



FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 4 P.M. bringing a few passengers and about 270,000 in treasure.

The news from Cariboo, as will be seen by our letters from Williams' Creek, published elsewhere, and also by the items below, is very interesting, and argues well for the success of the miners during the ensuing season.

From Shewan's news, it is very unfavorable; the miners were leaving that region for the richer gold fields of Cariboo.

The Columbia says, on the 10th inst., that the Express, Mr. Pool, messenger, left Williams' Creek on the morning of the 2nd inst., reaching Yale in 4 1/2 days and bringing down \$25,000 in treasure.

From Mr. Pool and passengers we have the following accounts of mining operations:

The Cariboo Co. sunk on the 10th and 11th inst. before the Express left \$500 from the cabin which they have just got down. They have given a contract to a party to sink another shaft on their claim near the centre of the creek on a bed rock pay, which shows confidence in the results.

The St. John Co. sunk a shaft 110 feet deep and the ground about 100 feet from the shaft. They found some gold, but discoloured others were on the surface.

The Bed Rock Drain is progressing well and they are sinking again further up the creek. The Bed Rock Drain will be down by June 1st.

The Bed Rock Drain in the Canyon is being prosecuted with vigor. Both these enterprises promise well.

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THE BEANBARD COMPANY.

The Beanbard Company are washing and getting out good pay.

The Grizzly Company are sinking a new shaft; they will be down in a few days.

The Baby Company are washing some pay dirt they took out last fall, which pays well.

The great excitement lately has been the Welsh and Cariboo claims; they are situated close to the creek, which has caused some trouble with parties who bought lots from the government.

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THE GOLD COMMISSIONERS.

The arrival of Judge P. O'Reilly is daily expected at present.

Let me now, Mr. Editor, say, with all truth, what are the prospects for this season. We are all happy with the bright future before us, and perfectly confident in a general success.

The drainage tunnel is going on and proceeds rapidly towards the low level of the canyon. The two different road-rock lines companies are concentrated in a single one.

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THE SCHOOLS.

This bill passed its second reading yesterday without a dissent.

Coming in, as it does, at so late a hour, the members do not seem to have had time to discuss it.

The opposition to the bill is not very strong, and it is expected to pass.

The bill is a measure of public utility, and it is hoped that it will be passed.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 17, 1904.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

This bill passed its second reading in the House yesterday without comment, and will be brought up in Committee to-day. Coming in, as it does, at an inopportune moment of the session, the members do not seem especially anxious to indulge in the exercise of debate. The opposition to the measure is, however, against its details, not its principle; and we may have some of the heaviest taxed legislatures in both Houses, rather than to throwing away so large a portion of public money on the minds of the Vancouver Island youth. That there is plenty of room for caviling at the large sums intended to be raised in this bill for the purpose of education, we do not feel disposed to deny. From a series of years of pauperous appropriations, we risk at once to the expenditure of extravagance, and attempt to levy contributions of the most startling character upon the inhabitants. Taking the bill as it at present stands, the amount devoted to the purposes of education would reach but little short of \$20,000 a year, which is almost a fifth of our present revenue. The adult population of the Island liable to the poll-tax cannot possibly be much less than 4,000. At \$4 a head this number would yield \$16,000, which, with the \$10,000 the bill sets apart from the general revenue, would give the amount stated above. That this sum is proportionate with our present state of population and intelligent revenue, no one can attempt to dispute. With the present management and irregular mode of education, the expense of the whole children on the Island, taking a general average, would not amount to more than \$18,000 a year, the number of children of school age being set down at 600.

