN A DRAWN GAME.

INVIQURATE THE SYSTEM.—Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a disordered stomach and disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

DR. ROBERTS'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system regarding the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices, which dissolve the food, and bring the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthful play.—Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

DR. ROBERTS'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Wherever there is dyspepsia, there are in demand. For it is for indigestion alone that they are a specific. Every disorder of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nervous system, means a yield to their influence. They are an antidote to pain; they regulate the whole vital machinery, and may be truly termed the strongest ally that science has ever brought to the aid of nature in her struggle with disease.—Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

the number may not be obtained from any source in the neighbourhood of the draft—and general discontent may prevail; but all these contingencies cannot be safely reckoned upon by the South. The result, it is evident, is not deterred by the slaughter of the past, and whatever may be the result of the President's call, there is the indication of a desperate determination to carry on the war to the bitter end.

CONCERT.

Mrs. Swainson Willis' Drawing-room Concert took place last evening, in the Lyceum Rooms, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Mrs. Kennedy, the Misses Kennedy, and a fashionable and appreciative audience.

PART FIRST.

Opened with a piano forte solo, Mendelssohn's march, from *Athalie*, by Mrs. Willis, the grand music of which was executed in a most artistic manner by this accomplished pianist.

Glee—"The Tar's Song," was sweetly rendered by Messrs. Poock, Austen, Redfern, and Burton.

Weber's splendid bass solo "The Spell," sung in fine style by Dr. Walker, whose rich voice sounded to advantage in one of the great master's happiest inspirations.

The piano forte solo "La Desolacion," impromptu, by Vincent Wallace, which followed, gave Mrs. Willis an opportunity of displaying the most finished execution and delicacy of touch, which drew forth the loud plaudits of the audience. We have seldom heard a more exquisite morsel by any amateur.

The solo by an amateur mentioned in the programme, proved to be "Comes bello," from Donizetti's opera of *Loisetta Borgia*, which was rendered by Mrs. Alfred Fellows with the greatest taste, feeling, and power. Mrs. Fellows was loudly encored, and gave a Tuscan popular air, by Gordiani, in which she was also loudly applauded.

"Rossini's Dream," with variations, a piano forte solo by Mrs. Willis, followed, and was treated with the same artistic skill as the previous efforts of that lady.

Duet—"Bellisario," by Mrs. Fellows and Mr. Poock. This favorite air from Donizetti's opera was well sung, and received with great favor by the audience.

PART II.

Op. Beethoven, "Sonata Pathetique," by Mrs. Willis. A sweet and tasteful rendering of a work of excellence and beauty.

"The Tempest of the Heavens," Mr. Burton; followed by glee, "What Evening's Twilight," by Messrs. Poock, Austen, Burton and Redfern. This beautiful melody received a well deserved encore, and upon repetition was given with even more taste and feeling, the four voices blending most harmoniously.

"Half hours with Spahr," were passed in a most agreeable manner, while Mrs. Willis presided at the piano, and conveyed to her hearers a most faithful conception of the genius of the great German composer.

Dr. Walker introduced a pleasing novelty by singing in the native tongue, the Danish national air, "Schleswig Holstein War Song, of 1848."

The martial and soul stirring strains of this fine air, aided by the Doctor's powerful voice, quite excited the audience, who rapturously called for an encore.

Mrs. Fellows next sang Meyerbeer's "Nel lasciar," with much taste and effect; her well trained voice enabling her to accomplish the difficult passages which it presents, with perfect ease. An encore was loudly demanded, when she perfectly entranced all the sons of Scotia who were present, by giving the touching little ballad, "Hunting Towns," or "When ye gang awa' Jamie." This was pronounced by some persons who sat near us to be the "bonniest sang of the night"; but they may possibly have been prejudiced. Certainly the lady who sang it sympathized most feelingly with the heart-broken Jessie on learning that her swain had a "gude wife," and "bairns three."

The rendering of the dialogue was replete with genuine pathos and feeling.

Thalberg's "Valse a Silesie" was executed with great skill by Mrs. Willis, but the piece is characterized more by diletto manipulation, than the harmony of the composition.

"God Save the Queen"—Sung by Mrs. Fellows brought the first concert of this kind, which has taken place in Victoria, to a successful termination, and we hope that it is but the forerunner of similar musical treats hereafter.

Professor St. Clair played the accompaniments with his invariable ability and did much to contribute to the success of the vocal portion of the entertainment.

EXCLUSION OF THE SOUTH.—We understand that the prohibitory order, issued by Dr. Goss, against steam traffic being carried on by British steamers on *Page's Sound*, under the U. S. Steamboat Act, of 1828, has already been put in practical operation, and the *Alexandra* was fined \$500 on her last trip for infringing the regulation. The money, we learn, was paid under protest, and a telegram has been sent to Washington, for instructions. The Act in question states that no ship propelled wholly or in part by steam, shall be allowed to navigate lakes, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States, without having first obtained a license, and otherwise conformed to the provisions of the Act.

LORD BROWHAM.—An English paper announces the appearance for the first time this session of Parliament, of this distinguished peer. He appears in good health, but looks thin, and seems feebler than last year, both in voice and otherwise. Then there is a great distribution of the old restlessness. He no longer moves constantly about the house, but sits still, as if advancing age made repose more agreeable than it used to do.

A SHIP ON FIRE.—From late English advices we learn that the ship *Princess of Wales*, 690 tons register, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, was almost entirely destroyed by fire in Messrs. Wigram's dry dock at Blackwall.

CONTRACT TO BUILD THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER OCEAN QUEEN.

(From the New York "Times" of 16th June.)

The California steamer *Ocean Queen*, on her departure from this port for Aspinwall, on the 15th ult., took out 217 sailors, most of whom had been transferred from the army to the navy; and she had on board also about 500 passengers. On the third day about 20 of the sailors attempted to seize the steamer. There had been indications of trouble previous to this attempt, but the men failed to put their plot into execution. It seems that these men had formed a plan to seize the steamer. Their first object was the killing of all persons who should oppose them, and the conspiracy included the ranning of the vessel, after her seizure, on their own account. The intention of the mutineers was to take the vessel on the first night after her departure, but they had no engineer among their number who could work her engines. Threats of violence had, however, been somewhat openly made, and there was much excitement on board. On the day mentioned, under pretence that they wished to go into the first cabin to see the mutineer, Captain Tinklespang, who would not permit them to do as they desired. This was a signal for a combined movement of the conspirators, and the men who were in the plot acted under the leadership of the most desperate of their number. The conspirators advanced upon the Captain and Com. Assman, of the navy, who had the sailors in charge.

