

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

A FIELD FOR THE ENTERPRISING.

To-day the oft-deferred question of the Crown Lands and the Civil List will come up for discussion in the House of Assembly. We have already endeavored to show the advisability of postponing the matter till a further session, when the members will be better able to decide upon it—when the Home Government's intention on the Hudson's Bay question will be made known, and when Governor Kennedy's Crown Lands statistics shall have been compiled. While awaiting these results, however, there are other duties devolving upon the Government and the people in connection with the waste lands of the colony which are of the greatest importance. By the combined action of the Executive and the inhabitants, in organizing a party of exploration, we have been made aware of the existence of gold in various parts of the Island, in sufficient quantity to pay for the working. The nearest of these auriferous localities has, as might have been expected, absorbed the attention of our population hitherto, to almost the exclusion of the more distant ones; but the recent influx of miners from Cariboo will tend to dissipate that exclusion. The amount of this influx may be estimated at fifteen hundred or two thousand men, the majority of whom are exceedingly desirous of obtaining something to do during the winter months. As a means of retaining these men amongst us, as well as to turn our newly-acquired knowledge of auriferous regions to a profitable account, it is desirable that some efforts should be made by the Executive and the inhabitants to encourage prospecting parties on the various rivers and streams, which, according to the reports of the exploring party, contain gold in paying quantities. We have it from Mr. Foley, that excellent prospects can be obtained on San Juan river, and from equally good authority, we learn that the country contiguous to Nootka Sound is also highly auriferous. The exploring party have got gold on a great many streams and rivers, but owing to the want of proper appliances, they were unable to prospect them with any degree of satisfaction. The expedition was, besides, too general in its object to do much towards discovering gold fields. Let us, now that we are aware that auriferous regions exist, make gold-seeking a specialty. Let us put the practical experience of our Cariboo miners to something more profitable than living in idleness in Victoria.

A few months ago a liberal proposition was made to provide free passages to Nootka Sound and back if desired, in order to afford an opportunity to the unemployed portion of our population to test the reputed richness of the streams in that locality. It was at a time, however, when the Indian difficulties along the west coast were creating some uneasiness, and the proposition was, we believe, in consequence not accepted. We have no doubt that similar propositions, if made at the present time, and not confined to one or even two localities, but embracing every point at which gold has been found, would be by many gladly received. Steps should be taken at once in the matter by the inhabitants who, we have no doubt would be warmly assisted by the Executive. Although the season of the year is not well adapted to prospecting many of the streams, yet, on the other hand, it affords the only opportunity of ascertaining the nature of those numerous "gulches" which through the want of water in the dry season are retained as "sealed books."

Whatever valuable minerals the colony possesses, and they are numerous, gold is the only article that is likely to draw an immediate immigration to our shores. So long, therefore, as we have such gratifying indications as recent circumstances have disclosed, every exertion should be made to place our golden resources on a tangible basis. We have a substantial reality in Sooke, it is true, but so far the extent of the diggings is not sufficient to employ over a few hundred men, and therefore totally inadequate to justify any mining immigration. Other and more extensive diggings will have to be opened up, and we firmly believe that all that is wanting is the men and the means to do it. Let proper prospecting parties be organized to test the various places at which gold has been found, and we shall shortly hear of the discovery of diggings rich enough to satisfy the majority of miners, and extensive enough to employ every man in the country.

In Lock.—A Baden letter mentions that Mademoiselle Keller, an actress of the Palais Royal Theatre of Paris, who had arrived in that city, determined to try her luck at the gaming table, and was fortunate enough to find herself, at the expiration of three quarters of an hour, a winner of 37,000fr. She goes any farther, and the same day started for Paris.

The punishment of docking, which formerly prevailed to some extent in the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been practically abolished. In that corps for several months past; but several incorrigible offenders have been punished by imprisonment, and others have been discharged with ignominy and drummed out of the barracks.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BLAKE.

George Blake, Sergeant of Police, appeared yesterday before the police magistrate under a warrant issued against him on information laid by Mr. Robert Bishop, charging him with receiving bribes from certain hotel keepers.

Mr. Cary appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Blake was sworn and confirmed the information laid by him.

Blake—Did you ever pay me any money?

Witness—No.

Blake—Did you ever see anyone else pay me money?

Witness—No.

Blake—Then how can you swear that I received money?

Witness—I have heard parties say so.

Blake—Who?

Witness—Well, I have heard Mr. Keenan and others say so.

John C. Keenan sworn and examined by Mr. Cary. I have known Mr. Blake since the year of '62, and have had conversation with him on several matters. I have asked him to look after my house and should anything occur to come and let me know.

Mr. Cary—Did you ever speak to him on the subject of gambling?

Ans.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Cary—Did you not answer a similar question the other day in Court?

Ans.—I did.

Ques.—Why do you now decline?

Ans.—I am instructed by my Attorney that the Governor's Amnesty Proclamation does not apply to this case.

Mr. Cary here showed the proclamation to the witness.

Witness—I may state that the nature of my answer may be such as to criminate myself.

Mr. Cary read the proclamation and said the witness was entirely free from pains and penalties.

Witness—I am afraid if I answer the question that proceedings may be taken against me next.

Mr. Cary said the only course left for him was to apply to the Court to compel Mr. Keenan to answer the question.

Witness—I will answer it if Mr. Drake advises me to do so.

Robert B. Grizzell, sworn—I kept the upper part of the Bank Exchange in '62, and then became acquainted with the prisoner. I have had several conversations with him.

Mr. Cary—Have you ever spoken to him on the subject of gambling?

Witness—I decline to answer that question until I see Mr. Drake.

Mr. Cary, to the Bench—I think the witnesses had better see Mr. Drake, and if they then decline I shall press my application to the Court to compel them to answer my questions.

Blake—Have you any more witnesses Mr. Cary?

Mr. Cary—I decline to converse with you on the subject.

Blake—I am here to answer the charge and I want you to call your witnesses.

Mr. Cary—If you have any application to make make it to the Court.

Mr. Drake here entered the Court and consulted with the witness.

Mr. Keenan then stated that he was advised that the Crown could not prefer a charge against him under the proclamation, but any private individual could.