There is nothing more pernicious or demoralizing than to raise a large revenue to meet a small legitimate demand. For with us, as elsewhere, it is perfectly ascertained that demand will always, immediately stretch to meet the supply, and the public mounds will find its way to the channels never dreamed of in the beginning. We want a good educational system, and we want it immediately; but we do not require machinery so expensive as to absorb the large amount indicated by the bill. A few thousand more dollars to the sum intended to be voted out of the general revenue would afford ample funds for carrying on the very best school system that can be adapted to the condition of the colony. The poll tax proposed is simply a complicated and expensive blunder. It is certain to be eroded by numbers, and its difficulty and expense of collection would make it in Vancouver Island about as unpopular as well as the least effective of taxes. Independent, however, of all this, it destroys the uniformity of our mode of collecting revenue, and obtains nothing that cannot be obtained by an increase of taxation in the ordinary way. For there is, we hope, no class of our population laboring under the delusion that a poll tax would distribute taxation any more equally than the present property, or place burdens on shoulders that are presumed not to bear them now. There is surely no public man in the colony who does not see that any general tax like that on real property, makes every individual in the community contribute his mite towards Government as unobtrusively as if there were no poll tax; that every man who would be liable to the poll tax, who purchases food and clothing, who pays rent or smokes tobacco, and who is really the great bond-fide taxpayer of the colony; for property taxes and falls just in proportion to his capacity to pay. Let, therefore, a poll-tax of \$4 be imposed to-morrow, and we shall find the burden gradually but surely coming down from the tenant, and from tenant to landlord, until at length the Real Estate Tax is unable to bring its former revenue. It is as arbitrary as that water must find its level, and we are merely trying to hoodwink ourselves, or fruitlessly wasting our time, if we attempt changing what is immutable. What then, is to be effected by this new system of taxation, which is going to cost eight per cent on its collection? Nothing but needless expense and frivolous taxation.

We have been, to our disgrace, up to the present time without any scheme of public education. Let not the members of the House of Assembly throw obstacles in the way of the ultimate passage of the Bill, at this late hour, by making it too complicated and too expensive. We have not much to find fault with in the scheme of education proposed by the measure. It does not tell us in so many words that instruction is to be afforded gratuitously, although of course we are led to infer such from the tenor of the bill; but on this and other points it should be much more clear and concise. The money matters are, however, the points on which the members will be most divergent, and it is in view of this, and with the desire that the measure should pass before the prorogation, that we allude to the necessity of abolishing the poll-tax, and increasing the vote from the general revenue. By this means they will have a definite idea of the amount to be expended, and the Executive

can shape its course accordingly. With the poll-tax they are liable to make serious blunders in their estimate of the amount to be derived, and the whole machinery may, in consequence, be placed on the most unstable foundation.

MILITARY GRANTS.

The following application to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of military grants in British Columbia, and the Duke's reply, were forwarded to us by the last mail.

As agent in London for Captain Houghton, late of H.M. Army, now a settler in British Columbia, I have the honor to request the consideration of His Grace the Secretary of State for the following:

Captain Houghton resigned the army for the purpose of settling in British Columbia, and left England in July last for that colony, in consideration of a colonial proclamation circulated in officers of the army, offering a certain scale of remission on the purchase price of land sold by the Government of British Columbia, to officers leaving the army and settling there, with the provision that the land should be sold to the Government of British Columbia, and not to the private landholder.

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EXPLORATION MEETING.

A public meeting to receive the report of the Committee recently organized to offer suggestions to the most advisable mode of exploring the Island was held in the Theatre on Tuesday night, and was numerously attended.

Sir John Franklin, M.P., occupied the chair, and on the platform we noticed His Worship the Mayor, and the principal members of the Committee.

The chairman explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Duke's reply, were forwarded to us by the last mail.

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concentration from all he had gathered, that this Island abounded in coal, which he felt was wasted only by its exportation to the States, he suggested to the speaker, as he was coming out here to endeavor to promote a thorough exploration of the Island similar to what had been done in Australia. He had, on his arrival, waited on Governor Douglas, and spoke to him on the subject, but he did not receive much encouragement. On Governor Kennedy's arrival, the first thing that met his eye was that well known motto on the arch "develop our resources," and Governor Kennedy, by the part that he has taken in furtherance of exploration, by offering to contribute \$2 for every \$1 that was raised by the people showed that he was the right man in the right place, and was determined to carry out that motto. He referred to the great resources of the Island, its timber and mineral wealth. He was also satisfied that it possessed great agricultural advantages; the land was in many places fertile, and the climate was such as to present excellent hopes. Colonial beer was much relished, as a doctor he could say it was a good tonic, and best might be had for half its present price. He glanced at what was known of the Island and the places where it had been explored, but he was disappointed at the state of the interior, and he thought he should do his utmost for the interests of the people.

