

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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ARRIVAL OF THE "ALEXANDRA," from San Francisco, July 13. 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 Susquehanna. 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 had been seen near the town.

FREDERICK, July 8.—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 Catoctin Mountain. Their force is now estimated at 5,000. Since the arrival of Wallace business has 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 Edwards'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 29,000. 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 resist invasion must be made immediately. Gen. S. Lovell had sent himself and a large number of the civil forces, his chief and

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

BALTIMORE, 10 p.m.—The Northern Central Railroad has been cut near Cokesville bridge. Ashland soldiers 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 about 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 are retreating.

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 see it. He 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. A few guerrillas are prowling about 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. This assignment does not affect Banks.

New York, July 8.—Semmes's 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 Penn 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 were to be 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 are reported to have been seen near the town.

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 284 and closed at 276. Greenbacks in San Francisco to-day 49 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 seen near the city, but they were driven out yesterday by 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 ironclads.

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, stationing a guard, resulting in the defeat of the rebels.

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, stationing a guard, resulting in the defeat of the rebels.

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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 the rebels had captured 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 capture of the steamer. Her armament consists of four rifled 68 pounders, 8 inch broadsides, 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 raising the Electric Spark, but they can run both vessels to Bermuda. It is supposed the Electric Spark will be used as a tender to the Florida.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The Democratic State Convention adopted resolutions denouncing the arbitrary arrests, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the suspension of newspapers; and in favor of a speedy peace, and against the general policy of the present Administration.

A resolution endorsing Vallandigham's last amid much confusion, and a substitute adopted pledging that the Democracy will maintain civil and personal liberty at all hazards.

MARYSVILLE, July 14.—The Eastern line has not worked to-day. The following items are of back dates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin estimates our loss in the fight at Monocacy at 1,000, mostly captured after we were flanked. The rebel loss is killed and wounded, is believed to be fully as large as our loss. When the rebels took possession of Magnolia they intercepted a large number of dispatches among them one from Stanton to Caldwell.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—No communication with Washington. Great excitement is existing here. The conductor of the train that was intercepted at Magnolia says the rebels fired the train and burned four coaches, one baggage car and two locomotives. It has been ascertained that two trains were burned on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

A dispatch from the conductor of the second train captured, says after firing the train, the rebels started it back, and it went half way over the bridge at Gunpowder Creek. The train was stopped, and caused the bridge to take fire.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 11.—The rebel force that captured Magnolia numbered 200, and after capturing, burning two trains and firing the freight houses, they started in a southerly direction towards Gen. Caldwell's residence for the purpose of burning it. It has probably been accomplished before this. The telegraph south of Magnolia is badly damaged. Artillery firing has been heard since 8 o'clock this evening in a south-westerly direction.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—10 p.m.—Our gunboats commenced firing on the rebels at Bush Hill, on Bush river. This is the nearest morning went as far as Perrymanville, then turned. The next train went only to Wilmington. No signs of the rebels at the former place.

The gunboats have driven the rebels from Bush river and re-captured one locomotive.

HARRISBURG, July 11.—The headquarters here has no longer any communication with the authorities at the Washington Department. Several days since they telegraphed Couch investing him with ample power to meet such contingencies; understood so at least. Bridges of the Northern Central Railroad are destroyed between Moncton and Cokesville. A rebel deserter who represents himself as a native of Indiana, states the rebel force invading the North is very large. There are three brigades of cavalry under Breckenridge and Rhodes, and another division of infantry. Their movements are kept a profound secret from the officers. The general impression is that the object is to capture Baltimore or Washington. Deserters belonging to the force that drove Hunter from Lynchburg say that after that affair large reinforcements arrived from Richmond and marched northward.

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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.

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Continued on eighth page.

LATEST FROM CARIBOO.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE arrived yesterday evening from New Westminster with 30 passengers.

From Mr. Geo. Nye of the Butcher Co.'s claim on Lightning Creek, who left Williams Creek on the 5th instant, making the trip to Victoria in six travelling days, we gather the following:

Williams Creek. Things were improving on the creek. Labor was plentiful at \$10. Provisions abundant.

Loring and Curry were again on the lead, washing out good pay. They told our informant that they were taking out from 60 to 100 oz a day to three hands.

THE BAKER CO. were also on the lead taking out good pay.

Our informant did not gain any authentic information respecting the various other claims, but the miners generally seemed well satisfied with their prospects.

Lightning Creek. Capt. Evans and the Anderson Co. were bringing in a ditch from the Meadows on to their claims, having been stopped for want of water.

Those claims that had water were doing well. The last week's washing of the Butcher Co. produced 123 oz. This creek is looking up and it is believed will yield handsomely this season.

Rain which was much wanted was beginning to fall when Mr. Nye left.

Miscellaneous. The Kootana Mines were drawing away a good many from Cariboo; they took the Hudson Bay trail branching off to Bridge Creek, which makes the journey a direct and short one to Kamloops.

A man known by the name of Charlie Robinson, died suddenly about 6 miles below Van Winkle. He was on his way down and had just called at a packer's camp where he was invited to take breakfast. He was supposed to have ruptured a blood vessel.

Mrs. Webster, mother of Mrs. Casbeon, died at Williams Creek after a few days illness.

The Cornwall brothers, on the Thompson have over 150 acres in oats and barley in excellent condition.

The road from the junction up, is muddy, from the junction down it is dry and in good order. Mr. Poole, with the express, may be expected by the next steamer.

THE KOOTANA MINES.

The great richness of these new mines of the sister colony is being fully and satisfactorily established. The Columbian gives the following extract from a private letter which it says is perfectly reliable, and which confirms the news given by us nearly a month ago, for publishing which we incurred the envious wrath of several of our contemporaries.

"From—, late from Kootana, I have received a most encouraging account of the mines in that vicinity. — showed me a nugget weighing \$12 taken from a tributary of Kootana river, and he says he saw one weighing \$70 from the same place. He says that when he left Kootana on the 15th of May there were about 300 men in that country, and that he met 160 more on their way up. He also met several loaded pack trains en route to the mines from Walla Walla and other places in Washington Territory. — He describes the country as well protected by mountains near the boundary line, there being but two narrow passes on the trail at present travelled—one of these is 'Spokan' is just north of the line on 'Moosequit River,' called on Arrowsmith's map 'Grand Quest.' The other by way of 'Bitter Root Valley' enters near the Kootana River, close to the 'Tobacco Plains.' When— left provisions were abundant. Flour was selling at from 50 to 60 cents a pound, bacon \$1 50, and other necessaries in proportion. The country is hilly and heavily timbered.

The estimated distance from Colville to the Kootana mines via 'Spokan' is 400 miles. Ditto by the projected H. B. Co's trail, north of the boundary, 200 miles."

BELLE BOYD IN BOSTON.—We announced yesterday the arrival of the British steamer Greyhound, captured as a blockade runner off Wilmington, North Carolina, by the United States steamer Connecticut, and that Miss Belle Boyd, the famous rebel spy, was on board. She took passage on the Greyhound at Wilmington for Nassau, but the intention of Uncle Sam's authority gave a destination to her voyage different from what she anticipated at the outset. Upon her arrival here she was politely waited upon by Marshal Keys and invited to take lodgings at the Tremont House until the pleasure of the Government should be known respecting her disposition. She is accompanied by three servants—a white woman, a black girl and a black boy. She converses freely and well, and is evidently a female of intelligence and a quick understanding. Her bearing during the passage—in act and speech—is described as strictly becoming and proper in all respects. She entertains and expresses strong admiration and sympathy with the South, but not in offensive terms. She thinks the pending contest between Lee and Grant will terminate the war in favor of the former. These General she considers the two ablest officers in the country. During the attack upon the Greyhound Miss Boyd came on deck, took a seat upon a bale of cotton and quietly set fanning herself and watching the explosions of the shells. She is a tall well-formed female, bland and graceful in her manners. There is much curiosity to see her, but the Marshal is so choicely of his charge that few are gratified. It is thought she will be paroled, and Boston left without a Belle. The captain of the Greyhound could not be found on Thursday, but he will probably soon turn up.—Boston Post, May 21st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, July 13.