The captain, who had expected the difficulty and was prepared, aimed his revolver at the head of the foremost man, and warned him that if he advanced a step further he would lose his life. The mutineer, with a horrible oath, called the captain coward, and daring him to fire, sprang forward. Capt. Tinklespang kept his word. The bullet from the weapon, which covered the ruffian's head, entered his brain, and he fell, and most instantly expired. The excitement among the passengers, many of whom were ladies, and also among the mutineers, was at this time intense. The latter rushed forward, and the mutineer who followed the first was fired at by Com. Assman and by three or four officers, among whom was the Chief Engineer of the *Ocean Queen*. The short distance from which the officers fired, rendered their aim effective in every case, and the mutineer fell, pierced by five or six bullets. Seeing that their plot was likely to fail, in consequence of the adequate preparations of the officers and crew to defend the vessel, the conspirators made no further attempt. No communication was attempted to expose the plot, was thrown into the sea on the second night out by the mutineers, and as no alarm was made, the poor fellow was probably drowned.

FROM NORTH-WESTERN MEXICO.

The steamer *Western*, Captain Wakeman, arrived here July 12th from Mazatlan and other ports on the Mexican coast. Her memoranda and list of passengers are given in our marine column. She brought files of the Mazatlan *Times*, and a copy of the correspondence to the *Bulletin* in Mazatlan, Guaymas, etc.

THE SITUATION AT MAZATLAN.

The Mazatlan *Times* of 25th June, says: "On Thursday last the Diamond of the French blockading squadron arrived off this harbor, and has been seen frequently since the time mentioned above. No communication was attempted between the shore and the Diamond, and the object of her visit is of course a matter of conjecture. The city is very quiet."

THE RAINY SEASON.—The *Times* of the 5th July alludes to recent copious rains, and adds: "Mining operations are unavoidably impeded by the wet season; but in two months more our dry season will set in, when we expect to see a revival of business connected with mining.—S. F. Bulletin."

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Messrs. Janion, Green and Rhodes, of Victoria (Vancouver's Island) and Liverpool, have issued a circular stating that the condition of the island and the neighboring colony of British Columbia, is highly satisfactory in a commercial point of view. They state that up to the present time the general prosperity of these colonies has been continuous; and that although their improvement has not been so rapid as expected, some vigorous measures, there has been a steady and permanent improvement, notwithstanding the great difficulties attendant upon the establishment of colonies so distant from the mother country. The circular contains much valuable statistical information regarding the trade of the colonies, and it also gives some sound advice on the subject of emigration. Whilst it would dissuade those who, from their constitutional peculiarities, are unfitted to battle with the new and strange features of life in a new colony, it invites as emigrants "the intelligent, industrious, and, above all, sober men with trades that they can turn to." Messrs. Janion and Co. say: "There have been too many young men unaccustomed to anything but office work arriving here (the colonies). As the demand for such services is limited, many of these, unable to stand the hardships of a miner's life, and knowing no trade that can be of use to them, have been grievously disappointed."—*Evng. Times*.

CON-FRATERS.—The American sebooner *Gazelle* was last week registered under the British flag, and proceeded up the north west coast on a cod-fishing expedition. She was well supplied with fishing tackle, and had three tons of salt on board; and, as her master is an old Newfoundland fisherman, a successful cruise may be anticipated.

GOOD YIELD.—A School district in Canada comprising twenty families, has made 23,400 lbs. of maple sugar the past season—over 1,100 lbs. to a family. Pity we had not a few forests of the valuable sugar-maple tree in this colony.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Our contemporary, in an article appearing on the recent attempt to extend the Franchise has, we think, fallen into an error in stating it to be inferred, that Mr. Gladstone in his recent letter, to the House of Commons, was, as our readers may have perceived, made a somewhat simple. We give, in another column, the of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, be seen that it contains nothing to hear the interpretation of retract of his former remarks are exactly; but there is nothing to think any differently about the plea of representation than he recent speech. Mr. Gladstone axion was that "every man preeminently incapacitated by consideration of personal unfitness *Janger* is morally entitled to the pale of the Constitution." the enunciation of this theory required such virulent, and we less, abuse from his opponents. cellof the Exchequer, they universal suffrage—at making subordinate to numbers—higher and the middle to the This is the burden of their kind of extraordinary faculty them seems to have made him with the subject of his or Chancellor of the Exchequer did he leave it for inference, alone should rule, or that unit was desirable in England. On his stipulation while extending that it should cease to be it was thought to entail "poll Now the greatest Tory does not concur in this—the most of the extension of the franchise ground his argument on the certainty of "political danger," stipulation of Mr. Gladstone's avided for every reasonable objection. In the face of this however, we have a portion of England charging him with so of revolutionary tendencies, an easterly characterizing the temperate address delivered in Commons as "unwise and considered." What would these be? On what grounds, we would a man entitled to the franchise the moral part of the question sumable capacity, personal non-ability of receiving po. The most sensitive follower could not prescribe a formulae for the constitution, nor see from the philosophy of representation. The only objection celebrated sentence of Mr. Gladstone we have quoted above, is that of the latter clause with the a one of right should be, in tained by the possibility of is something beyond our own any political contingency, or that right what necessarily be necessary, not of abstract right. But, to return to our own English constitution," it is as one as the unfranchised population the electoral privilege be sought—to be won by industry, talent, Now, we scarcely think it a sentence could point to any fine much-hatched, but that should be the British Constitution—know that the three realm could grant universal raw if they liked. This British Constitution on some substantial and ma something bordering on editions or the ludicrous. A candidate running for a but he tells the voters that support the British Consti seems as applicant for legial seems bursting to go into the British Constitution—live, so much is the abuse Englishmen's thoughts, election for town chief to sical element in the cont unfortunate British Con the British Constitution, Commons, and the Crown Inducement as our content "something that is to be lent, and prudence." The shows its laws to be sim else. If a dangerous agi thing will be thrown to because they are, in the many of the legislators because it is sometimes of two evils. In all the have taken place within from the Emancipation

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, July 26, 1864

Arrival of the steamer Pacific

The steamer Pacific, from San Francisco direct, arrived Wednesday, bringing the following dispatches:

COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The news from Washington is exciting. The Star says that skirmishing on the Rockville Road commenced at an early hour this forenoon, and continued by an advance of the rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tennallytown, where their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction.

RECKENING IN COMMAND OF THE ADVANCE TOWARDS WASHINGTON

Hundreds of panic-stricken refugees are arriving at Washington from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry, who report the rebels crossing northward to that point yesterday and today in large numbers, estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. Brockbridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, whilst Imboden commands the cavalry, now hanging round the fortifications. All was quiet in front of our pickets upon what is known as the River Road, up to noon today.

THE ENEMY HESITATE TO COME WITHIN RANGE OF THE GUNS OF THE FORTIFICATIONS

The Star also says that the numbers and purposes of the invading force are confusing and conflicting.

It is said the rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications at Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so.

An English schooner had been previously boarded by the pirate and was near by at the time of the capture of the Electric Spark. Both steamers soon headed for the coast, which they were to do until they came up to the point where the schooner was captured, and passengers, forty in number, were put on board the schooner last evening. The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport, and had she not stopped after the third fire, a broadside from the rebel pirate, which was in readiness for the purpose, would have destroyed her.