A stranger who said he was an old miner as was on the Island, here mentioned the plan for exploring the interior, and suggested that the Government should be called upon to step in and take its hand (applause). The Island he knew would never be worth anything as an agricultural country, people might talk as much as they pleased about its agricultural advantages, but we could never compete here with a country else at hand, which yielded 80 bushels to the acre, but we must make it alone a mining country. He gave a brief outline of the geological construction of the Island, and what he considered the great mineral wealth it possessed. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. C. Garrett moved the second resolution, which was carried unanimously. It was in the interest and duty of the community to accept the co-operation of the Government in sending out an exploring party to obtain a better knowledge of the interior of the Island.

Mr. A. T. Elliott seconded the resolution. He said that the Government should be called upon to step in and take its hand (applause). The Island he knew would never be worth anything as an agricultural country, people might talk as much as they pleased about its agricultural advantages, but we could never compete here with a country else at hand, which yielded 80 bushels to the acre, but we must make it alone a mining country. He gave a brief outline of the geological construction of the Island, and what he considered the great mineral wealth it possessed. The resolution was carried unanimously.

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Mr. Fell enquired, who was to have the honor of exploring the interior of the Island, coal, copper, or anything else?

Mr. C. B. Young said a subsequent resolution would explain that.

Rev. Dr. Evans said that the legislature had voted a sum of money for the furtherance of immigration, and this was a matter which affected the question of sending home a letter to prominent emigrants to these colonies. (Hisses.) The Rev. gentleman said he was not accustomed to be hissed, but it seemed to be the privilege of some to hiss and as soon as they had finished he would explain. He then said that the legislature had voted a sum for the purpose of inducing immigration, and assisting, but the settlement of the Island, and he would ask the meeting whether it would not be desirable to obtain facts instead of conjectures for the guidance of intending immigrants? (Applause.)

Mr. C. B. Young took credit for suggesting the present meeting, in order to test the popularity of the movement. He mentioned the discovery of minerals, agricultural lands, and water facilities, with the necessities of botany, geology, mineralogy, and the other sciences, to be the objects to be kept in view. He offered a volunteer resolution.

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AND ANTI-SPASMODIC

General Board of Health  
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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The intelligence received on Saturday last from the Eastern States is nine days later than our previous advices, and is more than usually sanguinary in its character. From the despatches, which are more inexplicable even than usual, it would appear that the recent battles between Grant and Lee have been almost equal in slaughter to any of the former struggles in Virginia. Anything approaching, however, a connected summary of the series of engagements is beyond the genuineness of editorial compilation. In our last remarks on the war, we alluded to the strong position in which Lee was entrenched, and the probability that an effort would be made by Grant to drive him from the situation. Our surmise has been so far correct, that Lee has been led to leave his intrenchments and give battle in order to frustrate, if possible, Grant's combination with Butler, which it is evident, he knew, was progressing, although the despatches speak of Butler's advance up the James river being only known to the Confederates the following morning. The Southern General was evidently afraid of delay, and, therefore, instead of acting on the defensive became the assailant. It appears, however, that the converging scheme of Grant and Butler has been kept more than usually secret, and has up till almost the commencement of the recent battles deceived the Northern people as well as the Southern army. Burnside's feat on the Rappahannock answered this purpose admirably, and enabled the Federal forces to land on the James river, and take their enemy, to a certain extent, by surprise. The first of the late important struggles between Lee and Grant commenced on Wednesday, the 5th inst., immediately after the Federal forces had crossed the Rapidan. The fighting continued with but little more than a day's intermission till the end of last Tuesday night, after which we have nothing but rumors. The first day's battle ended in Lee being driven from his position, leaving most of his killed and wounded in the hands of the Federals. The second day (Thursday) was a stubborn contest, and consequently a bloody one; but beyond driving Lee a little further back, making his retrograde movement two miles and a half from his position on Wednesday morning, nothing was gained by Grant. The next day was more destructive than the preceding, and the serious onslaughts of the Confederates made serious gaps in the Northern army, several times placing it in a serious predicament, but the successful assaults on its right wing. Burnside's corps, numbering 30,000, was brought into the action late in the day, and enabled Grant to force Lee three miles further back. According to the Tribune's despatch, the Confederate general on this occasion left 3000 killed and 10,000 wounded in the hands of the Federals, and attacking vigorously and successively the left wing, the centre, and the right wing of Grant's army. Hancock's corps was beaten back by Longstreet, who planted the Southern flag on the Federal General's breast-works. Everything was in the greatest confusion in this portion of the Northern army, when reinforcements from Burnside came up, and drove Longstreet quickly back, with heavy loss. Hancock's corps was badly cut up, and Seymour's division also suffered heavily; but the result was a still greater retrograde movement on the part of Lee. The following day, Sunday, seems to have come acceptably to both parties, as a day of rest and recuperation. On Monday morning, however, the contest was again renewed. This time Burnside commenced the attack on the left wing of the Confederates, commanded by Longstreet, and succeeded in forcing that General's position, driving several of the divisions into confusion. It would seem, however, that the Confederates recovered and were able to renew their attacks on both wings of Grant's army, pressing Hancock and Sedgwick badly. They were, however, ultimately repulsed with considerable loss. Towards dark, a second and concentrated attack was made on Sedgwick on the right, crushing in the Federal General's line. The disaster, like that of Hancock on Saturday, was speedily retrieved by reinforcements, and the enemy being repulsed, withdrew under cover of the darkness. In this day's fighting General Sedgwick was killed, and Longstreet, the Confederate aide, reported wounded. The next day's battle was the last of which we have any account. The principal portion of this day was taken up in looking after the wounded, but at half-past six in the afternoon, for the first time during the whole series of engagements, the Federal army began an assault, Lee having been busily engaged during the night in throwing up intrenchments, breast-works and barricades, making his position stronger than any line of defence he possessed since leaving the Rapidan. At the hour above stated and after giving signal, the whole Northern army advanced to the attack. A murderous fire was opened upon them by the Confederates, but with a steady impetuosity the ranks were pressed on, filling up the broken ranks, and never halting until the rifle pits were