THE ROYAL CHARLIE.—Mr. Wooton, harbor-master, and Capt. Reid, port warden made a survey of the hatches of the bark Royal Charlie yesterday. The hatches were found as securely fastened as when she left England, but the water had evidently leaked in through the deck and round the hatches, as the goods, which were piled up to the deck, were wet on the top. Some kegs of powder, which were uppermost, had been burst open by the damp, and the powder, soaked by the wet, lay exposed to view on the hatches being opened, seeing which the surveyors prudently shut down the hatches till the fire on board were extinguished. The vessel will discharge some hundred tons of goods, including the powder, of which she has a large quantity, into the Otter, and will then be brought up to Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf, in this city. It is feared that the greater portion of her cargo is badly damaged.

THE ROYAL HOTEL TAP.—The charge against Frederick Payne for selling liquor without a license was yesterday heard before Mr. Pemberton, who dismissed the charge upon technical grounds. The case will probably come up again in the course of a day or two. Mr. Dennes, who appeared for the defence, stated that he had a good answer to the charge.

THE GALE YESTERDAY.—One of the windows in Mr. Drake's office, Capt. Reid's new block, was blown in yesterday, frame and all, and was smashed to pieces, breaking an office chair and table in its fall. This is the second accident of the kind which has occurred lately in the same building.

Thursday, July 14.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER.—The fast mail steamship John L. Stephens, Capt. F. Connor, arrived unexpectedly yesterday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, having made the trip from San Francisco via Portland in the short space of five days and eighteen hours. The J. L. Stephens will not leave for San Francisco before 5 o'clock this afternoon, thus affording ample time for replies to the double mail by the Golden Age and Golden City, which will be brought up. She takes on board about 700 tons of coal at Esquimalt.

THE ROYAL CHARLIE'S CARGO.—The Otter brought round from Esquimalt last evening some 60 tons of the freight of the Royal Charlie. We learn that it is all considerably damaged, and the probability is that the whole of the cargo is more or less in the same condition. The vessel still continues to leak a good deal as she lies in port. The Otter will bring round another load today, and the vessel will then be towed round to her agent's wharf in this harbor.

ARRIVAL OF A MISSIONARY.—The Rev. D. Duff, who has been sent out by the Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of Canada jointly, as a missionary to this and the neighboring colony, arrived by the John L. Stephens yesterday. Mr. Duff is a gentleman of superior ability and attainments, and his arrival will be hailed with pleasure by his fellow-religionists in these colonies.

TO LEAVE.—J. D. Walker, Esq., manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and Mrs. Walker, will leave for San Francisco this afternoon by the J. L. Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have made many warm friends during their two years residence in Victoria, who will regret their departure.

COLLISION.—The steamer Enterprise struck the boom of the gunboat Forward yesterday afternoon while coming into her usual berth, and received some slight injury just forward of the port paddle-box. The Forward also sustained some trivial damage.

MATERIAL OF WAR.—The Forward was employed yesterday in conveying down to Esquimalt the guns, shot, shell, &c., belonging to H. M. S. Tribune, which were stored on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

THE CRACKED BELL.—The cracked bell previously noticed by us will go down to San Francisco by the J. L. Stephens to-day.

THE "DERBY" AND "OAKS."—The great English turf contest for the Derby which took place on the 25th May, again terminated in favor of an outsider. The race was won in magnificent style by "Blair Athol," "Gen. Peel," being second, and "Scottish Chief," third. There were thirty starters. "Blair Athol" is owned by Mr. I. Anson, and is out of the celebrated mare "Blink Bonny." The Oaks was carried off by "Fille de l'Air," a French mare, by half a length. The result produced great excitement, and horse and jockey were greeted with groans, while the police protected them to the scales.

GOLD COMMISSIONER FOR KOOTANAIS.—The Columbia learns that J. C. Haynes Esq., will proceed to Kootana immediately to examine and report on the new mines in that country. We announced the appointment of Mr. Haynes about a month ago, in the columns of the COLONIST.

THE GLAZIER records the death in London, on May 4th, of E. T. Benjamin, the well-known traveller and philanthropist. Mr. Benjamin was well known in San Francisco, which city he had visited. He was the author of several works in which he described his travels in search of the Children of Israel, whose condition he sought to ameliorate.

THE CUSTOMS' RECEIPTS in New Westminster for the last week, as given by the Columbia were £219 6s. 4d. The number of passengers arriving at that port from below was forty-six.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weak Stomach.—The most common cause of indigestion is the disordered state of the stomach, liver, and bowels, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, salivary and constipation, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes. J11

REDUCTION In Price of Letters! TO CARIBOO. Barnard's Express! Connecting with Dietz & Nelson, CARRY LETTERS TO CARIBOO FOR \$1 PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY. J27 1m d&w F. J. BARNARD.

PASSENGER LINE STAGES! TO SODA CREEK, Steamer Enterprise To Quesnelle City, SADDLE TRAIN TO RICHFIELD. Through Tickets can be had at the Office of Barnard's Express, Yale. J27 1m F. J. BARNARD.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes. WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I. SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PROPOSED BY GENEHOUSERS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF FISH. EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN AT SADDLE TRAIN. To his Brother at Worcester, May 18th. "I have just received your letter of the 15th, and am glad to hear that your Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of cheap imitations of this celebrated sauce. The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles, if so ordered. The trade mark and label is affixed to every bottle, and is printed in gold on every label. To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. BURGEOYNE & BURBRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON. Publish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 8,000 DRUGS, Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Photographic Preparations, the Prices of all PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES and every description of DRUGGISTS' Sundries. This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every Month, FREE OF CHARGE, to any part of the World, upon application. *As the latest fluctuations of the market are averaged, this list is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers and Surgeons. J12

Protection from Fire Prize Medal 1862. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches Wax Vesta and Cigar Light. LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as the common matches, while it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in paper slide boxes, and in spanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500. BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vesta in round plain boxes, and in spanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000. Sole Importers of Jonkoping's Tandstickor (slide boxes). All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention. WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E. J28 2c 0w "SCORPION" AND "British Columbian" PARTIES WISHING THE ABOVE Papers left at their Residences, or desiring to Advertise in either of them, can do so by leaving their orders at the office of the "BRITISH COLONIST," where they will be promptly attended to by J28

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS caused in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful Sarsaparilla, Anodyne and Astringent Remedy, Chlorodyne, discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.D., an eminent Medical States, the recipe of which was confided solely to Dr. J. Davenport, 38 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W. (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical treatment of cholera, cholera, military and naval practitioners pronounce it UNFAILING. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or saving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

From W. Vesalins Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy at Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with its effects."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

From Dr. Y. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Exham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea and an antispasmodic in Cholera and Cramps in the Abdomen, the result is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, on Jan. 11, pronounced that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 6d and 4s 6d. by J. T. Davenport, 38 Great Russell Street, London, W. C., sole manufacturer.

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. 1st Stage of Cholera.—In this stage the remedy acts as a cathartic, one dose generally sufficient. 2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse.—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

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Caution.—Chlorodyne—In Chancery. It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the author of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 6d and 4s 6d. by J. T. Davenport, 38 Great Russell Street, London, W. C., sole manufacturer.

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UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Accepting, in the first place, that Union is desired by Vancouver Island, we should present opportune period for the question, to examine methods which have come to be rather confused, if not very. The first scheme is the inhabitants of both colonies familiar—the union of the advent of Governor union, if we can apply the so essentially discordant, concentration of the supreme colonies under one head. Governor was absolute, in the representative institutions, test, inharmonious, and illogical, cannot again descend. The only has got a Legislature, no Governor in the future of only subordinate to adversarial character to that of the one Governor with two schemes would bear on its face. For, if the interests are required, from their diverse Legislatures, they would principle require two Governments might, therefore, some in the rather anomalous position to measure diametrically each other. If, on the other side were similar, two different would be supererogatory. In fact, that this system must be discussion.

