

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864. NO. 36.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
(Sundays Excepted.)
AT VICTORIA, V.

TERMS:
For Annals, in advance, \$10 00
For Six Months, 6 00
For Three Months, 3 00
For One Month, 1 00
For Single Copies, 50 Cts.

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Published for the Proprietor by J. P. FLEMING, at No. 100, Water Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE:
L. P. FLEMING is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS:
John Mackin, Napa, Cal.
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster, B. C.
Deane & Nelson, Vancouver, B. C.
Bernard's Express, Guelph, Ont.
W. H. Lytton, Lytton, B. C.
Barkerville, Barkerville, B. C.
Cameron, Cameron, B. C.
W. H. Burrage, Comox, B. C.
L. E. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.
F. Algar, Olmsted's Lane, London, E. C.
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London, E. C.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ALEXANDRA,"
FROM THE COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
DATES TO JULY 13.

The Confederates Threaten Baltimore and Washington.

Hunter retakes Martinsburg, along with 1,000 Prisoners.

Federal Reinforcements—19th Corps from New Orleans, and 18th Corps under Bally Smith.

New York, July 9th.—The Herald's correspondent of the 17th says that deserters are continually coming into our lines, complaining of short rations at Petersburg, in this respect enacting Vicksburg over again. There are very many thousands of people to be fed in the two cities, and as the rebel government has got to feed or get rid of them, it is not probable that the siege will last long.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Couch has issued orders that all persons flying from the supposed danger shall be stopped before they reach the bridge over the Schuylkill. This implies that the danger is not imminent. Large numbers of farmers left their crops ready harvested.

A dispatch this forenoon dated two miles north of Hagerstown states that about 200 of the rebel forces have been seen near the town.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—No fighting to-day except the firing of skirmishers feeling the position of the rebels now reported to be in position on the railroad between Cokesville and Middletown, which crosses the Catoctin Mountains. Their force is now estimated at 5,000. Since the arrival of Wallace business has been resumed and the people seem confident that the danger has passed.

New York, July 9.—Reports concerning the rebel raid in Maryland are indefinite and very contradictory.

A Philadelphia telegram says a dispatch from Baltimore was received, stating that the rebels occupy Frederick, our troops falling back to the Monocacy. Other dispatches confirm this, and say a rebel force under Breckenridge, 12,000 strong, crossed the Potomac near Edward's Ferry and moved in the direction of Urbana. What is the actual force is not known. It is supposed to be a move to flank us. We are daily gaining strength by reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President has issued a proclamation approving of the plan for the reconstruction of the seceded States adopted by Congress. The plan is in substance as follows: It provides for the appointment of a Provisional Governor for each rebel State. As soon as military resistance to the United States shall be suppressed in such States, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Government shall direct the Marshal to enroll all the male citizens of the United States resident in the State and require them to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. In case a majority of the persons enrolled shall take the oath the Governor shall by proclamation invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a Convention establishing a State Government. Citizens in the military service allowed to vote at their headquarters for delegates. No person who has held office or voluntarily borne arms under the rebel usurpation shall be allowed to vote for delegates, or serve as a delegate in Convention. The Convention is required to declare the submission of the State to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and incorporate into the Constitution a provision disfranchising all persons who have held offices, except ministerial or military, below the grade of Colonel, under the usurped Government; also a provision prohibiting involuntary servitude and guaranteeing individual freedom; also a provision forbidding the recognition or payment of a debt created or sanctioned by the usurped power. The people of the State to vote for or against the Constitution so framed. If adopted it is to be certified by the President, who after obtaining the assent of Congress shall recognize the Government so established. Senators, Representatives and Electors may be chosen at date of such recognition, but not before the Convention is dissolved. If Congress refuses to re-establish the State Government as above constructed, other Conventions shall be subsequently called in the same manner, until recognized by the United States. The Provisional Governor of each shall execute the laws in force before the State went into rebellion, save those relative to slavery, which shall be enforced until the State be recognized. The Provisional Government to assess and levy taxes as required to be levied for the last fiscal year before the rebellion. All persons held in servitude in the rebel States shall be declared forever free. If restrained of their liberty thereafter, they shall be discharged by writ of habeas corpus. The persons convicted of retaining them shall be punished by heavy fine and imprisonment. Every person hereafter holding office, except those merely ministerial, below the grade of Colonel, shall be declared not citizens of the United States.

New York, July 8.—The Express gives credence to a rumor that Gen. Fremont's absence to the orders of President Lincoln, will not appear in the civil process instituted against him before Judge Russell for shutting up the World and Journal of Commerce, and arresting the editors. It is further believed that Governor Seymour will find it necessary after showing the powerlessness of the civil courts to call upon the militia of the State to aid in the execution of the process of the court, if it should issue a warrant for the arrest of Dix, in case its execution was resisted.

The Tribune's special says a strong pressure is being brought to bear, compelling Government to demand the immediate rendition of the Pirate Semmes and crew, picked up by the Deerhound. It is thought Seward will resist the pressure.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Currency exchange, to-day, 135; coin bills, 4 premium; greenbacks dull at 41@42.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Official dispatches from Gen. Wallace state that a battle took place between the forces of his command and the rebels at Monocacy to-day, commencing at nine o'clock, and continuing five hours. Our forces overpowered by superior numbers, were forced to retreat in disorder. Brigadier Gen. Tyler was taken prisoner. The enemy's force numbered at least 20,000. Our troops behaved well; suffered severe loss. Wallace is retreating toward Baltimore.

(Signed) JOHN C. STANTON.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Wallace has been gradually falling back since yesterday, the rebels following. The city was started this morning at six o'clock by the ringing of bells, which accompanied the Mayor and Governor's proclamations calling the citizens to organize in defence. A intense excitement was at once produced. Companies are forming at every street corner. The proclamation declares the danger menacing the city imminent, and preparations to repel an invasion must be made immediately. Gen. S. Lovell has tendered himself as a volunteer of the civil forces, and is now engaged in organizing the militia.

Later accounts from the front say that the rebels have fallen back in the vicinity of Manassas, having burned the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy.

BALTIMORE, 10 p.m.—The Northern Central Railroad has been cut near Cokesville bridge. Ashland soldiers are reported burned. The rebel cavalry is estimated to be about 150, and are said to have crossed the Northern Central road above Cokesville this morning, going towards the Philadelphia railroad. It is supposed the force guarding the road is sufficiently strong to drive the rebels off. Many rumors are afloat this afternoon, but the confidence in our ability to defend the city is gaining ground. There is no loss, excitement. It is believed that troops are in such a position by this time as to effectually protect communication with Washington. As a matter of precaution, all valuable records, etc., of banks and other institutions, have been placed on board the steamers in the harbor, for safety.

Six o'clock, P. M.—Gen. Sigel's train arrived here to-day in charge of a large detachment of cavalry and infantry. Officers were very despondent, and think the rebel loss was fairly as large as ours. Our loss, in prisoners, is about 1,000. We have not made an estimate of the killed and wounded yet.

9 P. M.—The excitement is intense this evening. Wallace still continues to fall back toward the city. Parties with drum and life are constantly moving through the city to man the breastworks. Rebel scouts have been seen 15 miles from the city. At last accounts Wallace was within 24 miles of the city and falling back, with fresh troops guarding his rear. His artillery is reported to have been destroyed.

Intelligence has reached here that a portion of Hunter's force has recaptured Martinsburg, taking about 1,000 prisoners; all the stores were captured, there being much plunder collected at that place by the rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—A special from Chambersburg to-day says that Gen. Couch's cavalry advanced and entered Hagerstown yesterday, capturing about 200 rebels who were engaged in plundering. Quite a number of buildings were burned. The rebels were if possible, more severe upon Secessionists than Unionists, levying contributions everywhere. In consequence of this movement, McClelland's and his brigade retreated along the Williamsport and Sharpsburg road.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating that a brisk engagement was going on between Sigel's forces and a portion of the raiders.

New York, July 11.—A Washington dispatch received last night says: Disbelievers all secession rumors as to danger and terror in Washington. The Government is wide awake and has been so for some days. Have been sending reinforcements to Baltimore and elsewhere most abundantly.

Preparations for the defence of the national Capital are most ample. Large reinforcements reached Baltimore this morning.

Hunter is supposed to have arrived at Harper's Ferry last night and formed a junction with Howe's forces.

No apprehension of injury to the railroads north is felt.

Gen. Gilmore arrived here this morning, and will be immediately assigned to active command in the field.

A party of 400 or 500 rebels dashed into Doanestown yesterday, after stealing all the cattle and horses they could find, they left in the direction of Frederick. Before going so they sent to the Virginia side all the plunder.

Persons from the upper fords report that the rebels are conveying large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, stolen from farms along the river, across into Virginia, every ford being held by a superior rebel force. It is estimated that they have already carried off several thousand head of cattle and from 8,000 to 10,000 horses. They plundered Pennsylvania and Maryland and sent them to the Virginia side.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The rebel cavalry burned the residence of Governor Bradford this morning, four miles from the city. A squad of rebels came to his house and ordered out his family, who were only permitted to take a few valuables and then fled. The Governor was in the city at the time.

The rebel organ operating upon the Philadelphia road.

The Times special dispatch dated midnight (11th) says that in consequence of an interruption of telegraphic communication between Washington and Fortress Monroe, nothing has been received from Grant to-day.

John Covode of Pennsylvania returned yesterday from a visit to Grant's headquarters where he had several interviews with Grant, who says "he don't attach much importance to the rebel raid as he didn't believe it would detach any considerable force from the front of the Union lines."

The Herald's special last night says, from the latest information it appears that Breckenridge crossed Harper's Ferry and advanced leisurely west of South Mountain, with a view of drawing our forces in that direction, which would detach any considerable force from the front of the Union lines.

Our cavalry coming to-day from Leesburg are now at Fairfax. Loyal residents in that vicinity still remain on their arms.

New York, July 11.—A despatch dated near Petersburg, July 7th, says: The enemy were discovered erecting a fort in front of left center. A battery of 32-pounders opened on them from the line of the Fifth Corps, which soon suspended their operations at that point. All day our guns belched forth their thunders, and were answered by rebel cannon. Most of their shots fell short.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A special to the Bulletin, from Baltimore, this morning, says: There is nothing reliable about the army movements. Rebel sympathizers are believed to have been the ones that destroyed the Governor's mansion. Business is transacted as usual. Companies of soldiers are on duty in the forts. The telegraph across the Susquehanna at Port Deposit, has been cut. Railroad wires are all right. A later dispatch says there is a break in the telegraph wire at Magnolia, 17 miles this side of Baltimore, and 19 miles of Havre de Grace.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A train was captured at Magnolia, which left Baltimore at 8 o'clock. The Magnolia station was burnt and the train from Philadelphia was also captured. The telegraph between here and Baltimore is said to be interrupted, but we have just received a report that the combined forces of Hunter and Wallace are fighting and driving the rebels. The 18th Corps—Baldy Smith's—arrived this morning.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The 19th Army Corps from New Orleans has arrived.

New York, July 11.—Arrangements were made to receive news from Baltimore and Washington, by boat from Baltimore to Perryville.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department has issued an order constituting the troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia the 18th Army Corps, under the command of Wm. F. Smith. Butler is to command the remainder of the troops in that Department, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. Major-General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the 19th Corps as reorganized. This assignment does not affect Banks'. The assignment does not affect Banks'. The assignment does not affect Banks'.

New York, July 8.—Semmes' official report of his fight with the Kearsage, says: Within ten or fifteen minutes from the commencement of the fight, the firing became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell on our hull, knocking down, killing, and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship. Perceiving that our shells, though hitting, did but little execution, resort was had to solid shot. After an hour and forty minutes the ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, shell from

the enemy having exploded in our sides between decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity. My hopes were of being able to reach the coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly that before she had made much progress, the fire was extinguished, and we were evidently sinking. I now hauled down my colors, to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched boats to inform the enemy of our condition. Semmes says that the Kearsage fired five times after he struck his colors. Speaking of the comparative strength of the two vessels, he says that the Kearsage was heavier than the Alabama in ship, battery and crew. The former was armored by double rows of chains along alongside, and could have withstood the firing of the Alabama all day. La France says that the Kearsage, returning to Cherbourg on Sunday afternoon, handed sixty-five of the crew of the Alabama, fifteen of whom were wounded.

The Point Commercial says that Capt. Winslow still claims Semmes as his prisoner, and will write to him to deliver himself up, making it a personal question between officers. The men were released on parole never to fight against the United States. Winslow did fire after the white flag had been hoisted, owing to its not being seen.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President in accordance with the resolution of Congress, has issued his proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August as a day of humiliation and prayer, for the people of the United States, commanding them to implore the compassion and forgiveness of Almighty God that the rebels may lay down their arms and that the effusion of blood may be stopped.

The telegraph between Baltimore and Washington is cut, and most of the news we receive is flying rumors.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—Semi-official intelligence was received here, that yesterday afternoon a fight was progressing seven miles from Washington on the Seventh Street road, near the Crystal Springs; that 1,000 rebel cavalry were there.

Philadelphia despatches of the 12th state that rumors prevail of an attack by 15,000 rebels on the northern fortifications of Washington; but they cannot be traced to any definite source. There is much excitement here. Business is nearly suspended. Reporting is very brisk. A large number of men were ready to leave for Baltimore and Washington to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Telegraph of this city has the following: Fighting has been going on near Washington since morning. The rebels are approaching the defenses on the northern side of the city in strong force.

It is reported that our forces are now in possession of Frederick, and that a part of the rebels had retreated the Potomac at Maryland Heights. A large number of sailors have been sent to Baltimore.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—The rebels were seen in the neighborhood of Havre de Grace, and were driving the boats of the Union line.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated J. E. McDonald as Governor. All the Democratic State officers were re-nominated.

The rebels at Frederick are estimated at 38,000.

MARYSVILLE, July 13.—Gold in New York to-day opened at 224 and closed at 226. Greenbacks in San Francisco to-day 43 1/2.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Washington's recent order detailing a guard of prominent secessionists on the railroad trains, has resulted in the entire cessation of the molestation of our trains by the guerrillas on the river.

BALTIMORE, July 12, 11 p.m.—Everything is quiet around the city. A force of rebels is said to have been driven out of the main body. Business at a stand still.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 4 p.m.—The wires are again cut by the rebels between Baltimore and Washington.

New York, July 12.—On Sunday night orders were received at the Navy Yard, to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station, to man the impromptu batteries erected in the neighborhood. Admiral Paulding immediately answered the call, sending quite a number from the school ship North Carolina. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Washington; all the wires down.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Nothing from Washington but idle street rumors. No dispatches, no papers, nor trains have arrived.

The American has information from Frederick that the rebels were driven out yesterday at 9 o'clock, a. m., by the advance of Cole's cavalry, who dashed in and had a little fight with a small body of rebels, in the streets, stationed as a guard, resulting in the defeat of the latter, driving them towards the Monocacy. During the time the rebels had possession, foraging parties were sent through the country to secure horses and cattle, and in bringing drives of cattle, sheep, and hogs literally filling the main streets, which were driven to the fords, and sent across into Virginia.

Bradley Johnson's cavalry crossed the pike at Corral's Manor at nine o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses, going toward the Potomac. The conductor of a train from Washington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reports no fighting up to the time he left.

At 12:45, the telegraph was cut from Annapolis Junction.

The rebels obtained possession of the road at Beltsville and Bladensburg about one o'clock.

The latest advices state that they are still in possession of it, and are amusing themselves by destroying bridges and tearing up the track. They are said to be in considerable force.

New York, July 13.—The Herald has the following in regard to the capture of the trains south of Havre de Grace, about 12 miles from Gunpowder Bridge. On pistol shots being heard the train stopped. The rebels entered with pistols in hands and ordered the passengers out. As they went out they were robbed of their watches and money with the cocked pistols at their heads. The cars were then set on fire. General Wm. B. Franklin passenger on the first train, on being asked by the rebels who he was, replied nobody of any account. The guard passed out, but the Baltimore women told who he was, when they returned and demanded his papers. They took him in charge. The rebel force was about 250 strong. The lady prisoners were well treated, and appeared to be acquainted with many of the rebels, whom they greeted most affectionately. The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they wanted from passengers, boots, coats, hats, etc. Among the prisoners were several of our officers who succeeded in making their escape. The rebels were finally released and were obliged to walk nine miles to Bush river.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A special to the Tribune from Philadelphia, says considerable skirmishing had taken place in the vicinity of Hagerstown. The rebels had been plundering Anne Arundel county. It is believed they design making a demonstration on Annapolis. A sufficient force is there to repel any attack.

A gentleman from Frederick City, who had been consulting at headquarters in Baltimore says he counted the enemy as they passed through Frederick, and they amounted to 38,000 infantry and 140 pieces of artillery. He also stated that he had seen the steamer Electric Spark.

New York, July 12.—Acting Master Gibbs, U. S. Navy, captured on board the steamer Electric Spark, makes several important statements in regard to the pirate Florida. Her armament consists of four rifled 68 pounders, 8 inch broadsides, about the mainmast, 120 pound rifle pivot, and four small rifle guns in broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted; calibre not ascertained. The crew consisted of about 200 men, who looked undisciplined. She is said to be short of engineers, so much so that there would be difficulty in rousing the Electric Spark, but they cannot be traced to any definite source. There is much excitement here. Business is nearly suspended. Reporting is very brisk. A large number of men were ready to leave for Baltimore and Washington to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Telegraph of this city has the following: Fighting has been going on near Washington since morning. The rebels are approaching the defenses on the northern side of the city in strong force.

It is reported that our forces are now in possession of Frederick, and that a part of the rebels had retreated the Potomac at Maryland Heights. A large number of sailors have been sent to Baltimore.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—The rebels were seen in the neighborhood of Havre de Grace, and were driving the boats of the Union line.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated J. E. McDonald as Governor. All the Democratic State officers were re-nominated.

The rebels at Frederick are estimated at 38,000.

MARYSVILLE, July 13.—Gold in New York to-day opened at 224 and closed at 226. Greenbacks in San Francisco to-day 43 1/2.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Washington's recent order detailing a guard of prominent secessionists on the railroad trains, has resulted in the entire cessation of the molestation of our trains by the guerrillas on the river.

BALTIMORE, July 12, 11 p.m.—Everything is quiet around the city. A force of rebels is said to have been driven out of the main body. Business at a stand still.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 4 p.m.—The wires are again cut by the rebels between Baltimore and Washington.