Mr. Cary—What! it declares that you have a free pardon from all charges.

Mr. Pemberton—I think a complaint would lie from any private person who chooses to make it, and if the witness refuse to say anything which may tend to criminate them, I do not see that I can compel them.

Mr. Keenan—Your Worship, I have no desire to involve myself deeper in the mud than I am already in the mire.

Mr. Cary contended that the witness should be compelled to give the required testimony, and urged that as evidence had been made use of against one of the police it should be available in this case.

Mr. Pemberton said he could not compel the witness to give evidence against their will.

Mr. Cary—Then I must put in Blake's own depositions.

Blake—But I won't have them put in.

Mr. Cary—Oh, indeed, but you can't help it.

Blake—Your Honor, the Crown Prosecutor told me in the witness box that I should not criminate myself by my evidence.

Mr. Cary—I can't help that, he had no right to say so.

Blake—You have no right to use my depositions against me. They are no account. Your Honor, they have no evidence except my depositions, and I ask to be discharged.

The depositions being in the Supreme Court, Mr. Cary said he would place Mr. Bishop in the box to swear to what was stated.

Blake—Did you caution me?

Mr. Bishop—No.

Blake—Then you had better sit down. Your Honor, I ask in justice to be discharged. I have to be over in the Supreme Court to give evidence at 2 o'clock.

The Court was adjourned for twenty minutes for the production of the depositions. After the lapse of nearly an hour the magistrate again took his seat, the Sheriff being in attendance in charge of the depositions.

Robt. Bishop, sworn, said he heard the depositions given by Blake.

Cross-examined by Blake—Are you retained in the case of Regina vs. Smith?

Ans.—No.

Ques.—Will you swear that what is stated in the depositions is true?

Ans.—No; I cannot. I believe that a good deal is untrue.

Ques.—Then how can you give evidence against me?

Ans.—I have never of my own knowledge known anything against you Blake; you have always acted properly so far as I know.

Blake—Thank you, sir.

Sheriff Naylor was here sworn and produced the depositions on oath of George Blake in the matter of Regina vs. Smith.

The depositions were here read over, and Mr. Bishop testified to the evidence having been given, with the exception of the opening part, in his presence. He also saw Blake sign his name to it. He did not believe that the depositions of the evidence which referred to Mr. Pemberton.

Blake—I made no charge against Mr. Pemberton, I only stated what was told me.

Mr. Pemberton—Please confine yourself to the facts of the case.

Mr. Cary said he had no sufficient evidence before the Court to send the case for trial. The depositions of Blake plainly showed from his own lips that he had received money from certain persons to hand to Mr. Smith, which he himself shared, and which were intended as bribes. He thought he need not occupy the time of the Court any longer, as it was only necessary for him to make out a prima facie case to send the case to a higher Court where those witnesses who had declined to divulge anything would be compelled to answer the questions put to them. It was not necessary to do more than prove what Blake had himself uttered in the witness box.

Blake—I was summoned as a witness, and told that I should not be troubled or annoyed in consequence of anything I might say, and now I am to be logged up in this manner.

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Blake—But it has to do with me. The fact is, you and Mr. Bishop are both retained for Mr. Smith, and this is just to try and keep me from giving evidence against him.

Mr. Cary and Mr. Bishop denied that they were retained for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Pemberton said he should offer no remarks, but thought the case should go before the Grand Jury. Blake was accordingly committed for trial.

Blake said he was already under recognition to appear at the Supreme Court in the case of Regina vs. Smith.

Mr. Pemberton agreed to take his own bail in the sum of \$500 to appear before the Supreme Court.

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(FROM A RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.)

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In the Mountain District the Harewood coal field stands pre-eminent. There are three farms there on which a great deal of labor has been spent successfully, viz: those belonging to Messrs. Sabiston, Westwood and Francis and Nicholas. The latter were really dense woodmen considering the time they have occupied it. They supply the greater portion of the town with their produce, and I think they find it a profitable business.

Cedar District contains the greatest number of settlers and more capital is invested there. On the flats are the farms of C. S. Nicol, Esq., Dr. Brown, Messrs. Biggs, Jones and York, all of which have had considerable success in improvements. Being principally heavy land, stock raising and gardens are the great considerations, and the alluvial soil is very rich and where not too sandy will last a long time. Farther up the river we came to Mr. Richardson's claim, a promising looking place, which will no doubt remunerate the time and labor which it is about nine miles from town) provided the sticks to it, for I found his initials on different stakes all over the country. Beyond this we came to Mr. Ferguson's, who is only a few miles from town. He has a very nice piece of land, and has just gone into a comfortable looking house. Then Mr. Franklyn's farm adjoins and consists of a beautiful prairie of about 70 acres 30 of which are under cultivation and fenced, surrounded by a great many swamps where 90 tons of hay can easily be cut. He has between 40 and 70 head of cattle, a few sheep and pigs and has decidedly the most business like looking farm around here; considering that it was only commenced in April last one is surprised to see the amount of work done and advanced state of the farm.

There are also a few settlers on Gabriola Island, Departure Bay and Nanossee. The great drawback to our outlying farms is the want of roads. The Victoria and Comox trail is a disgrace to the colony and the only practical roads that do exist have either been made by the company or private individuals.

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ley after, till the advertisement of his packet-train to Sooke appeared in the papers.

Mr. Pemberton—Please confine yourself to the facts of the case.

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of education—all these things would come under the supervision of the confederate Legislature, and the then so-called colonial minister in Downing street would have no more right to interfere with our mode of managing them than the man on the moon. Radical enough, is it not?

You must not conclude that this great constitutional reform will be carried nem. con. The L. C. Rouges and some of the Blues are coalescing to oppose it. Their avowed policy is to deny Upper Canada ever a concession, drive us to demand a separation pure et simple, and then they purpose to establish a purely French colony managed after the mode of La Belle France. It would doubtless be a queer place, Lower Canada; it stripped of the other nationalities; that progress would be like the Highland-man's—far every step forward they would take two back. An intelligent, energetic opposition is greatly to be desired. The best government in the world without a healthy opposition would be a degenerate one, a despotism, but mere reports of the speeches of the different delegates delivered at a great banquet at Halifax have just been received, from which it appears that all parties agree in the scheme for a confederation of all the Provinces of British North America. Of course the details are still to settle, but all parties are sanguine, and declare themselves willing to forego all noble and patriotic reform. Among all the speakers at the banquet, Hon. G. Brown bore the palm. He is a most practical speaker, and there are neither apologies for detaining the audience "to a late hour," nor blame to keep it in good humor, but a plain matter-of-fact business address, so plain that "he who reads may read." You will see all the speeches in your exchanges. They are all good.