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Volunteers. We have been told in a number of quarters that there are at the least 150 able bodied men now in town anxious and willing to form a Volunteer Company to proceed at once to Bute Inlet or wherever their services may be inquired for the apprehension or punishment of the murderers of Mr. Waddington's road party. These men we further learn require no payment, and all they ask of the Government is to be furnished with arms and ammunition and to be provisioned while in active service. If we have been rightly informed as to the spirited intentions of these men it now only rests with the authorities to move in the matter, and so soon as the initiative is taken an ample force will be found at command. The Richmond would of course muster their entire strength if required.

THE PRESS TO PAY.—We understand that the entire freighting machinery for deepening the harbor will cost the colony when completed \$23,000 in excess of the sum voted by the Legislature. This certainly evidences much care and practical knowledge on the part of those who have been entrusted with carrying the vote into effect. If the colony could not afford to entertain a Civil List of \$23,000, we wonder that our political chiefs will consent to the expenditure when it figures among the bills payable on the supplementary estimates. The idea is so strange that were our information not derived from a reliable source, we should be disposed to question its credibility.

CARRIAGE.—Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, Steward of the Hospital, with a nurse and a little boy, were accidentally upset while sailing in a small boat belonging to the Hospital. Some Indians who were fortunately near at hand, immediately went to their assistance, and other parties soon after arrived to render aid. The party appeared none the worse for their sudden and unexpected immersion.

THE HARBOR COAL CO.—The new vein discovered on the property of this Company is said to be five feet thick at the surface, and the coal taken from it is of a valuable description, burns brilliantly, and yields much gas.

HOW-A-MATCH.—This Cowichan Indian was yesterday brought before the Acting Police Magistrate, and remanded, the principal witness being non est.

Monday, May 16.

FROM THE NORTH.—The schooner Laura arrived from Sangster Island yesterday morning, bringing Capt. C. H. Dunstan, manager of the Sangster Copper Mine, and nine workmen. The sloop also brings six or seven cwt. of specimens of copper ore. The Laura left the Island on Thursday morning. The news from the mine is very encouraging; the vein holding out well; eight men are at work and have got out seven tons of ore, ranging from nine to twenty-five per cent. of copper. The manager has traced the lode from two and a half to three miles, and in some places found it four feet in width at the surface, bearing good indications of being a valuable lode. Mr. Dunstan, who is a thoroughly practical miner, having been assistant manager of a copper mine in Cornwall since his boyhood, and having also examined copper mines from Colorado to Mexico, says he has prospect of a good deal of the surrounding country, and is satisfied that it is one of the richest copper-bearing regions in the known world. All it wants is capital for the development of its mineral wealth, to build up a most flourishing colony. Mr. Dunstan met thirty or forty cases filed with Queen's Bench in Ontario to Mexico, says he has prospect of a good deal of the surrounding country, and is satisfied that it is one of the richest copper-bearing regions in the known world. All it wants is capital for the development of its mineral wealth, to build up a most flourishing colony. Mr. Dunstan met thirty or forty cases filed with Queen's Bench in Ontario to Mexico, says he has prospect of a good deal of the surrounding country, and is satisfied that it is one of the richest copper-bearing regions in the known world. All it wants is capital for the development of its mineral wealth, to build up a most flourishing colony.