New York, July 12.—On Sunday night orders were received at the Navy Yard, to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station, to man the impromptu batteries erected in the neighborhood. Admiral Paulding immediately answered the call, sending quite a number from the school ship North Carolina. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Washington; all the wires down.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Nothing from Washington but idle street rumors. No dispatches, no papers, nor trains have arrived.

The American has information from Frederick that the rebels were driven out yesterday at 9 o'clock, a. m., by the advance of Cole's cavalry, who dashed in and had a little fight with a small body of rebels, in the streets, stationed as a guard, resulting in the defeat of the latter, driving them towards the Monocacy. During the time the rebels had possession, foraging parties were sent through the country to secure horses and cattle, and in bringing drives of cattle, sheep, and hogs literally filling the main streets, which were driven to the fords, and sent across into Virginia.

Bradley Johnson's cavalry crossed the pike at Corral's Manor at nine o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses, going toward the Potomac. The conductor of a train from Washington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reports no fighting up to the time he left.

At 12:45, the telegraph was cut from Annapolis Junction.

The rebels obtained possession of the road at Beltsville and Bladensburg about one o'clock.

The latest advices state that they are still in possession of it, and are amusing themselves by destroying bridges and tearing up the track. They are said to be in considerable force.

New York, July 13.—The Herald has the following in regard to the capture of the trains south of Havre de Grace, about 12 miles from Gunpowder Bridge. On pistol shots being heard the train stopped. The rebels entered with pistols in hands and ordered the passengers out. As they went out they were robbed of their watches and money with the cocked pistols at their heads. The cars were then set on fire. General Wm. B. Franklin passenger on the first train, on being asked by the rebels who he was, replied nobody of any account. The guard passed out, but the Baltimore women told who he was, when they returned and demanded his papers. They took him in charge. The rebel force was about 250 strong. The lady prisoners were well treated, and appeared to be acquainted with many of the rebels, whom they greeted most affectionately. The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they wanted from passengers, boots, coats, hats, etc. Among the prisoners were several of our officers who succeeded in making their escape. The rebels were finally released and were obliged to walk nine miles to Bush river.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A special to the Tribune from Philadelphia, says considerable skirmishing had taken place in the vicinity of Hagerstown. The rebels had been plundering Anne Arundel county. It is believed they design making a demonstration on Annapolis. A sufficient force is there to repel any attack.

A gentleman from Frederick City, who had been consulting at headquarters in Baltimore says he counted the enemy as they passed through Frederick, and they amounted to 38,000 infantry and 140 pieces of artillery. He also stated that he had seen the steamer Electric Spark.

New York, July 12.—Acting Master Gibbs, U. S. Navy, captured on board the steamer Electric Spark, makes several important statements in regard to the pirate Florida. Her armament consists of four rifled 68 pounders, 8 inch broadsides, about the mainmast, 120 pound rifle pivot, and four small rifle guns in broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted; calibre not ascertained. The crew consisted of about 200 men, who looked undisciplined. She is said to be short of engineers, so much so that there would be difficulty in rousing the Electric Spark, but they cannot be traced to any definite source. There is much excitement here. Business is nearly suspended. Reporting is very brisk. A large number of men were ready to leave for Baltimore and Washington to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Telegraph of this city has the following: Fighting has been going on near Washington since morning. The rebels are approaching the defenses on the northern side of the city in strong force.

It is reported that our forces are now in possession of Frederick, and that a part of the rebels had retreated the Potomac at Maryland Heights. A large number of sailors have been sent to Baltimore.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—The rebels were seen in the neighborhood of Havre de Grace, and were driving the boats of the Union line.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated J. E. McDonald as Governor. All the Democratic State officers were re-nominated.

The rebels at Frederick are estimated at 38,000.

MARYSVILLE, July 13.—Gold in New York to-day opened at 224 and closed at 226. Greenbacks in San Francisco to-day 43 1/2.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Washington's recent order detailing a guard of prominent secessionists on the railroad trains, has resulted in the entire cessation of the molestation of our trains by the guerrillas on the river.

BALTIMORE, July 12, 11 p.m.—Everything is quiet around the city. A force of rebels is said to have been driven out of the main body. Business at a stand still.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 4 p.m.—The wires are again cut by the rebels between Baltimore and Washington.

New York, July 12.—On Sunday night orders were received at the Navy Yard, to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station, to man the impromptu batteries erected in the neighborhood. Admiral Paulding immediately answered the call, sending quite a number from the school ship North Carolina. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Washington; all the wires down.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Nothing from Washington but idle street rumors. No dispatches, no papers, nor trains have arrived.

The American has information from Frederick that the rebels were driven out yesterday at 9 o'clock, a. m., by the advance of Cole's cavalry, who dashed in and had a little fight with a small body of rebels, in the streets, stationed as a guard, resulting in the defeat of the latter, driving them towards the Monocacy. During the time the rebels had possession, foraging parties were sent through the country to secure horses and cattle, and in bringing drives of cattle, sheep, and hogs literally filling the main streets, which were driven to the fords, and sent across into Virginia.

Bradley Johnson's cavalry crossed the pike at Corral's Manor at nine o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses, going toward the Potomac. The conductor of a train from Washington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reports no fighting up to the time he left.

At 12:45, the telegraph was cut from Annapolis Junction.

The rebels obtained possession of the road at Beltsville and Bladensburg about one o'clock.

The latest advices state that they are still in possession of it, and are amusing themselves by destroying bridges and tearing up the track. They are said to be in considerable force.

New York, July 13.—The Herald has the following in regard to the capture of the trains south of Havre de Grace, about 12 miles from Gunpowder Bridge. On pistol shots being heard the train stopped. The rebels entered with pistols in hands and ordered the passengers out. As they went out they were robbed of their watches and money with the cocked pistols at their heads. The cars were then set on fire. General Wm. B. Franklin passenger on the first train, on being asked by the rebels who he was, replied nobody of any account. The guard passed out, but the Baltimore women told who he was, when they returned and demanded his papers. They took him in charge. The rebel force was about 250 strong. The lady prisoners were well treated, and appeared to be acquainted with many of the rebels, whom they greeted most affectionately. The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they wanted from passengers, boots, coats, hats, etc. Among the prisoners were several of our officers who succeeded in making their escape. The rebels were finally released and were obliged to walk nine miles to Bush river.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A special to the Tribune from Philadelphia, says considerable skirmishing had taken place in the vicinity of Hagerstown. The rebels had been plundering Anne Arundel county. It is believed they design making a demonstration on Annapolis. A sufficient force is there to repel any attack.

A gentleman from Frederick City, who had been consulting at headquarters in Baltimore says he counted the enemy as they passed through Frederick, and they amounted to 38,000 infantry and 140 pieces of artillery. He also stated that he had seen the steamer Electric Spark.

New York, July 12.—Acting Master Gibbs, U. S. Navy, captured on board the steamer Electric Spark, makes several important statements in regard to the pirate Florida. Her armament consists of four rifled 68 pounders, 8 inch broadsides, about the mainmast, 120 pound rifle pivot, and four small rifle guns in broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted; calibre not ascertained. The crew consisted of about 200 men, who looked undisciplined. She is said to be short of engineers, so much so that there would be difficulty in rousing the Electric Spark, but they cannot be traced to any definite source. There is much excitement here. Business is nearly suspended. Reporting is very brisk. A large number of men were ready to leave for Baltimore and Washington to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Telegraph of this city has the following: Fighting has been going on near Washington since morning. The rebels are approaching the defenses on the northern side of the city in strong force.

It is reported that our forces are now in possession of Frederick, and that a part of the rebels had retreated the Potomac at Maryland Heights. A large number of sailors have been sent to Baltimore.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—The rebels were seen in the neighborhood of Havre de Grace, and were driving the boats of the Union line.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated J. E. McDonald as Governor. All the Democratic State officers were re-nominated.

The rebels at Frederick are estimated at 38,000.

MARYSVILLE, July 13.—Gold in New York to-day opened at 224 and closed at 226. Greenbacks in San Francisco to-day 43 1/2.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Washington's recent order detailing a guard of prominent secessionists on the railroad trains, has resulted in the entire cessation of the molestation of our trains by the guerrillas on the river.

BALTIMORE, July 12, 11 p.m.—Everything is quiet around the city. A force of rebels is said to have been driven out of the main body. Business at a stand still.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 4 p.m.—The wires are again cut by the rebels between Baltimore and Washington.

New York, July 12.—On Sunday night orders were received at the Navy Yard, to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station, to man the impromptu batteries erected in the neighborhood. Admiral Paulding immediately answered the call, sending quite a number from the school ship North Carolina. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Washington; all the wires down.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Nothing from Washington but idle street rumors. No dispatches, no papers, nor trains have arrived.

The American

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Above all the topics that have engaged the attention of the politicians as well as the press of the two colonies, Union has probably monopolized the greatest share of discussion.

Accepting, in the first place, the proposition that Union is desired by the inhabitants of Vancouver Island, we shall proceed, at the present opportune period for the discussion of the question, to examine into the various methods which have come up occasionally, though rather confusedly, in public controversy.

The next scheme is one Legislature and one Governor—the number of representatives being equally divided between the two colonies. The free ports of Vancouver Island to be maintained intact.

A third scheme also is one Legislature and one Governor—the representation being based on a sliding scale that would provide for any unequal increase of the population of the respective colonies.

We have given the gist of the various propositions which would, we have no doubt, be mooted in any convention or other public body assembled for the discussion of the question.

RETURN OF H.M.S. "SUTLEY"

Later from Bentinck Arm.

The flag-ship Sutley returned on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock from Bentinck Arm, which place she left on Saturday last, having made the outside passage.

From officers on board we gather the following particulars: The Sutley arrived at the head of Bella Coola Bay on Saturday, the 18th June, and on the following Monday morning Governor Seymour, with the volunteers and horses, and some 30 or 40 Indians, proceeded on their way up.

On arriving the second time at the slide, an Indian visited Moss's camp, and being at once recognized by Ferguson and the other survivors of McDonald's party who accompanied Moss as one of the murderers, he was arrested and brought back to the ship, where he was detained as a prisoner and conveyed to this port.

The appearance of the Sutley excited considerable interest among the natives, and her shell-practice astonished them beyond measure.

The French take Military Possession of Ascapiulo.

We have had an exciting time at this port. On the 3d inst. the French fleet finally carried out its design of occupying this important place; taking the Mexicans quite by surprise, as only a couple of hundred of sans culottes were occupying the fort, which had been stripped long ago of all its armament.

Another raid into the interior was not so fortunate, the French horse guards venturing on those dreadful roads as far as Los Cojones, a narrow defile, where eight or nine of them were killed before they could see an enemy.

The sight of 1,000 French in our so long desolated streets, and nearly as many passengers from the steamers now at anchor, has created quite a stir amongst the tradesmen and the lower population, who are pretty well pleased with the clergy.

One of the vessels composing the blockading fleet, the Diamante, a pretty little steamer, has been dispatched to San Blas with the official news of the capture of Ascapiulo, as a welcome to Maximilian, all communication with the interior, in a direct line, being cut off.

An Irish Frenchman.—While a regiment of New Jersey cavalry, armed and uniformed something like the French Chasseurs, was passing through Washington with Burnside's army a few days ago, the curiosity of a member of Congress was aroused by their exotic dress and appearance, and being informed they were Frenchmen he walked up to a fiercely mustached fellow among them and inquired, "Etes vous Français?"

Returned.—Capt. John T. Wright, well known in these colonies, returned yesterday by the J. L. Stephens from a visit to the East.

VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.)

Those who order such description of goods from Europe are obliged to make advances on invoices long before the freight arrives.

It may appear superfluous to attempt any description of a place which the public of Victoria are familiar, from personal observation, and through telegraphic and steam-boat media. But so vivid are the impressions of bold and ingenious American enterprise made upon my mind by the rapid and extensive improvements that have taken place during an interval of four years, since my previous visit, and so intimate are the commercial relations destined always to exist between Victoria and this great sea-port of California that some account of what is to be seen and heard here may be ventured without apology.

After a protracted residence amid the rustic life and scenery of Victoria, I felt in emerging from my hotel into the gay streets of San Francisco, like another Rip Van Winkle. Buildings formerly on Montgomery street, and the principal streets intersecting it, that looked creditable to the designer, have been displaced by edifices, vast and splendid, sand hills, that a few years since presented an aspect of hopeless desolation, are now levelled into spacious streets, and lined with stores and dwellings.

A monetary panic is said to prevail at present, as in Victoria, from over speculation in "land" and "real estate." But to the eye of a stranger, this alleged crisis would seem only to exist in the public imagination, for no indication of it can be traced in the exterior of society, which is surprisingly animated.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

WHAT I SAW IN VICTORIA PRISON.

(FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.)

The present depressed state of business, and consequent embarrassment of the mercantile community, renders the above institution a subject of interest.

Having occasion recently to see the inside of it and notice its general management, I have great pleasure in calling attention to the excellent system and good order, and the universal cleanliness of the yard, passages, and the cells of the Criminal Department.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

Another adjoining room, communicating with this by a large door, and separated by a third partition, is used as a storeroom for prison blankets, Indian pledges of security, such as old blankets, old clothing, all with their usual accompaniments, both animate and inanimate.

INDUMENTS FOR LAYING ON A LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS BETWEEN PANAMA AND VICTORIA.

(FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.)

I have made enquiries respecting the amount of treasure conveyed to England from California, and of freight direct from England to San Francisco, with the view of ascertaining what inducement there would be for British steamship companies laying on a line between Panama and Victoria, calling at San Francisco.

To my surprise I find that about three-fourths of all the bullion shipped from San Francisco by steamer goes to England. Last year \$28,000,000 was dispatched in American vessels. For this information I am indebted to the attentions of the obliging and talented editor of the Mercantile Gazette.

Through tar and pitch are now produced in Oregon and California, there is enough for exportation in supplying this remunerative extract of our dense forests.

As British iron can be imported into the colony free of duty, there is no reason why we should not ultimately draw the sugar manufacturers that now obtain their molasses from San Francisco to our port for the supply of it.

In conversation with a large fishmonger in this city I learned that while salmon, sturgeon, smelt, herring and halibut are found convenient to San Francisco, fresh cod exported from our possessions would fetch on an average twenty-five cents per lb. in the season.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

Another article which would find a ready sale here is coopers' staves, for manufacturing which the colony enjoys special facilities.

MEDAL.

and Corsets. Excellence of workmanship in LACES AND CORSETS, adapted to LADIES, GENTS, CHILDREN, &c.

Chemicals. DRUGGISTS, BENCHURCH ST. LON.

Preparations. Quinine, Chemicals and Apparatus, Medicals, Cod Liver Oil and in Bottles.

Galvanized Iron. GALVANIZED IRON, SHEETS, ROOFS, &c.

form the duties which some giddy minds were so ready to assume. It would be difficult for some to find time, if they had the inclination, to teach what little they know themselves, and how many there are who never open a bible, even if they should happen to have one at home. Let them hear no more than of that dreadful "cat o' nine tails," which was not even to be seen in any of their public schools, nor of cramping the bible down children's throats, as if these ghosts of the imagination crumpled up to frighten little boys were to be accepted there as arguments against the plainest truth, and to make us believe that grammar was always a pleasant and entertaining study, and the asses bridge of Euclid a very easy one to pass over. There had been a great deal of harping upon what they called non-sectarian principles, and about denominational and national schools, and they found that different persons attached a different meaning to these long drawn words, which were admirably adapted for copy heads and lessons in penmanship; but mere shadows without substance were set up with the view of turning the bible into a sort of ballot box, as it would become, if parents had always to be consulted about what books their children ought to read in national or public schools. They had been told by one of the bibles that the bible was not sectarian, while another had time to show that many faiths were built upon it, and how many sects claimed it as the foundation of their own. They had also heard a great deal from another gentleman about what he had seen and they had done in Canada, and what some of his ancestors had or may have done in Ireland and elsewhere. But let them not forget that the origin of this school system was to foster education in Ireland where ignorance and gross darkness overpread the land, and at a time when neither Douay bibles nor any other bible was much used. About what might be considered good and sound in education there was room for considerable difference in opinion, but about what was really practical there ought to be little or none. Only consider how much there was at stake under the fearful solemnity of an oath, upon which the security of so many lives and much property depended! When the child or a man is to be asked at the bar or in a witness or jury-box if he understands the nature of an oath, what must be the answer, if he has never read the book which he is required to recognize and to kiss every day. If it was admitted by all to be the best book in existence, let it be their chief corner-stone. It was neither to be whipped into the skin nor crammed down the throat as its opponents represent; neither was it to be taught by sectarianism; but carefully read, and if their teachers should prove incompetent for the duties which they undertook to perform let them be dismissed; or if even they attempted to impose sectarian or political dogmas upon the children under their care the remedy was in the hands of the committee and trustees. Having already passed resolutions which should prove incompetent for the duties which they undertook to perform let them be dismissed; or if even they attempted to impose sectarian or political dogmas upon the children under their care the remedy was in the hands of the committee and trustees. Therefore he urged them to pass that resolution unanimously, as they had done the others; and if the Committee would only do its duty there could be no danger of the Bible being abused. But there were other books already used in one of their public schools—only seen by him, for the first time, an hour or two before—about which he had very great misgivings; and he would only ask those who had the charge or management of this school to consider well whether they were the sort of books best adapted for that system of national education which they advocated. He alluded to "Salem Town's Zeal," published either in Buffalo or New York, in which they would find lessons suited (perhaps) to the taste of those who believed in the perfectibility of republican institutions, which, at the present moment (unhappily) were undergoing a very severe trial. But he was content to leave under the benign influence of a liberal but limited monarchy, Bancroft's idea of the pre-eminence of American institutions, the sufferings of the Pilgrim Fathers, by Everett, or the account of the war with England by Patrick Henry, were not the partialities which he approved of. He concluded with the expression of a hope that the resolution which he had risen to support might be carried unanimously. It was distinct and unmistakable, and therefore let their votes show that the Bible commanded the respect and veneration of every mind present.

After a few words from Capt. Cooper (the mover) the resolution was put and carried by a majority of fifty-two against fifteen.

ACROSTIC.

[FOR THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.]

DAILY, we eat, with joyous hearts, our bread; And daily, from the press, our minds are fed; Industrious skill, with unremitting care, Learning and wit, and genius highly rare—Ye readers, hear! and approve the fare!