THE QUEBEC CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Quebec Custom House, a new and fine two story and basement building, with magnificent portico and colonnade looking towards the river, has been completely destroyed by fire. All the books and accounts belonging to the different departments were saved. The building was insured for \$24,000. It was one of the most ornamental buildings in the city, and cost, I suppose, four times the amount insured for, and is a great provincial loss. There was a great amount of vandalism displayed—smashing out windows and throwing mirrors and other such ware out on the street to save them from being burned.

FIRE IN THE ESPERANDE.

The stables of Major Knight was also burned, destroying three horses, carriages, harness, and 800 bundles of hay. The agonising cries of the poor animals awoke the Hon. Mr. Caschou, who gave the alarm, and the fire was prevented from spreading.

SAD TRAGEDY AT TILSONBURG.

On Tuesday the village of Tilsonburg was startled by a report that Mr. Ira Weeks had been accidentally shot by Miss Nancy Turner. As both parties were well known, being descendants of two of the oldest settlers in Dereham, the excitement was very great. The report unfortunately turned out to be too true. On Tuesday the deceased bought some powder and shot and took it to Mr. Turner's house, as he and Mr. Tilson Turner were going to hunt together. Deceased took dinner at Mr. Turner's. After dinner he and Miss Turner sat chatting on the lounge in the dining room. The package of shot fell on the floor and some of it was spilled. Miss Turner left the room, deceased reclined on the lounge, and Mr. Tilson Turner commenced gathering up the shot. While thus employed he heard deceased say, laughingly, "let her ficker!" and almost instantaneously heard a gun fired and his sister scream; on looking up he saw Mr. Weeks fall from the lounge with the blood streaming from his head. Mr. Turner sprang to his feet, laid Mr. Weeks on the lounge, and ran to look after his sister when he found her lying on the parlor floor, and saw his sister running across the fields, screaming and tearing her hair. He ran to procure assistance, but it was of no avail, as Mr. Weeks died immediately after receiving the shot. The unfortunate young man was shot in the head, the ball entering at the angle of the mouth, passing through his head and lodging in the window frame. Miss Turner is in a fearfully distressed state. Fears are entertained that reason is gone. What adds poignancy to this sad affair is that the two were to be married this fall.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

(The report of the Quebec conference has already been laid before our readers by telegraph—Ed.)

Without doubt this is the most important question ever discussed in any British colony. So weighty and multifarious, so grave and so one with the interests involved, that every able man of the province must be called upon to feel its importance. An impression appears to be generally felt that our Canadian brethren are to be generally called upon to feel its importance. An impression appears to be generally felt that our Canadian brethren are to be generally called upon to feel its importance. An impression appears to be generally felt that our Canadian brethren are to be generally called upon to feel its importance.

Each Province to retain its own government.

mentarily as it is now constituted; the number of members in the several Legislatures may, without detriment to the local interest, be reduced; the governor would cease to be a servant of the Crown—he would be elected by the people, paid by them, and accountable to them for his conduct; the expenses of the civil list, and those entailed by a Provincial Army and Navy would devolve upon their means and population; each Province should provide for the payment of its own debts, and one Province not to be taxed for another's debt; each to contribute its proportion towards the expenses of the Central Government and Central Parliament, in which the Provinces are represented. Whether the representation will be regulated by area or population, or whether each Province, as small as well as the large, will be entitled to send the same number is a matter of detail which can only be settled by the separate Provincial Legislatures (fudge), or by future conventions. England's connection with the Viceroys to preside over the deliberations of the United Government, he would have no power to check local legislation in any way. He could not suppress the action of the Federal Legislature, unless it interfered with imperial interests. All matters relating to internal trade, commerce, and military defences, railways, and maritime steam communications, lighthouses, currency, wild lands, land tenures, where they possess a provincial character, uniformity in the system

of education—all these things would come under the supervision of the confederate Legislature, and the then so-called colonial minister in Downing street would have no more right to interfere with our mode of managing them than the man on the moon. Radical enough, is it not?

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Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The present aspect of Europe is one of unusual placidity. After the storm of the late summer...

There are two martyrs in the community—real, genuine martyrs—the one a martyr to faith...

Two Indians named Quaquimot and Stahhal, belonging to the Chinaman tribe, were arraigned with Tuk-ohi-co-mat...

The evidence of Samuel Smith, the husband of the murdered woman, and of several other witnesses was taken...

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Our Port Angeles correspondent sends us the following: I am sorry to have to note the sudden death of a poor but hard working farmer...

WRIGHT'S NEW ROAD.—Travellers from Cariboo inform us that the new road from Cottonwood to Mouth of Quesnelle is a splendid piece of workmanship...

THE ARMY.—The Earl de Grey to receive value of breech-loading rifles...

NOTES ON EARTHQUAKES.

So far as modern times are concerned, Iceland, the western coast of Spain and Portugal, the south of Italy and the Levant, have been the only portions of Europe where seriously destructive earthquakes have taken place...

THE MANUFACTORY OF MARTYRS.—There are two martyrs in the community—real, genuine martyrs—the one a martyr to faith...

COURT OF ASSIZES.—[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.] FRIDAY, NOV. 11. THE SALT SPRING MURDER.

THE INDEMNITY PROCLAMATION.—VICTORIA, 11th November, 1864. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I have read with some regret a short paragraph, which I suppose I ought to dignify with the name of an article...

AMBOLINE.—It is Stimulating, Oily Extract of Bark and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head...

Kendall's Amboline.—THE GREAT Unequalled Preparation FOR RESTORING, INVIGORATING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

Government Gazette.—PERSONS DESIRING TO BE SUPPLIED with the Government Gazette at their residences will please leave address at the office of this paper.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN, CHURCH BANK HOUSE, Victoria, V. I.