LATEST CONCERNING THE RAID

New York, July 13.—The Herald's dispatch from headquarters, Western Virginia, of the 11th, says that General Sullivan's division occupied Martinsburg without opposition, and restored railroad communication, which is now open to Wheeling. General Howe had assumed command at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis Junction, for the relief of Washington.

A messenger who got through from Washington last night, says that our troops, with the veterans from New Orleans, can hold the city. He thinks that the rebels won't attempt to take it. They have destroyed the railroad, and will endeavor to retreat by way of Edward's Ferry.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL IF LEE IS NOT FULLY EMPLOYED BY GRANT

New York, July 12.—The World prints the following extract from a private letter, dated Lexington, June 15th:

"Yesterday we marched from Midway, being quickened as we advanced by the sound of Cook's guns engaged with McCausland, who held the place. They defended it with great obstinacy, burning the bridges and playing on the hills as we came up with shell, and bushwhackers behind every tree. This was made as a bait, as we had beaten them before being joined by Generals Cook and Merrill, and now of course were able to whip them again. It seems, however, that McCausland was waiting for Breckenridge, who had been detached with his division from Lee's army to drive us back, so at least to hold us between them and Richmond or Lynchburg, whichever we strike for. The supposed plan is to get the broken brigades of the Valley under Imboden, Jenkins, Mandeville, Jackson, McCausland, Jones, etc., rallied together, and upon the division of Lee's veterans, then give us another trial for the Valley. This morning we destroyed the Virginia Military Institute. Tomorrow we move at daylight, but have decided in what direction. Our situation is pressing and critical if Lee is not fully employed by Grant. He can send down troops enough via the Lynchburg Railroad to overwhelm us. But if Grant will hold all his forces in Richmond, this column can make the rebel capital untenable in a few days by cutting off the last main artery of supply."

THE RAIDERS HAVE DESTROYED ALL THE LINES OF TELEGRAPH ON THE TURNPIKE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The Washington Chronicle of to-day says: The rebels first made their appearance at Coleville at four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Our informant says from what he could learn the rebel forces on the north side of the Potomac consisted of Johnston's, Early's and Hill's corps. He saw most of Johnston's and Early's corps pass through Coleville. When they came into Maryland nearly all were on foot, but have picked up all the horses in the country and now most of them are mounted. Johnston took the east road from Coleville, and moved towards Bellville, while Early's corps moved towards Washington, on the Seventh Street Road. It is understood that Hill's corps also marched towards Washington on a line west of Early. Our informant conversed with several rebel officers and thinks it was not their intention to attempt to take Washington, but to distract the attention of Grant from Richmond. Johnston had seven pieces of artillery, but our informant did not see any with Early. On Tuesday morning the pickets of Johnston's and Early's corps fired into each other by mistake, near Coleville. F. P. Blair's residence was the headquarters of the rebels while in the vicinity. Nothing there was disturbed owing to the former friendly relations between Breck-

ridge and the owner. Several of the rebel wounded were left at his house. The residence of Montgomery Blair was burned with all its contents, at an early hour yesterday morning. The rebels fell back from their position north of the fortifications at Tennallytown to Rockville, closely pursued by our cavalry. These engaged the enemy throughout the day with varying success. Rockville was in our possession half a dozen times, but reinforcements were sent to the enemy, and they would recapture it until our turn came again. Such was the fighting in the vicinity of Rockville yesterday, and neither party gained any decided advantage.

THE ENEMY SAID TO BE RETREATING OVER THE POTOMAC

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A special dispatch to the Enquirer from Washington, this morning, says: The enemy began to retreat across the Potomac at midnight. They had held Rockville, five miles from the Potomac, as their base of operations. This morning our forces started in pursuit. They are carrying off their plunder as well as impressed citizens with them. Our losses altogether will not exceed five hundred. We have made considerable captures.

ATTACK ON THE STEAMER ELECTRIC SPARK

New York, July 11.—On Sunday the steamer Electric Spark, from this port to Havana and New Orleans, was attacked and taken possession of by the pirate Florida. When the Florida was first discovered she was distant fifteen miles, making for the Electric Spark, and gaining rapidly. When seven or eight miles distant she hoisted the English flag which she kept flying until within twelve hundred yards of the steamer, when the rebel colors were hoisted and a shot fired across her bows. The steamer not coming to immediately, a shell was fired, which struck her and set her on fire. The steamer was then hoisted to, and boarded by a party from the Florida, who took possession of her, and ordered the Captain on board the pirate with his papers. All the personal property was destroyed or taken, but the steamer with all the mails was detained.

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THE TRACKS OF THE STAGS ROBBERIES

The Baltimore Chronicle of the 9th instant, says that the horses belonging to Sheriff Staples, who was killed by the robbers who robbed the stage of Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure, were found about one mile above Railroad Flat in that county. The band took dinner at Osborne's mill, near Cave City, Messrs. Home and Watson passed through Moxley's Hill on Wednesday, en route for Placerville, having given up the search for the robbers, who, it is supposed, have gone south.—Call.

FOR PROTECTION.—The people of San Jose have called a public meeting to take measures "for the protection of life, property, and country, and the preservation of society."