STEAMER UNION.

Capt. Coffin having sold the schooner lately owned by him, the Nanaimo Packet, has purchased the steamer Union for the purpose of trading to the north west coast. It is thought that a good stroke of business will be done with this little steamer, as by drawing very little water Capt. Coffin will be enabled to trade up all the narrow shallow creeks and inlets which cannot be navigated by schooners or vessels of greater draught.

THE BENTINCK ARM PARTY SPOKEN.—The sloop Eagle which arrived yesterday from the north, reports having passed the Amelia with Mr. Waddington's Bentinck Arm party on board on Tuesday last off Simplish. They had heard nothing of the massacre at Bute Inlet, but it is hoped that the intelligence might reach them before they would leave the Arm.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.—Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., with Mr. Young, Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Young, left by the Sierra Nevada for England on Saturday night between eight and nine o'clock. Sir James, we understand, purposes travelling through Europe, and will not therefore probably be absent for a year or two.

THE BUREAU OF THE GOVERNMENT.—In response to the requisition received on Saturday from Governor Seymour, the gunboat Forward got up steam and proceeded to New Westminster. Mr. Ogilvie left by her for the purpose of attending a number of Victoria volunteers, to Governor Seymour.

THE LAST LEVANTER.—The levanting of Quares, from various causes a late celebrity of this city, is still the most prominent topic of the day, particularly in commercial circles. The most ridiculous stories are in circulation as to the mode of his departure, the last one being that, disguised in rough mining costume, he went about town all day Saturday, and finally got off on the steamer without being discovered. The real truth of the matter is this: On Friday night he engaged the life boat Black Prince from Reid, the ferryman, with the ostensible purpose of proceeding to Sooke the next day. Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, he came down to the ferry, and accompanied by two of a crew sailed out of the harbor. Further than this nothing positive is known; it is surmised, however, that he proceeded out to Race Rocks, and attempted to board the steamer, but was refused by Capt. Connor, who had been warned of the scheme by the agents. It is supposed that he then came back to this harbor, as the boat was spoken by the sloop Hope, from Port Angeles, at 11:30 p.m. His object in coming back is thought to have been to learn whether his wife got off on the steamer. As nothing further has been seen of him, however, the general supposition is that he made off at once for Port Angeles, where he has doubtless escaped ere this, rejoicing at his narrow escape from the myrmidons of the law. The boat-hire, like his other debts is yet unpaid, and as the grant has been so long out, it is very likely been seized on the other side for entering without a clearance from this port. The amount of the liabilities of this account is roughly estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000. His creditors are legion, the principal being Mr. Emory, the builder; Mr. Verdyan, Stewart & Co., Anderson & Co.; Dickson, Campbell & Co.; Janion, Green, & Rhodes; Lowe Bros.; E. R. Thomas; Kent & Frost; Daniel Scott; and numerous other parties among whom are not unfortunates themselves.

MINING NEWS.—A new weekly, under the title of the Mining News and Register, of Stock and Real Estate Markets, makes its appearance this morning. This journal, edited and compiled by the proprietor, Mr. W. S. Bohn, a gentleman of considerable experience in the newspaper and literary world, is intended to supply a want much felt in this community. With the rapid strides recently made in the development of the great mineral resources of these colonies, the necessity of a faithful record of mining transactions and interests has been generally acknowledged. The advantages which the Mining News offers to subscribers are fully and ably set forth in the prospectus accompanying the first issue which we would direct attention to. The Mining News will be published every Saturday at the Colonist's office, price 12s per copy, and will be delivered to subscribers immediately after publication. Owing to the composition having been hurried through at the last moment, when we had an unusual pressure of work in hand, we may safely promise an improvement in the appearance of the next issue.