TOYS! TOYS!! IMPORTANT NEWS.

Mr. S. ZINN TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING the inhabitants of Victoria that he is constantly receiving direct from New York, San Francisco, and our own manufactory in Europe, a large quantity and well selected stock of...

AMBOLINE.—It is Stimulating, Oily Extract of Bark and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head...

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Government Gazette.—PERSONS DESIRING TO BE SUPPLIED with the Government Gazette at their residences will please leave address at the office of this paper.

HELLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints...

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PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR, PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON! Has been used with great success in curing Dyspepsia.

GENERAL DEBILITY, TONIC & ALTERATIVE MEDICINE. The proofs of its efficacy are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such peculiar character...

"CONSTITUTION WATER," THE ONLY REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE Bladder! Kidneys!!

AMBOLINE.—It is Stimulating, Oily Extract of Bark and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head...

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

THE KOOTENAY REPORT.

The report of Mr. Birch, the Colonial Secretary of British Columbia, on the Kootenay country, we at length place before our readers. It is evident from this document that the trail by way of Rook Creek is not the one which will enable the traders of Vancouver Island and British Columbia to compete with their American neighbors. Mr. Birch says that the route he took made the distance from Hope to the Kootenay 490 miles, but that the journey could be performed in 400. This, however, will not bring us up to the facilities of the American route. From Walla Walla to the Kootenay mines is about the same distance; but provisions are much cheaper at Walla Walla than at Hope. When the Colonial Secretary says that the British Columbian merchants have nothing to fear because the American goods are now subject to an enormously high tariff, he is evidently laboring under a serious mistake. American goods pay no American tariff, and they are no worse off so far as the British Columbian tariff goes, when they cross the boundary line, than they would be at Hope. It is necessary that the people of both colonies should look this matter fairly in the face. They cannot, for a moment, by any land travel of 400 miles hope to compete in any degree with the Oregon merchants, and the mere fact that food in Kootenay, even with the infancy of the American transit, is cheaper than it is in Cariboo, after three years of laborious and expensive road making, is sufficient proof of the assertion. If packers can take goods from the head of navigation on the Columbia river to the Kootenay mines for twenty cents a pound, it is clear we cannot compete in any thing but English wares. When we come to examine what proportion these form of our trade with the mines it will be easily seen the small per centage of the Kootenay traffic which can, under the circumstances, be monopolized or shared by our merchants. To take the list of articles given by Mr. Birch himself, enumerating flour, beans, bacon, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beef, mutton, candles, tobacco, and boots, there are but three in which we could hope to compete—tea, coffee and sugar. For nearly all the rest, we ourselves are indebted to our American neighbors. With the exception, therefore, of spirits, dry goods, and a few luxuries, we could not, with our present routes, however improved, place goods in the Kootenay mines anything like so cheap as the packers and traders from Oregon. It develops, therefore, on the Government of the neighboring colony to discover if possible a line of transit that will reduce the land travel nearly one-half.

By a letter in the Columbian from one of the exploring party by Kamloops Lake we have so far the assurance that the route to the Columbia river via Yale is one easily traversed. The exploring party had reached the Columbia all right and were about to test its navigable capacity. By this route we have the following table of distances: From Yale to Cache Creek on the Bonaparte there is a good wagon road for 110 miles; from Cache Creek to Lake Kamloops is a practicable trail of 25 miles; from Lake Kamloops to the upper part of the Shuswap is navigable water communication of 120 miles; from Shuswap to the Columbia river, a distance of about forty miles, a road can be made crossing the dividing range at an altitude of five hundred feet. This brings us to the Columbia, and from thence to the mines is 200 miles by water. Should this portion of the Columbia be found navigable, as is stated by men who have travelled over the country, Kootenay can be reached by a route that will throw the Oregon and Washington Territory communication completely into the shade. From Yale, the land travel will be only 170 miles, 110 of which, as we have said, is already a good wagon road, leaving, therefore, but sixty to be made. The water communication will be a little over 300 miles. It is evident, therefore, if we can only be certain that the Columbia is navigable for the stretch alluded to, that we can lay even Oregon provisions down cheaper at the Kootenay mines than the Oregon traders can themselves. It is true that in the Colville and Walla-Walla valleys vegetables and cereals may be raised and transported cheaper than could be possible by any place west of the Columbia in our own territory, but as the mining population increases, even this description of supplies will be received principally by way of British Columbia. There is, however, another great advantage prospectively to the route to which we have just alluded. As the mines continue to spread north, as they are evidently doing at present, our distance will be decreasing while the route by Washington Territory will be extended. In a few years, moreover, sufficient grain will be grown in the neighboring colony to feed the mining population. Under any circumstances, no time is to be lost by the Government and the people. Should the navigation of the Columbia be as practicable as is generally anticipated, steamers will be required immediately on its waters as well as on Lake Kamloops.

The report of Mr. Birch throws much additional light on the Kootenay country, and gives us the pleasing assurance that the heads of the Government of British Columbia are intent on finding out for themselves the nature of the mines and the routes best adapted to secure their trade. If the Colonial Secretary has made a few mistakes of either omission or commission, they are only such as any newcomer would be liable to fall into; on the other hand, however, he has given us a very readable and practical report—much the best of any similar documents which have yet appeared under Government direction in the neighboring colony.

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GRAND VICE-REGAL BALL AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

The ball given by His Excellency the Governor of British Columbia on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., far eclipsed anything of the kind ever undertaken in either colony, and requires more than a passing notice. Although two papers were published in the capital of the sister colony on the morning of the 9th, we look in vain to their columns for any notice of an event which is certainly of more than ordinary local interest. It affords us satisfaction, however, to be able to furnish a brief account of the splendid entertainment provided by the popular Governor. The appearance of Governor Howe, situated at the Royal Engineer Camp, about a mile from town, since it has been tenanted by Governor Seymour, has undergone a considerable change. Large additions have been made to the premises, including a magnificent lofty ball room, with large bow windows overlooking the lawn and the pretty river scenery. At the west end of the ball room, the exterior of which is in keeping with the rest of the building, rises an ornamental tower which much improves the appearance of the Vice-Regal residence from the river, when the shingles on the roof lose their new appearance and darken with age. The house, furniture, and grounds, altogether, wear a more decidedly English air of comfort and affluence than anything we have seen since we left the shores of old Albion.