BRITISH, in all that gives the word applause! Reforming views, supporting wholesome laws, In all that aims to make the country great—That seeks alone to elevate the State—In learning free—a country's strongest gird—Science and arts, not barbarous laws abroad—Here—not with "bated breath"—a voice is heard.

COLONIST! if here, for life, you cast your lot; Or, if anon, you seek some other spot, Let your first care, with timely aid, descend On that "estate," which doth your rights defend. Nor let a charlatan, for gold, or fame, Inveigle you, of what you justly claim; Support the press! and freely pay your dues; THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST is true. Victoria, July, 1864.

INQUEST AT SAANICH.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at Stephens' Hall Way House, South Saanich, on the human remains recently found near that establishment. Dr. Haggitt and Dr. Dickson carefully examined the bones, and came to the conclusion that they were those of a male Indian about 40 years of age who had apparently been dead about 4 months. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE JENNY JONES.—A verdict was entered in the U. S. District Court, on the 11th inst., for the prosecution against the above-named schooner for \$900.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, July 15.

FUCA STRAITS COAL.—The schooner F. P. Green, Capt. Howard, arrived yesterday with 50 tons coal from the Fuca Straits coal mine, which with 10 tons taken from this port, she conveyed to Esquimalt to be shipped on board the J. L. Stephens. We understand from the manager, Mr. R. M. Jessup, that the California Steam Navigation Company have agreed to take the coal on trial and if it suits them they will take 1500 tons a month provided that quantity could be supplied. A fresh gang of men has been set to work by the company at the mine and they are now taking out about 15 tons a day.

FROM THE NORTH.—The steam yacht Leviathan returned to New Westminster on Wednesday, but brought no later news from Bentinck Arm. The crew to use their own parlance, said "they had been hunting everywhere for Siwash, but could not even get the smell of one." They must indeed have been a long way off.

CROPS AT COMOX.—Bishop Demers who has just visited the Comox settlements, informs us that the crops in that district are looking splendid, and those settlers who have been most active with the plough, will reap a golden harvest. Refreshing rains have fallen there of late.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Alex. Phillips of the Soda Water manufactory, is shipping 20 dozen of home made Cider to the Sandwich Islands per Domitila. This lot is sent on trial, and should the Hawaiian residents pass a favorable verdict on the shipment it will be the forerunner of a small trade in this cooling beverage.

REMOVAL.—The Charon of our ferry has removed his household property out into the stream and cast anchor. So easy a way of avoiding troublesome real estate assessments, is a thing worth knowing.

Saturday, July 16.

WHISKY SELLING.—William Ross was charged yesterday in the Police Court with selling a bottle of spirits to an Indian. The evidence of the Indian who obtained the bottle was taken, and Ross was remanded for one day. A colored man named John Da Costa, well known to the Police, was also charged with the same offence, on being asked by the magistrate how he pleaded, he replied, "well, Captain, I was tight, and don't know nothing about dem bottles." The evidence of two officers, and two Indians, however, was conclusive that he did know something about "dem bottles," and he was fined \$100, and in default, to suffer six months' imprisonment.

CRUEL MURDER.—An Indian woman, believed to belong to Saanich, was yesterday found brutally murdered in the vicinity of Esquimalt. The eyes of the unfortunate victim had been gouged out, and she was stabbed in several places, and stripped nearly naked. The police were soon informed of the circumstance, and instituted a search, but failed to discover the perpetrators of the foul deed. They are supposed to have been Indians, and from the footmarks around the body, were evidently several in number. We understand that an inquest will be held on the body to-day.

THE CARO OF THE ROYAL CHARLIE.—Contrary to expectation that portion of the cargo of this vessel which has been discharged is turning out in good order. Two of our merchants who have received goods by her, have found on opening the zinc-lined cases, that the contents were perfectly uninjured. It is to be hoped that this may be the case with much of the cargo yet to be discharged.

A BAD BEGINNING.—James Mullins was yesterday brought before Mr. Pemberton, charged with being drunk and obstructing the sidewalk. The prisoner, who appeared to be suffering from D. T., said he had only been in the country two days, and that the magistrate observing that he made a bad inauguration of his citizenship, imposed the usual fine.

CAUTION TO DRAYMEN.—James Charters was ordered to enter into bonds yesterday, for driving his horse and cart over the sidewalk, to the annoyance of Her Majesty's subjects.

THE ROYAL CHARLIE.—This vessel was towed round yesterday by the Otter, and taken to Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf.

Monday, July 18.

ALBERNI COPPER COMPANY.—The Directors of this company received by the steamer Thames from Alberni some excellent specimens of ore taken from their mine on Copper Mountain in Barclay Sound. The ore which is of the yellow sulphuret description, is supposed to contain about 25 per cent of copper. A well defined vein about five feet thick was struck in their tunnel about 800 feet up the mountain, and to all appearances there is any quantity of rich ore to be had by simply tunnelling into the mountain. Some more men will be sent up forthwith and a fresh tunnel will then be opened below the present one. It is the intention of the Directors to obtain sufficient of the ore to make a shipment direct to England. The mine is so situated that by means of a chute the ore can be carried down the face of the mountain and tipped with but little difficulty into the hold of the largest ship.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday, at Esquimalt, on the body of the squaw who was found brutally murdered a short distance from the Naval hospital, on Friday last. The evidence of several parties was taken, and the inquest was then adjourned for two weeks, in order that the Police might be enabled to institute further enquiries. We understand that Sergeant Blake has since arrested an Indian woman, whose company the deceased is shown to have been on the night of the murder, and he is now in quest of one or two other parties who are believed to have been implicated.

FURTHER FROM GOLDSTREAM.

Some doubts having been expressed regarding the reported strike of a vein of rich gold quartz in the Kennedy claim on Goldstream, Mr. Shepherd, manager of the Bank of British North America, Mr. P. M. Backus and others accompanied Mr. Elliott on Saturday to Goldstream, with a view to making a further test of the vein. A blast was put in and portions of the fragments were washed in their presence, revealing the unmistakable presence of gold, in some cases as large as a pin's head. The confirmation of the good news by the above-named gentlemen should think ought to be sufficient to quell the doubts of the most sceptical. It now only remains to be seen whether this rich quartz exists in sufficient quantities to make the prosecution of the work a profitable affair or otherwise.

BODY FOUND.—Information was conveyed to the Coroner yesterday, that the remains of a human body had been found near the roadside a few yards from the bridge on the Saanich Road just beyond Stevens' Hall-way House. The body is completely decomposed, only the bones being left. An American cloth cap and a pair of bluchers were found close by. About five or six weeks ago Mr. Rice, of this city, was passing the spot he smelt an offensive odor, and remarked that it was probably one of his cattle which had died there; this, in connection with the appearance of the remains, renders it probable that the unfortunate being (who is believed to have been a white man) came to his death about that time. The Coroner will proceed to the spot to-day to hold an inquest.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WEST COAST.—Mr. Gentile, the photographer, has just returned from a lengthened visit to Alberni, and brings a large collection of photographs of the mills, settlement, ships, dam, lakes, logging camps, and other objects of interest in that vicinity, including some very fine views of Copper Mountain. The photographs are very well executed, fully equaling almost any similar productions we have seen, and will well repay an inspection. They may be seen in a day or two (when properly mounted) at the Photographic Rooms, Fort Street.

WILL RESIGN.—We learn that Captain Lang, of the Victoria Rifle Corps, will shortly resign his position in the company, owing to his appointment as Manager of the Bank of British Columbia. His resignation will doubtless be much felt by the Rifle Company.

DEATH.—E. Bowers Doggett, formerly a captain in the army, and Clerk of the House of Assembly of this colony from 1860 to 1863, died last evening, of inflammation of the lungs. Deceased had been in this country since 1859.

LARGE NUGGET.—Mr. Hoffmeister, who arrived by the Enterprise on Saturday, has in his possession the fine nugget worth \$570 obtained on Lightning Creek.

Tuesday, July 19.

UPPERROOMS CONDUCT.—John Vanghan was charged by Jules Greenbaum yesterday, in the Police Court, with entering the Miners' Saloon, drawing a knife upon the proprietor and destroying property to the value of \$15. The proprietor, said the prisoner came into the Saloon, with some marines, in an intoxicated state and called for drinks, and when asked for payment he refused, using foul language. Prosecutor told him to leave his premises as he did not want any disturbance, and would have to fetch a policeman if he refused. Prisoner thereupon drew a knife and chased prosecutor out of the house, and the latter, in self-defence, threw a stone at him. Prisoner re-entered the room and threatened his brother and the sailors with the knife, and upset the fixings on the bar. He was then knocked down by the marines policeman came and took him into custody. Other witnesses were called and cross-examined by Mr. Bishop, who defended the prisoner and urged upon the Court to allow a cross charge to be entered as the prisoner, who was a respectable tradesman, bore signs of having been brutally ill-treated. The Magistrate fined the prisoner \$20 for the damage done and dismissed the charge for drawing a knife.

KLEPTOMANIA.—A nymph of the forest named Wait-Simms-loo was convicted yesterday in the Police Court of appropriating a skin robe, the property of Commander Verney, R. N., from his premises, at Esquimalt, and was ordered to give security for her better conduct hereafter.

REMANDED.—Sally the Cowichan Indian woman apprehended by Sergeant Blake on suspicion of being concerned in the recent murder near Esquimalt, was placed in the Police Dock yesterday and remanded for one week.

THE EXPLORATION COMMITTEE held a meeting last night and passed certain resolutions, which were however only sent to us at 12 o'clock last night, consequently too late for publication.

STEALING MONEY.—Charley, a Fort Rupert Indian, pleaded guilty to stealing the sum of four dollars and a-half, from one Maurice Reilly, and was sent to the chain-gang for three months.

DISCHARGED.—William Rose, charged with supplying spirits to Indians, was yesterday discharged, the evidence for the prosecution falling to the ground through contradictions.

PAID OFF.—We understand that the crew of the guboot Forward were paid off yesterday. She will be re-manned by volunteers from H.M.S. Sulej.

CHARGE AGAINST AN EX-POLICEMAN.

Henry Butt, late an officer in the Police force, appeared before Mr. Pemberton yesterday, to answer a charge of shooting and wounding a cow belonging to the Rev. A. C. Garrett. Henry Headin stated that a few weeks ago he was sitting at his window at the Hospital, about nine o'clock in the evening, and saw a cow passing, and shortly after he saw Butt fire at her, and the cow disappeared. The shooting of the cow was announced in the newspapers for two or three days afterwards the patients were not allowed to see the paper—Witness asked the prisoner why the papers were stopped, and whether it was on account of the cow concern. He asked witness if any one else in the ward knew anything about it. Witness replied that he was not aware, and prisoner then told him not to let the test know he could help it. The case was remanded for one day. Mr. Ring is counsel for the prisoner.

DRAWING A KNIFE.—Koch-ke-kach, a Gold Harbor Indian, was charged yesterday before the Police Magistrate with drawing a knife on Sergeant Hill, while in the execution of his duty. It appeared, from the evidence, that the police were directed to inspect the Indian, and ascertain the cause of certain disturbances going on there, and on entering the hut where the prisoner was lying, he jumped up with a long-bladed knife in his hand. The magistrate ordered him to give bonds in the sum of \$25, to be of good behavior for three months, or to suffer one month's imprisonment.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN E. B. Doggett will take place at 1 o'clock on Wednesday the 20th instant from Christ Church.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

FRIDAY, 15th.

Jury case.—Thomas Patrick vs. Henry Walton.—Suit to recover the sum of \$209, balance of account alleged to be due. Green for defendant.

Mr. Jas. Robinson was examined for the plaintiff, and deposed that he acted on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Patrick, who was absent when Mr. Walton came with Mr. Wakeman, late of the Prince of Wales saloon, and introduced the latter to him. Mr. Walton told him it would be all right, and he sold Mr. Wakeman a quantity of goods. Walton bought goods of us many times and paid for them. The first that I knew of Wakeman was when Walton came and purchased a quantity of goods and had them sent somewhere near Langford's Lake; the greater part of this was paid for by Walton. Wakeman paid some amounts on account, but being slow in making payments I applied to Mr. Walton who said that if I gave him the bill he would get the money. I gave the bill and Mr. Wilkinson made an entry in the books by my direction. I called on Mr. Walton about a week after the last payment was made. I told the defendant that if the account was not settled, I would sue for it, but he held me up and said "don't say so Robinson, if you sue him you are suing me; you know I am responsible for the debt, I will see it all right if you will only wait till about the 16th March." I might rest assured that the matter would be settled. The defendant never gave me a receipt that he had paid me the first thing I knew about it was on the 16th March when the defendant was in possession of the property. When cross-examined by Mr. Green witness stated that he caused Mr. Walton and Messrs. Dunlop & George to be notified before the sale that he made claim against Mr. Walton, Mr. Wakeman, and Mr. Passmore. I sold lots of goods to Walton which were entered in the name of Walton, his name appears in the books in many places. I decline to show you where.

Mr. Henry Walton sworn.—Stated that he had a bill of sale on the stock of Mr. Wakeman, who was keeping the Prince of Wales Saloon, and that Mr. Robinson brought him the plaintiff's account against Mr. Wakeman, that he told him that Mr. Wakeman expected 16th March, and advised him to wait until that time for the money, that he told the plaintiff about his having the bill of sale on Wakeman's stock; that he told plaintiff that he could collect the money for him and took the account merely for that purpose; that he was not concerned in the business carried on at the Prince of Wales by Wakeman; that he only acted as his agent in going with him to purchase the goods of the plaintiff; that he received \$50 from Wakeman on account of the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bishop—I decline to say why I only paid \$25 to the plaintiff out of the \$50 received from Wakeman, "that's my business." I had the bill of sale when the plaintiff brought me Wakeman's account and he was aware of it; the bill of sale fell due on the 16th March; I advised the plaintiff to wait until after the 16th of March for his money.

Mr. Bishop addressed the court and stated that the defendant was clearly liable for the amount as the plaintiff had looked to him as the responsible party for the payment of the account. It is the evidence that he had acknowledged his responsibility. Mr. B. admonished generally on the conduct of collectors and said it was time to put a stop to their modes of procedure. That the defendant had induced his client to defer proceedings to recover the amount owing, until after the bill of sale had fallen due. Taking the whole circumstances and evidence into consideration, he would ask the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

His Honor summed up the case, and pointed out to the jury that by Mr. Patrick's books it was shown that Mr. Wakeman was the party who had debited with the goods sold by him. The question was whether Walton, from the fact of introducing Mr. Wakeman to the plaintiff, was to be held liable as the party to whom the plaintiff gave the credit; or whether Mr. Wakeman should be taken in the light of a new customer introduced to plaintiff, whom he had credited with goods on his own responsibility.

The jury after retiring for a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant. The Court will sit again on Monday next at 10.30, a.m.

MONDAY, 18th July, 1864.

In re Charles Soutley.—This man was committed to prison by the Mayor, in the Mayor's Court, and fined \$5 for obstructing the sidewalk. Mr. McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Peakes & Green, applied on behalf of the above, for a writ of habeas corpus, or a rule to compel the Mayor to show cause why Chas. Soutley should not be brought into this court; and if the rule is made absolute, to show cause why he should not be discharged from prison. Mr. McCreight brought forward a number of legal objections to the whole proceedings of the Mayor's acting as prosecutor, sheriff, and magistrate, in this case. He argued that the public did not know of, or recognise a Mayor's court, "it might be in America or France, but nobody knew of the existence of such a thing here;" that the Mayor, being an integral part of the Corporation, was interested in the costs, therefore should not act as judge and prosecutor. He quoted several authorities on the legal bearing of the case. His Honor, after perusing the law cited by the counsel, requested to be shown the writ of commitment. Mr. McCreight replied that he was not in possession of that document; that he did not see, however, that the wording of it could in any way affect the case, and had no doubt that it was as full of mistakes as all the rest of the papers; and argued further, that his client was a servant of T. P. Freeman, of Waddington Alley, and not a principal—that the Mayor could not legally fine a man by virtue of a by-law framed by the Corporation of a city which had been long held in the eyes of the law as *non est*. His Honor granted a rule nisi returnable on Wednesday. In the meantime, the unfortunate man is left to indulge in the *hies muck-muck* of the "Brig," and certain pious reflections concerning the "liberty of the subject."

Several other, but unimportant cases, were called on, and His Honor adjourned the Court till to-day, at 10.30, a.m.

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

Thursday, 14.

In re Carswell vs. McInnes.—His Honor decided that sufficient cause was not shown for granting a new trial.

Briggs vs. Reid.—The application by the defendant's counsel for a new trial was granted.

In re Bentinck Arm Road Co.—Mr. Cary on behalf of Mr. E. Green, applied for a rule granting power of appealing to an Imperial Court against the order granted by His Honor to wind up the affairs of the above company. His Honor refused the rule on the ground that the counsel had failed to show that his client represented an interest in the company to the extent of £200, being the limit provided by law.

Dennes vs. Pisswell.—Mr. Cary on behalf of the Defendant, moved for a new trial, setting forth that the Speaker of the House of Assembly had exhausted his power when he made the first order for the election expenses to be paid by the defendant, which his honor had decided was invalid, and that he could not legally make a second order for the same purpose.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday, at 4 p.m., bringing 25 passengers and \$15,000, per Dietz & Nelson's express, also a small Cariboo letter express.

We are without our usual special Cariboo correspondence, and news from the mines, reported from travellers, is devoid of particular interest. The weather has been remarkably fine, and as a usual consequence sickness prevails to some extent.

A way-side correspondent writes as follows:—Times are very dull here, so far as travel is concerned, very few going up, and what is better, very few going down. I don't think Cariboo is gone in yet. The country in this vicinity (Bridge Creek), is looking well, not dried up like it was a month ago; we have had plenty of rain during the last week or so, but it is almost too late to do much good to the crops; not more than one-third of the barley on the ranches round here will come to anything, and on the river trail it is far worse.

The cattle dealer, John Jeffries, has been over here from Oregon with a drove of cattle; he gives a splendid account of the Kootanais mines, where he says there are plenty good diggings, for the poor man; he says this is the last time he will come to this part of the country.

Bridge Creek has changed ownership twice since last winter; it now belongs to Lautmeister and Hoffmeister.

Kwong Lee & Co. have bought three of G. B. Wright's seven-yoke ox teams for \$2,500 each.