The next scheme is one Governor—the number being equally divided between the two. The free ports of to be maintained intact. That arises under this modification of the respective Columbia's receipts exceed cover island in the ratio while the population is different in number. To tie that might arise from the revenue, a proposition forward to devote the revenue (after paying a proportion to the expenses of the official salaries,) to that Under present circumstances might possibly work, but come unwieldy and disastrous would increase in the one of than in the other, the equilibrium would be found a step.

A third scheme also is one Governor—the representation on a sliding scale that would unequal increase of the respective colonies. In the strictures are to be placed of the revenue, or on the a latitude with regard to tariffs generally. The full sensitive body are to be colonies were one literally ally. To this British Colony no serious objections, but Vancouver Island might be a dangerous position. The future of both colonies would depend the existence of as our whole system of duties a properly constructed ever, based on equal representation might be considerable people of both colonies their interests as mutual.

We have given the propositions which would be mooted in any colonial public body assembly discussion of the question are other schemes for well aware; but no yet unless on one or propositions. It is not present article, to go into the details of the question; but its prominent points. In shall endeavor to reconcile difficulties, and suggest many prove satisfactory to both colonies.

Tuesday, July 19, 1864.
PUBLIC EDUCATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
(COMMUNICATED.)

One of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in the neighboring colony took place at New Westminster on the night of the 13th inst., to promote the cause of Public Education in British Columbia. On a previous occasion, a meeting of the inhabitants decided on taking immediate steps to bring the education question before the notice of the Government. A committee was nominated to draw up a school scheme. It was understood that the committee's report was to be only suggestive. It was decided that the previous meeting was to adjourn to the 14th inst., when the Committee's report was to be fully considered, and the result respectfully forwarded to the Governor. The Mayor, R. Dickenson, Esq., in the chair, the meeting, however, was unanimous in its reception of all its main features, although on certain points the discussion was warm but generally harmonious and good tempered. The first clause of the report as originally presented to the meeting ran thus: "The common school system, as it is now, is a system that needs to be reformed."

Moved by J. Robson, and seconded by Mr. Sharp, that the first section be adopted. Moved in amendment by Venerable Archdeacon Wright, seconded by Rev. R. Jameson, that the second clause of first section should read, as follows: "That the only system which we deem an, under the present thinly populated state of the colony be adopted is the non-sectarian system."

Mr. Coorox rose and said—I object to the first clause, Mr. Chairman, as being too sweeping. I have seen in the Victoria district of Australia the grant being made to the denominational school system, and I am strongly in favor of seeing that system adopted in this colony. The national system was also in use in the Victoria district of Australia, and it was found to work admirably in country districts where the population was sparse. I would strongly recommend that both systems should be introduced into this colony, for I am convinced, that nothing short of this, would meet the requirements of the community. Denominational schools should be opened in every town as population increased; one is already in existence in this colony, and I think it is manifestly unfair that such a school, representing as it does a recognized religious body, should be unassisted out of the grant made for educational purposes, and that the parent sending his children to this school should be compelled to pay (owing to the absence of Government aid), a high fee for the education of his children, and at the same time have to contribute towards the support of a school from which he received no benefit. In reply to objections raised, I would wish to say, that in my opinion, little difficulty would exist as to the apportionment of a public grant. Assuming that £500 was granted for the purpose of aiding teachers of schools, and that one hundred children were taught in this public and denominational schools of this colony, the grant given to each school would be at the rate of £5 per head for the number of children taught therein. I hold in my hand a statistical account of the progress of the two systems at work in Australia, which shows that while every encouragement was given to the national system, the denominational held its position and taught in its schools four times the number of children to be found in the national schools.

Mr. C. Good—In reference to Mr. J. Coorox's amendment, in favor of Government grants of money being made to denominational schools, I consider this resolution itself into a mere matter of ways and means. The financial position of the colony is such, that the Government at present could only devote a certain moderate sum towards educational purposes; this sum in itself would be amply sufficient to pay the wages of a national non-sectarian education, and one which would give satisfaction to all, and would not hurt the consciences of any. Were, however, this sum to be now divided among such denominations as were proposed to start schools, it would have to be divided up into infinitesimal parts. Schools would be found struggling and dying out, with insufficiently and poorly paid teachers, while the great object, a national education on a non-sectarian base, would be lost sight of, and we should have to commence afresh. When the colony becomes very populous and has a large and increasing revenue, I should then be in favor of ample government grants being made to any denominational school which could justify claim assistance. In the present sparsely populated condition of the colony, all we require is a liberal non-sectarian system, to provide which the funds available are sufficient. With regard to the question of the propriety of having the bible read aloud in the schools, my view of the opinions held by the mover and the supporters of the motion is that they hold it to be a matter of influence. I am not, in favor, nor do I believe the supporters of the motion are in favor, of compelling anyone to hear the bible read if they object to it; all I desire to effect is, that the reading of the holy scriptures should be carried out, for those that wish it. Arrangements could easily be made to allow those children whose parents object to the bible being read, to be absent at the opening and closing of the school, the time when the reading should most properly take place. The object is daily to impress upon the minds of the children good and holy influence. What is the usual state of a child's mind? We are naturally born in and prone to sin, and goodness has

to be taught as well as other things. A child's life at school is surrounded by evil influences. It is very well to talk of the religious instruction and good example set by parents, but does that rule of things exist as a matter of fact? It does not. A child's life is made up of wearisome tasks. The most powerful influences at work on him are the evil conversation and acts of his fellows, and perhaps the pernicious example of bad parents, and day by day and year by year, while his mind is capable of receiving good impressions it must be left a blank. I consider that the mere hearing of the bible read once or twice a day, the knowledge of the beautiful lessons to be found there in every page, cannot fail to have a most beneficial influence on the minds of those who hear it, more particularly on the young. This is the light in which the question should be received, was a system of education to be provided, which left the mind of the child a blank as to what was good and upright? I sincerely trust this may never be the case.

Rev. A. D. PARSONS.—I think, Mr. Chairman, we shall all agree that the business of this meeting will be essentially furthered if we are told at the commencement, the exact meaning of certain terms frequently used in this question of education. The speaker who preceded me frequently used the term "non-sectarian." This word has been read in print. It is evidently meant to be a rallying cry. What is its intent? Let us clearly understand each other about this big word. Are we to understand by it, instruction, in which every idea of moral and spiritual culture is to be excluded, and the head crammed with what some deem to be knowledge; or are we to render it education, the cultivation of every faculty of a child's being, resting on religion as its foundation? But, I would ask, does the "non-sectarian" of the newspaper and the platform admit the Bible to be the foundation of truth and morality? Will he require that Book to be used and recognized as the instructor and cultivator of a higher life, during the child's attendance at school; no small period of its early life? Tell us then your exact meaning and ideas. Is the Word of God to be excluded from a religious book, or do you, as a "non-sectarian," simply object to its use when accompanied by the remarks of a teacher, or any commentary of his own? I hold this last to be the meaning of "non-sectarian." I believe it to be a thorough misnomer to apply it otherwise. I hope most earnestly that this view is not one which we shall endorse in British Columbia, and do our utmost to have it distinctly understood and righteously carried out in public schools supported by public moneys. We are perfectly aware of all the outs and ins of this colonial state of things. We only want to see as far as possible, that we maintain the religious sentiment in education, personally or by proxy. We will not sharpen the head at the expense of the heart; work for time and trade, throw overboard eternity and the soul; that training which believes in a futurity for which we are being prepared by every teacher in some manner or other. We repeat it, we do not require attendance on the part of children whose parents object to the Bible being read by their children. We can only continue to re-state this view, and hold up our notion of "non-sectarianism" as correct in language, and fair in fact. One gentleman asks "What Bible?" I would call attention to the "Douay Bible." I am aware that the Roman Catholic has a version differing somewhat from that in common use, and that it is not a different Bible. With every accuracy, that book can teach the way to God and heaven. I have learned that there is an Episcopal Bible, and a Methodist Bible, and a Presbyterian Bible. As Englishmen, we receive one book only. When we talk of "the Bible," we mean the authorized version of the Holy Bible, England's civilisation, England's liberty, England's progress and prosperity, date, we may say it justly and proudly from the time that this Book was rendered into our common mother tongue. Its language and its presence is, after all, the real bond which will hold our empire the longest, together, and sustain her present grandeur. We grant this common version therefore to go forth. We depend on God's Spirit, that its simple reading, apart from all schoolmasters' explanations, shall not be in vain. There is a point, however, in that gentleman's question which we must not overlook. These questions, "What Bible?" "What version?" convey deep insinuations of injustice; and very commonly are they thrown out with the object only of embarrassing the unthinking. The attempted charge of tyranny and arbitrariness won't stand before honest men. Take an illustration, which is very handy, and let it help to explain in part the large question of education, what it shall admit and reject in this colony. New Westminster has been, and is being cleared by taxes, levied pretty heavily on non-resident lot holders now in Victoria. The residents of Victoria who hold town lots here (and they are many, and hold on, I am happy to say) decidedly object to being taxed, as they assert, for your special benefit. You carry your improvements through this city generally by the overruling voice of a majority, and deem your plan a beautiful and beautifying arrangement. The numerous minority give way and accede. Now, what is this educational question but a close analogy, barring the important fact, that scriptures are not to be overridden, but carefully considered and provided for? In the educational question we wish to see carried, the majority and minority are taxed alike; the latter excluding themselves from the benefit of the Bible which others embrace. It is perfect nonsense to talk of "oppression, injustice, tyranny." It is claptrap, especially in the way this matter is mentioned here. We are told, sir, that I wish speak with respect to Canada itself. But Canada is not the only colony of Great Britain; there is Australia, and a few more, which have some title and position, and they all have ideas (perhaps as good as Canadians) on the educational question, and therefore will not put ourselves to the Canadian system. I have been credibly informed, sir, this system is its working adopts an exception, and ignores its rule. I have been informed by Canadians, that the greatest latitude is left to trustees and managers; in fact, that the problem is done away with by its very general use. This, then, is your "Canadian system!" One which was inaugurated entirely out of deference to local and sectional circumstances, so different to our case as not