The invitations to the ball were generally extended to residents in and around New Westminster and the up river towns as well as to officers of the army and navy on this station, and many of the officials, members of the Legislature and prominent residents on this island. The steamer Enterprise conveyed a number of the guests to the Royal Engineer Camp on Tuesday, and was conveniently moored at a landing immediately below Government House.

The subast forward went up on Monday taking the fine band of the flagship for the purpose of performing on the occasion, but unfortunately the bandmen were allowed shore leave incurred the displeasure of the naval authorities by their conduct and were not permitted to appear. Their place was supplied by some of the former members of the Sapper Band, who with the able assistance of a gentleman amateur pianist acquitted themselves most creditably.

The Fidelity brought a few invited guests from Nanaimo. At about half-past eight the capacious ball room began to fill. His Excellency Governor Seymour, in the handsome uniform of the Service, attended by the Honorable A. N. Birch, Colonial Secretary, D. C. Maunsell, Esquire, Private Secretary, and accompanied by Governor Kennedy, Mrs. and the Misses Kennedy, Admiral the Hon. J. Dorman and Mr. Dorman, Captain Sullivan, R. N., Lieut. Sir Lambert Lorraine, R. N., and other distinguished visitors at Government House, was in waiting to receive the guests, who numbered probably about 200.

Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and continued until midnight when the doors of the supper room were thrown open disclosing one of the most elegant and tastefully arranged tables that we have seen at any private entertainment. In the midst of innumerable delicacies rose a magnificent silver chased candelabrum which was the object of universal admiration. Supper ended, dancing was resumed and maintained with the most determined vigor. Considerable merriment was occasioned by the introduction of the coquetish old English dance the "Colon," with looking-glass, cushion, streamers, umbrella. Loud bursts of laughter greeted each hopeful suitor for the momentary gratification of a waltz round the room when, despite all the winding smiles at command he found his number among the rejected addresses, and the pleasant task assigned him of holding an umbrella over his more favored rival while enjoying the "dizzy whirl."

Shortly before 4 a.m. the company took leave of the distinguished host and his guests, the band playing the National Anthem, in which many voices joined to do homage to England's Queen.

ROUTE TO KOOTENAY.

The British Columbian has received a letter, written by a member of the expedition under Mr. Tanner, which left Yale on the 23rd of October for the purpose of exploring for a route to the Kootenay country, from which we make the following extract.

The waters of Lakes Kamloops and Shuswap and the river connecting them are navigable for ordinary river steamers from Vancouver's Ferry at the foot of Lake Kamloops to the head of Lake Shuswap, a distance of about 120 miles. From Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River a wagon road can be built over the divide we followed, the summit of which is from 1,500 to 1,700 feet above the level of the lake, and at the time we crossed was covered with snow from one to two feet in depth for a distance of about two miles on each side of the divide or summit. The snow has fallen very recently, and is fast disappearing again. The length of the wagon road would be from 40 to 45 miles, and the summit of the divide about 15 miles from the Columbia River.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Yours most respectfully, (Signed) SURVEYOR GENERAL, Columbia River, Oct. 24th, 1864.

RETURNED.—Robert Burnaby, Esq., member for Equinault and Metchoin districts, arrived from England yesterday by the Sierra Nevada.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON KOOTENAY.

From the British Columbia Government Gazette we obtain the following report of the late official trip to the Kootenay country by Mr. Colonial Secretary Birch:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New Westminster, 31st October, 1864.

SIR.—I have the honor to report to you my return from visiting the Kootenay District. I much regret that my absence has been prolonged beyond the time I had anticipated, in consequence of the far greater distance of the Mining portion of that District from the town of Hope than I had been led to expect from the reports that had reached New Westminster before my departure.

Leaving Hope on the 2nd September, in company with the demand of all Chinamen and 5 white men employed in mining on the lower portion of the stream. The latter were taking out from 6 to 8 dollars a day to the hand, and from information I was enabled to gather on the spot it only requires an index of miners to develop the resources of this once famous creek.

After leaving this we followed the N-why-ahpit-kwu, or Kettle river, as far as Boundary creek, where we left the old Colville trail and proceeded by the new Hudson Bay Company's trail, which continues through British territory and after some 15 miles strikes the old trail again on the Grande Prairie. With the exception of a very few miles the entire route from Rook Creek lies through a fine rolling prairie country, thinly wooded and abounding in bunch grass.

The Grande Prairie is a magnificent level, a breadth of some 15 miles in length by 3 in breadth, admirably adapted for grazing and agriculture; it is almost encircled by the Kettle river, the banks of which for some distance on either side consist of a deep rich soil.

My intention was to have continued on the new trail to Fort Shepherd, without passing into American territory, but on learning from the Indians whom we met on the Grande Prairie that the trail from Fort Shepherd to the Kootenay lake was extremely rough and bad for horses, I deemed it prudent to proceed to Fort Shepherd by way of Colville, where I was enabled to have some of the horses, which had become foot sore, properly shod at the United States barracks, through the kindness of the officer in command of the garrison.

At a delay of two days at Colville we started for Fort Shepherd, a newly established trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, situated in a wild and barren spot, some two miles northward of the Boundary Line, and forty miles from Colville.

As the trail at present exists it would be impossible for packers to pass through this portion without carrying food for the animals. There is good feed about 12 miles from Fort Shepherd and again at the Summit of the mountains, which form the divide between the valleys between the valleys of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. The distance from the first feed to the summit is 24 miles, and again from the summit to the Kootenay some 26 miles must be passed over without finding sufficient grass for more than one pack-train.

We struck the Kootenay river about four miles from the upper end of the great Kootenay or Flatbow lake. This portion of the valley is quite level and composed of rich alluvial soil, and much resembles that of Pitt river at this season, abounding as it does in swamp grass and rank vegetation; it is evidently one continuous tract during the earlier period of the year. The river itself is broad, steep and sluggish.