Freights from Lillooet are 8 to 10 cents per pound; from Lytton, 9 to 10 cents; Yale to Steamboat landing, 16 to 19 cents.

Nor so BAD.—The following joke was perpetrated by a well known citizen at the firemen's collation yesterday:—"What is the difference between the Fireman's Exemption Act and 'The Incorporation Act'?" Answer:—"The one was harrassed through the House—and the other Harris couldn't get through the House."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS cannot be too highly commended for the favorable influence they exercise over the skin. In all eruptions, inflammations, and ulcerations the detergent qualities of this unguent render it so efficacious in first cleansing and purifying the diseased part, then inducing renewed and healthy action, as to ultimately leave the service in the highest health. Holloway's Ointment works the most wonderfully beneficial results in bad legs, chronic sores, &c., by improving and quickening the sluggish and imperfect circulation, removing all corrupt matters and increasing the disposition to heal. Holloway's Ointment throws no deleterious drawback on the function of the skin; it manifestly suggests depuration and perspiration, whereby softness and pliability supplant its previously harsh and dry state.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday by the Stephens is up to the 8th inst, three days later than previous advices. According to the despatches it would appear that the Confederate raid into Maryland is much larger than was previously supposed. A force of 30,000 men, presumed to be principally under Imboden, Jenkins and Johnston, has passed into Maryland and threatens the border towns of Pennsylvania. Sigel, who was driven from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry, was obliged to relinquish that important post and occupy the contiguous Maryland Heights, a position, too strong to be supposed for any successful attack on the part of the Confederates. Another portion of the Southern troops entered Hagerstown, close to the borders of Pennsylvania, obliging the Federals after a spirited resistance to retire to Greencastle, a town about six miles across the border. In the meantime the Federal General Wallace, who had left Maryland Heights, encountered a large body of the Confederates about a mile from Frederick, and defeated them, principally with his newly-levied troops, who were to serve but a hundred days. A good deal of property has been destroyed by the Confederates, and some of the towns placed under forced contributions; but it is evident that the object of the Southern troops is chiefly to obtain supplies for Lee's army. The force is too large for merely a raiding expedition, and too small for penetrating any distance into either Maryland or Pennsylvania. By this effort of the Confederates we are assured, however, of the effectual manner in which Grant has cut off Lee's communication from the South. On no other grounds but those of desperate necessity could Lee afford to weaken his position for this Northern expedition. When Grant made his celebrated flank movement and got to the south of Richmond, he left, of course, the road to Maryland and the north open; but it was supposed that beyond some insignificant raid nothing would be attempted by the Confederates. The Southern expedition has assumed, however, much larger dimensions, and promises to put the border towns and the States generally to considerable trouble; but beyond damaging a few million dollars worth of property and obtaining a quantity of forage, there will be but little gain to the South. On the other hand, thousands of men who could not have been induced hitherto to enter the field will be obliged to enrol themselves for home defence, and, while threatening to overwhelm by sheer force of numbers the Confederates in or around the old battle-ground of Antietam, will relieve Grant of the opposition of a third of the veterans of Lee, an advantage of which the Northern commander will not be slow to avail himself. In the meantime Hunter, who had been on his way West, is marching with all haste to meet the Confederates on their Northern expedition. We expect, therefore, to hear of some severe fighting once more in this region of country which has proved so disastrous each time to the Southern invader.

Arrival of the J. L. Stephens. Three Days Later News. DATES TO THE 8TH. 30,000 Rebels across the Potomac. More about the Alabama.

Hunter is said to be moving his whole force to thwart the designs of the rebels. The latest information from Baltimore is as follows: The rebel force which visited Point of Rocks yesterday did not exceed 1000 who were supposed to be under Mosby, and retired after committing robberies. The excitement at Frederick has in a great measure abated, and it is believed that the provost guard of the place could protect the city from all the rebels that had been seen in that vicinity. Sigel and Mulligan's forces reached Maryland Heights at 9 o'clock last night. No doubt is entertained but that our forces will be able to successfully resist any attack that the rebels can make against that place. Other reinforcements are on their way to Maryland Heights. General Webster, commanding that post, has given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry to leave, as he intends to open guns on the town to drive off the rebels who are on the Virginia side of the place engaged in plundering. They occasionally shell out this side.

The pontoons which crossed the river have been successfully removed, and a span of the railroad bridge was destroyed to prevent the rebels from crossing. A dispatch from Cumberland to-day, says that the rebel raid has been very destructive to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; a number of boats were burned and teams captured. PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The President has called on Pennsylvania for 17,000 troops to serve at Washington and vicinity one hundred days, unless sooner discharged. WASHINGTON, July 5.—Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury this morning and attended a Cabinet meeting at noon. NEW YORK, July 5.—Late private advices from Port Hudson state that the rebels were very active in that quarter. It is reported that Dick Taylor had crossed Atchafalaya on the 5th of June, when an engagement ensued. No particulars given.

Officers from Devall's Bluff report Maryland as still being south of the Arkansas river, 10 miles below Napoleon. His force consists of about 6,000 men and six or eight pieces of artillery. Thirty fires occurred in this city yesterday resulting from five works. Five large buildings on Washington and five dwellings on Grand streets were destroyed. Loss about \$250,000. CHICAGO, July 6.—The dispatch stating that Hooker was wounded in a recent fearful assault at Kearsaw Mountain is incorrect. Col. Parker who was wounded has since died. The error was occasioned by the similarity of names. The World's special at Washington the 5th says: Intelligence from the Upper Potomac is confused and vague. The citizens of Upper Maryland are terribly frightened and are fleeing in all directions. The danger thus far seems more apprehended than real, for the rebels have not occupied permanently any town on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The enemy is supposed to be a part of Ransom and Stuart's cavalry, with infantry, from Ewell's corps. SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The steamer St. Louis arrived to-day at 9 o'clock, p. m. Private dispatches quote gold in New York on the 5th at 235@246; on the 6th at 245@246. Legal Tenders 46.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Washington special to the Tribune at 11 20 last night says: Refugees from Hagerstown and Middletown arrived at Baltimore in considerable numbers, and report much excitement throughout the western counties. BALTIMORE, July 6.—The mail train from Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual. Hunter's force from the west is rapidly arriving and will doubtless soon confront the rebels. The rebels retain possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry. Sigel holds the opposite heights. All indications show that the enemy's force does not exceed six or eight thousand, and is a plundering expedition. The American has the following in this morning's issue: An intelligent gentleman, who arrived this day from Harper's Ferry, states that it is definitely ascertained that the whole force of the enemy does not exceed 5,000, not less than one fourth cavalry, and are concentrating around Harper's Ferry, sending out parties to forage on the people, robbing them of their watches, money, &c. Some skirmishing took place between our troops and rebels across the river. An occasional shot or shell is thrown at them from Maryland Heights. The fight of Mulligan with the rebels at Leetown was a most gallant affair. He successfully repulsed them several times. Sigel moved towards Sheperdstown with an immense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than risking a general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the hands of the enemy. He left nothing at Martinsburg except some oats which he burned. The impression prevailed that the rebel force would retire before tomorrow, as Hunter will be near by at that time with an ample force to overwhelm them should they remain longer. The principal object of the raid had not been attained, unless it be the damages done the canal and railroad to plunder the inhabitants, &c. They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potomac, except to rob stores at Point of Rocks and destroy some canal boats near Hancock. No truth in the reports that the rebel force had been at Boonesboro, Hagerstown or that it had been made on the railroad west of Cumberland. PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Bulletin says that General Couch has received a dispatch which leads to the belief that our cavalry has been driven out of Hagerstown. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and the Governor will soon issue a call for 12,000 additional troops, so that old regiments may be sent to the front. CHICAGO, July 7.—A Baltimore telegram to-day says the rebel force this side the Potomac and on the Virginia side is not less than 30,000. Gov. Curtin telegraphs to Washington that 20,000 crossed at Point of Rocks. NEW YORK, July 7th.—The Tribune's Harriburg special of the 6th says that official information received shows that Grant had notified the War Department of the withdrawal of a large force of the rebel army from his immediate front. A large portion of Hunter's force reached Parkersburg on their way east. The advance will reach Cumberland to-morrow. HARRISBURG, July 6th.—Dispatches from Chambersburg state that the rebels, supposed to be Bradley's or Johnston's brigades, entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The Federal force, after a spirited resistance, were compelled to fall back on Greencastle. Telegraphic communication was held up to 9 o'clock to-night. A proclamation has been issued by the Governor, calling for 12,000 troops in addition to the 17,000 called for on the 5th. PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Bulletin's special at Chambersburg, the 7th, says a man just arrived from Greencastle, says McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', 1,500 strong, cavalry, mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at 1 o'clock by the Frederick Pike Road, where the main body of the rebels had gone. This morning, parties of rebels returned, and made requisition on the people for fifteen hundred outfits and \$700,000, which was paid under threats of burning the town. BALTIMORE, July 7th.—The rebels at Harper's Ferry destroyed the railroad property, telegraph and ticket offices, and burned a large amount of forage. There is no longer any doubt that Lee has sent a considerable portion of his army in this direction. The American has the following from Frederick, under date of July 7th: At 1 o'clock this morning, the 8th Illinois cavalry made a reconnoissance to Middletown, five miles from Frederick, where they met the enemy in strong force, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery. After a sharp fight, our forces were repulsed, and fell back to Frederick, the enemy slowly pursuing. LATER.—The enemy are now one mile from town on the Hagerstown pike: all the sick and Government stores have been removed. NEW YORK, July 8.—A special Harriburg dispatch says that the following is the substance of a dispatch received by Gen. Couch: The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad state that the invading force either in Maryland or on the march to that State is not less than 30,000, and say that it is an ascertained fact from their own agents that the enemy, consisting of 15,000 infantry, artillery and cavalry, principally the latter, left Hagerstown this morning on the old National road, moving in the direction of Boonesboro en route for Frederick; they were marching at daylight. NEW YORK, July 7.—A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to subscribe funds to purchase a sword for Semmes to replace the one lost by the sinking of the Alabama. The Daily News publishes an account of the Kearsaw-Alabama affair, in regard to the course pursued by the former, and charges that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama. Capt Winslow would have secured the Federal vessels—names not given—the Alabama had not been placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht. He considered Semmes and others who escaped in honor bound to give themselves up, and therefore did not pursue or fire upon the Deerhound because he didn't believe that she, carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron, would act so dishonorably. The News publishes a letter from Stoddard, master of the Kearsaw, complaining of the Deerhound as a consort to the Alabama. ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE. NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer City of London, with dates to the 16th, has arrived. The Alabama arrived at Cherbourg on the 11th, and was admitted to the free practice of the port. She had landed 400 prisoners, crews of Federal vessels—names not given. The Alabama was to be permitted to make extensive repairs at Cherbourg. Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The plot for overthrowing the Palmerston ministry was broken up and abandoned, the intended resolution being craftily worded, and did not create confidence—so the vote failed to receive the approval of a large number of conservatives. The meeting of the Conference appointed for the 15th is postponed until June 8th. It was rumored that England will propose a new line of demarkation, but the demand will adhere to the line of the Dannewerks. The Daily News says the prospects of peace are as remote as ever. The Germans continued to hold out. Lord Palmerston said, in the House of Commons, that a prolongation of the armistice was not final, and the Conference might again extend the time if desirable. The Continental news is meagre. There was excitement at Madrid, under the latest news from Peru. The English and French ministers were trying to effect a reconciliation. Semmes, of the Alabama, published in the Times a lengthy justification of the destruction of his prizes, the British government having refused to let them into their ports for adjudication. CAPE RACE, June 28.—The Bavaria, from Southampton, with dates to the 16th, has arrived. The London Times has a rumor of the possible breaking up of the Cabinet on the Danish question, which is talked of confidently on change. The Asia with dates from Queenstown to June 26th has arrived. It was rumored that Semmes will sail in another pirate ship in August. The Conference met on Saturday and finally adjourned. It is stated that orders have been issued by the English Government to have ready the equipments for 30,000 troops. The rumor caused an improvement in stocks and consols. ENGLISH SUMMARY. DATES TO MAY 28TH. The German papers, the German correspondents of the English papers, and two French journals, allude to a scheme for the pacification of Northern Europe, which is in itself probable. England and France, it is said, have agreed to give up the treaty of 1852, and the German powers have consented in return to discuss an arrangement of this kind—South Schleswig, divided by a line just below Flensburg, to be united to Holstein, and the two transferred as a single Duchy to Germany, under an administration not defined—North Schleswig to be considered conquered, but sold to Denmark for the Duchy of Lauenburg, which though entirely German, likes King Christian's rule. The Derby was won on Wednesday by Blair Athol, a horse whose merits, it is said, had been rather carefully concealed. The attendance was very much greater than usual, the day being fine, the Prince of Wales on the ground, and London in the humor for a holiday—and the public, with the exception of those who lost money, whose heads were broken by Aunt Sally, whose horses fell down, those who were covered with flour, and those who were too drunk even to feel happy—say altogether one-third of the crowd—went home contented. The mile and a half was covered by the winner in 2 minutes 44 seconds, which is quick going for anything except a locomotive or a swallow. The death of Marshal Pelissier has been announced this week. He was the son of a peasant, entered the Military School of St. Cyr, and fought his way up to a Marshal's baton in Algeria and the Crimea. He was principally known to Englishmen for an act committed in 1845, when he suffocated 600 Arabs, men, women, and children, in a cave in the Dahra. He was not a soldier of the first rank, and a man of singularly uncourteous ways; but he was a brave officer, a severe disciplinarian, and very popular with the rank and file of the army. His death leaves the course clear for Marshal MacMahon and Niel. Lord Clarendon Paget moved on the 25th May that an addition should be made to the pay of the officers of the Navy. Flag officers commanding on foreign stations are to have an increase of £547 10s. a year, other flag officers abroad £365, post captains from £27 to £30, and lieutenants in command from £27 to £30. A new class of warrant officers is to be created, including twelve chief gunners, twelve chief boatstewards, and twelve chief carpenters, and they will receive £154 a year each, while the allowances of other grades, such as paymasters, instructors, &c., will be slightly increased, the total cost being £56,000 a year. The reports as to the Pope's health grow more and more contradictory. According to the ecclesiastics and the Moniteur he never was better, according to all other persons his strength is fast disappearing. The Opinions states that in the event of any commotion the French Government has agreed that Italian troops shall occupy the remainder of the Roman States except Ostia and Rome, but this may be a mere rumor. Indeed the only point certain seems to be that the Pope is not yet dead, and even his disease will probably be concealed as long as possible. The British Government has now seventeen iron-clad ships and efficient—two of the best of their world would have been a fair match for the combined German fleet—and by the middle of next year will be twenty-seven. Of those about ten are first-rates of the Warrior class, though with many differences in construction, two second-rates, three third-rates, and two little iron clads. Of the ten nearly finished six are first-rates, and when completed we shall have a fleet with which nothing existing can possibly compete. Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose, on Friday week started from Lord Palmerston a rather important statement as to the policy which will for the future be pursued by the British Government in China. The Orders in Council authorizing British seamen and military officers to enter Chinese service have been revoked, and there is no intention of renewing them. But Her Majesty's Government adhere to their policy of protecting a radius of thirty miles round each of the treaty ports as absolutely essential to the security of our trade and the maintenance of our treaty rights. The Turkish correspondent of the Times confirms the statement that the Russians are deliberately driving the Circassians into Turkey in order to depopulate their mountains. They appear to be driven down to the shores of the Black Sea by force, and if the Turks are to protect them they must raise a loan of £1,500,000, which would probably be stolen by the Pasha. Could not the British Government help a few of these men? A couple of Circassian regiments would be very useful indeed in India, and would form precisely the force at this moment required at Ceylon. The General Contract Company, with a capital of one million sterling, 40,000 shares of £25 each, is announced this week. The directors propose to undertake the construction of railways, canals, waterworks, bridges, harbors, roads, &c., both here and abroad. Arrangements have been made for transferring the business and works of Mr. Roland Brotherhood, of Chippenham, to the company, on advantageous terms. This gentleman will act as general manager of the undertaking. The first issue will consist of 20,000 shares. This week's bank return being very favorable, the directors have further reduced their minimum rate of discount to seven per cent. A corresponding movement has taken place at Paris, where the rate is now six per cent. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is £13,713,043, and the reserve of notes and coin £7,947,138. The Confederate loan has fluctuated considerably in price. On Wednesday the quotation fell to 59, but yesterday the market was firmer at 64 to 65. Consols, which fell off on Saturday last at 91 1/2, 3/4, for delivery, and 90 1/2, 3/4, for account, closed yesterday at 91 3/4, 3/4, for money, and 90 3/4, for time. Marshal Von Wrangel, in addition to the £26,000 already exacted from Juland, has now placed a requisition of more than half a million upon all landed estates, a sum it is quite impossible to collect, except perhaps by threatening the few rich men in Juland. The Prussians seem to be acting the part of plunderers. When they entered Viborg they demanded from that little place, with its 4,000 inhabitants, 19,000 lb. of bread, 30,000 lb. of oats, 1,200 bottles of brandy, 2,000 cigars, and other articles in proportion, and besides all this 11,000 lb. of beef, 19,000 lb. of bread, 1,200 bottles of brandy, and so on every day. The Prussians then demanded 50,000 in money, which the Town Council Council blankly refused to pay. Whenever the requisitions are not complied with, the soldiers plunder the place and the municipal authorities are imprisoned. The Prussians have, in fact, gone back to the system of Napoleon, and are ravaging the peninsula as a punishment for its insolence in defending itself from an unprovoked invasion. MR. CARY AND THE BARRISTERS' BILL. EDITOR COLONIST.—Sir:—The other morning my eyes fell on some remarks in the leading article of the Colonist on the injustice done to a portion of Her Majesty's subjects by His Excellency withholding his assent to the Colonial Barristers' Bill. While that article, without doubt, faithfully and briefly expresses the sentiments of a large portion of the community, it is to be regretted that the Editor omitted to point out a remedy for the evil which he complains of. Feeling that from my standpoint I can afford to look at the matter in a common sense, liberal, and unprejudiced way, I beg to offer the following suggestions as to what should be done, humbly believing that if these are acted upon they will lead to all those concessions which our poor deluded colonial friends ask, and more over establish a precedent which will show how any measure that may prove both popular and necessary can be made law, and farther, how the members of the two Houses should demean themselves towards a liberal-minded, intelligent, and gentlemanly and highly popular public official. First of all, it has transpired that the bill referred to has not been assented to by His Excellency, because of certain technical objections made thereto by that profound lawyer, eminent statesman, and public benefactor, Mr. Cary, of Castle Cary. No one who has the honor of knowing Mr. Cary personally will do him the injustice to suppose that, although a practising Barrister, and one who has hitherto had the lion's share in the legal monopoly that has existed in this city—he was actuated by motives of personal interest in offering any objections to the passage of the bill. If there be any man in this community who says so—to him say—that Mr. Cary's love to colonists is not less than his. If then that man demand, why Cary rose, and defeated the bill which both Houses had passed, this is the answer, not that Cary loved colonials less, but that he loved the colony more. I have altered the quotation you see to suit the circumstances. What the technical objections are, is not known—but, probably, they relate to matter of form—for although Mr. Cary may, and probably does see some very grave objections to putting colonists on a footing with Englishmen; it is to be presumed that the expediency of doing so, having been settled by the two Houses, Mr. Cary with characteristic modesty, would not raise any difficulty on that score, so it must be that the bill is defective in form, language, style or something of that sort—and if it is, then no further explanation is necessary, for beyond all question the learned gentleman is earnestly desirous that the statutes of this colony should compare favorably with those of any other country, in point of language, style, and efficiency—and what could be more disgusting to so keen and intelligent a law-maker, than to see the plain common sense Barrister's Bill, side by side on our statute book with that wonderful offspring of his own genius—and mental labor—the city "Incorporation Act," which has proved so very efficient hitherto. But if you will pardon the above digressions, which are made simply with a view to vindicate our great martyr to colonial progress from unjust suspicions, I shall proceed to offer the suggestions I think suitable under all the circumstances. 1st. I would recommend that the members of both Houses should meet as soon as may be, and appoint a deputation of say two or three from each of the most aged, respectable and influential among them to wait upon Mr. Cary, at Castle Cary, and present a petition nicely engrossed on parchment, from the honorable bodies they represent, praying that Mr. Cary, "ex speciali gratia et mero motu," would withdraw his fatal and technical objections to the bill, and permit His Excellency to act conformably to the inviolable practice of English sovereigns for the last 150 years, i. e. assent to a bill which has passed both Houses. In the event of the members of the two Houses thinking favorably of the above suggestion, I would further recommend that Captain Long be requested to furnish a pleasant one to every party. On a meeting of the Golden Age, held on Monday June 29th, (they of her name of M. S. Lham, D. W. called to the attention of the meeting the fact that the late Secretary General was appointed to do so.)