to bear the least analogy to British Columbia. British Columbia has no Upper and Lower Canada, composed of elements perpetually differing in almost everything that comes up. We have not here religious differences cropping out in such a marked way as to make it unreasonable to hope that we shall all unite heartily at present, and for the present. Let us, I say, unite in a healthy Christian system of education, in which God's Word is used without an hardship to those who desire their children not to be instructed therein, in common schools.

THE ARCHDEACON OF COLUMBIA rose in support of Captain Cooper's resolution. We are asked by Mr. Robson not to accept this resolution, on the ground that it will be more christian-like on the part of its meeting to exercise a spirit of charity and act liberally. If by the suggestion it is signified that this meeting is to show charity and liberality by keeping the Word of God from our public schools, I hold that such a course would be most unchristian-like, and therefore most illiberal. Let us be liberal thus far, that no child shall be compelled to read the Bible, but at the same time let us maintain that God shall be daily recognised in every public school as the source of all true wisdom. We have heard from the last speaker much that seemed very taking, but these much that we must be very guarded indeed against. We must be very guarded indeed against anything which sounds very pleasantly to the ear and readily catches the unthinking mind, but which in practice are found utterly untenable. What can seem more reasonable, what more taking in a public meeting like this, than the cry that the parent is the proper guardian of his child's religious education, and common sense could ever doubt so simple a truth? But test it by practice as bearing upon public education, and it certainly fails. Who are the children educated in District Schools? They are the children, for the most part, of the working man—the man who commands the District School. He is large by steadily maintaining himself and family by hard and honest labor. He leaves his home at half-past six, to reach his place of work by seven, and labors on for ten hours until six in the evening. At half-past six he is greeted by his wife, who has prepared for him the one comfortable meal of the day. He enjoys it, thank his God, and shortly after remarks, "Well early, I am very tired and have to be up early, I think I shall make for bed." "Stop, stop, Charles, cries Mary, you have not finished your work yet; you have to give the children their religious instruction." The good creature then forgets for the moment that Fanny, and Rosina, and William Wilfams, are all fast asleep in bed. "Why Mary, replies the husband, there are two or three reasons against that. In the first place, the children are all in bed; again, I am so tired that I could no more teach just now than I could fly; and then, too, there is another strong reason why I should not take in hand religious instruction, I really don't know anything about the subject myself." I appeal to the common sense of this meeting, and ask, is not such more or less the condition of the majority of the parents who send their children to the District Schools? I say, then, let us not hesitate for a single moment, but let us earnestly invite the Government to make it an essential part of our school system, that the Word of God shall be daily read in these schools. I am very sorry indeed that I have not with me an octavo work which I lately read, containing the testimonies of ministers of all denominations, that the Common Schools of America, while affording good secular instruction, have failed in producing a spirit of reverence in the people, and that the influence of parental and Sunday School teaching are largely tasked of, and almost entirely failed. The fact is, in the child, if unhappily we cannot give him regular and distinctive religious teaching, requires at least that the Word of God should be daily read by him, and so God daily recognized. We talk of education, but let us remember that mere instruction is not education—education is instruction properly guided. It is not mere knowledge, but this knowledge carried to its proper end, and so made wisdom. Wisdom is a blessing indeed, but mere knowledge is a weapon of a powerful kind, dangerous to him who possesses it, and very dangerous indeed to the community at large. It ever has been so, and so it ever will be. The self-regarding desire is at all times more likely to get the upper hand than the social, and we are more inclined to the pleasures of sense than to those of the intellect, the imagination, and the affections. We prefer the gratifications of the present hour to advantages which should be patiently and hopefully waited for. Do not these facts, admitted by all, teach us distinctly the course we should pursue? Do they not say in language that can not be misunderstood, "give your children by means of the best possible training of the mind, but take care to train with care their hearts and souls; encourage in them all that will render them socially useful, and so keep in check their self-regarding desires; imbue their minds with a taste for the pleasures of the imagination and affections; that what is sensual in them may be discouraged; teach them from their earliest days the great principles of self-control; but above all things seek a blessing upon their training, whether of mind, heart, or soul, by teaching them that there is a God and Saviour, through whom alone they can be made wise unto salvation?" The divisions among Christians forbid our doing all that we would wish for the religious care of our schools, but this much we can do, and I trust this much we shall do, we can declare ourselves solemnly on the side of God and His Word. We have never said that on which this colony shall be compelled to read the Bible or hear the Bible read; God forbid that we should so violate the sacred principles of toleration, but we will, if we be wise, unflinchingly seek a blessing upon our public schools, by inviting our rulers to make reading the Word of God a necessary part of the daily duties of those schools. Gentlemen, ours is an important gathering this night; the future of this colony I believe largely depends upon the decision of this meeting. The question is, are we or are not to save God's Word as recognized in our common schools, and if we answer that question rightly, we may feel certain that a large blessing will rest upon this land. Do not, I beseech you, be led away by any false spirit of so-called liberality, and cast aside that blessing, but one and all of us, let us appear to God for His protection, in acknowledging Him and His Word daily in every

public school of this young, but vast and rising colony. I have great pleasure, sir, in supporting the resolution of Captain Cooper. Rev. Mr. Jameson considered that the educational system in England had proved a failure. At one time he approved of the Irish system, but since he had become acquainted with the Canadian system his opinion had undergone a considerable change. The Canadian system he considered superior to any that he was acquainted with, and he would like to see it introduced here. He did not argue against the reading of the Bible, although he was afraid that as a minister of the Gospel, what he had to say might be put down to a wrong motive; at the same time he would tell the meeting that although the Canadian system—and he would apologize for so often introducing that word Canadian—did not even make mention of the introduction of the Bible in the schools, he would state that the schools in Canada in which the Bible was now read were rapidly increasing. He did not consider that it was the duty of the state to look after the religious education of the children. That duty he considered devolved upon the parent. In theory the resolution might be very good, but the practical results were unsatisfactory. For instance how would an Episcopalian like his children to be sent to the school of a Presbyterian teacher who would tell the children on meeting the term bishop that many had an erroneous idea of the meaning of that word—that it simply meant a minister, that there are no differences in position or rank among the ministers, and that the word Episcopalian simply implied the passions—and many other instances of a similar kind he could give to prove that what appeared to be good in theory was not so in practice. He dwelt at considerable length upon the views which he entertained upon the question and was frequently interrupted by gentlemen who endeavored to set him right upon some of the statements which he had made with regard to Ireland; but as he spoke from his own knowledge of that country and was unwilling to be contradicted, he was allowed to proceed in the course which he had marked out for himself with considerable ability.