The Kootenay Indians are by far the finest specimens of the race that I have yet seen, and are among the few tribes remaining that have not been demoralized by contamination with the white man. I believe with few exceptions they have become converts to Christianity, and it was a pleasing sight to see the Chief of the tribe, who accompanied me on my road for some days, kneel down before each repeat and thank God for his daily bread. They appeared much pleased with the few presents which I made them of needles, fish-hooks and tobacco, and during the time that we were within the district of the eastern tribes we were generally followed by a large cavendish. A large number were encamped in the valley at their fishing grounds; they were very friendly, and rendered us every assistance in helping to swim our horses and cross our baggage over the Kootenay river; this we accomplished with safety, usually parallel with the Boundary Line, having travelled some twenty miles up the valley after leaving the newly made trail.

On leaving the river we were obliged to diverge some 10 miles into American territory when we joined the Lewiston and Walla Walla trail, which follows up the Mooyie river to the Lake, from which the river takes its rise, through a thickly timbered and somewhat mountainous country,

where we found it very difficult to find food for our horses. From these lakes to the mines, a distance of about 40 miles, the country again opens out, and nothing can exceed the grandeur of the scenery as we now approached the Rocky Mountains.

We arrived at the mines on the 26th day from Hope, and I cannot estimate the distance travelled over in this period at less than 200 miles, though in this it should be remembered that I include the detour of 30 miles, which I made by way of Colville.

I found about 700 men resident at the mines, and I was informed that at least 300 were out prospecting in the neighborhood; but although numerous reports of new and extensive discoveries reached the creek daily during my stay, I could obtain no information sufficiently authentic to place any credence in.

The mining is therefore at present entirely confined to one creek, called by the miners "Wild Horse Creek," which takes its rise within the confines of the Rocky Mountains, and flows into the Kootenay river, northward of the 50th parallel of Latitude. The creek is at present worked for about 4 miles, commencing some two miles from its junction with the Kootenay. I visited most of the claims, and found them all paying well, and, with few exceptions, the entire community appeared well satisfied with the laws to which they were subjected.

At the time of my arrival, 50 sluice companies were at work, employing from 5 to 25 men, and taking out from \$300 to \$1000 per diem.

One hundred rockers were averaging from 2 oz. to 6 oz. per diem.

Eight companies have commenced running tunnels, into the side of the hill, but the Gold Hill Company was the only one sufficiently advanced to become remunerative; this company was taking out nearly an ounce "to the hand" per diem.

Four shafts were being sunk in the bed of the creek, but at the time of my departure no satisfactory results had been obtained, although all parties interested seemed confident of success.

Seventy men were employed in constructing a large upper ditch, some 5 miles in length, which was expected would be completed early in the present month, when more than 100 hill claims, which were lying over for want of water, would commence work. The few hill claims at present working are found to be richer than the bed of the creek, the opening of the ditch is therefore looked forward to with much interest.

Laborers were receiving \$7 a day, and the price of provisions enable them to live well for \$1 50 per diem.

A town of no inconsiderable size has already sprung up upon the creek. Four restaurants are established; the rate of charges for regular boarders average \$14 to \$15 per week. Numerous substantial stores have been erected. A large brewery had also been established, and had commenced working.

Great uncertainty prevails as to the period at which the winter fairy sets in, but it was expected that the severe frosts would not commence before November, and it was therefore the intention of Mr. Haynes to allow all claims to lie over from the 1st Nov. to 1st May.

From the number of log huts in course of construction, it is estimated that from 300 to 400 persons will winter at the mines. The gold taken from these mines is considered by the traders to equal the best Californian gold. The price at which it passes current on the creek is \$18 the ounce, and packers going down are glad to purchase at that rate.

I was very anxious to obtain some approximate return of the amount of gold taken from the creek during the season, but I found it impossible to do so. Careful accounts are kept by the miners of the receipts and disbursements for the week, but as each Sunday comes round the division of profits is made, or more properly speaking, there is a general square up, after which all accounts to that date are destroyed.

The camp is well supplied with all the necessaries of life. I enclose a list of prices of the chief articles.

It is confidently expected by the traders that there will be a rush of from 10,000 to 15,000 miners from the Boise country in the spring, and large supplies are still being sent down to the mines. On our return we met ten and twelve heavily laden pack trains daily. The entire supplies are at present packed up from Lewiston, Walla-Walla, Wallula, and Umatilla Landing, in Washington Territory, State of Oregon. The cattle came direct from Salt Lake City, and are some of the finest I have ever seen.

The distances from these places are as follows: Wild Horse Creek to Lewiston.....342 miles. Do. do. to Walla-Walla.....408 do. Do. do. to Wallula.....438 do. Do. do. to Umatilla Landing.....453 do.

The present charges for packing from these places range from 20s to 24c per lb.

A trail through British territory, either by way of the Shuswap or Grande Prairie, cannot I think exceed 400 miles. The merchants of this Colony need therefore have little fear of being able to compete with the American merchants, when it is remembered to what enormously high tariff American goods are now subject.

Mr. Haynes had collected a large amount of revenues, considering the short time that he had been resident in the district. I found his Treasury to consist of an old portmanteau, which he zealously guarded by night and day, in the log hut in which he is at present living.

At the urgent request of Mr. Haynes I received him a portion of his responsibilities, by taking over some 75lbs. weight of gold. This I brought down with me, and have safely deposited in the hands of the Treasurer. It is an interesting incident for Mr. Evans, Mr. Bushby, and myself to remember that we were the first Gold Escort direct from the Rocky Mountains to the seaboard of the Colony.

We left the mines on the 1st of October, and I much regretted that time would not allow of my returning by some other route than the one I had already travelled over, as I feel very confident that for many reasons it is not the one to be adopted by the Government. Since my return to New Westminster I have had that a surveying party has already started, by way of Kamloops and the Shuswap Lake. They will doubtless follow the

Indian trail, and strike the Columbia near the Arrow Lakes; but before any decision is arrived at in the matter, I am very anxious that the portion of the country lying between the Grande Prairie and the junction of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers should be explored.

I am told by Mr. A. McDonald, who is resident at the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Colville, and who is well known as an experienced hunter, that, striking nearly due north from the Grand Prairie, there is a low divide, the commencement of which we could plainly distinguish, by which you are enabled to reach the Columbia with great ease, nearly opposite to the Kootenay River.