make his escape. If so, there is clearly no breach of international law, any more than with the Confederates had managed to reach a neutral water or a neutral territory. It is a different matter, however, if the Deerhound occupied the position of tender, or interfered designedly between the Kearsaw and its legitimate prize. In the latter case she left herself open to be treated as a belligerent, and consigned to the same fate as the Alabama. The incidents with regard to the matter are, however, not particularly clear. The assertion that Semmes will readily obtain another war vessel equal to the Alabama, from either an English or a French port, must be received with considerable doubt. England and France are both placed in a position that may make them belligerents at a week's notice, and they cannot afford, if they should go to war with the German Powers, to have American built war vessels for the Austrian and Prussian scouring the seas, in Alabama style, after their mercantile marine.

Arrival of the J. L. Stephens. Three Days Later News. DATES TO THE 8TH. 30,000 Rebels across the Potomac. More about the Alabama.

Hunter is said to be moving his whole force to thwart the designs of the rebels. The latest information from Baltimore is as follows: The rebel force which visited Point of Rocks yesterday did not exceed 1000 who were supposed to be under Mosby, and retired after committing robberies. The excitement at Frederick has in a great measure abated, and it is believed that the provost guard of the place could protect the city from all the rebels that had been seen in that vicinity. Sigel and Mulligan's forces reached Maryland Heights at 9 o'clock last night. No doubt is entertained but that our forces will be able to successfully resist any attack that the rebels can make against that place. Other reinforcements are on their way to Maryland Heights. General Webster, commanding that post, has given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry to leave, as he intends to open guns on the town to drive off the rebels who are on the Virginia side of the place engaged in plundering. They occasionally shell out this side.

The pontoons which crossed the river have been successfully removed, and a span of the railroad bridge was destroyed to prevent the rebels from crossing. A dispatch from Cumberland to-day, says that the rebel raid has been very destructive to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; a number of boats were burned and teams captured. PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The President has called on Pennsylvania for 17,000 troops to serve at Washington and vicinity one hundred days, unless sooner discharged. WASHINGTON, July 5.—Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury this morning and attended a Cabinet meeting at noon. NEW YORK, July 5.—Late private advices from Port Hudson state that the rebels were very active in that quarter. It is reported that Dick Taylor had crossed Atchafalaya on the 5th of June, when an engagement ensued. No particulars given.

Officers from Devall's Bluff report Maryland as still being south of the Arkansas river, 10 miles below Napoleon. His force consists of about 6,000 men and six or eight pieces of artillery. Thirty fires occurred in this city yesterday resulting from five works. Five large buildings on Washington and five dwellings on Grand streets were destroyed. Loss about \$250,000. CHICAGO, July 6.—The dispatch stating that Hooker was wounded in a recent fearful assault at Kearsaw Mountain is incorrect. Col. Parker who was wounded has since died. The error was occasioned by the similarity of names. The World's special at Washington the 5th says: Intelligence from the Upper Potomac is confused and vague. The citizens of Upper Maryland are terribly frightened and are fleeing in all directions. The danger thus far seems more apprehended than real, for the rebels have not occupied permanently any town on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The enemy is supposed to be a part of Ransom and Stuart's cavalry, with infantry, from Ewell's corps. SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The steamer St. Louis arrived to-day at 9 o'clock, p. m. Private dispatches quote gold in New York on the 5th at 235@246; on the 6th at 245@246. Legal Tenders 46.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Washington special to the Tribune at 11 20 last night says: Refugees from Hagerstown and Middletown arrived at Baltimore in considerable numbers, and report much excitement throughout the western counties. BALTIMORE, July 6.—The mail train from Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual. Hunter's force from the west is rapidly arriving and will doubtless soon confront the rebels. The rebels retain possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry. Sigel holds the opposite heights. All indications show that the enemy's force does not exceed six or eight thousand, and is a plundering expedition. The American has the following in this morning's issue: An intelligent gentleman, who arrived this day from Harper's Ferry, states that it is definitely ascertained that the whole force of the enemy does not exceed 5,000, not less than one fourth cavalry, and are concentrating around Harper's Ferry, sending out parties to forage on the people, robbing them of their watches, money, &c. Some skirmishing took place between our troops and rebels across the river. An occasional shot or shell is thrown at them from Maryland Heights. The fight of Mulligan with the rebels at Leetown was a most gallant affair. He successfully repulsed them several times. Sigel moved towards Sheperdstown with an immense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than risking a general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the hands of the enemy. He left nothing at Martinsburg except some oats which he burned. The impression prevailed that the rebel force would retire before tomorrow, as Hunter will be near by at that time with an ample force to overwhelm them should they remain longer. The principal object of the raid had not been attained, unless it be the damages done the canal and railroad to plunder the inhabitants, &c. They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potomac, except to rob stores at Point of Rocks and destroy some canal boats near Hancock. No truth in the reports that the rebel force had been at Boonesboro, Hagerstown or that it had been made on the railroad west of Cumberland. PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Bulletin says that General Couch has received a dispatch which leads to the belief that our cavalry has been driven out of Hagerstown. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and the Governor will soon issue a call for 12,000 additional troops, so that old regiments may be sent to the front. CHICAGO, July 7.—A Baltimore telegram to-day says the rebel force this side the Potomac and on the Virginia side is not less than 30,000. Gov. Curtin telegraphs to Washington that 20,000 crossed at Point of Rocks. NEW YORK, July 7th.—The Tribune's Harriburg special of the 6th says that official information received shows that Grant had notified the War Department of the withdrawal of a large force of the rebel army from his immediate front. A large portion of Hunter's force reached Parkersburg on their way east. The advance will reach Cumberland to-morrow. HARRISBURG, July 6th.—Dispatches from Chambersburg state that the rebels, supposed to be Bradley's or Johnston's brigades, entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The Federal force, after a spirited resistance, were compelled to fall back on Greencastle. Telegraphic communication was held up to 9 o'clock to-night. A proclamation has been issued by the Governor, calling for 12,000 troops in addition to the 17,000 called for on the 5th. PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Bulletin's special at Chambersburg, the 7th, says a man just arrived from Greencastle, says McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', 1,500 strong, cavalry, mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at 1 o'clock by the Frederick Pike Road, where the main body of the rebels had gone. This morning, parties of rebels returned, and made requisition on the people for fifteen hundred outfits and \$700,000, which was paid under threats of burning the town. BALTIMORE, July 7th.—The rebels at Harper's Ferry destroyed the railroad property, telegraph and ticket offices, and burned a large amount of forage. There is no longer any doubt that Lee has sent a considerable portion of his army in this direction. The American has the following from Frederick, under date of July 7th: At 1 o'clock this morning, the 8th Illinois cavalry made a reconnoissance to Middletown, five miles from Frederick, where they met the enemy in strong force, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery. After a sharp fight, our forces were repulsed, and fell back to Frederick, the enemy slowly pursuing. LATER.—The enemy are now one mile from town on the Hagerstown pike: all the sick and Government stores have been removed. NEW YORK, July 8.—A special Harriburg dispatch says that the following is the substance of a dispatch received by Gen. Couch: The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad state that the invading force either in Maryland or on the march to that State is not less than 30,000, and say that it is an ascertained fact from their own agents that the enemy, consisting of 15,000 infantry, artillery and cavalry, principally the latter, left Hagerstown this morning on the old National road, moving in the direction of Boonesboro en route for Frederick; they were marching at daylight. NEW YORK, July 7.—A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to subscribe funds to purchase a sword for Semmes to replace the one lost by the sinking of the Alabama. The Daily News publishes an account of the Kearsaw-Alabama affair, in regard to the course pursued by the former, and charges that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama. Capt Winslow would have secured the Federal vessels—names not given—the Alabama had not been placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht. He considered Semmes and others who escaped in honor bound to give themselves up, and therefore did not pursue or fire upon the Deerhound because he didn't believe that she, carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron, would act so dishonorably. The News publishes a letter from Stoddard, master of the Kearsaw, complaining of the Deerhound as a consort to the Alabama. ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE. NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer City of London, with dates to the 16th, has arrived. The Alabama arrived at Cherbourg on the 11th, and was admitted to the free practice of the port. She had landed 400 prisoners, crews of Federal vessels—names not given. The Alabama was to be permitted to make extensive repairs at Cherbourg. Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The plot for overthrowing the Palmerston ministry was broken up and abandoned, the intended resolution being craftily worded, and did not create confidence—so the vote failed to receive the approval of a large number of conservatives. The meeting of the Conference appointed for the 15th is postponed until June 8th. It was rumored that England will propose a new line of demarkation, but the demand will adhere to the line of the Dannewerks. The Daily News says the prospects of peace are as remote as ever. The Germans continued to hold out. Lord Palmerston said, in the House of Commons, that a prolongation of the armistice was not final, and the Conference might again extend the time if desirable. The Continental news is meagre. There was excitement at Madrid, under the latest news from Peru. The English and French ministers were trying to effect a reconciliation. Semmes, of the Alabama, published in the Times a lengthy justification of the destruction of his prizes, the British government having refused to let them into their ports for adjudication. CAPE RACE, June 28.—The Bavaria, from Southampton, with dates to the 16th, has arrived. The London Times has a rumor of the possible breaking up of the Cabinet on the Danish question, which is talked of confidently on change. The Asia with dates from Queenstown to June 26th has arrived. It was rumored that Semmes will sail in another pirate ship in August. The Conference met on Saturday and finally adjourned. It is stated that orders have been issued by the English Government to have ready the equipments for 30,000 troops. The rumor caused an improvement in stocks and consols. ENGLISH SUMMARY. DATES TO MAY 28TH. The German papers, the German correspondents of the English papers, and two French journals, allude to a scheme for the pacification of Northern Europe, which is in itself probable. England and France, it is said, have agreed to give up the treaty of 1852, and the German powers have consented in return to discuss an arrangement of this kind—South Schleswig, divided by a line just below Flensburg, to be united to Holstein, and the two transferred as a single Duchy to Germany, under an administration not defined—North Schleswig to be considered conquered, but sold to Denmark for the Duchy of Lauenburg, which though entirely German, likes King Christian's rule. The Derby was won on Wednesday by Blair Athol, a horse whose merits, it is said, had been rather carefully concealed. The attendance was very much greater than usual, the day being fine, the Prince of Wales on the ground, and London in the humor for a holiday—and the public, with the exception of those who lost money, whose heads were broken by Aunt Sally, whose horses fell down, those who were covered with flour, and those who were too drunk even to feel happy—say altogether one-third of the crowd—went home contented. The mile and a half was covered by the winner in 2 minutes 44 seconds, which is quick going for anything except a locomotive or a swallow. The death of Marshal Pelissier has been announced this week. He was the son of a peasant, entered the Military School of St. Cyr, and fought his way up to a Marshal's baton in Algeria and the Crimea. He was principally known to Englishmen for an act committed in 1845, when he suffocated 600 Arabs, men, women, and children, in a cave in the Dahra. He was not a soldier of the first rank, and a man of singularly uncourteous ways; but he was a brave officer, a severe disciplinarian, and very popular with the rank and file of the army. His death leaves the course clear for Marshal MacMahon and Niel. Lord Clarendon Paget moved on the 25th May that an addition should be made to the pay of the officers of the Navy. Flag officers commanding on foreign stations are to have an increase of £547 10s. a year, other flag officers abroad £365, post captains from £27 to £30, and lieutenants in command from £27 to £30. A new class of warrant officers is to be created, including twelve chief gunners, twelve chief boatstewards, and twelve chief carpenters, and they will receive £154 a year each, while the allowances of other grades, such as paymasters, instructors, &c., will be slightly increased, the total cost being £56,000 a year. The reports as to the Pope's health grow more and more contradictory. According to the ecclesiastics and the Moniteur he never was better, according to all other persons his strength is fast disappearing. The Opinions states that in the event of any commotion the French Government has agreed that Italian troops shall occupy the remainder of the Roman States except Ostia and Rome, but this may be a mere rumor. Indeed the only point certain seems to be that the Pope is not yet dead, and even his disease will probably be concealed as long as possible. The British Government has now seventeen iron-clad ships and efficient—two of the best of their world would have been a fair match for the combined German fleet—and by the middle of next year will be twenty-seven. Of those about ten are first-rates of the Warrior class, though with many differences in construction, two second-rates, three third-rates, and two little iron clads. Of the ten nearly finished six are first-rates, and when completed we shall have a fleet with which nothing existing can possibly compete. Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose, on Friday week started from Lord Palmerston a rather important statement as to the policy which will for the future be pursued by the British Government in China. The Orders in Council authorizing British seamen and military officers to enter Chinese service have been revoked, and there is no intention of renewing them. But Her Majesty's Government adhere to their policy of protecting a radius of thirty miles round each of the treaty ports as absolutely essential to the security of our trade and the maintenance of our treaty rights. The Turkish correspondent of the Times confirms the statement that the Russians are deliberately driving the Circassians into Turkey in order to depopulate their mountains. They appear to be driven down to the shores of the Black Sea by force, and if the Turks are to protect them they must raise a loan of £1,500,000, which would probably be stolen by the Pasha. Could not the British Government help a few of these men? A couple of Circassian regiments would be very useful indeed in India, and would form precisely the force at this moment required at Ceylon. The General Contract Company, with a capital of one million sterling, 40,000 shares of £25 each, is announced this week. The directors propose to undertake the construction of railways, canals, waterworks, bridges, harbors, roads, &c., both here and abroad. Arrangements have been made for transferring the business and works of Mr. Roland Brotherhood, of Chippenham, to the company, on advantageous terms. This gentleman will act as general manager of the undertaking. The first issue will consist of 20,000 shares. This week's bank return being very favorable, the directors have further reduced their minimum rate of discount to seven per cent. A corresponding movement has taken place at Paris, where the rate is now six per cent. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is £13,713,043, and the reserve of notes and coin £7,947,138. The Confederate loan has fluctuated considerably in price. On Wednesday the quotation fell to 59, but yesterday the market was firmer at 64 to 65. Consols, which fell off on Saturday last at 91 1/2, 3/4, for delivery, and 90 1/2, 3/4, for account, closed yesterday at 91 3/4, 3/4, for money, and 90 3/4, for time. Marshal Von Wrangel, in addition to the £26,000 already exacted from Juland, has now placed a requisition of more than half a million upon all landed estates, a sum it is quite impossible to collect, except perhaps by threatening the few rich men in Juland. The Prussians seem to be acting the part of plunderers. When they entered Viborg they demanded from that little place, with its 4,000 inhabitants, 19,000 lb. of bread, 30,000 lb. of oats, 1,200 bottles of brandy, 2,000 cigars, and other articles in proportion, and besides all this 11,000 lb. of beef, 19,000 lb. of bread, 1,200 bottles of brandy, and so on every day. The Prussians then demanded 50,000 in money, which the Town Council Council blankly refused to pay. Whenever the requisitions are not complied with, the soldiers plunder the place and the municipal authorities are imprisoned. The Prussians have, in fact, gone back to the system of Napoleon, and are ravaging the peninsula as a punishment for its insolence in defending itself from an unprovoked invasion. MR. CARY AND THE BARRISTERS' BILL. EDITOR COLONIST.—Sir:—The other morning my eyes fell on some remarks in the leading article of the Colonist on the injustice done to a portion of Her Majesty's subjects by His Excellency withholding his assent to the Colonial Barristers' Bill. While that article, without doubt, faithfully and briefly expresses the sentiments of a large portion of the community, it is to be regretted that the Editor omitted to point out a remedy for the evil which he complains of. Feeling that from my standpoint I can afford to look at the matter in a common sense, liberal, and unprejudiced way, I beg to offer the following suggestions as to what should be done, humbly believing that if these are acted upon they will lead to all those concessions which our poor deluded colonial friends ask, and more over establish a precedent which will show how any measure that may prove both popular and necessary can be made law, and farther, how the members of the two Houses should demean themselves towards a liberal-minded, intelligent, and gentlemanly and highly popular public official. First of all, it has transpired that the bill referred to has not been assented to by His Excellency, because of certain technical objections made thereto by that profound lawyer, eminent statesman, and public benefactor, Mr. Cary, of Castle Cary. No one who has the honor of knowing Mr. Cary personally will do him the injustice to suppose that, although a practising Barrister, and one who has hitherto had the lion's share in the legal monopoly that has existed in this city—he was actuated by motives of personal interest in offering any objections to the passage of the bill. If there be any man in this community who says so—to him say—that Mr. Cary's love to colonists is not less than his. If then that man demand, why Cary rose, and defeated the bill which both Houses had passed, this is the answer, not that Cary loved colonials less, but that he loved the colony more. I have altered the quotation you see to suit the circumstances. What the technical objections are, is not known—but, probably, they relate to matter of form—for although Mr. Cary may, and probably does see some very grave objections to putting colonists on a footing with Englishmen; it is to be presumed that the expediency of doing so, having been settled by the two Houses, Mr. Cary with characteristic modesty, would not raise any difficulty on that score, so it must be that the bill is defective in form, language, style or something of that sort—and if it is, then no further explanation is necessary, for beyond all question the learned gentleman is earnestly desirous that the statutes of this colony should compare favorably with those of any other country, in point of language, style, and efficiency—and what could be more disgusting to so keen and intelligent a law-maker, than to see the plain common sense Barrister's Bill, side by side on our statute book with that wonderful offspring of his own genius—and mental labor—the city "Incorporation Act," which has proved so very efficient hitherto. But if you will pardon the above digressions, which are made simply with a view to vindicate our great martyr to colonial progress from unjust suspicions, I shall proceed to offer the suggestions I think suitable under all the circumstances. 1st. I would recommend that the members of both Houses should meet as soon as may be, and appoint a deputation of say two or three from each of the most aged, respectable and influential among them to wait upon Mr. Cary, at Castle Cary, and present a petition nicely engrossed on parchment, from the honorable bodies they represent, praying that Mr. Cary, "ex speciali gratia et mero motu," would withdraw his fatal and technical objections to the bill, and permit His Excellency to act conformably to the inviolable practice of English sovereigns for the last 150 years, i. e. assent to a bill which has passed both Houses. In the event of the members of the two Houses thinking favorably of the above suggestion, I would further recommend that Captain Long be requested to furnish a pleasant one to every party. On a meeting of the Golden Age, held on Monday June 29th, (they of her name of M. S. Lham, D. W. called to the attention of the meeting the fact that the late Secretary General was appointed to do so.)