The amendment was carried. Mr. ROBINSON said: I am surprised, sir, to find that in the present age any person could be found ready to propose that the denominational system should be adopted. I consider the non-sectarian system as the only system which should at any time receive government aid. If people wished to have their children instructed in religion, the parents or the sabbath school teacher or their minister was the proper person to do so. I am opposed to making the Bible a text book. I was obliged to read the Bible at school and I confess I don't think I got any benefit from it under that regulation. I believe many got disgusted with it by being compelled to read it under a cat-o-nine tails. We must have a non-sectarian system in this colony similar to the one used in Canada. The denominational system would be a retrograde movement which would be a disgrace to this enlightened age to return to.

CAPTAIN COOPER—In rising to move this resolution I did so with the full knowledge and assurance that there are some persons who object to the introduction of the Bible in the public schools. These persons who entertain those views, I am disposed to treat with every respect, and I do so not from any irreligious feeling, but from a conviction that it might interfere with the general success of the system. However I cannot concede to them a great principle of their argument that the tuition of the public schools should be given to the Roman Catholic interest, implying that one day in seven at the sabbath school is sufficient for religious education. I hope I shall never see that principle inaugurated by a people who have planted themselves in this distant portion of the Empire as an off-spring of a christian country; but I do not think that country which is proud of having from over its greatness to the national veneration of the precepts contained in the Holy Scriptures? I hope that when this question is put to the vote the result will be such that it will add laurels to the memory of the early settlers of this colony, by giving to the historian the power to record that the first public meeting ever held on this subject, also the largest and most respectable public meeting ever held in the colony—Resolved that the Holy Scriptures be read daily in the public schools.

Mr. WOOLSEY—Although having no objection to the reading of the Bible in public schools, I do not think it should be compulsory, as many parents may be found who would object to it; for instance there may arise districts in the colony where the majority of the inhabitants being Catholics they would object to their children being obliged to use the Protestant edition of the Bible as a text book; and consequently I think it would be better to leave this matter entirely in the hands of parents residing in such districts.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said—Mr. Chairman, let us consider the position of the mea, and our arguments, who are opposed to the use of the Bible in the schools. One says that it had been forced upon the children, that they entertained a dislike to it; that he knew from experience. I hope he has been generous enough to bury such a feeling ere this. The other gentleman says that some years ago a few schools in Canada entertained it; but now it is no longer recommended, and schools are daily receiving it as one of the books to be used. This is the strongest argument the gentleman could possibly introduce in favor of the resolution, that he would find suppose the Canadians had seen the error of their ways, and are now repenting of the evil, and like good Christian people, having the Bible used in their schools as the basis of all good and moral principles. Another gentleman says that the Bible should be taught at home; should be taught by the mothers.—He never thinks of the number of children of such age who have no mothers; he would have them go through life without reading or knowing anything about the Bible. Who ever heard such arguments against the Book that is the foundation of all our instruction? There is nothing in the resolution which compels any to read the Bible, who do not wish to, or whose parents would not approve of it. I say, gentlemen, pass the resolution, make the Bible one of the school books, the purely non-sectarian; ask none to read it who do not respect it. By all means make it one of the text books of the schools of the colony,

to be read daily, weekly, or as may hereafter be determined by the board of education, or by the trustees, which your system provides for.

Mr. CLARKSON said—I would wish now, after the number of speeches made on this subject, finally to place the matter in a plain practical shape before the meeting. It simply amounts to this: shall the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the colony, be compulsory or not? and if so, supposing a district school to contain a large majority of Roman Catholics, what would then be the working of the resolution?

HON. H. P. O'NEILL—I rise to correct a misapprehension which I observe has run through most of the speeches of these gentlemen who have opposed Capt. Cooper's resolution. They advance its intention to be, to force all children of all denominations to hear the Bible read. That is not the object of the resolution; the preceding speakers have especially disclaimed any such intention; no man in this room would so wantonly adapt for copy heads a penmanship; but mere shadow substance were set up to bar the way to the bible into a sort of bar would become. If parents had consulted about what books ought or ought not to be read in public schools. They had been a speaker that the bible was not so another had time to show that were built upon it, and how claimed it as a principle of religion. They had also heard a great deal of a gentleman about what he had had done in Canada, and what ancestors had or may have done elsewhere. But let them turn to the origin of this school system education in Ireland where it was first introduced, and they would find that time when neither Douay or other bible was much used, might be considered good and education there was room for contention in opinion, but about what practical there ought to be. Only consider how much they under the fearful solemnity of which the security of so many properly depended! When a man is to be asked at the bar, or in a jury-box if he understands of an oath, what must be the resolution before them to be shall be one, and some ports every day. If it was admitted the best book in existence, I chief corner-stone. It was whipped into the skin of a threat as that must be the neither was it to be taught, but carefully read, and if it should prove incompetent for which they undertook to perform dismissed; or if even they attend pose sectarian or political doctrines under their care the hands of the committee. Therefore he urged them to lution unanimously, as they others; and if the Committee its duty there could be no Bible being allowed. The books already used in one of schools—only seen in him, for an hour or two before—about very great misgivings; and ask those who had the charge ment of this school to consider they were the present moment advocated. He alluded to "Reader," published either in York, in which they would fit (perhaps) to the taste of the in the perfectibility of republic which, and the present moment were undergoing a very re he was content to live under influence of a liberal but liancroft's idea of the pre-erican institutions, the suffering Fathers, by Everett, or the were all England by Pater, not the partialities which. He concluded with the expro that the resolution which support might be carried o was distinct and unmistak fore let their votes be man and their feet and ve be present.

After a few words from O mover) the resolution was put a majority of fifty-two against

ACROSTIC
FOR THE DAILY BRITISH
DAILY, we eat, with joyous
And daily, from the press, our
Industrious skill, with untiring
Learning and wit, and genius
Ye readers, hear it! and approve
BRITISH, in all that gives the
Reforming view, supporting us
In all that aims to make the co
That seeks alone to elevate the
In learning free—a country's mo
Science and arts, not barbarous
Here—not with "obscured breath
COLONIST! if here, for life,
Or, if anon, you seek some oth
Let your first care, with timel
On that "estate," which doth
Nor let a charlman, for gold,
Break you, what you just
Support the press! and freely
THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST
Victoria, July, 1864.

INQUEST AT SANICH—Th
an Inquest yesterday at St
House, South Sanich, on t
recently found near that ec
Haggis and Dr. Dickson c
the bones, and came to th
they were those of a male
years of age who had app
about 4 months. The jur
verdict.
THE JENNY JONES—A
stered in the U. S. District
inst., for the prosecution
named schooner for \$900.

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 mentioned in any of their public schools, nor of cranking the bible down children's throats, as if these ghosts of the imagination cringed 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 of 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? Having already passed resolutions which conveyed certain powers and regulations to trustees, a council and committee (who had to select other suitable books for both great and small) all that they then required by the resolution before them was that the bible should be one, and some portion of it read 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 they adopted 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 his 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 us! and approve the fare!

BRITISH, in all that gives the word applause!
Reforming vice, 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. Genie, 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, Bishop 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 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 bill of sale. 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.

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 rebel force which visited Point of Rocks yesterday did not exceed 1000 who were supposed to be under Mosby, and retired after committing robberies.

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.

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.

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.

HARRISBURG, July 6th.—Dispatches from Chambersburg state that the rebels, supposed to be Bradley's or Johnston's brigades, entered Hagerstown this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, July 7th.—The rebels at Harper's Ferry destroyed the railroad property, telegraph and ticket offices, and burned a large amount of forage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Bulletin's special at Chambersburg, the 7th, says a man just arrived from Green Castle, says McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', 1,500 strong, cavalry, mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday.