The entire country suggests for the Grande Prairie, a distance of some 160 miles, is almost free from timber; it abounds in food for cattle; the trail throughout is excellent, and with the exception of a small distance on the Similkameen, no expenditure would be required in improving it, and indeed little would be required in making the same into a wagon road.

The exploration of the short distance, I have referred to might easily be accomplished during the winter months, and if found feasible might be opened out in a very short time. I would therefore suggest for your consideration that Mr. Haynes be at once empowered to expend a small sum on this work.

I have little of sufficient interest to report relative to our return journey, which would excuse me for continuing this already lengthy report; we arrived at Hope in 24 days from Wild Horse Creek, having experienced most lovely weather; we had only to record two wet days throughout the whole period of our absence, and nothing can exceed the charms of this climate for a camp life.

We found game abundant over the whole trail, and were enabled without difficulty or delay, to keep the camp well supplied, though I must own that on occasions we had descended so low in the game list as to eat porcupine with a relish.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my sense of the admirable manner in which Mr. Haynes has carried out his duties under most difficult circumstances; arriving as he did with only one constable to assist him, among a body of 1500 miners from the adjoining territories, many of whom were known to be utterly regardless of law and order; he found them banded together making their own laws and meting out their own ideas of justice; each man, as many have owned to me carrying his life in his hands.

I was so anxious to have life and property become in the eyes of many of the miners that come in the eyes of many of the miners that the creek, and a few others, had formed themselves into a committee, and drawn up a code of laws which they intended enforcing on the community had not a government officer arrived at the moment. Copies of these laws were handed to me by Mr. Doors, and I enclose them as interesting documents. I would add that the gentlemen forming this committee have cheerfully rendered Mr. Haynes every assistance in their power in maintaining law and order.

I arrived, within six weeks of Mr. Haynes' residence in the District, to find the Mining Laws of the colony in full force, all Customs duties paid, no pistols to be seen, and everything as quiet and orderly as it could possibly be in the most civilized district of the colony; much to the surprise and admiration of many who remember the early days of the neighboring State of California.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedt. servant, ARTHUR N. BRON, His Excellency Frederick Seymour.

List of Prices at Wild Horse Creek.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Flour, Beans, Bacon, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Butter, Beef, Mutton, Candles, Tobacco, Gun Boots, and Knee Boots.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.—A History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley.

We have received from the agent, Mr. Venn, who is in Victoria making a personal call upon the inhabitants, the first volume of the above work. It is a well printed octavo book, illustrated by miniature portraits of the members of the Northern and Southern Cabinets, the celebrated generals of both sides, and the eminent opponents of the slave power, besides diagrams of battle fields, naval actions and places of historic interest. As a record of the political events of America since 1776 it promises to be the standard work. Certainly no man is better able to give a clear and succinct account of the warring political elements which culminated in the present rebellion than Horace Greeley. The work is appropriately dedicated to "John Bright, British Commoner and Christian Statesman, the friend of my country, because the friend of mankind." Mr. Greeley does not intend to publish the second and concluding volume until the contest is over. The difficulties of writing impartially and at the same time readable history have been with the best of men almost insuperable, and we cannot expect a man, who has been the most steadfast and persistent opponent of the slave power on the American continent, to be entirely free from prejudice in his narration of past and current events in connection with the slave states. Mr. Greeley, however, brings with him to the task a honesty of purpose and a clear intellect—attributes which will make his work infinitely superior to any other book of the kind that is already published. "I shall," says the author, "endeavor to show that while this war has been signalized by some deeds disgraceful to human nature, the general behavior of the combatants do honor even to the men who, though fearfully misguided, are still our countrymen, and to exalt the prestige of the American name." To sum up the subject of the work in Horace Greeley's own words, it is "How we got into the war for the Union, and how we get out of it."

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, November 15, 1864

THE NEWS.

Our news from the seat of war is gradually becoming devoid of excitement. The Presidential election approached, the belligerent feelings of both Federal and Confederate, for on the issue of bloodless battle, both parties know or peace will depend. While the South are viewing with bated breath the political throes of the Northern States, hoping, with all the fervor of a politician that have tasted in such unmeasured ties the horrors of a devastating war, McClellan will be the choice of the anti-slavery party of the North, causing the success of their great cause, cause of humanity, however paradoxical may appear, on the return of Lincoln the continuation of the war. In the time, Grant still pushes "on to Rio He is not advancing so rapidly to the London Times desires; still his are scarcely slower than those of W before St. Sebastian or of the allies of Sebastopol. Hood is again three Sherman's communications, and She again forced to keep his troops spread the long line of railway between Atlanta and Chattanooga. There is abundance of the intelligence of startling operations they may be taken as simply electric sensations. They are not, however, Lincoln manufacture; for we find the lion of false statements about the war, and so important that Lincoln is obliged to come forward and declare their truthfulness. The principal of these trifling rumors is that Sherman has evacuated Atlanta. On the other side, he has remarkable piece of strategy attributed Grant of allowing his antagonist to do many reinforcements as possible in on a Federal trap might be sprung to on whole Confederate army under Lee authority of this new feature in the movements is a Doctor of Divinity, Bos. Apart from these novelties, that the Confederate ram Albemarle has been blown up by a Federal torpedo boat in the North Carolina waters.

From England the news is equally of special interest. The telegrams from New York announce the death of the Duke of Newcastle, who had been laboring under a serious malady for the last nine months. Duke, although a man of no pre-eminence, has nevertheless figured large in the Councils of the nation. He has an important position of Secretary of War, critical period of England's history, as to his recent illness was Secretary of Colonies. He was a painstaking and arduous minister, and possessed the confidence of Her Majesty more than any other statesman. His loss will, however, socially rather than politically.

CALIFORNIA.

Horseflesh, Shasta county, has been largely destroyed by fire.

In San Francisco it is asserted that Brannan has made a bet of \$10,000 that Lincoln will get ten thousand more McClellan in the State. He challenges W. T. Coleman to make a similar bet was declined. The campaign is being vigorously prosecuted by both parties, excitement is running quite high.