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BRITISH COLONIST-SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864. NO. 37.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The European news brought by the Pacific, although highly important, was nevertheless by no means unexpected. The failure of the Conference is what we have all along predicted. On the 7th of June the final meeting of this diplomatic body took place, and was of a purely formal character. Hostilities recommenced on the 26th by an attack of the Germans, under Marshal Wrangel, on Alsen. By the latest intelligence, which is up to the 23rd instant, we see that this stronghold has been captured; but neither the date nor the circumstances are given. The position of affairs is worse now than it has been since a Conference held. Denmark has been placed in a more helpless condition and the dignity of the Western Powers has been sadly humiliated. There are but two courses open for France and England—either to witness in silence the disruption of the Danish Kingdom, or employ the last argument of kings, and compel the Germans to recede from their position, and respect what they pretended to do in the outset, the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The claims of Prussia and her allies before the Conference were already published. The amount which they claimed as indemnity for the expenses of the war was £2,000,000. Now, however, that diplomacy has failed, and the German hosts are masters of the situation, there will be no limit to the demands, and the existence of Denmark as a separate nationality may be almost looked upon as a thing of the past. Should, however, England at the last moment stir up the adamant Sphinx of France to action, there is still hope. It is said that Sweden, who has hitherto, through either selfishness or fear, left Denmark to work out her own salvation, is now notably sending crowds of volunteers to Denmark, but a Swedish squadron of nine men-of-war and six gun-boats is collecting at Gothenburg, and would be ready to sail at the expiration of the armistice. Moreover, it is asserted that the King of Sweden has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Denmark, in which he proposes the formation of a confederacy, consisting of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the latter so far as its dominions may reach after the amputation, which must shortly be expected. A joint Parliament is to decide on questions of foreign affairs, and regulate military and naval matters. It is also proposed by means of a marriage between the Crown Prince of Denmark and Princess Louise of Sweden to facilitate the blending of the two dynasties into one, on which basis, the King of Denmark has already entered into negotiations. The recent interview between the King of Prussia and the Russian Czar, has no doubt, made Sweden alive to the dangers of her situation. She begins to perceive that Russia, with all her seeming quiescence, is the same dangerous, ambitious neighbor of yore, and that what she tried to do with Turkey she would essay to compass with Sweden. In the one case, however, her dishonest proposals were nipped in the bud by the integrity of England; in the other she would find in Prussia—or at least in the King and Bismarck—a party as unscrupulous as herself. Hence, no doubt, the rumors of Sweden's sudden alliance with the Danes. On the other hand, however, there still seems, despite the popular fervor, apathy in the English Cabinet. Some of the members are undoubtedly for vindicating the honor of the country, now that diplomacy has failed, by the force of arms; while others, the majority, are indisposed to move in the matter. The rumor that this latter course was owing to the Germano-sympathies of the Queen has been very extensively circulated, and very generally credited. A Paris letter on this topic in the *Independence* says: "Baron de Beust was able to assure the Emperor Napoleon that the Queen of England was most anxious for a solution in the German sense, and her Britannic Majesty is represented to have admitted that, in her conviction, at the decisive moment her Ministers would be perfectly willing to accede to it." The Queen is stated to have said, "Never will I consent to a war in favor of Denmark, and my Ministers have no more thought of such a thing than I have." So convinced had the English mind become of this, Count Russell, that Earl Russell was obliged to rebut the reports in a speech in the House of Lords on the 26th of May. "All I can say is," said the Secretary of War, "and I say it, with perfect truth, that however much her Majesty may have, as other Princes have, their private affections connected as she may be by marriage with a Prince who derived his birth from Germany—much as she is connected with German families, her Majesty's great object has been to maintain intact the honor, the reputation, and the interests of this country. And, however much her Majesty may desire that every step, whether relating to Germany or Denmark or any other subject, should be

carefully weighed by her advisers, there has been no occasion on which, when those advisers have deliberated and have given the result of that deliberation to her Majesty, her Majesty has not wholly followed their counsels, and adopted the resolutions to which they have come."

This language is clear and emphatic, and throws the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of things on the Cabinet. Whether public opinion, now that all hope of an amicable adjustment is gone, will assert its power and force Her Majesty's Ministers to take decisive action one way or the other on this unfortunate Danish question, remains to be seen; we are decidedly of opinion, however, that a crisis is approaching which will test the soundness of the nation on this great European wrong.

NEW WESTMINSTER SCHOOL-MEETING REPORT.

REPORT BY THE COLONIST.—Will you kindly allow me to express to the Directors of your paper last week by a correspondent when giving a report of a school meeting here? The whole report is very erroneous, and admitted by all sides here to-day to be glaringly one-sided. Of course, the intention is to give fair play to your opponents. The errors and confusion, and additions, and subtractions, and misrepresentations are to be imputed, then, to lack of time and the magnitude of the work; and probably to the misfortune of not being "got up" by an Englishman in a "straightforward English way."

I am made to say—"he would tell the meeting that although the Canadian system did not even make mention of the introduction of the Bible in the schools, &c. On the contrary, I said that the Canadian system strongly recommended the use of the Bible, and made provision for its proper use; but the beauty of the system consisted in leaving each district to make its own arrangements with regard to religious instruction and religious exercises."

That was the part of the system I wished to see introduced here, because all denominations and nationalities have given their adherence to it in Canada, and it was working admirably. Let each district elect its own trustees and make the best provision, in their own peculiar circumstances, they can, with regard to religious matters. I have confidence enough in the people to give them the exercise of this liberty, and the question is not "Bible or no Bible," but "the Bible and religious toleration."

LATER FROM CARIBOO!

The Quickest Trip of the Season
Messrs. J. Ehrenbacher and Fred White arrived direct from Cariboo by the Alexandra Thursday morning, the latter having left Williams Creek on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 9 p.m. They rode on horse-back down to the Mouth of Quacelle, thence took the steamer to Soda Creek on Saturday, where they joined Smith & Lader, and came down with him to the Junction on Monday night at 11 o'clock. They left the Junction on Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, reaching Fort Yale at 12 on Wednesday, travelling day and night. Just as they reached Yale the Alexandra came up and they came down by her at once, reaching this city at 9 yesterday morning.

Business is quiet on the creek, money being scarce and very little dust in circulation, it being bought up by the bankers, whose paper is the chief medium. A few claims are paying among which is the Aurora, which took out on Thursday last 700 ounces for two or three days washing. Provisions of all kinds are in large quantity on the creek and are sold for less than cost, laid down in some cases at 30c whole sale. Sugar, 40c to 62c; Flour, 30c to 35c; Candles, 60c to 75c; Rubber Boots, \$12 to \$13. The usual price for drinks is 25c and cigars can be bought for 12c each at Middleton or Barkerville. Liquors are in large supply on the Creek.

The weather for the last two or three weeks was very rainy; on the way down between the creek and the Mouth had a heavy hail storm. The roads were very soft down to the Junction; below they were in good condition.

Mr. Smith is on his way down with 2400 ounces of gold dust for McDonald & Co. He will probably arrive here to-morrow evening.

LETTER FROM CARIBOO.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
RICEFIELD, July 14th.
I shall only give you a short and hasty sketch of what is going on, leaving the imagination of your readers to fill it in.
RED-ROCK FLUME CO.
The Williams Creek Red-rock Flume Co. have now about 460 feet of ground prepared, and that amount of flume will be laid by Tuesday next. The Company, as constituted, is as follows:
Chairman—F. K. Kingston, Esq. Directors—H. N. Steele, Esq., F. Laumeister, Esq., S. Pim, Esq., James Orr, Esq., O. Ross, Esq., D. Grier, Esq., Wm. Farron, Esq., Mr. Walker, Barrister, Esq., Council—J. M. Dewdney has got the charge of the Ditch as Engineer, and has also the Surveying of the Company's works. Some of the stock has already been transferred at a premium, and the contracts for the work are of a most satisfactory nature.

Have about 150 or 200 feet prepared and running. The work is very heavy in consequence of the great amount of hard rock which has to be blasted. Some excellent prospects were obtained in a portion of the flume already laid.

A scheme is on foot for emptying Jack-of-Clubs Lake, where a large amount of gold is no doubt deposited. Some very rich creeks flow into it. I shall give full particulars when the plans of the projectors are more fully developed. If the scheme is consummated about 30 miles of Willow River will be the lower portion of Williams Creek will be drained. If this is ever accomplished great results may be calculated upon. In my next letter I shall give you further details.