NAVY AND MARINE.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, with from 200 to 250 excursionists for Nanaimo. A large number of ladies were on board, and the weather being prohibitive, we doubt not that the trip would be heartily enjoyed by all who were fortunate enough to be off to the party. She had not returned at the hour of our going to press.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—The first number of the Government Gazette, printed by authority at the Colonist's office, is published this morning. Copies may be had on application at this office, price 25 cents.

SUPREME COURT.

Bentinck Arm Route. Yesterday argument was resumed in the matter of the petition of Wm. Hood, to wind up the Bentinck Arm and Fraser River Road Co. (Limited). Mr. Wood was heard for the petitioner some days ago. Mr. McCraith argued against the granting of the petition, on the ground that Hood was not a contributory of the company within the meaning of the Act. The argument of counsel occupied some time, and His Honor reserved his judgment.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. COLUMBINE. H. M. steam sloop Columbine, Capt. T. LeHunt Ward, arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday afternoon from Honolulu. We have been kindly favored by the officers of the ship with the following particulars: The Columbine arrived in Valparaiso on February 6th; sailed thence on 23rd for Honolulu where she arrived on April 12th; after a tedious voyage; left Honolulu April 16th, and anchored in Royal Roads on Saturday night. The Columbine is 665 tons register, 150 horse power, and carries an armament of 4 eight inch smooth bore guns, each weighing 65 cwt. Her complement of men is 130 all told. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, T. LeHunt Ward; Lieutenants, Armand T. Powell, Chas. E. Pearce; Master, Henry Y. Sluder; Surgeon, John Hudson; Paymaster, Isaac Heardson; Assistant Surgeon, Thomas Brown, M. D. The Columbine will probably remain here about a week awaiting the arrival of the next mail, and will then sail for Manzanilla, Mexico.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with Mr. Chas. Good on board, bringing a requisition from Governor Seymour for a ship of war to proceed at once to New Westminster. The Columbine says she would be required to convey from thence to the Inlet whatever forces may be organized for avenging the death of the 14 butchered men. The Fraser River was rising. The Columbine advises our Legislature to advertise for some one able to draw up a Bill of Incorporation, as it would appear to be beyond their ability. Customs Receipts for week ending 7th May, 1864; Duties, £1231 7 6; harbor dues, £32 4 10; head money, £43; tonnage dues, £1416 6. Total, £1458 19 4. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 218.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE MINING LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—This little work, compiled by Mr. Park, Barrister-at-law, has just been published at the office of the Colonist. It contains, exclusive of advertisements, fifty-one pages of reading matter, and is just a convenient size for the pocket. The headings of the different chapters are as follows:—Who may become Free Miners; The Free Miner's Certificate; What are Mining Claims and Interests; The mode of obtaining claims; The nature of the estate and interest in mining claims; Bad rock claims; Ditch and water privileges; Mining drains; Leases of large proportions; Mining; Mining copartnership; Registration; Representations and abandonment; Roads and works; Mining districts; Gold Commissioner; Mining Boards; Definition of Mining; Its object, according to the introductory remarks, is "to enable the miner at a glance to obtain the law he is in search of, and as far as possible keep him from the quick-sands of litigation." The book will become a necessity to every miner in the neighboring colony. It deals with the various mining laws in a manner that can be understood, by the most obscure, ignoring as it does, as much as possible legal technicalities. On the whole it is a very valuable compendium, and will no doubt go through more than one edition. Should its sale meet a demand necessitating a future issue, we would advise the compiler to revise its composition, which in some places shows a little carelessness.