We learn that a courier has arrived from Fort Lapwai, from the Joco River, bringing the intelligence that a train of about 80 wagons, had been sent by the Indians between Fort Union and Denton, and all in charge of it, Major Owens, on whose it is asserted that Brannan has made a bet of \$10,000 that Lincoln will get ten thousand more McClellan in the State. He challenges W. T. Coleman to make a similar bet was declined. The campaign is being vigorously prosecuted by both parties, excitement is running quite high.

Another heavy shipment of tea for China yesterday, carried off \$40,000 worth, besides 1,000 chests of goods valued at nearly \$75,000 more. It carries 200 Chinamen as passenger, majority of the people of the State have little idea of the extent and importance of the trade between this port and China, extends to many millions of dollars a year. There are entire blocks in this city of Chinese merchants who trade extensively in goods imported from that coast who do an enormous amount of business between this port and China ever be established, it would increase the business on the nearly threefold, and add millions to the national treasury.

Whalers in Port.—There is a larger number of whaling vessels in port at present than have ever before arrived every day. The bark Mercury, Coral and Day arrived, and more were in sight. There are twenty-four in the port, and they bring an aggregate of 14,000 barrels of oil and 100,000 pounds of whalebone. The largest number of such vessels ever before at one time would not much exceed half a dozen.

The Commodore.—It is expected that the Commodore, now nearly completed, will be launched during the spring months, between the 15th and 20th of next month.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our news from the seat of war has been gradually becoming devoid of excitement as the Presidential election approached.

McDonald, who is Company's Fort known as an striking nearly due to the fact that he is a very anxious man.

California. Horetown, Shasta county, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Another Heavy Shipment of Texas Iron Ore. The bark Oratio, which sailed for China yesterday, carried off \$400,000 in treasure.

Whalers in Port. There is a large number of whaling vessels in port at present, and they continue to arrive every day.

The Boston Herald. It is stated that Alvarez, of the State of Georgia, is about to submit to Maximilian, and also that James crossed the desert of San Carlo into Chihuahua.

It is reported that the pirate Smeaton arrived at Havana in an English packet.

Later from the East.

Dates to Nov. 4.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Tribune's correspondent on the left of the Army of the Potomac, on the 30th, says that the rebels are making a movement to the west.

The Charleston Mercury of the 23d says: There is a movement in that vicinity to breach Atlanta from Sherman, and intimates that it will not be done by a column of 60,000 or 100,000.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The following dispatch has been received by the Mayor:—WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Department has received information from the British provinces that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A party of guerrillas, on Monday night last, attacked a company of colored troops near Ocatink and were repulsed.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 1.—The steamer Goodspeed, from Boston to Philadelphia, was boarded by the Tallahassee, seven miles south of Block Island, and scuttled her.

Quebec, Nov. 2.—Information has just been received that the rebels have captured the gunboat Madine at Fort Humber, Ky. No particulars.

New York, Nov. 2.—Dr. Ross, a clergyman in North Carolina, says the entire State of North Carolina, as well as Virginia, are alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized and abundantly able to protect themselves.

By the steamer Ella we have dates from Havana to the 20th, City of Mexico to the 19th, and Vera Cruz to the 23d.

The reported occupation of Matamoros by Mejia and the admission to the empire by Cortinas is confirmed.

A severe earthquake occurred on the 8d of October, destroying the church and ecclesiastical court room at Laxiala, and damaging other buildings. But few deaths.

New York, Nov. 2.—A Hampton Road correspondent gives an account of the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle.

Lieut. Cushing discovered pieces of floating timber belonging to the ram. The light of a number of camp fires were plainly to be seen. He says soldiers were thronging the wharf, firing at boats as they passed.

Lieut. Cushing swam down the river for half a mile and reached the shore. At daylight he crawled through the swamp, within speaking distance of the enemy's works, and having feared that the Albemarle had been then put off our lines, 18 miles distant, which he reached in safety.

Odessa, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A large number of men have arrived from the island above this place. A raid is supposed imminent. Men and arms have been sent for.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Gold in New York on the 3d, 229@235. Greenbacks 45.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

European. The Duke of Newcastle died on the 8th, after a protracted illness.

The London Times thinks it not uncharitable to suppose that the Federal accounts are now made as favorable as possible to suit the political emergency.

Coburn, accompanied by his friend, personally demanded from the stake-holder the stakes, on the ground that he was at the place fixed for the fight while Mace failed to appear.

Halifax, Oct. 27.—The Canada from Liverpool the 15th, and Queenstown the 16th, has arrived.

A Spanish steamer, name unknown, from Antwerp, came to anchor off Shoreham, Sussex county, on the 11th, in charge of officers of the United States frigate Niagara, which vessel had seized her on suspicion of having conspired to run the blockade.

The Canadian authorities have got orders to arrest the desperadoes who captured the two steamers on Lake Erie.

At the request of the remains of the two prisoners burned to death at St. Vincent's Jail; it was proved that the building had been prior to its sale to the Government on fire five times from radical defects in construction.

Major Cornish, of London, C. W., was charged with bigamy, but acquitted from want of evidence.

Three River Inquiries. The recent rains have done much damage to the outstanding grain crops in this district.

Montreal.—An Upper Canada merchant was detected in stealing a parcel of gloves whilst making wholesale purchases; he appears to have been in the habit of purloining when buying goods in this city; he was allowed to go unpunished.

Rich Cariboo Striker.—Mr. Thos. Swinton, who left Cariboo on the 25th October, informs us that the reported rich strike made by the Saw Mill Company, on Conklin's Gulch, is perfectly true.

Many flags in the city were yesterday half-masted as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Halsey, of the firm of Bowman & Halsey, whose death was announced yesterday forenoon, from paralysis. Deceased had long been an invalid.

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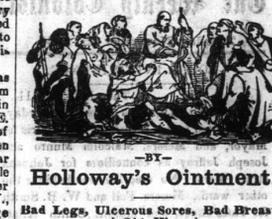
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Any One can use Them. A basin of water in all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on: Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to: Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, &c., in Paper, also for Illuminating.

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Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subsiding pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's Cooling Ointment and purifying Pills.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in the Back, Stiffness of the Neck, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

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