The news of the creek is much the same as that mentioned in my last letter.

Have closed, and a considerable amount of business has been got through with. Some very amusing cases relieved the usual monotony of *Nisi Prius*. The miners of the creek have greeted with much satisfaction the news which appeared in your columns regarding Mr. Cox. Great fears were lately entertained that he had lost his life, as the report of his capture circulated like wild-fire.

CREDIT STOPPED.—His Excellency the Governor has notified the public and heads of Departments through the columns of the *Gazette*, that in future with a view to regularity and economy in the disbursement of public moneys, the head of any department requiring the performance of any service or the supply of any articles for office use, will be required to submit to the Colonial Secretary for approval, a requisition in a form to be supplied, and all expenditure incurred and claims made, otherwise than in accordance with such regulation will be subject to disallowance.

MISS BAILEY.—The cause of the delay in Miss Bailey's marriage is owing to the gentleman—a Spanish duke—being a Catholic. Until the Pope declares the lady's marriage with Sir John Crampton null, she remains, in the eyes of the church, religiously, if not legally, bound to him. It is, however, thought that the great interest which will be brought to bear may induce his Holiness to be merciful. It is said the Empress Eugenie and the Queen of Spain were great promoters of the step. Miss Bailey was persuaded to take, and through their influence a happy termination to the affair may be hoped for.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. *Camelion* was at Guaymas and H.M.S. *Columbine* at Mazatlan, June 4th.

THE CONVYNT SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

This interesting examination came off on Wednesday in the presence of a large number of spectators. The scholars were tastefully dressed, and the place was ornamented with a variety of flowers and shrubbery. The young ladies made a very creditable appearance, and went through what might be termed almost an arduous ordeal. From natural philosophy to English grammar—from modern history to Grecian antiquities—from French exercises to English dialogues—from geography to arithmetic—from music to mythology. The Right Reverend Bishop Demers presided over the examination; the correctness of the answers and general demeanor of the pupils reflect the highest credit on the Sisters. A little after twelve a recess took place till half-past one, when His Excellency and family attended. The extemporised apartment during the afternoon was crowded with ladies, and the educational exercises seemed to afford general delight. At the conclusion His Excellency distributed a large number of prizes and Mrs. Kennedy graciously placed the laurel wreath on the brows of the successful. The following list is the result of the examination:—

First Class.
Good Conduct—1st (Governor's) premium, Emma O'Brien, 2nd, Mary A. Murphy. **Religious Instruction**—1st (Bishop's) premium, Mary A. Murphy; 2nd, Emily Henderson. **ASSIDUITY**—1st, Rosy Solomon; 2nd, Mary A. Murphy. **EXCELLENCE**—Rosy Solomon; Matilda Allard. **ENGLISH PERSPICUITY**—Rosy Solomon and Clara Sires, ex aequo. **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**—2nd division—1st, Cecilia McQuade, M. A. Murphy, and Florence Marks, ex aequo; 2nd, Marie David and Matilda Allard, ex aequo; 3rd, Martha Laumeister, Annie McQuade and Frances Mayers, ex aequo. **GEOGRAPHY**—1st division—Rosy Solomon; 2nd division—2d, Cecilia McQuade, Marie David and Mary Kelly, ex aequo; 2nd, Florence Marks, Martha Booth and Emily Henderson, ex aequo; 3rd, Frances Mayers, Annie McQuade and Mary Ann Cameron, ex aequo; 4th, Martha Laumeister. **ENGLISH COMPOSITION**—1st, Matilda Allard and M. A. Murphy, ex aequo; 2nd, Florence Marks and Mary Kelly, ex aequo. **BOTANY**—1st, Rosy Solomon and Cecilia McQuade, ex aequo; 2d, Marie David and Clara Sires, ex aequo. **MUSIC**—Rosy Solomon and Florence Marks, ex aequo; 2d, Emma O'Brien and Clara Sires, ex aequo. **ARITHMETIC**—1st division—1st, M. A. Murphy and Marie David, ex aequo; 2d, Florence Marks; 3d, Mary Hutchinson and Clara Sires, ex aequo; 2d division—1st, Annie McQuade and Matilda Laumeister, ex aequo; 2d, Sarah Hutchinson. **WRITING**—1st, Matilda Allard; 2d, M. A. Murphy. **COMMON SUBJECTS**—1st, Matilda David; 2d, Cecilia McQuade; 3d, M. A. Murphy and Emily Henderson, ex aequo. **ANCIENT HISTORY**—1st, Marie David and M. A. Murphy, ex aequo; 2d, Annie McQuade. **HISTORY OF ENGLAND**—1st, Mary Kelly and Florence Marks, ex aequo; 2d, Frances Mayers. **GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES**—1st, Martha Booth and Frances Mayers, ex aequo; 2d, Mary Henderson and Eliza Wainward. **INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC**—1st, Frances Mayers, ex aequo; 2d, Florence Marks and Emma O'Brien, ex aequo. **VOCAL MUSIC**—1st, Eliza Wainward and Emma O'Brien; 2d, Clara Sires and M. A. Murphy, ex aequo. **DRAMA**—1st, Martha Booth; 2d, Marie McIntee, Frances Mayers, Martha Laumeister and Bertha Mayers, ex aequo. **FRENCH**—1st division—Marie David and Matilda David, ex aequo; 2d, Rosy Solomon. **FRENCH COMPOSITION**—1st, Marie David and Matilda David, ex aequo; 2d, Marie David and M. A. Murphy, ex aequo. **ARITHMETIC**—1st, Emma O'Brien and Florence Marks, ex aequo; 2d, Martha Booth; 3d, Bertha Mayers. **Second Class:** **GOOD CONDUCT**—(Governor's) premium, Jane Huston and Maggie Gillen, ex aequo. **ASSIDUITY**—1st, Sarah Gardiner and Clara Caviersau, ex aequo. **EXCELLENCE**—1st, Ella Lichenstein and Annie Wainward, ex aequo. **GRAMMAR**—1st division—1st, Annie Wainward and Emily Eyre, ex aequo; 2d, Carrie Huston and Ella Lichenstein, ex aequo; 3d, Sarah Gardiner and Cecilia McCann, ex aequo. **GEOGRAPHY**—1st division—1st, Ella Lichenstein and Wainward; 2d, Bertha Mayers; 3d, Teresa Lichenstein; 4th, Sarah Gardiner. **GRECIAN HISTORY**—1st, Mary Barry; 2d, Jane Huston and Bertha Mayers, ex aequo; 3d, Carry Huston; 4th, Emily Eyre. **SPELLING**—1st, Bertha Mayers and Teresa Lichenstein, ex aequo; 2d, Phoeby York and Cecilia McCann. **ARITHMETIC**—1st, Emma Marks; 2d, Mary Barry and Annie Wainward, ex aequo. **READING**—1st, Cecilia McCann. **INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC**—1st, Jane Huston and Matilda, ex aequo; 2d, Eliza Todd. **VOCAL MUSIC**—2d Division—Teresa Lichenstein; 2d, Maggie Gillen. **DRAMA**—1st, Clara Cameron and Eliza Todd, ex aequo; 2d, Anna Fekler. **Third Class:** **EXCELLENCE**—1st, Rebecca Solomon; 2d, Maggie Gillen. **GRAMMAR**—1st, Pauline Laumeister; 2d, Mary Ellen McCann. **GEOGRAPHY**—1st, Sarah Cohen and Pauline Laumeister, ex aequo; 2d, Annie Holden.