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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.

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CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The fourth of July was celebrated with great rejoicings in San Francisco, of the inland towns in California.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD GEORGE PECK, an old and well known citizen of San Francisco, which occurred on Saturday last at 9 1/2 o'clock.

CHANGE OF STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN W. F. LAPIDGE, late of the Golden Gate, has been appointed to the Golden Gate when her repairs are completed.

The willful collision of the oppositely named steamer Yosemite with the Washoe, while the latter was lying at the wharf at Benicia, had attracted attention.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE GOLDEN GATE. The following account of the Panama steamer Golden Gate, which caused her detention and created excitement in San Francisco, was sent to the following papers in the letter:

It appears that the morning of the 9th instant, the ship's port was to be badly sprung. Some of the crew were on leaving the vessel, and the ship was in a position that port the friction was so great that the journal and cause an alarm.

The weather being warm, the heavy that sickness might be expected to be the cause of the accident. The weather at Aspaculo was wholesome, and although the comparatively deserted and dull, occupation by the French, the considerable amusement, excursions, there were but few who went to and from the different vessels in port.

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DATES TO JULY 7th.

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of the sense of the meeting. The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due to Capt. Lapidge and all the other officers of the Golden Age for their kind treatment to all on board, and for their assiduous efforts to render us comfortable on the trip from Panama, commencing on the 24th of June and ending at the port of San Francisco on the 29th.

Resolved, That we approve and heartily endorse the action of Capt. Lapidge in returning to the port of Acapulco after breakage of the shaft of the Age, 200 miles north of that port, thereby manifesting a regard for the safety of his ship and the lives of all on board.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Capt. Lapidge and the officers of the Age, and published in the principal papers of San Francisco.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, July 11th, 1864.

Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councilors Wallace, Stronach, Ewing and Bunting.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Matthew Reynolds, offering the Council, some road metal. Agreed to be placed on file.

Mr. Stronach said that certain portions of the streets required metalling and enquired what funds were at the disposal of the Council.

The Town Clerk stated that there was a balance of \$2079 available.

The Mayor said he thought \$500 might with propriety be expended.

Agreed that the offer be considered at the next sitting.

From Alexander Clink, offering his services as Inspector. Ordered to be placed on file.

FINANCE.

On motion of Mr. Stronach it was ordered that a sum of \$40 balance of account due to Mr. Reynolds be paid.

GOVERNMENT STREET PROPERTY.

His Worship called the attention of the Council to the fact that no reply had been received from His Excellency the Governor replying to the communication sent to him with respect to the property on Government street, and as His Excellency was proverbially prompt in his replies to enquiries from the Council he presumed it must arise from an oversight, and thought a short communication should be sent reminding the Governor of the fact.

Agreed on motion of Mr. Wallace that the Clerk be instructed to send such communication.

JOHNSON STREET PROPERTY.

Councillor Wallace offered the following resolution: "Not having received any communication from the Surveyor General in reply to that bearing date the 5th inst., calling for information relative to the dimensions of Johnson street, fronting the water. Resolved, That whereas information has reached this Council that encroachments are in course of being made and said water-front to the detriment and injury of the city. Be it therefore resolved, that a communication be addressed to His Excellency the Governor requesting he will be graciously pleased to call upon the City Engineer, to ascertain the rights of the inhabitants of the city on said water-front now being encroached upon, in order that such necessary steps may be taken to establish and confirm the title of the same to the city of Victoria.

Mr. Stronach, in seconding the motion, said he felt no doubt that that portion would be again opened to the city. He had examined various maps, and felt satisfied that the street ran down to the water, and the Attorney General had given an opinion in confirmation of that view; he thought therefore the motion was a proper one.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Stronach gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law for the purpose of levying rates licenses, and also a real estate tax for the year 1864, the proceeds of such taxes to be devoted to municipal purposes.

THE SURVEYOR'S ACCOUNT.

Considerable discussion took place with reference to a balance of account due to the City Surveyor, which was agreed to stand over for consideration at next meeting. Council adjourned to the usual hour on Monday evening next.

OUR CANADA LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANADA, WEST, June 10th.

I omitted in my last to mention a GREAT SOCIAL REFORM that has been enacted by our M. P. It has long been a matter of regret to respectable members of the House to see the Saloon crowded to excess by gentlemen who ought to be in other places attending to the interests of their constituents, and who, when called in to vote, were often quite oblivious—certainly unfit to decide on the weighty matters brought before them. Many of their speeches frequently smelt strongly of aquavitae. It is reported that a certain hon. official had to be held up by two of his supporters till he voted. Many of our young members who have not acquired the conventional practice impart to public speakers, resorted to the Saloon to excite their courage, thinking with Burns, that "With two-penny we fear no evil. With Quebequaugh we'll face the d—l."

Well, this public nuisance has been removed. The House, by resolution, almost unanimously, ordered the saloon to be shut up, only four voting nay.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS are exercising a very benign influence on society. Although our statistics show an immense consumption of spirituous and fermented liquors, still few, except rowdies, openly patronize the bacchanalian orgies of a score of years ago. No stronger evidence of this can be adduced than the action of our Legislative Assembly. The "beauty of Carlton" I think, proposed that the presiding deity of this temple of Bacchus should be allowed to sell off his stock; but he had no second. The days are past when the Apostles of temperance were made the "butt of wit and scorn of fools."

The member for Brome, Mr. Dunkin, is carrying through a temperance bill, which, if passed, and there is every appearance of its being so, will do a great deal of good.

Municipalities are to have the power of saying whether liquor is to be sold within their corporation at all, or if sold, what restrictions are to be imposed. The vendors are to be made responsible for all misdemeanors committed by their inebriated customers and for all damages sustained by anyone from these "Sons of Babel, flows with insolence and wine;" and should any drunkard come to a violent death, either by accident or otherwise, caused by drunkenness, the vendor who supplied the liquor is to be made amenable for damages sustained by those whose natural guardian or provider the deceased may have been. The machinery of the bill is rather cumbersome, but it is a move in the right direction.

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

The Reading Room of the Legislative Assembly has always been open to the reporters and gentlemen of the press, and was much frequented by these gentlemen, to compare notes, examine reports, &c. Of late the room has been so incumbered by strangers that M. P's were almost excluded. This led to a resolution of the House to close the Reading Room to all except members. This course applied to reporters. These gentlemen felt this as a great grievance, impairing their usefulness, and depriving them of a privilege that they had always enjoyed. They remonstrated with the Speaker, but failed to get the obnoxious resolution rescinded. They therefore held an indignation meeting and passed strong resolutions, that so long as they were excluded from the Reading Room they would exclude themselves from the Reporter's Gallery. It was generally thought the reporters would be victorious, as M. P.'s would not long continue to sputter for the edification of their fellow-members. Hudibras says: "Tis pleasant sure to see one-self in print. A book's a book, altho' there's little in it."

So with members of Parliament; their speeches are delivered for outsiders, and not reported, they fall still-born, a fate, by-the-by, that nine-tenths of them deserve. Well, this tempest in a teapot lasted for five days, when, "till it rained in Gath," the heroes of the quill succumbed, and went back to their duty, no doubt with their ideas of their own importance greatly modified. To keep up their dignity they resolved that they had done enough for the vindication of their honor and independence. Pity these gentlemen were in such a hurry, as the Speaker issued his order the day following for the admission of the corps editorial to the Reading Room as usual.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The new taxes to be levied to make both roads meet, are excise and custom duties on liquor and tobacco, and the Stamp Act. The first two have already gone into operation, the latter, however, has not. It has been greatly modified by Mr. Gall, and is now only to apply on notes of \$100 and upwards. It is not expected that this Stamp Act will be so small that the Finance Minister will not risk a defeat on a matter of this nature.

REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT. You will recollect that the Government had only a majority of two on their Canal policy. Even this majority grows "small by degrees and beautifully less." On a motion of the Attorney General West regarding the Returning Officer for the county of Essex, the Government was defeated by a majority of 11. An amendment by Mr. Scatchard by 55 to 49; the same motion, at least of the same tenor, by the same honorable gentleman, was brought up the day following and again defeated, when J. S. Macdonald, amidst great cheering, said if the hon. Attorney General wished to make an adjustment of his bill, he would be glad to do so. The House, he (J. S. Macdonald) would have great pleasure in seconding it.

GOLD FIELDS.

Reports from the Lower Canada gold fields are very conflicting. One day we have accounts of great "strikes," another, that the miners are not making fifty cents per day. I suppose it is like gold mines in other places—nothing reliable to be had. Good news are circulated by those interested in the success of the mines, bad ones by disappointed gold hunters. As Sam Slick says: "Such is human nature."

AMERICAN WAR.

News from Grant is very exciting. "Tis a pity reports are not more reliable. There would be a fearful crash some day soon. Lately it has been a war of strategy and maneuvering. No doubt Lee has met with his match at this kind of game. It is now "played out," and the "pounding is in hand." The question is, who will "pound hardest." As a hater of slavery my feelings are all with the North,—as an admirer of pluck I award great praise to the South. They fight well—pity they had not a nobler cause.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Victorian leaves great praise for their school views on the educational question. You may well be proud of the principles enunciated by His Excellency Governor Kennedy. The only safe course is a thoroughly non-sectarian one. Take a warning from Canada; there is no better system than ours, but like the heel of Achilles, there was a vulnerable point. The small end of the sectarian wedge has found an entrance, and has been driven with such persistency as to endanger the whole fabric. May you be spared the heartburnings, agitations, and estrangements we have endured on this question.

WHEAT AND OATS.

The past spring has been very unpropitious for getting in the seed. Still, although late, cereals look well. Fall wheat, as a whole, has not looked better for many years. As a general thing the prospects of the farmers are encouraging. Wheat buyers have lost heavily in their late year's purchases. It is feared many of them will go to the wall. The wool crop is very good, and realizing favorable prices—from 40 to 50 cents per pound. This gives a great impetus to trade. Merchants are doing a great retail business.

PARK'S Mining Laws.

A FEW COPIES OF PARK'S MINING LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA For Sale by Messrs Hibben & Carwell, Book-sellers and Stationers, Yates Street, and British Colonist Office, mailings.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These pills are purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances, though powerfully tonic and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operation, and beneficial to the weak and delicate.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability. The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills on the blood, and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their greatest advantages are in the treatment of all ages and periods of life. They never offend, and are perfectly safe in their operation, and quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body. They are a safe and powerful remedy for all debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system, and give tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system, and give tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons.

Id Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Affections. These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping the bowels open by the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but asthma of many years' standing, never to be again troubled with the kind, if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel the head aching, and the circulation of the blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Very Important, of Costiveness Beware. Rarely but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet at certain periods it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are afflicted with proplexy and paralysis, have previously suffered from costiveness. In the former case the bowels are the seat of the disease, and in the latter the brain, and we know the rest. Let wives counsel their husbands and husbands their wives, never to bed a second night if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel the head aching, and the circulation of the blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Call's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for L.B. & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain White's Pickles, Curry, powder and Paste, and Mulligatawney Paste.

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

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to

Feathers, Furs, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for

Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—12a, Coleman-st., London. m24

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.



"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably by the finest artist ever been seen in the country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect accuracy or carefully adjusted in less time."—Telegraph, March 31, 1862.

Watches, adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Key, 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

Patent Lever, jewelled, 12 1/2 16 1/2 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80 84 88 92 96 100 104 108 112 116 120 124 128 132 136 140 144 148 152 156 160 164 168 172 176 180 184 188 192 196 200

Benson's Invaluable Watch—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted to hot climates.

Silver Cases, Open Face, £11 11 0 Hunters, £12 12 0 Gold Cases, Open Face, £25 0 Hunters, £26 0

Benson's Illustration of Watch Pamphlet. Will be sent Post free for Six Stamps: contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select, and have their orders sent by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Customers Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749. del3

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS ARE confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; and as a safe and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels. They are particularly useful in cases of costiveness, and in the treatment of the female sex. They are perfectly safe in their operation, and give tone and energy to the system.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Showing average shooting at 600 yards, with

ELEY'S XXXX ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges of Killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breach Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Adams' and other Revolvers, Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges.

For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breach Loaders.

Bullets of uniform size made by compression from soft refined Lead.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W.C. Wholesale Only.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

THIS WORLD RENOWNED MEDICINE, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the globe, in the cure of Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Inflammatory Consumption, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as One Trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. MELBOURNE, Port Phillip. DEAR SIR—I duly received per Mail the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale, therefore, send me now the value of ten pounds, had I double the last sent, packed in two cases with this, &c., as before.

The Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am sure the sale will be immense. I am not an advocate of Proprietary Medicines in the general way, but assure you that the Lozenges have done so much good in almost every case in which we have recommended them, that I believe them better adapted to this climate than anything else we have seen used.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, DANIEL R. LONG.

Mr. Thomas Keating. Prepared and sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box.

Sold in VICTORIA, V. I., by MESSRS. HARRY & MOORE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Government street. mail 5m.

Hunter's force occupies Martinsburg.
The rebels still occupy South Mountain Pass, while their main body are demonstrating on Baltimore and Washington, from points between Monocacy and Baltimore.

Cape Race, July 11.—The crews of the bark Golconda, Berry, Greinkard, and Falmoda, leave here to-day for Philadelphia. All these vessels have been captured and burned since the fall by the pirate Florida, off Cape Henry and Charles.

New York, July 11.—Mayor Gunther has written a letter to Major Gen. Stanford, protesting against the sending off of any large portion of our militia, as he entertained grave apprehensions in their withdrawal from the city at a time when a depreciation of the currency might tempt the lawless and evil disposed, to avail themselves of what seems to them, a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder.

Gen. Stanford in reply says: That in answer to the present call of the President on the Governor, only 3,500 men have been detailed from this division. As a quota, 12,000 was required. There still remains twelve disciplined regiments in the city; a force able to put down any demonstrations against peace and good order in the community.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Legal Tenders, \$9 @ 40.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The St. Louis yesterday took \$1,896,704 in treasure, and 282 passengers.

MEXICAN.

Mazatlan dates to the 4th, state that the roasting trade is suspended. No foreign vessels are allowed to enter the port. It is rumored that Gen. Uruga has made peace with Maximilian. If true, it is a death-blow to the liberals.

Foreign representatives are neutral, but will doubtless recognize the new empire.
Corwin left his post to avoid being placed in a false position.

SALT LAKE.

A Salt Lake telegram says that Gen. Connor had placed a provost guard in the city, which had incensed the Mormons very much. Rumors are in circulation that an attempt is about being made to drive out the guard, but had assumed no tangible shape.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday by the Alexandria is up to the 13th inst, five days later than previous advices. The interest which has been recently surrounding the movements of Grant and Sherman, has left for the time the scene of the great conflict in Virginia and Georgia, and concentrated itself upon the less important theatre of war in Maryland. The advance of a portion of the Southern troops as far north-east as the Susquehanna, within seventy miles of Philadelphia, is to a casual observer, an alarming state of affairs for the North, and indicates that "carrying the war into Africa" is a game that the South is determined to show she can play as well as her opponent.