struction of railways, canals, waterworks, bridges, harbors, roads, &c., both here and abroad. Arrangements have been made for transferring the business and works of Mr. Roland Brotherhood, of Chippenham, to the company, on advantageous terms. This gentleman will act as general manager of the undertaking. The first issue will consist of 20,000 shares. This week's bank return being very favorable, the directors have further reduced their minimum rate of discount to seven per cent. A corresponding movement has taken place at Paris, where the rate is now six per cent. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is £13,713,043, and the reserve of notes and coin £7,947,138. The Confederate loan has fluctuated considerably in price. On Wednesday the quotation fell to 59, but yesterday the market was firmer at 64 to 65. Consols, which fell off on Saturday last at 91 1/2, 3/4, for delivery, and 90 1/2, 3/4, for account, closed yesterday at 91 3/4, 3/4, for money, and 90 3/4, for time. Marshal Von Wrangel, in addition to the £26,000 already exacted from Juland, has now placed a requisition of more than half a million upon all landed estates, a sum it is quite impossible to collect, except perhaps by threatening the few rich men in Juland. The Prussians seem to be acting the part of plunderers. When they entered Viborg they demanded from that little place, with its 4,000 inhabitants, 19,000 lb. of bread, 30,000 lb. of oats, 1,200 bottles of brandy, 2,000 cigars, and other articles in proportion, and besides all this 11,000 lb. of beef, 19,000 lb. of bread, 1,200 bottles of brandy, and so on every day. The Prussians then demanded 50,000 in money, which the Town Council Council blankly refused to pay. Whenever the requisitions are not complied with, the soldiers plunder the place and the municipal authorities are imprisoned. The Prussians have, in fact, gone back to the system of Napoleon, and are ravaging the peninsula as a punishment for its insolence in

BRITISH COLONIST-SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

NO. 36.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The most important item of European news which came by the last mail, is probably the announcement that the English Government had ordered immediate equipments for 30,000 troops. Coupled with this is the continued fruitless character of the Conference, which meets apparently only to dispute, and disputes only to adjourn. Another meeting of this diplomatic body had been appointed for the 15th of May; but one of the usual hitches intervened, and the assembling was still further postponed to the 8th of June. It is stated that England is determined to adhere to her proposition laid down, that the line of demarcation should be drawn at the Danneberg. It is very evident, however, this will not be accepted by the Germans, who are still busily engaged in making the unfortunate Danes north of this line, as miserable as any unscrupulous conqueror can well accomplish. Added to other outrages, exactions of the most barbarous character have been enforced by the Prussian commander, and only modified recently by the indignant tones of the rest of Europe. In the meantime Earl Russell has become the butt in the House of Lords for every liberty-loving Peer to launch his sarcasms and his political scorn. He is the target for the indignation of the press, and has become the most unpopular public man that the English Cabinet has contained for many years. Lord Palmerston's gout acts as a defence for that statesman, tending, as it does, to mollify the bitterness of public opinion. But it is evident that the Danish affairs are rapidly bringing about a political crisis that will leave these aged politicians "high and dry" on the sandy beach of court influence. Palmerston sympathizes with the Danes as he did with the Poles, and denounces the Germans with as much vehemence in the one case as he did the Russians in the other, but here his sympathy ends. There is a kind of disreputable hypocrisy in all this that is mortifying to the pride of every honest Englishman. It is the Aminadab Sleekism introduced into national policy. So long as it costs nothing but words, Messrs. Palmerston, Russell, & Co. are brave even to temerity, and pathetic even to tears; but when action is demanded of them they turn with a truly Aminadab whine and regret that "it's not in their line." The effect of this dastardly course will be to place England in a dangerous as well as humiliating position. In the event of the failure of the Conference—an occurrence which we firmly believe has already taken place—Denmark proposes to leave her pseudo-friends and depend on the justice of her enemies—to offer herself, fleet and all, as a member of the German federation. The equally desperate proposition of accepting a Russian protectorate is spoken of at Copenhagen. On the other hand the demands of the Germans are consistent with their long-restrained ambition. They want, or at least Prussia does, a naval greatness. Four propositions, according to the London press, having this tendency, are to be insisted on. 1.—Complete indemnification for the expenses of the war and for the captured vessels. 2.—Total separation from the Duchies, which must have an independent Government and be incorporated in the German Confederation. 3.—Kiel, Rendsburg, and Alsen to be Federal forts and fortresses. 4.—The ruler over the Duchies to be under the special protection of a German power (Prussia). No wonder that, under all the above circumstances, the English people are indignant at the conduct of the Cabinet, and the English press with scarcely an exception, becoming furious at the disgraceful temporising. The House of Commons, in response to this feeling, must do something, and as cheering is an easy way to befriended Denmark, the members indulge in the task lastly, when any occurrence takes place or any sentiment is uttered that favors the Danish cause. It is, we must confess, rather a childish way to counteract the insidious policy of the Ministry; but such as it is, it must in the absence of anything better, be acceptable, more especially as it has undoubtedly, in giving the evidence of a strong Danish feeling in the House, forced the Cabinet into the waltz order alluded to above.

Probably the most exciting topic which has lately engaged Europe is the campaign of General Grant. The London press teems, day after day, with articles upon the subject. The battles of the Wilderness are commented upon with generally an impartial spirit. Grant is allowed to be, by every critic, the greatest general the North has yet produced, and the armies of both North and South are deservedly praised for their remarkable endurance. Speaking of the five days' battles, the London Times remarks: "It would not be impossible to match the results of any one day's battle with stories from the wars of the Old World, but

never we should think, in the history of man, were five such battles as these compressed into six successive days. Neither army numbered apparently above one hundred thousand men, and of these every man seems to have been engaged in every battle." Who, after reading the famous article in the Times after the battle of Bull Run, would have ever expected to find such an acknowledgment as this in the short space of three years. The Times, however, is not willing to concede much to Grant over Lee, and although giving the former credit for a determined and bold dog tenacity, questions the results of his victories. In alluding to Grant's position after the above battles, the London paper says: "He will perhaps renew his attack upon Lee, but if he ever reaches Richmond with an army of military success." The New York World makes merry over this prediction of the Times, and says: "As General Grant has accomplished that feat, perhaps the Times can think of some other military miracle for him to perform." The London Telegraph also bears tribute to the dogged determination of the Northern General. "Never" it says "have soldiers behaved more gallantly than these last veterans of the North. Of sluggishness, half-heartedness, indecision, their leader was intolerant to the men who pleaded that their term of service had expired, and that they wished to quit the field, he grimly answered that if they left the ranks, legally or illegally, he would shoot them down like dogs." The Daily News says: "Even the brilliancy of Lee's achievements does not surpass the masterly skill with which Grant has arranged the combined movement of troops from the frontier of Georgia to the banks of the Potomac." All this presents a startling contrast to the opinions entertained but a few years ago of American prowess. The race it was commonly said had degenerated, and a Yankee was a lank, dyspeptic something, that stood in rather short gaudy trousers, with a long coat, extensive shirt collar, and a hat which rested on the back of the neck. The idea of such a specimen of humanity ever becoming a soldier was preposterous in the extreme. If it wanted anything else to show how utterly unfit was the race to achieve military renown,—there was the crushing fact that America was a Republic. Since the days of Rome and Greece republics could not fight. Napoleon, in his early career might have damaged the proverb somewhat; but even he laughed at the military efforts of "a nation of shopkeepers." Military prowess has been generally presumed to be under the monopoly of the absolute monarchy. The limited kingship might be awarded a share of the glory occasionally, but below this military greatness could not possibly descend. Even in England there is still a superstition that nothing but an aristocracy can successfully carry armies into the field. The battles of the Wilderness are, however, opening the European mind. Austerlitz and Waterloo are no more incomparable. Solferino and Magenta have ceased to become military wonders. Grant with his motley legions of Yankee, Irish, African and German, and Lee with that race of Southern who have been stigmatised as wanting in physique, even more than the degenerate Yankees, have added new and perhaps greater names to the illustrious catalogue of hard-fought fields.

NATURALISED SUBJECTS IN THE COLONIES.

A recent despatch from the Colonial Office to the Governor of New Brunswick, relative to aliens that have become naturalised in the colonies, appears to have taken many people by surprise. His Grace of Newcastle states in his despatch that foreigners who have taken the oath of allegiance to the British provinces, have rights and privileges of British subjects only while they are in the province in which they are naturalised. The difference between a British subject belonging to one of the provinces, and a British subject in England is not defined by the despatch; but from the manner in which the document is phrased, it is quite clear that, in the estimation of the powers that be, there is some very great difference. This decision can scarcely be construed into a grievance for British colonists. Those who have had the misfortune to be born outside the pale of the British constitution, but who subsequently sought shelter and protection within its encircling arms, will do well to remain within the limits of the land of their adoption, as it would seem certain, in the event of any such getting into trouble abroad, Her Majesty's government do not intend to trouble their heads about them. This announcement has we are inclined to think, been made to the governors of all the British North American colonies, and can be looked at in no light other than a wise precaution, on the part of the Home Government, in view of the competition which may be expected to grow out of the existing unhappy state of affairs on this continent. The number of individuals whose position is affected by this somewhat strange, and certainly unexpected official declaration, must amount to many thousands.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

We learn that Robert Williamson, the colored man who was apprehended over a year ago on a charge of murder at Saanich, and narrowly escaped capital punishment, has been again figuring at Seattle, W. T. His brutal nature this time found vent upon an unfortunate Chinaman, whom he cruelly beat with a club, and having been arrested he eluded the vigilance of the authorities & escaped to the woods. He was, however, re-taken, tried, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 with 30 days' imprisonment.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

Admiral the Hon. J. Denman, who has been appointed to the command of this station in the room of Admiral Kingome, is expected to arrive here about the end of this month. H. M. S. *Devastation* is now waiting for him at Panama.

FIREMEN'S DEPUTATION.

A deputation from the Fire Department consisting of the Chief Engineer, President of the Board of Delegates, Treasurer, V. F. D., and Foremen of each company, waited by invitation, Thursday, on His Excellency the Governor at 1 p. m. His Excellency questioned the Deputation as to the proprietorship of the various engines and apparatus in the possession of the Department, and expressed his surprise at the mixed state of affairs. He also enquired into the nature and extent of the appropriations made for the support of the Department, and stated that the Town Corporation in a city was the proper body to take charge of the department and vote monies for its sustentance. The expiration of the lease of the ground on which the Hook and Ladder Company building stands, which expires in November next, was brought to His Excellency's notice. Foreman Thain mentioned that Mr. Dallas, late Governor of the Island, had verbally promised the promoters of this civic company that he would give them a more suitable site than that on which the building now stands, and gave them in the interim the use of the present site at a nominal rental of one dollar per annum.

His Excellency said he knew nothing about the Hudson Bay Company here, and how could it be expected that he should, when the House of Assembly had been 5 or 6 months considering in session matters connected with the Company, and even they knew nothing; he was acquainted with Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General of the Hudson Bay Company in London, and knew him to be an honorable and upright man, and added that he would lay the matter before him, and did not doubt that it would receive his favorable consideration. He regretted that the Government had no land to place at the disposal of the Fire Department to obviate the necessity of paying high ground rent for the Deluge and L'Yger Engine houses. He gave it as his opinion that the different agencies of the Fire Insurance Companies established here should contribute towards the support of the Fire Department, and thought the plan adopted in the Provinces, of levying a house tax, and a tax on the premiums received by the Insurance Companies was a good one, and should be adopted here.

THE CARIBOO MAILS.

Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—I am a recent number of the *Columbian*, that the editor of that New Westminster paper congratulates the authorities on their magnificent postal system, quoting the number of letters sent by one mail, and comparing it favorably with the number sent under the old regime. It appears to be blind to the fact, that a service tri-monthly to this part of the country, is far behind the time, and of no real use to the business community. In these days of fast travel, when a regular line of communication twice a week is kept up between Victoria and Queen's, it does seem preposterous, that William Creek, a point at which far the largest number of inhabitants in British Columbia are located, should be deprived of the benefit of this semi-weekly communication so far as their correspondence is concerned. The trading community had a right to expect that the Government would not be behind private enterprise in giving us the speediest communication between this point and Victoria, but in this they are again disappointed. Although the postage on letters is at a figure that cannot be complained of, yet the length of time which elapses between the arrival of each mail renders the system of comparatively little service to the business community, and leaves room for the mail contractor to charge \$1 for letters sent out between the mails. This savors much of a "job," to pay \$3000 for a mail service, and then allow the contractor to get \$5 postages from those who need more frequent communication. What is the boasted purity of purpose the *Columbian* was such a stickler for when it boistered abuse on the old system, that it now helps out one which is not a whit better save that the rates are lower. Besides this, I learn that the regularity of the mails depends on the California steamers, so that in the event of the loss or delay of such steamer, we are kept out of our local business correspondence. Surely this can be remedied. Why not have a mail twice a week during the business season? The semi-weekly communication is as complete from Victoria to Queen's as it is possible to be, and would be but a trifling matter to have a mail dispatched from Queen's to this point on the arrival of each steamer from Soda Creek.

I trust you will give this matter a helping hand, as it is one of considerable importance to the trade between your city and ours.

MERCURY.

THE FRASER FISHERIES.—Fishing is going on briskly in Fraser river; salmon are becoming more plentiful and are being taken pretty freely.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

A very unpleasant telegram from India reached London on Monday last. The Government of India has been irritated by incessant incursions from Bhoon, an independent semi-Tartar State, north of Bengal, occupying a enormous plateau which stretches back to an unknown distance from the hills west of Upper Assam. The Hon. Ashley Eden, an able doctrinaire civilian, lately Secretary to the Local Government, was sent to arrange matters, and after a journey across hills 18,000 feet high, and nearly losing his life in the snow, reached Poomukh, the capital, on or about 9th March. Here the ruler flung him into prison, and compelled him to sign a treaty ceding British Assam! At least so the telegram says, and though Mr. Eden is not the sort of man to be compelled to sign anything, still the possibility for a man to give public signs of weakness and yet not be at the actual point of death. We are assured that the Emperor Napoleon has forwarded to Cardinal Antonelli an assurance that in the event of a vacancy in the Chair his troops will continue to protect the deliberations of the Conclave.

The correspondent of the *Times* in Denmark, a man not likely to be prepossessed in favor of Austria, bears testimony to the excellent behavior of the Austrian troops. General Gablenz refused to allow the statue of the *Kappre Land Soldat*, near Fredericia, to be destroyed, and the Austrians, it appears, pay for all they take. The Danes feel the difference keenly, and express no hatred against the Austrians. The truth is, we imagine, that the Austrian army is governed by gentlemen, and that the Italian and Hungarian regiments, having no national feeling to gratify against the peasantry, are really more conciliatory. The Danes feel the England the conduct of the Austrians hardly excites so much feeling as that of Prussia. One expects a Hapsburg to act violently; to apply the laws of war harshly, and to claim dominions by conquest, but the Prussians were supposed to be becoming civilized.

Mr. Winna, an American gentleman, is having a yacht built for him in the Thames which is to create a perfect revolution in shipbuilding. She is built of pure steel, in the shape of a cigar, the cylinder being 256 ft. long, with a diameter of 16 ft. at the broadest part, and nothing but two funnels, a short keel, and a little bit of the cylinder will appear out of water. She is to be driven by three cylinder engines, and a shaft with screws at each end, and it is believed that the engines can be so worked with safety as to yield 2,500 horse power. The architect expects a speed of twenty-six or thirty miles an hour. To get it Mr. Winna should carry out George Stephenson's suggestion, and electro-plate his vessel. She is to be launched with her steam up in August.