Fourth Class.

APPLICATION—1st, Matilda LeGrange; 2d, Catherine O'Dwyer. **READING**—1st Division—1st, Matilda LeGrange, Pauline Laumeister, Sarah Cohen, M. O'Dwyer, ex aequo; 2d, Mary Gillian and Isabella Gillian, ex aequo; 3d, Emily Ridley and Adelaide Catman, ex aequo. **2d Division**—1st, Augusta Cohen and Charlotte Bidley, ex aequo; 2d, R. Myers and Rosina Lewis; 3d, Adeline Cook. **WRITING**—1st, Annie Holden; 2d, Kate O'Dwyer and Eliza Todd, ex aequo.

MR. GLADSTONE UPON REFORM.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has published as a pamphlet his recent speech on the Bill for the Extension of the Suffrage, with the following preface:—
"In this speech will be found the expression of an opinion that the Legislature should exclude from the franchise on two grounds only. First, it should exclude those who are presumably in themselves unfitted to exercise it with intelligence and integrity. Secondly, it should exclude those with respect to whom it might appear that, though no personal disabilities exist, alleged against them, yet political danger might arise from their admission; as, for example, through the disturbance of the equilibrium of the constituent body, or through virtual monopoly of power in a single class."
General statements of principle, advanced in debate, if they are such as, in the view of candid minds, to require explanation, ought to find it in the context of the speech which contains them.

Objection has been taken, and even alarm expressed, with respect to the breadth of the particular statement now in question. I cannot make any other reply than to publish it as it was delivered, together with its context, and to leave it, subject only to equitable allowance for faults of hasty expression, to the discerning consideration of the reader.

"Another objection" I could more readily have conceived, namely, that a proposition, apparently of wide scope, is reduced by large and scarcely definable exceptions within rather narrow limits. Still, the exceptions appeared along with the proposition, and formed part of it.

"I indeed, I am asked whether it was a deliberate and studied announcement, I reply that it was not; it was drawn forth on the moment by a course of argument from the opponents of the measure, which appeared to assume that the present limitations of the franchise, disavowed as they have been by such an accumulation of authority, required no defense from their newly-risen advocates, and were to be accepted without inquiry by themselves, at least presumptively, good and normal." But I am aware that this circumstance, if the opinion be blameable, will afford no apology.

Further, I spoke with reference to the present, or rather indeed with a view to retrieve arrears of the past, and neither in the one I think, reason permitted me to attempt the solution of problems of real intricacy which belong wholly to the future, and which are little likely to become practical except for another generation.

"I regret, the manner in which my declaration has been interpreted, it is chiefly because of its tendency to produce in other quarters an exaggerated estimate, likely when brought down to the dimensions of fact, to cause disappointment.

The question is whether the statement be gratuitous and startling novelty, or whether it is not rather the practical revival of a strain which, five years ago, was usual and familiar; which had then derived abundant countenance from the very highest organs of political articulation, and which now only sounds strange because within that period it has faded into desuetude.

"As the opinion of an individual, the whole matter is of trifling consequence. But the consistency of parties and of Parliaments is a subject of weight and moment, for upon this depends that store of public confidence which is of such inestimable necessity and of such inestimable value for the maintenance of our free and happy Government."

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

SUPREME COURT. (BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND A COMMON JURY.)

Bank British North America vs. Douglas & Son.—This was an action instituted for the recovery of \$300 claimed upon a promissory note alleged to have been drawn by the late firm of Christian & Zedensky in favour of and endorsed by the defendant.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE. (BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.)

Dr. Charles Soulay.—Mr. McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Peakes & Green, applied for the discharge of the prisoner, who appeared in Court under a writ of habeas corpus issued from this Court and directed to the gaoler of the Victoria gaol.

The Attorney-General opposed the application. The circumstances connected with the arrest and imprisonment of Soulay have been made sufficiently public to render any allusion to them here unnecessary.

Mr. McCreight continued to point out certain alleged imperfections and omissions in the warrant, and said the jailer could not justify what he was to do as the prisoner, whom he was ordered to detain, was not released in due form of law.

Mr. McCreight—Certainly, he could be brought up as a criminal. Attorney-General—I can't find one word about the forms you are quoting from in the 11th and 12th of Victoria.

Mr. McCreight—Here is Jarvis. If you don't know anything about criminal law I can't help it. You are not fit to be a "beak's boy."

Mr. Cary was here showing His Honor the act in question. Mr. McCreight—What are you saying to Mr. Cary?

Mr. Cary—I am saying that there are two forms in Jarvis, and you are reading the wrong one (laughter).

Mr. McCreight contended that he was right, and proceeded with his address, maintaining that the warrant scarcely contained a single word in conformity with the statutory form. The date of adjudication was not even stated, but only the date of the charge.

Mr. McCreight—No, let the matter be disposed of now; my client has been a week in custody.

Mr. Cary—This is an important case, and will take some time. I will show you by-and-by that the Statute only provides that two things shall be necessary, and that all you have been arguing upon goes for nothing.

His Honor said he would release the prisoner on bail of two householders, of \$10 each, which was tendered, and the case was adjourned to 4 p.m. to-day.

SUPREME COURT. (BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND A COMMON JURY.)

Bank British North America vs. Douglas & Son.—This was an action instituted for the recovery of \$300 claimed upon a promissory note alleged to have been drawn by the late firm of Christian & Zedensky in favour of and endorsed by the defendant.

Mr. Cary appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant in person. The evidence of Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Barnett and Mr. Pratt was taken for the plaintiff, and various notes and papers were handed in to the jury to prove the handwriting of the defendant.

For the defence it was alleged that the endorsement of the said note was not in the handwriting of the defendant and that they were never indebted as alleged. The defendant and Mr. Cary having addressed the jury His Honor summed up, and after a short deliberation they returned a verdict for the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring—I had a conversation with Mr. Scott, previous to the sale in the Royal Hotel. I attended the sale of all the lots mentioned. I bid on one or two of the lots myself. I also asked Mr. Copland to bid on one, and he in return asked me to bid on a lot of his. I don't believe in a man bidding on his own property.

Mr. Ring—You are not fit to be a "beak's boy." I spoke to Mr. Scott after the sale was over about selling the lots below the limit I had given him. I told Dr. Powell that he might have the Knickerbocker lot to him at \$3,000, but that amount must be clear of all commission and charges, as I could not take that sum if I had to pay any commission, &c., on it.