When we say that the railroad leading from Monocacy to Baltimore has been destroyed or seized by the Confederates—that the telegraphic and railway communication between Baltimore and Philadelphia is broken up—that Baltimore is threatened and Washington supposed to be attacked—and that these serious complications are enhanced by the disruption of telegraphic communication between the Northern capital and the adjacent Northern States—we are only giving a summary of the disasters which occurred here to the Federalists on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Towns and roads are swarming with cattle for the Southern army, and an amount of supplies is obtained that must make the Confederates engaged in the expedition regret the necessity of ever having to leave such a land of plenty. There are, however, some offsets, as might be expected, to all this. The Federal general, Hunter, has arrived and retaken Martinsburg with 1,000 prisoners and a quantity of what the despatches call "plunder," but which, we suppose, is the same description of material which Hunter managed to obtain in Western Virginia, Baldy Smith, with the 18th corps, had arrived on the 11th, and the 19th corps, from New Orleans, had also reached the vicinity of the Confederate operations on the same morning. These corps, with Hunter, Sigel and Wallace's commands, will make the Northern forces half as large again as their enemy. Nothing, therefore, but mismanagement on the part of the Federal commanders or authorities should enable this Confederate expedition to leave the Maryland borders in anything like an organized condition. Hunter already holds Martinsburg; and should the Federals quickly retake Harper's Ferry, which we must expect, the return of the Southern troops by way of the Shenandoah will be problematical in the extreme. So far, however, we must confess, the Maryland invasion has been managed with consummate skill. While demonstrations were being made northward towards the Pennsylvania boundary line, and some of the roads on the route taken, the main force was pushing on towards Mono-

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, July 13.
AT NANAIMO.—The ship Georgie commenced loading last Saturday, taking on board 87 tons of coal on that day; she will load about 100 tons per day till her cargo, 1,200 tons, is made up. Owing to her size she can only get under the coal about two or three hours per day.

IF The steamer Otter went to Esquimalt yesterday to load part of the cargo per Royal Charlie so as to lighten her sufficiently for coming into this harbor.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday for New Westminster with 140 tons freight, 20 sheep, 10 hogs and 20 passengers.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris left yesterday for Nanaimo with a part cargo of lime and pickets.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning with 12 passengers and a few tons of produce.

Thursday, July 14.

ROYAL CHARLIE'S FACTORY.—The steamer Otter came round from Esquimalt last evening with about 60 tons of goods from the Royal Charlie, and will discharge to-day at Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf.

EXPORTS OF TREASURE.—Per J. L. Stephens, Bank of British Columbia, \$88,938 19; Bank of British North America, \$23,399 87; Wells, Fargo & Co, \$12,936 65. Total, \$124,274 71.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening from New Westminster with 39 passengers and \$92,000 from the Assay Office.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Alpha arrived yesterday at Esquimalt from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal.

FROM SAN JUAN.—The schooner Thornadyke arrived yesterday from San Juan Island with 4 passengers.

Friday, July 15.

SHIPMENTS OF TREASURE.—The following shipments of gold were made yesterday by the J. L. Stephens: Bank of British Columbia, \$97,506 (\$76,864 14 of which is to be sent to England); Wells, Fargo & Co, \$23,708 65; Bank of British North America, \$20,216 24. Total, \$141,430 99. The shipments of treasure contained in yesterday's edition were those made on the previous night.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Onward, Capt. McKay, arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with 105 tons of coal, which she is now discharging into Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes' schooner Donnell for Honolulu. The bark Sarita arrived at Nanaimo on Tuesday, from San Francisco, and awaits the completion of the loading of the Georgie, which progresses slowly.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The mail steamer John L. Stephens, Capt. Connor, left Esquimalt this morning for San Francisco. She took a number of passengers from Portland and this port with a quantity of English goods, valued at \$8,680 37 1/2, consisting of dry goods, fur, blankets, groceries, hardware, etc., together with from 700 to 800 tons of coal.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Caledonia arrived yesterday morning from New Westminster with 12,000 feet white pine and 10 passengers.

MAIL STEAMER'S PARTONS.—The schooner Alpha came round from Esquimalt yesterday with cargo from the J. L. Stephens, and discharged at Brodick's wharf.

IF The steamer Otter went round to Esquimalt yesterday to load a second cargo from the Royal Charlie.

FROM NORTH SAANICH.—The schooner Discovery arrived yesterday from Saanich with 45 cords of firewood for Kavanagh & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer John L. Stephens sailed for San Francisco direct yesterday afternoon at 10 minutes past two o'clock, with a few passengers, 720 tons of coal, and a quantity of other goods.

FROM THE SOUND.—The sloop Northern Light arrived yesterday from Port Townsend and two passengers.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday for New Westminster with 80 tons freight and 20 passengers.

FROM YALC.—The steamer Alexandra arrived yesterday from Yalc, via New Westminster, with 7 passengers and 65,000 feet lumber.

FROM NANAIMO.—The sloop Ringleader, arrived yesterday from Nanaimo, with 14 tons coal for R. Brodick.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with 65 tons coal for Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co.

Monday, July 18.
FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The schooner Alberti, Anderson, master, arrived at Alberni, from Honolulu, on Saturday, in 20 days. She made the round trip in 45 days—a remarkably quick run.

MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 16.
The flour and grain market remains the same as last report, and without any great prospect of alteration—the supply and demand being equal and regular.

Exports to American ports have been active for the past month. The shipments for the month of June amounted to \$43,915 52; of which San Francisco took \$38,702 87; Astoria, \$10,979 99; and Port Angeles, \$3,832 66.

The steamer John L. Stephens sailed on Friday with 720 tons coal, and miscellaneous merchandise consisting chiefly of furs, dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., valued at \$8,680 37 1/2.

FLOUR.—Extra, \$11 @ \$11 60 per bbl; super, \$9 95 @ \$10 40; common, \$8 @ \$8 50.
MIDLAND.—\$10 50 @ \$11 50 per 100 lb.
CORNMEAL.—\$7 40.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—\$8 do.
BRAN.—2 1/2c @ 2 1/2c do per sack.
MIDLAND.—2 1/2c do per sack or mat.
GROUND FEED.—4 1/2c do do.
WHEAT.—4 1/2c do do.

OATS.—\$1 1/2c @ 1 1/2c do do.
BARLEY.—1 1/2c do do.
HAY.—2 1/2c @ 2 1/2c per bushel.
RICE.—50 @ 80c per bushel.
CANDLES.—20c @ 20c per box.
TEA.—38 @ 48 do per chest.
COFFEE.—23c @ 23c do per sack.
SUGAR.—7c @ 7c do per sack or mat.
FRESH BUTTER.—45c @ 45c do per case.
SALT DO.—3 1/2c @ 4 1/2c do per frkin.
SHOULDERS AND HAMS.—18c @ 20c do per cwt.
BEST AMERICAN.—20c @ 25c do, in moderate quantities.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[From the Weekly 'Alta,' July 9th.]
The market for Breadstuffs and Grain has throughout the week shown a good degree of firmness, and a decline in prices fully sustained, with an apparent tendency to better rates. Sales are reported of round lots of Flour for export, and for government account, on terms not made public.

Wheat closing prices for extra in jobbing lots, at 83 1/2c per bushel, and for superfine, at 81 1/2c @ 82c per bushel. Wheat for milling purposes sells at \$2 75 @ \$2 80, with \$2 85 @ 100 lb. for extra; old brewing, commands \$3 40, while new brings \$3 30 @ 100 lb. Oats are nominally held at \$3, although sales in any considerable quantity could not be made above \$2 85, and from that down to \$2 75 @ 100 lb.

Wednesday, July 6.
FLOUR.—Extra, \$8 50 @ 8 50; superfine, \$7 75 @ 7 75; do for extra choice; some ask \$2 55.
WHEAT.—We quote as the extremes, \$4 70 @ 2 80 for extra choice; some ask \$2 55.
BARLEY.—For a lot of choice new, \$3 37 1/2 is offered; sales of old at \$3 42 1/2 @ 40; a parcel of extra choice old brewing would fetch \$3 50.

OATS.—The price is well maintained, with sales at 32c @ 32c per bushel.
BRAN.—We quote at \$3 67 1/2 @ 30 per ton.
HAY.—Had declined to \$22 @ 27 50 as the extreme. It would be difficult to get over \$23 @ 24 per ton of choice.
POTATOES.—We quote new at \$1 30 @ 30c @ 10 lb.
STRAWBERRIES.—Good second crop now selling at 18 @ 20c per bushel.

EXPORTS.

From the Port of Victoria to American Ports, for the Month of June, 1864:

[COMPILED FROM THE BOOKS OF U. S. CONSULS.]
To SAN FRANCISCO, 240 00
To PORTLAND, 200 00
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