New Zealand.—General Cameron has made amazing progress in New Zealand. He has now a line of posts from Raglan or Whangaroa on the west to Taunanga on the east, and all his enemies north of this line have been either subdued or expelled, and his head-quarters—It is believed for the winter—are at Awamutu, a place about eighty miles in a direct line from Auckland (of which about fifty are through conquered country), lying between the Waikato, and the tributary or western branch, the Waipa. He has taken two very strong posts, Pihikiko and Paterangi, since the last intelligence, and has had several engagements, in which Sir Henry Havelock has distinguished himself. The Bishop of New Zealand has, it is said, left General Cameron's camp in disgust, because the General will not permit him to go to an interview between himself and the enemy, trying to get up a peace before the Maories have been brought to an unconditional submission. The Bishop is a good man, but no other man has done so much either to cause or to prolong this unhappy contest.—*London Spectator*.

Rumors are rife of coming Ministerial changes in France. The *Moniteur* formally denies them, and they are therefore probably correct. The best authenticated seems to be that M. de Persigny is to return to power, to what his master once more towards a *regime* of sheer force.—*Spectator*.

England has been at war for some eighteen months without knowing it. The King of Ashantee, it would seem, made a raid into the country called the British Protectorate, a vast tract on Cape Coast, inhabited by tribes friendly to British rule. Mr. Richard Pine, Governor of Cape Coast, accordingly determined to punish the King, and sent two black regiments from the West Indies to capture his capital. The King did not resist, but the climate is telling heavily in his favor, and 200 out of 400 men have been struck down with fever or dysentery, while out of 19 officers 15 have been invalided. The capital is not captured, and it seems not improbable that the whole force will withdraw away, while the expense, owing to the difficulty of transporting food, is estimated at £1,000 a day. Nobody, not even Mr. Cardwell, seems to know anything particular about the matter.

Mr. Stansfeld was on May 17th presented by his constituents with a piece of plate, value three hundred guineas, as an expression of their esteem and confidence. In his reply, Mr. Stansfeld made a popular and

telling defence of his own conduct in not deserting his friend Mazzini, paid a high tribute to Lord Palmerston's courage and generosity in supporting him, and then proceeded to defend the recent action of the Government.

THE BENTINCK ARM TRAGEDY.

The Finding of the Murdered Men—The State of their Bodies.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bentinck Arm, July 9, 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—H. M. S. *Sutlej* being about to leave immediately for Victoria, I seize the opportunity to send you a few additional particulars about the unhappy men who were so cruelly murdered by the Indians on the Bentinck Arm Trail. The bodies of the three men, McDonald, McDougall and Higgins, were found by the volunteers who accompanied His Excellency the Governor Seymour, at the scene of the massacre, about 10 miles beyond Nanconcton Lake. They were frightfully mutilated and disfigured by the bloody thirsty murderers, and also by the wolves, who had been bating on their unburied corpses. The body of Alex. McDonald was pierced with balls and a large knife had been driven completely through his head. His face and breast were also very much disfigured by the wolves, and his clothes torn by those ravenous animals. The corpses of Peter McDougall and Clifford Higgins were found in the very spot where they were last seen by Chas. Farquharson, one of the survivors. McDougall's body was riddled with balls, one passing through both thighs and one through the shoulder; both of the bodies were also torn and mutilated by the wolves. One of the murderers has been taken prisoner by Mr. Moss and others, and when brought before Farquharson he was at once identified as one of the villains who attacked the packers near Nanconcton Lake. He was placed on board the *Sutlej* for safe keeping and will be sent down to Victoria. The flagship also conveys to your city Mrs. Hamilton, son, and daughter, who had so narrow an escape from the murdering savages. Mr. Hamilton eagerly embraced the opportunity of sending his wife and children from this isolated part of the globe to a place of safety. He requests me to express through your paper his sincere gratitude to Admiral Kingome for the kindness shown to his family in enabling them to escape from their desolate home. As for myself I intend to remain here and take the fortune which Heaven may send me; I cannot leave my property on which I have expended so much hard labor without seeing what will become of it.

I had a visit from Admiral Kingome at New Aberdeen, and he expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of everything, admiring the crops, and the magnificent scenery along the banks of the stream. Mrs. Hamilton brings down with her a quantity of choice furs which escaped the ravages of the Indians.

A. H. WALLACE,
Custom House Officer,
Bentinck Arm.

ONE DAY LATER.

The *Oregonian* of the 12th inst., has the following dispatch from San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—No news from the East.
Private telegrams of Saturday quote gold at 261 and higher.
Several more stage robberies have occurred recently, and Wells, Fargo & Co. have made a requisition on Gen. McDowell for military protection of the express over the Washoe line, and soldiers have been sent to Lake Bigler, for that purpose. The *Protestor* Martial has information tending strongly to the suspicion that an organized band of two or three hundred highwaymen exists in the Southern counties, and that an arrest was made at San Jose of a party suspected of being cognate of their party.
Legal tender sales to-day, 42 cash; 41, seller five days; 39½, seller 30.
MARKETS.—Flour, \$8 75; wheat, active at \$2 75, and \$3 for extra choice; barley, old, \$3 42½ @ \$3 47½; new, \$3 25 @ \$3 37½; oats from \$3; hay, new, \$26 @ \$32 50; new potatoes scarce, 3½.
Overland line down east of Salt Lake.

PORTLAND ITEMS.

[From the "Oregonian" of the 12th.]

FREIGHT IN WAGONS.—The water in the Willamette river has become so low that all the steamboats above the Falls have been compelled to lie up. As a consequence those who failed to get their supply of goods by steamer, avail themselves of the slow process of freighting in wagons. We observed some twenty teams leave the city yesterday evening loaded for Eugene, Corvallis and other points up the Valley.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR ASTORIA.—The press and fixtures of the late *Daily Union*, in this city, were shipped in Astoria yesterday morning on the steamer John H. Couch, where we understand it will be used in the publication of a Weekly, under the supervision of J. N. Gale, Esq.

THROUGH TELEGRAM.—Last evening Portland communicated with San Francisco, direct, and it is the first instance in which we have been able to communicate farther than Marysville. The distance to San Francisco, by the course of the line, is over 800 miles.

THE FLORIDA.—The *Passage Star & Herald*, of June 3rd, says: "The commander of the steamer Tamar, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 23rd, reports having seen the Florida on the South-east end of Jamaica, whilst on his way from St. Thomas. The Florida pursued the Tamar for some distance, but on making out the flag gave up the chase."

ORANDA.

STEPHENS, Francis Connor, from San Francisco July 12th, at 7 a. m.; at 7 p. m.; at 10.30 a. m.

PORTS.

ANDERSON from Puget 3 roles leather, 23 2 qrs ske, 1 horse, 1 calf, 10 hogs, 1 pig, 1 sheep, 1 dog, 1 cat, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 10 lbs ketchup, 10 lbs mustard, 10 lbs pickles, 10 lbs preserves, 10 lbs jam, 10 lbs marmalade, 10 lbs butter, 10 lbs cheese, 10 lbs curd, 10 lbs cream, 10 lbs milk, 10 lbs eggs, 10 lbs honey, 10 lbs molasses, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs tea, 10 lbs coffee, 10 lbs rice, 10 lbs oil, 10 lbs soap, 10 lbs starch, 10 lbs salt, 10 lbs vinegar, 1

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

THE FRANCHISE IN ENGLAND.

The discussion of the question of the extension of the franchise in the House of Commons is a matter of deep interest to every British community. Although we have already referred to the subject, we think its importance demands a more extended consideration. Amongst the arguments brought forward by Mr. Baines, the member who introduced the bill, there are some statistics worth republishing. The increase of education in England is thus given: In 1818 there were 647,000 day scholars, making one to every seventeen of the population. A commission issued subsequent to the passing of the Reform Bill, showed the number to have increased to 1,276,000, or one in eleven of the population. In 1858, the results of another commission showed that the number had reached 2,535,000. In the census of 1861, a similar return was made, with the addition of those who were educated privately, making the number 3,120,000. With regard to the literature of the country, there were in England 27 papers with a daily circulation of 263,000; in Wales 1, with a circulation of 2,000; in Ireland 14, with a circulation of 96,000; and in Scotland 9, with a circulation of 1,000; amounting to an aggregate daily circulation of 429,000. The circulation of provincial weekly papers was 3,907,500 per issue, showing an increase from 1831, of 1,313 per cent. The increase of the magazines, periodicals, and serials, and of the higher works of literature—such as history, biography, and the novel, was equally great, while the immorality had decreased in the short space of three years, from 52,500 to 9,000. If we wanted evidence of the intellectual advancement of a people, we could not go to a country superior to these. Yet with this extraordinary progress of the nation at large, before them, a majority of the House of Commons concluded that it was inexpedient to admit any portion of that class which comprises three-fourths of the whole population, within the pale of the franchise. There is something laughable in the arguments of the Conservative sages, as well as in the fears of the London Times. "The country is going along well enough; why do you seek to disturb that which is quiet?" The members are not altogether against extending the franchise; but then, you know, the present time is exceedingly inopportune, and it is better to postpone it. The staleness of the subterfuge makes its absurdity the more intolerable. Who ever heard the obstructive of a nation yet admit that the present was a time for political change? "Reform," says a distinguished writer many years dead, "is admired by all who cannot effect it, and abused by all who can; it is thought pregnant with danger, for all time that is present, but would have been extremely profitable for that which is past, and will be highly salutary for that which is to come; therefore, it has been thought expedient for all administrations which have been of that will, be, by any particular ones, which is, it is considered like Scotch grapes, to be very seldom ripe, and by the time it is so, to be quite out of season." If the writer of these pungent paradoxes had lived to witness the debate in the House of Commons on the 11th of May last, he would have had the satisfaction of hearing these sentiments re-produced in neither iron nor jest, but with all the gravity of men who believed the whole weight of the British Constitution was resting on their shoulders. Happily, the intellect of the House of Commons is on the side of the Liberals. We do not mean by the terms such men as Palmerston and many of his confederates, who are ranged under this head—for we know that if we scratch these pseudo-reformers, he it never so slightly, the old Tory blood will ooze out;—but we mean the Gladstones and the Gibbons—the Cobdens and the Brights—men whose names will be household words, when the feeble-minded Conservatives have drifted into oblivion.

The champions of the respective parties—the reformers and the obstructives—were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the celebrated Irish barrister, Mr. Whitehead. Mr. Gladstone's arguments, although delivered with all the grace of a finished orator, were not exactly original. John Stuart Mill had enunciated the same ideas before him, and Baron Humboldt had expressed similar views to many of those which the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before his rather illogical opponents. There is no demerit in this, for it only shows that the conclusions arrived at by the two great profound thinkers of the present century could not be much improved upon in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone does justice to the patience and long-suffering of the English populace. He points to the terrible ordeal through which they have passed, and the scathelessness with which they have emerged. Self-restraint, the great quality even in legislators, he shows to have been possessed by even the English workmen in no ordinary degree, and in pathetic tones he describes how the neglected working classes had been left "to labor and to wait."

"I am true," says Mr. Gladstone, "to the working men's population, had said so. I have given up Parliamentary agitation—we began to feel then that we might place confidence in Parliament—that we might look to Parliament to pass beneficial measures without agitation. We were told then to abandon the habit of public action which had so much interfered with the ordinary occupations of our lives, and we endeavored to substitute for them the employment of our evenings in the improvement of our minds; but don't turn round on us, and say that we don't care for the extension of the franchise because we don't fight for it." Here is the modest and temperate language of these dangerous working-men—a well-merited rebuke administered to their libellers in a sentence of phraseology that could not offend the most fastidious. Well, the Conservative logicians, personated by Mr. Whitehead, first deny the abstract right of any class of persons in the country to possess votes, or that the Constitution ever asserted that principle. This, however, is not deemed correct, exclusive enough, and so they contend that there is danger to the country in admitting these men to the exercise of the franchise. But Mr. Gladstone shows that the men are qualified—that they are educated, industrious, well-behaved, and do not rush into agitation even on this question, in which they are so deeply interested. "Then why," replies Mr. Whitehead, "do you insist on giving them a thing they can evidently, according to your own showing, do well without; the men are quiet, sober, contented, and are doing admirably under the present system. Why change it?" With such slyness, and silly sophistry do these inconsistent debaters enlighten the House. "First, the working classes are a dangerous, agitating set of men; ergo, they should not possess the franchise. Then they are an industrious, contented people; ergo, they don't require the franchise." "Every man who is not presumably incapacitated by some consideration of personal unfitness or political danger is morally entitled to some share in the government of his country. Of course, the meaning of that is that the sudden, violent, and intoxicating changes must be avoided, but that fitness for the franchise, when it is shown to exist—as I say it is shown to exist in the case of a select portion of the working classes—is not to be regarded as a disqualification from the Constitution by the allegation that things are as well as they are."

We can well imagine the effect of such sentiments as these falling among the fossils of the Elizabethan period, and we can also picture the consternation of these ancients when Mr. Gladstone informs them, in answer to their assertion that there is no agitation for reform, that—

"Agitation by the working classes upon any political subject whatever is a thing previous to any Parliamentary movement, but, on the contrary, is to be deprecated and, if possible, prevented by wise and prudent measures. As an agitation by the working classes is not like an agitation by the classes above them having leisure time, the agitation by the working classes is easily conducted. Every hour of their time has not a money value; their wives and children are not dependent on their money; they are not self-influenced by a desire to be distinguished in the eyes of the world; and because he feels a strong conviction that a man's duty is to his race who have driven him to that necessity."

As we have previously announced, the bill was defeated—the numbers being 272 to 216. The fight has commenced, however, and under the leadership of a man of Gladstone's genius, the triumph cannot be long delayed. The reaction of the British public will not afford the Conservatives an argument much longer. The working classes were taunted with being under the influence of demagogues, and in ceaseless agitation, until they at last relapsed into quietude. Now they are told they don't require anything because they don't agitate. It is well, however, they should have learnt the hollowness of Parliamentary pretences, and discovered that their great weapon is laid, determined and unobscured agitation.

EXPLORATIONS ON THE WEST COAST.

The company which was chartered from the late Governor a temporary reserve of some 180 square miles of the country lying to the south of Barclay Sound, for prospecting purposes, and whose efforts in search of coal and other minerals have been briefly alluded to in previous issues of the COLONIST, have received from Mr. Robinson the photographs, whom they had sent out at the head of a prospecting party, a complete diary of his proceedings, from which we have been permitted to make the following extracts:— The party landed at Cape Beale on June 1st, and after examining the country in that vicinity, discovering a picturesque natural passage through a projecting cliff on the sea shore, which had three openings and was 20 or 30 feet in height, they endeavored to make their way across to—

PACHENA BAY.

JUNE 3rd.—This morning started at 7 o'clock to try to make our way through the bush to Pachena Bay, accompanied by Scullie and our Indian; found it thickly wooded and very hilly and rocky; in fact saw no tracks at all; our course lay about E. S. E.; some fine land exists there but too much timber upon it to be of any value. The timber consists of pine, cedar and hemlock, with abundance of underwood; crossed several small rivulets or streams of water; did not succeed in striking the Bay; returned about 6 p.m. when Mr. Robinson and Mr. Elliott—

JUNE 4th.—Started again for Pachena Bay accompanied by Elliott and the Indian; made our course S. E., struck the bay about

midway from its entrance about 6 o'clock, having been about 9 1/2 hours in making our way through the bush, the distance being about 1 1/2 miles by my calculation. The land was very good but very thickly timbered in places, the timber being of great size and good quality with many very large cedars; the land is rather undulating, but not hilly except near the two bays where it appears to be very elevated. The two bays may I think be connected, if necessary, by a railway at a moderate cost, there being any one point to the other. Returned to the camp about 6 o'clock not having been able to get upon the beach in Pachena Bay in consequence of its being so precipitous, where we struck it, and the underwood being thick we could not stop to get through it, as it would possibly take us some hours to do so. After prospecting some two miles in this vicinity, making very little progress through the dense underwood, being unable to proceed along the shore, by canoe on account of the tremendous surf, and drenched meanwhile by frequent rain storms, the party again went to Pachena Bay and prospected its shores and—

JUNE 17th.—This morning we went to the bottom of Pachena Bay, and prospected the river as far as we could go without great difficulty; afterwards prospected the west side of the Bay—the whole of the rocks being granite. The sides of the river running from the bottom of the bay have fine patches of fine level ground, thickly covered with grass of a considerable height; but I am of opinion that the land must be under water at high water. On the eastern side of the bay and river the land is thickly timbered, but the underwood is not quite so thick as we have generally found it upon the coast; the ground is good, and tolerably even, except an occasional ridge of rock. A schistose of five or six feet depth of water may be up the river at low water, but would have to get in at high water. There seems to be abundance of deer and elk, and also of fur animals, in this locality. The Indians, however, are hard to deal with; they are very disagreeable in their manner, and require a great deal of watching. I have reason to believe that we have had several little things stolen by them, although we have invariably kept a strict and close watch upon them. Unless something better turns up, I hope to close here to-morrow.

COPIES AND COAL.

Four days' more ineffectual prospecting through a frightful country, and the party are at length rewarded by learning from the Indians of the locality of some valuable copper and coal deposits. The diary goes on as follows:—

JUNE 23rd.—The weather this morning is as bad as yesterday, we cannot therefore leave here to-day. Aes-je-je (the Indian chief) here, a fugitive, came into our camp this morning about half-past 3 o'clock, and said that he wanted me to go with him and another Indian (named Jim) to work some stone that Jim had found; he said that the Indians would like to see me, and that he would go with me, and that we would not go. I accordingly decided to go. They took me along the coast about a mile east from here, when they turned up a rather narrow inlet, but of sufficient width to admit of a moderate sized vessel. The inlet is long, narrow, and deep, and the water is very clear, and the bottom is of a light color, and the water is very deep. How much further it extends I cannot say, but I saw sufficient of it to warrant me in saying that there is a harbor here, large and deep enough for the whole of Her Majesty's navy, if the only objection to it being the entrance, but at extreme tides, that is to say at the turn of the tides—high or low—vessels would have no difficulty in getting in and out. Upon the banks of this lake, probably two miles from its entrance, the Indian pointed out to me what I immediately recognized as a lead of copper—of which I am in hopes the B. S. M. Co. will have occasion to be pleased—it is immediately upon the water's edge, and lying a very little above the water, and appears to be dipping inland. This is the first, and I think the richest, but there are two or three others, each richer than the one on Barclay Sound, and each of which lie some eight or ten feet above the water; in each case the ore seems to be lying in a bed of limestone, and each a hanging up scrubbing brush, and a sample of which I bring with me. The limestone exists to a great extent. The lake is completely surrounded by mountains, the bottoms of which extend to the water's edge; there are, however, one or two level places, but which seemed to be heavily timbered—

Whist going up the lake, another Indian whom we met, told me that he knew where there was a bed of coal not far from there, but we could not get to it, as we were out of the day, and if it proved to be coal, he would then show me its whereabouts.