Mr. Ring—Consider yourself severely cross-examined. Mr. J. Barnett, sworn, examined by Mr. McCreight—This account was brought, I believe, to Macdonald & Co. by Mr. Scott's book-keeper; the bill was charged to Mr. Munro's account, as he had a balance at the bank and was paid off that way by him.

John Ross, sworn, examined by Mr. McCreight—I was book-keeper to Mr. D. Scott. (Some accounts were handed the witness.) These accounts are in my handwriting, made them out from the later book Mr. Munro came to the office and asked me for an account of the real estate; I said I could not give him that; I did not wish to, as I knew that he and Mr. Scott had some difference about it, but I gave him an account of the goods purchased by him; he said it was not correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring—I saw Mr. Munro at some of the sales; I cannot say if he attended all of them. I had too much to do in writing down the items; there was a pretty good sale. I don't recollect if Mr. Munro bid for the property or not. The mullin-dresses which were charged to him, and objected to, were resold on his account, and he was credited with the amount which they realized. I don't recollect anything about the matter of \$100; I don't know if Mr. Scott and Mr. Munro had any conversation about it. Mr. Scott usually charged half per cent. on all sales of real-estate, for city and colonial tax.

Re-examined by Mr. McCreight—(two accounts handed to witness)—This was made out by me about the beginning of May—(comment)—That about the time this suit commenced. The second was written down by me, dictated by Mr. Scott.

Mr. Ring then addressed the Court, for the defendant, at some length. Dr. Powell, sworn, examined by Mr. Ring—I attended a sale of Mr. Scott's landed property; I bid for some, and one lot was knocked down to me. I abandoned the purchase of this property, because Munro would not complete the transfer. Some time after, he offered me the same property, but I declined buying it then. Mr. Scott called upon me to complete the sale, but I did not do so, because Mr. Munro had left a message for me at my house, telling me not to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCreight—It may have been the evening of the day of sale that Munro left the message, but I did not get it until the next. The lot was knocked down to me quite as cheap as I expected to get it. Daniel Scott, sworn, examined by Mr. Ring—The plaintiff employed me to sell the lots of land in question. I think the plaintiff bought \$150 of goods from me previous to this transaction; that was the only business between us besides this. I paid about \$50 for advertising this property; this (exhibiting an account) is a receipt for \$48 paid to the Contractor. I met Mr. Munro at the Royal Hotel; we sat down together; he said he had some property to sell; I said the commission on any property not sold or bought in would be very small, but that I would not pay for advertising; they took down his instructions in this memorandum book. (Witness read descriptions of the different lots, saying that no reserve was given him.) The plaintiff afterwards said he would try his own dwelling house at sale, and asked me to go with him to see the house that I might better describe it in the advertisement; he then told me he knew that Dr. Powell would buy it, and while we were looking at the house Dr. Powell came there. I charged one per cent. on the amount of the sales to the sellers of property on that day for advertising; very well satisfied then, and said that the price he bid for the lot was \$3,000, but I distinctly swear that he did bid \$2,900, the last bid but one, and immediately turned his back towards me. After the sale was over, the plaintiff and I adjourned to the Brown Jug, and imbibed. He appeared to me by Mr. Munro at \$240. The defendant misstated that he did not bid for the \$3,000 lot, but I distinctly swear that he did bid \$2,900, the last bid but one, and immediately turned his back towards me. After the sale was over, the plaintiff and I adjourned to the Brown Jug, and imbibed. He appeared to me by Mr. Munro at \$240. The defendant misstated that he did not bid for the \$3,000 lot, but I distinctly swear that he did bid \$2,900, the last bid but one, and immediately turned his back towards me.

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ENGLISH POLICY IN CHINA.

Cobden and Bright have just made some interesting exposures of the results of the British policy of intervention in China. The subject of Chinese affairs came up for discussion in the House of Commons on the 30th of May, and the debate continued for several hours—the Times report filling eleven long columns. The attack upon the government was so heavy that Lord Palmerston was put upon his defence, endeavoring, in a spacious speech, to explain away some of the hard facts cited by Cobden and Bright. What these facts are, may be gathered from a few paragraphs, which we copy below. Cobden said:

In 1835, the first year of the open trade after the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly of the China trade, our exports to that country were £1,074,000. In 1836, they were £1,326,000, which was the highest amount they reached while the trade was confined to Canton. The opium war occurred in 1840, and by the peace of 1842, Shanghai and the other treaty ports were opened. For the following three years, there was an increase in our exports; in 1843, they were £1,456,000; in 1844, they were £2,305,000; in 1845, they were £2,394,000. From this point they declined, and for the next ten years they remained, with the exception of one or two spasmodic efforts at recovery, a little more than half the amount of 1845. In 1854, they fell to £1,000,716, being less than in 1835, twenty years previously, when the trade was confined to Canton. In 1860, they were £2,263,000 yards; and in 1861, 243,654,000 yards of cotton goods; exported to China; that was during the time of excitement and speculation, when the price of opium was at its highest, and the consumption in China was operating on our merchants' minds. Now comes the result; in 1862 the exports fell to 248,000,000 yards to 80,000,000; and in 1863 it fell to 80,000,000 to 40,000,000 yards. So that the exports of opium and cotton goods, which are really the chief articles that we export to that country, fell in two years from 248,000,000 to 40,000,000 yards, or less than one-fifth. If you look back for the last thirty-five years, you will find that China is the only country that has disappointed you; that is, that the exports to China have not kept pace with the natural increase of your trade in other directions. Last year your exports to China were £3,800,000, your exports to the rest of the world £146,000,000; so that you only send two and a half per cent. of your exports to China. If you stir your eyes over the table of exports, you will find that China stands only twelfth in the list of your foreign consumers—that it stands even below Egypt.

Having cited these statistics, and enlarged upon them by illustration, Cobden continued: "This is the moral—that it is not by blood and violence that you are to extend your commerce. This is the way to destroy trade and to impoverish the people. This is the way to ruin the natural increase of your trade in other directions. Last year your exports to China were £3,800,000, your exports to the rest of the world £146,000,000; so that you only send two and a half per cent. of your exports to China. If you stir your eyes over the table of exports, you will find that China stands only twelfth in the list of your foreign consumers—that it stands even below Egypt."

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A NIGHT ATTACK.