FROM RED RIVER. We lately announced that permission had been granted by Gov. Dallas of the above settlement, to the U. S. troops under Col. Hatch to pursue Indian murderers and depredators over the British boundary. The Nor' Wester publishes the following allusion to the capture of two of the Sioux miscreants from the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat: Mr. Tarbell, the mail carrier from Pembina, informs us that the affair was planned by Captains Chamblin and Grosvenor and was executed by George Gere, who is somewhat notorious as the individual who let Capt. Peck's company last summer, and subsequently reported by massagers by the Indians, and a man named McKens. These men, assisted by some persons at Fort Garry, supplied "Little Six" and another Indian named "Medicine Bottle," with plentiful portions of whisky, which soon reduced them to a "drunken sleep." A sponge, well saturated with chloroform, was applied to their nostrils which fixed them to that condition for a long time. They were tied and dumped on a dog-train, and run over the line into Mr. Hatch's camp, and when they awoke they were not a little surprised to find themselves surrounded by our efficient officers and soldiers.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Edwin James Nesbitt is now in charge of the department of the Colonial Secretary at Vancouver Island.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada. NINE DAYS. TREMENDOUS BATTLE. VIRGINIA. Grant and Lee for Three. Federal Loss in Wounded. —Lee Retreating on Butler, Between and Richmond. FEDERAL GENERAL HANCOCK, WADSWORTH KILLED. GENERALS LEE AND BURNSIDE WOUNDED. Grant 20 Miles from Battle Field. GOLD. VERY LA. Grant said to be barding Richmond. The steamer Sierra Nevada Francisco this morning five o'clock, bringing the following despatches: WASHINGTON, May 6.—received at the War Dept. the advance of General Burnside, and his successful Point, Va. The Government has Fortness Monroe, that Fortness, Va., with 30,000. WASHINGTON, May 7.—the following:—The government this morning the night Grant's whole army the Rapidan. It had been little beyond the old Chancellorsville, when Lee made an opening again and raged both sides until dark when the enemy had been forced to fight about two miles a heap of killed and wounded. Various estimates have been made, but the result of this day's battle commenced at six o'clock, and unless Lee recedes equal to Burnside's corps day must have proved a disaster. WASHINGTON, May 7.—to be marching on Richmond. The Republicans say the belief that no troops there to reinforce Lee. New York, May 8.—patches to the Herald's possession of Petersburg. The Tribune's special killed his entire force, and on Friday Lee was leaving 3,000 killed and our hands, and Grant Lee is in full retreat, and suit. New York, May 6.—says that the rebel had Washington on the 26th is now in command of North Carolina. A rebel ran from King's Neuse river to within 200 and then stuck fast. water and evidently was retreating. The river has become so navigable, that a large rebel force is now in Kingston. Gen. Peck has command in North Carolina. A rebel battery was sent to Missouri, May 8.—Clouds from Alexandria toward Gen. Banks and army to cooperate were reported to be skirmishing over the river. The Hastings was an and the Champion No. 40 by a rebel battery 40 miles and burned. Gen. Banks continues with the army, and his Gen. Hunter had been Gen. A. J. Cook's officer at Alexandria on the 20th. A rebel battery was sent to Missouri, May 8.—Clouds from Alexandria toward Gen. Banks and army to cooperate were reported to be skirmishing over the river. The Hastings was an and the Champion No. 40 by a rebel battery 40 miles and burned. Gen. Banks continues with the army, and his Gen. Hunter had been Gen. A. J. Cook's officer at Alexandria on the 20th.

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Lee Retreating on Richmond.

Butler Between Petersburg and Richmond.

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SOUTHERN GENERAL LEE AND LONG, STREET WOUNDED, AND JOHN KIRK KILLED.

Grant 20 Miles South of the Battle Field.

Gold 175.

VERY LATEST.

Grant said to be Bombarding Richmond!

from New Orleans, with the intelligence that the rebels were concentrating at several points on both sides of the river... The Washington Herald says that Grant has received information that Lee's army is now in full retreat, and that he is in hot pursuit...

The Latest.

Washington, May 17th.

General Sherman's Success.

New York, May 17th.

The Latest Telegrams.

Portland, Thursday 6 p.m.

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The Weekly Colonist

Thursday, May 13, 1864

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Monday, May 10. Many Gallies.—M. Jean Lamon, of Cornwall, has brought to our office another large lump of rock, thickly studded with garnets, some of which are very large and fine. The piece of rock is quite flat with the crystals.

Dinner to the Colonial Secretary.—Last night a number of friends entertained W. A. G. Young, Esq. Colonial Secretary, at a farwell dinner at the Colonial Hotel, on the occasion of his approaching departure for England.

Queen's Birthday Ball.—The committee yesterday completed all the arrangements for the public ball on the Queen's birth-night, which is to take place in the Theatre, Monday, May 16th, at 8 o'clock.