NANAIMO ITEMS.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Nanaimo, July 12th, 1864.

The bark *Sarita* arrived here at 9:30 this morning to load with coal. She will take 400 tons. The *Georgius* which arrived here lately will be finished loading on the 28th or 29th.

CRICKET.

The Nanaimo cricketers met regularly for practice and have among them several first class batters and bowlers.

HARWOOD COAL CO.

Mr. Landale the engineer of the Harwood Coal and Railway Companies, is rapidly advancing with the line and has already staked off about three miles and a half of the track. It is understood that he expects to have the contracts out within a month.

The "great seam" at Harwood is six feet thick in thickness, of good quality, and many acres of it can be had without "artificial drainage." Mr. Landale gives it as his opinion that at least a square mile is available without further proving. Coal will be worked whenever the railway is completed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the Volunteer Rifle Corps was held in the Courthouse at 8:30 p. m. for the purpose of electing the officers of the Company, John J. Landale, Esq., C. E., in the chair, when the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the corps:—

Captain—Charles S. Nicol, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant—John J. Landale, Esq., C. E. Ensign—Harry Cooper, Esq. Color Sergeant—T. E. Peck, Esq.

LOST CHILD.

An Indian woman was in the woods near the Harwood Coal Mine, picking berries, and placed her child, wrapped in a shawl, under a tree; she presently heard it scream, and on proceeding to the spot, found the infant gone. All her efforts to discover the lost child proved unavailing, and upon information being given to W. H. Franklyn, Esq., Magistrate, he caused a search to be made by Indians for two days, but without any result. It is supposed from the circumstance of the mother having observed a man's foot-print, and a mark where the boot-end of a gun had rested close to where the child lay, that it was carried off by a western Indian to be reared as a slave, a practice they have been known to indulge in.

COMPLAINTS FROM COMOX.

Complaints have arrived from Comox, and information laid before our Magistrate respecting "Sea-weed Jim," a Comox Indian, and a noted blackguard, who it appears, has been slandering another Comox Indian, and endeavoring to demolish his cabin, a pastime in which he would have succeeded, but for the bluntness of the instrument used, and the interference of his tribe. A canoe with four Indians and a special constable was despatched by Mr. Franklyn to Comox, for the purpose of arresting him. Unfortunately, the gunboat *Grappler* was seen by some Indians to pass Comox on her way to Bella Coola, and they informed Jim, who immediately packed up, and fled to the Comox camp, expecting the gunboat had come up to Comox to take him. Consequently, when the canoe with the special constable arrived, Jim had already fled. Every thing was done as quickly as possible. Mr. Nicol could be attached to the appearance of another white man acting as special constable. There are many complaints at Comox regarding the want of a proper person to act as Magistrate, who would be independent, and do justice to his office.

THE BRIG IN A HURRICANE.

JACK MARLINSPIKE TO THE "COLONIST."

Shiver my timbers, Mr. Editor if I had had the tarriest row in this here "Brig" this blessed day. About six bells in the morning watch down wrong side before, one boot in his hand and the other down at heel, and as our Paddy boatman says, "the Devil in his eye." The first object of his wrath was the Captain of the *Snoob's* goat, whom he taxed with great expenditure of leather, with small results in shoes, while the heat snob (old Turner of our ship) and his two apprentices consumed enormous quantities of tobacco, (by means of three huge black pipes) but no waxed ends.

An immediate descent was made upon the offenders' quarters, and thorough search of their persons and the premises revealed—three lengths of stow-ropes, of different sizes, all seeking to conduct the smoke from the stove to an elbow above, connecting with the chimney, but, as each stood at a different angle and made no connection with the others, only throwing it into the room.

Captain S. had provided himself with six bottles of Labber's—or Lubin's—extracts—he says he will use no more Cologne—and half-a-dozen nose-washes, or pocket handkerchiefs, with one of which, well-soaked with Lubin, he continually swabbed his cut-water, but when passing between the cabins of the gentle *Kitty* and that of *Mad Jack* and the two *Heathens*, he slipped upon some greasy substance, and in falling threw out his hand to save his spunker-boom; and then, like *Jack Palatoff* in the buck-basket, he snuffed "the rankest compound of villainous smells that ever offended nostril." Immediately all hands were piped to scrub and hilly-stone, and each a hanging up scrubbing brush and scraper, white-wash and chloride of lime, such ravings from the French maniac *Baté*, such ground and lumpy tumbled by *Mad Jack*, grimaces, postures and mowls, by poor idiotic *Templeton*, and by each from the Tribune rangers, were never before witnessed on board this craft.

Commencing with *Mad Jack's* cabin (it is five feet six by six feet), we filled two wheelbarrows with St. wash muck—a muck digested and indigested, and dividing our watch stood it spell and spell about with one of the captain's lubber-scented white-washes over our nostrils, and with a loss of but two of our number and the use of a box of soap and a barrel of lime, made room in it again for its three occupants, without showing "bilge and guntling."

Next door—the Indian who was brought as a prisoner from *Bentleek Arm* by the *Suley*, was placed in the police dock yesterday, charged with being concerned in the recent murders near that settlement, and upon the application of Superintendent Smith, was remanded for one week.

THE CABIN OF THE AFORESAID GENTLE MAN.

contained numerous articles of apparel the names of which are not found in Bowditch or any other nautical dictionary, all of which were removed on deck, and revealed upon the floor a similar—but I'll cut my yarn short; didn't we make a day of it though!

Old "Snoob" and his apprentices were next bawled out of their spacious quarters, and when we cleared the wreck at three bells in the dog watch, the strongest smell in that vicinity was of fresh whitewash, and if that deck ever dries again blow me if it don't prove as white as the captain's face was while reading "What I saw in the Brig" in this morning's COLONIST.

I didn't tell you in my hurry that there is one little cabin—poor *Templeton's*—that is kept open as a model, and it is scrubbed and hilly-stoned and swabbed every day, and whitewashed every week, we had little to do there.

The boatswain told us at four bells that the captain had a bit of a note from a friend of his named Ob—Vanice for some such—never mind the name, telling him the Admiral was coming aboard to-day, and this accounts for all the rumpus.

I'll spin you a yarn about *Snoob's* weekly shower bath in his next watch below, and give you some other items about the Brig and her officers that will put some fat on your ribs.

Yours ever, JACK MARLINSPIKE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Our Panama files are to June 9th. The *Star and Herald* has the following:—

Peru. Encouraged by the unanimous sympathy and assurances of support sent to her from all the sister Republics of the coast, the Peruvian and people of Peru are using the most strenuous exertions in preparing to vindicate the national honor from the disgrace felt to have been inflicted by Spain in the occupation of her territory. Workmen labor day and night, at present, in works of defence and defence, the enthusiasm of the people producing extraordinary exertions. Vessels of the navy being iron clad; in a few days a formidable monitor will be launched, and it may not be without good foundation that Government is about to bring into these waters a considerable accession to the strength of its present navy.

In these countries, for the present, all minor and even all important subjects are waived, and Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and the Argentine Republic are preparing to join in the defence of their territory "whole and entire," and for this purpose to renew, if needs be, the struggles which resulted in their first freedom from Spanish power. The foreign vessels of war in Callao bay at present are the U. S. ship *Lancaster*, Capt. Inman, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Bell; U. S. ship *St. Marys*, Capt. Middleton; H. M. ship *Leander*, Commodore Harvey.

Chile. So great is the ferment and enthusiasm among the people here, the extremities of the country, that two of the leading members of the Government who were more moderate and counselled calmness in deliberation on the Spanish occupation of South American territory, have had to resign their offices "at the demand of public feeling."

All political parties are merged into one united people, earnest to avenge what is deemed the insult offered by Spain to South American Independence.

The loss of our Consul as Secretary of State, and Senator *Sanchez*, Minister of Finance, to the Government, cannot be felt; but they are blamed for their warmness in the matter, and not for their diplomacy for the settlement of the difficulty.

The new Ministers go heartily into active preparation, already decrees are issued for augmenting the navy, and for arming the principal ports. A large amount of money has been subscribed by Congress for these objects, public subscriptions are on foot to purchase arms of war, and the youth of the country are being formed into volunteer corps, placed at the service of the Government.

The Isthmus Traffic. Three large sea-going steamers, the *Golden City*, *America*, and *Alvador*, arrived at Panama with full cargoes on Sunday last, and three others, the *Northern Light*, *Hilms*, and *Tamar* sailed from Aspinwall the same day. By the end of the present year we expect the arrivals and departures of steamers at these two ports will average one daily.

The receipts of the Panama Railroad Company for passengers alone on Sunday last, must have exceeded forty thousand dollars, to say nothing of the freight or treasure.

The Exploring Expedition.—The Exploration Committee met on Friday at noon, and received a verbal report of the doings of the expedition from Dr. Brown, who unexpectedly returned on Wednesday night from Port San Juan, where the party are stationed at present. The journal of the expedition was also laid before the committee. So far as we have been able to gather from outside sources, we learn that Dr. Brown states he has discovered thousands of acres of open agricultural land, tracts of valuable timber lands adjacent to the sea, a seam of good coal, 2 feet thick, at the surface, and that an Indian had brought a piece of gold quartz valued at \$5 to the party, and offered to conduct them to the spot where he found it. The committee sent a deputation to the Governor, after the meeting, to request him to reserve all discoveries made till the expedition has been terminated, which His Excellency has agreed to do. We have not learned whether the committee intend to make the proceedings of the expedition public, or to keep the whole a secret.

We feel sure, however, that the community at large wish to be informed of the genuine results, if any, of the exploration, and that whatever benefits are to be derived from the discoveries made shall be available with the least possible delay.

THE BRIG IN A HURRICANE.

JACK MARLINSPIKE TO THE "COLONIST."

Shiver my timbers, Mr. Editor if I had had the tarriest row in this here "Brig" this blessed day. About six bells in the morning watch down wrong side before, one boot in his hand and the other down at heel, and as our Paddy boatman says, "the Devil in his eye." The first object of his wrath was the Captain of the *Snoob's* goat, whom he taxed with great expenditure of leather, with small results in shoes, while the heat snob (old Turner of our ship) and his two apprentices consumed enormous quantities of tobacco, (by means of three huge black pipes) but no waxed ends.

An immediate descent was made upon the offenders' quarters, and thorough search of their persons and the premises revealed—three lengths of stow-ropes, of different sizes, all seeking to conduct the smoke from the stove to an elbow above, connecting with the chimney, but, as each stood at a different angle and made no connection with the others, only throwing it into the room.

Captain S. had provided himself with six bottles of Labber's—or Lubin's—extracts—he says he will use no more Cologne—and half-a-dozen nose-washes, or pocket handkerchiefs, with one of which, well-soaked with Lubin, he continually swabbed his cut-water, but when passing between the cabins of the gentle *Kitty* and that of *Mad Jack* and the two *Heathens*, he slipped upon some greasy substance, and in falling threw out his hand to save his spunker-boom; and then, like *Jack Palatoff* in the buck-basket, he snuffed "the rankest compound of villainous smells that ever offended nostril." Immediately all hands were piped to scrub and hilly-stone, and each a hanging up scrubbing brush and scraper, white-wash and chloride of lime, such ravings from the French maniac *Baté*, such ground and lumpy tumbled by *Mad Jack*, grimaces, postures and mowls, by poor idiotic *Templeton*, and by each from the Tribune rangers, were never before witnessed on board this craft.

Commencing with *Mad Jack's* cabin (it is five feet six by six feet), we filled two wheelbarrows with St. wash muck—a muck digested and indigested, and dividing our watch stood it spell and spell about with one of the captain's lubber-scented white-washes over our nostrils, and with a loss of but two of our number and the use of a box of soap and a barrel of lime, made room in it again for its three occupants, without showing "bilge and guntling."

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Nanaimo, July 12th, 1864.

The bark *Sarita* arrived here at 9:30 this morning to load with coal. She will take 400 tons. The *Georgius* which arrived here lately will be finished loading on the 28th or 29th.

CRICKET.

The Nanaimo cricketers met regularly for practice and have among them several first class batters and bowlers.

HARWOOD COAL CO.

Mr. Landale the engineer of the Harwood Coal and Railway Companies, is rapidly advancing with the line and has already staked off about three miles and a half of the track. It is understood that he expects to have the contracts out within a month.

The "great seam" at Harwood is six feet thick in thickness, of good quality, and many acres of it can be had without "artificial drainage." Mr. Landale gives it as his opinion that at least a square mile is available without further proving. Coal will be worked whenever the railway is completed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the Volunteer Rifle Corps was held in the Courthouse at 8:30 p. m. for the purpose of electing the officers of the Company, John J. Landale, Esq., C. E., in the chair, when the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the corps:—

Captain—Charles S. Nicol, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant—John J. Landale, Esq., C. E. Ensign—Harry Cooper, Esq. Color Sergeant—T. E. Peck, Esq.

LOST CHILD.

An Indian woman was in the woods near the Harwood Coal Mine, picking berries, and placed her child, wrapped in a shawl, under a tree; she presently heard it scream, and on proceeding to the spot, found the infant gone. All her efforts to discover the lost child proved unavailing, and upon information being given to W. H. Franklyn, Esq., Magistrate, he caused a search to be made by Indians for two days, but without any result. It is supposed from the circumstance of the mother having observed a man's foot-print, and a mark where the boot-end of a gun had rested close to where the child lay, that it was carried off by a western Indian to be reared as a slave, a practice they have been known to indulge in.

COMPLAINTS FROM COMOX.

Complaints have arrived from Comox, and information laid before our Magistrate respecting "Sea-weed Jim," a Comox Indian, and a noted blackguard, who it appears, has been slandering another Comox Indian, and endeavoring to demolish his cabin, a pastime in which he would have succeeded, but for the bluntness of the instrument used, and the interference of his tribe. A canoe with four Indians and a special constable was despatched by Mr. Franklyn to Comox, for the purpose of arresting him. Unfortunately, the gunboat *Grappler* was seen by some Indians to pass Comox on her way to Bella Coola, and they informed Jim, who immediately packed up, and fled to the Comox camp, expecting the gunboat had come up to Comox to take him. Consequently, when the canoe with the special constable arrived, Jim had already fled. Every thing was done as quickly as possible. Mr. Nicol could be attached to the appearance of another white man acting as special constable. There are many complaints at Comox regarding the want of a proper person to act as Magistrate, who would be independent, and do justice to his office.

THE BRIG IN A HURRICANE.

JACK MARLINSPIKE TO THE "COLONIST."

Shiver my timbers, Mr. Editor if I had had the tarriest row in this here "Brig" this blessed day. About six bells in the morning watch down wrong side before, one boot in his hand and the other down at heel, and as our Paddy boatman says, "the Devil in his eye." The first object of his wrath was the Captain of the *Snoob's* goat, whom he taxed with great expenditure of leather, with small results in shoes, while the heat snob (old Turner of our ship) and his two apprentices consumed enormous quantities of tobacco, (by means of three huge black pipes) but no waxed ends.

An immediate descent was made upon the offenders' quarters, and thorough search of their persons and the premises revealed—three lengths of stow-ropes, of different sizes, all seeking to conduct the smoke from the stove to an elbow above, connecting with the chimney, but, as each stood at a different angle and made no connection with the others, only throwing it into the room.

Captain S. had provided himself with six bottles of Labber's—or Lubin's—extracts—he says he will use no more Cologne—and half-a-dozen nose-washes, or pocket handkerchiefs, with one of which, well-soaked with Lubin, he continually swabbed his cut-water, but when passing between the cabins of the gentle *Kitty* and that of *Mad Jack* and the two *Heathens*, he slipped upon some greasy substance, and in falling threw out his hand to save his spunker-boom; and then, like *Jack Palatoff* in the buck-basket, he snuffed "the rankest compound of villainous smells that ever offended nostril." Immediately all hands were piped to scrub and hilly-stone, and each a hanging up scrubbing brush and scraper, white-wash and chloride of lime, such ravings from the French maniac *Baté*, such ground and lumpy tumbled by *Mad Jack*, grimaces, postures and mowls, by poor idiotic *Templeton*, and by each from the Tribune rangers, were never before witnessed on board this craft.

Commencing with *Mad Jack's* cabin (it is five feet six by six feet), we filled two wheelbarrows with St. wash muck—a muck digested and indigested, and dividing our watch stood it spell and spell about with one of the captain's lubber-scented white-washes over our nostrils, and with a loss of but two of our number and the use of a box of soap and a barrel of lime, made room in it again for its three occupants, without showing "bilge and guntling."

Next door—the Indian who was brought as a prisoner from *Bentleek Arm* by the *Suley*, was placed in the police dock yesterday, charged with being concerned in the recent murders near that settlement, and upon the application of Superintendent Smith, was remanded for one week.

THE CABIN OF THE AFORESAID GENTLE MAN.

contained numerous articles of apparel the names of which are not found in Bowditch or any other nautical dictionary, all of which were removed on deck, and revealed upon the floor a similar—but I'll cut my yarn short; didn't we make a day of it though!

Old "Snoob" and his apprentices were next bawled out of their spacious quarters, and when we cleared the wreck at three bells in the dog watch, the strongest smell in that vicinity was of fresh whitewash, and if that deck ever dries again blow me if it don't prove as white as the captain's face was while reading "What I saw in the Brig" in this morning's COLONIST.

I didn't tell you in my hurry that there is one little cabin—poor *Templeton's*—that is kept open as a model, and it is scrubbed and hilly-stoned and swabbed every day, and whitewashed every week, we had little to do there.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Nanaimo, July 12th, 1864.

The bark *Sarita* arrived here at 9:30 this morning to load with coal. She will take 400 tons. The *Georgius* which arrived here lately will be finished loading on the 28th or 29th.

CRICKET.

The Nanaimo cricketers met regularly for practice and have among them several first class batters and bowlers.

HARWOOD COAL CO.

Mr. Landale the engineer of the Harwood Coal and Railway Companies, is rapidly advancing with the line and has already staked off about three miles and a half of the track. It is understood that he expects to have the contracts out within a month.

The "great seam" at Harwood is six feet thick in thickness, of good quality, and many acres of it can be had without "artificial drainage." Mr. Landale gives it as his opinion that at least a square mile is available without further proving. Coal will