The hours of afternoon passed away with no more of action than is indicated in the previous recital; five o'clock, the favorite rebel hour of attack had gone by, and it occurred that the war-work of the day was over. Toward sunset the writer rode up to Hancock's front, to learn closer at hand the details of the morning attack at this point. (But a parenthesis here; "ride" is hardly the word to indicate the mode of approach to these hot fronts. He who ventured upon this was speedily admonished by whizzing missiles from sharp-eyed rebel snipers of the prudence of dismounting and making his way up as modestly as might be, whether on foot or still better, crawling on all fours.) It must have been nearly eight o'clock, for a long Virginia twilight was fading clear out when from behind the rebel works words of command were audible, indicating an intention of immediate attack. In a moment the rebel line of battle emerged, and came down with a fierce yell on the front of Barlow's and Gibbons' division, and the rest of Wright's corps. It was these very troops that in the morning had gone through the inferno of rebel fire, and stormed and carried for a time, their works, and it was with a joy they saw the moment come to pay the fearful odds at which his army works in these constant demands imposed upon it of assaulting the enemy's works when they lay that in the few opportunities the rebels have given us of receiving their attack on our works, each man feels himself equal to three, and never asks any better than that the rebel should just come on. Our men had this sweet revenge. Though twilight had deepened into night, the approaching rebel line, defined itself sharply against the horizon as it came over the crest, and as it did so it was met by a volley of musketry and a well directed artillery fire, under which it shook and staggered, but closing up the gap still rushed forward. Portions of the line got up to our works, and at places the flash of the rebel rifles came over our parapets. A few even got upon our breastworks; but they either fell dead on the outside or were dragged inside as prisoners. Some of these have just been brought into Gen. Hancock's tent. They prove to be North Carolinians; say they are Beauregard's troops; that they were last at the battle of Olustee, Florida, and that they were brought up to Lee's army but a few days ago. This is an additional proof of a fact of which we have just had much evidence; that is, that Lee has been fighting to-day his reinforcements. We have taken to-day men from Breckinridge's command, from Buckner's, from Beauregard's, from North Carolina, from the defenses of Savannah, and that, whichever or other, and in spite of the supposed depletion of the rebel army, Lee has been able to get together a still formidable force, we have to-day had the evidence of demonstration. Everywhere he has shown a development of line equal to our own, and though we have made the most vigorous efforts all along his front to break through, we have nowhere succeeded.

The repulse of the rebels in their night attack both on the front of Hancock and of Wright was most complete, and whatever may have been the purpose of Lee in this bold stroke it was signally foiled.—Sax. Union.

RAILROAD WAR IN CALIFORNIA.—A spy railroad war has prevailed for a week or two in Placer county. The Folsom and Auburn Railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale and purchased by J. P. Robinson. The work of taking up the rails was commenced for the purpose of relaying them between Folsom and Lathrop, El Dorado county. When about a mile of the road was torn up, Griffin, who has a granite quarry on the road, applied for an injunction, alleging that he had invested heavily in opening his granite quarry, and that if the road was destroyed he would be greatly damaged. Other grounds were also alleged, and the injunction was granted by the Court. In a short time a party of men went to work and tore up the track and removed the rails, regardless of the injunction. Several very amusing contests have ensued between the Sheriff's posse and the railroad men. At one time the Deputy Sheriff was hoisted into the cars and ran off towards Folsom, notens volens. At another time a heavy force from San Francisco went up to tear up the rails, but the Sheriff's posse was strong, and the railroad men were repulsed. Each party keeps a thick curtain of pickets on the ground, and each captures prisoners wherever practicable. The Sheriff has had eighteen men and twenty prisoners at a time in jail at Auburn. On Saturday last the war became rather more tragic than heretofore. There was a Sheriff's posse of five or six on the ground to guard the rails. Suddenly warrants were issued on them from a Justice of the Peace at Lincoln, charging them with disturbing the peace, carrying concealed weapons, &c., and with one exception were gobbled up by a superior force and taken off to Lincoln. The one exception was Deputy Sheriff Coburn, who made his escape, and mounting a fleet steed bore the news of the mastery piece of strategy to Sheriff Sexton at Auburn. At once the Auburn Grays were called out, and fifteen of the number, armed and equipped, were on their way to the railroad. They then discovered, of course, a large party tearing up the rails. A fight ensued, in which considerable rough and tumble exercise took place. One pistol shot was fired, and the bullet passed through the ear of one of the railroad removal party. In a contest between a Deputy Sheriff and a man named Bovee, from San Francisco, the Deputy was getting the worst of it when one of the Auburn Grays—a printer, by the by—charged beyond with effect, the bayonet cut the left side below the ribs, penetrating only about an inch or two. Sheriff Sexton was reinforced, and succeeded in taking about twenty prisoners, five of whom were Chinamen. We heard nothing from the seat of war as to yesterday's operations.—Sax. Union.

GENERAL STEELE.—The only attempt at a night attack on the rebel papers in Texas is the following: General Frederick Steele came stealing along, stealing our hope and stealing our corn, and stealing the steel from our bows. Steel on General Steele; ere long you may feel the blighting effects of very cold steel.

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THE ABSIZES.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON. THURSDAY, July 26, 1864. Regina vs. Quarles.—This is under false pretences from Mr. Geo. Shank, the sum of \$900. Mr. Ring for the prisoner.

The following gentlemen compare: Isaac Folsky (foreman), John T. George, Frederick Robert, John Bibb Heel, John Crowther, Lewis Anthon Bagnall, William Brown, &c. Attorney General Cary addressed to the following effect: "This is a simple case I have had to bring forward, merely a case of obtaining money false pretences. The prisoner has admitted that the value of goods contained in the blankets, and upon the blankets, were found to contain only about 100 single blankets. The which prisoner showed Mr. Crickwell supposed to show the English coat, purchased, and by that invoice it was spotted, showing the value contained in the blankets and upon that representation, Crickwell advanced the money, but the prisoner, in the veracity of course, could not possibly bring back more than that of quality."

Geo. Crickwell sworn, examined by Attorney-General, and remanded in jail. The prisoner applied to the jury of the money on the security of the blankets, each supposed to contain a pair; he showed me the English application for the loan was through Mr. John S. Bishop, who played as a heeler. The case is "Quarles vs. Regina," 3 boxes of blankets, pairs." It was upon this invoice the prisoner obtained the money from Crickwell, and the Hudson Bay Co. and prisoner showed me the warrant (storage receipt produced). The assurance was also signed over to Mr. Ring at the time entered, and took objection to the whole proceedings on account of his not being present. Attorney General Cary—That's out, it's no business of mine your present during the trial. You can't commence a case without my consent. The Attorney-General continued examination—I gave him a cheque of \$900, payable to the order of the British Columbia for \$900, payable order (a note of hand produced); original note of Quarles, when it had to pay it. I gave Messrs. W. instructions to sell the blankets for the value of \$900. The case is "Quarles vs. Regina," 3 boxes of blankets, pairs." It was upon this invoice the prisoner obtained the money from Crickwell, and the Hudson Bay Co. and prisoner showed me the warrant (storage receipt produced). The assurance was also signed over to Mr. Ring at the time entered, and took objection to the whole proceedings on account of his not being present. Attorney General Cary—That's out, it's no business of mine your present during the trial. You can't commence a case without my consent. 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