Friday, May 13. A colored man named Henry Granton, who kept a restaurant at the lower end of Yates street, was yesterday, occupied in grinding some knives at the side of Martin's store, when he suddenly fell backwards and expired. Dr. Dickson was soon in attendance, but life was pronounced extinct.

Victoria Review.—The first open air drill of the Rifle Company, was held on the Church Reserve, last evening. Thirty-eight members including officers, mustered on the occasion, and under the command of Capt. Lane, went through a variety of evolutions in a very creditable manner, showing very plainly that the most, if not all of them, were old hands at both "military" and "civil" drill.

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Coroner's Inquest.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, an inquest was held on the body of Wm. Henry Granton, who died suddenly during the early part of the day. A post mortem examination had been held on the body by Dr. A. C. who stated that on opening the cavity of the chest he found the pericardium distended with fluid, which was composed of serum and clot. On striking on the heart, the aorta was found to be affected with aneurism, the rupture of which had by the discharge of blood, caused the death.

Quarantine at the Quarantine.—Mr. Wadlington sent up an express last evening, by the steamer, Emily Harris, to Bate's factory to have the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the recent massacre generally buried. Instructions were given to identify the bodies, and describe the wounds, with a view to future inquiries. The party were also to make a strict search in case any of the men should still be alive. The express would arrive at Bate's in three days.

The School Bill.—By the action of the Committee of the House on the School Bill, the motion of Dr. Helton, that the Chairman do now rise, having a similar effect to the "six months' business."

Chinese Inquest.—A man named who had a plot of ground, in which he was going to plant some eschewers. He knew there were beetles and other insects in the ground, which would eat them, so, when it was ready to be sown, he put some lead about two feet apart, all over the plot, placing a stone on each to keep it from being blown away. He left them for a time, and then visited them at intervals, finding insects at work on them each time. These he killed, removing carefully the remains for fear of their scaring away the brethren. At last, when he had searched to see if he had planted out the eschewers, all the same with one eye, and the ground was covered with them, was nothing unusual in it, but that it was the most natural way in the world, of securing the safety of his vegetables, at the cost of a few leaves.

Father's Three Years' Service in China.

GOING TO THE FRONT

Going to the front is no such easy matter for a newspaper correspondent at Washington. For any person connected with an English daily journal, independently conducted, it is all but impossible. Over and over again has the War Minister, Mr. Stanton, positively and rudely refused to grant any "facilities" to the representatives of the press who have persisted in visiting the headquarters of the army. The few American reporters who are suffered to remain in camp are subjected to innumerable galling and degrading restrictions. Should they dare to comment on the probable result of the next campaign, or should they presume to write anything, which by any possible authority is held offensive, or even defamatory, they are liable to be summarily expelled from the camp, and may consider themselves fortunate if they escape being arrested, sent under guard to Washington, and imprisoned in the various jails of the Old Capital. So humiliating, indeed, are many of these "press laws" for the camp, that some of the more respectable of the New York papers decline to expose their correspondents to such petty tyranny. The New York Herald, however, gives all the required pledges, and how to all these annoyances may be pronounced, and the consequence is that the Herald is better supplied with news than any other paper in New York.

But my lines, as it turned out, had fallen in pleasant places. The Secretary of War, had I asked him, would probably have not met me, but he did not ask me for permission to visit the front at all. I was fortunate enough to know a gentleman who had extensive commercial transactions with the Government, and who, in pursuit of his business, had frequent occasion to go to headquarters. On the present occasion he proposed to combine business with pleasure. He told me that he intended to go down to Brandy Station on Sunday morning, and have a "good time" of it. He was to take his wife and sister, who, on their part, and with view to Amosonism, were to take their side saddles and riding (as they termed it) in the way of ball-dresses, and to be attended in the luggage; for on the Monday night a grand ball, given by the officers of the Third Corps, was to come off at General Care's headquarters. Nothing could be more delightful. My friend's partner was going, and he was to take his niece. I expressed as all of us were to be situated from the Provost Marshal General's office, and a special pass was to be provided at 10 o'clock on Monday morning to convey us, by way of Alexandria, to Brandy Station. A pass is required to go to headquarters. A pass is required to go to headquarters. A pass is required to go to headquarters.

The Flood at Shiraz.—A correspondent of the London Telegraph gives the following account of the flood which has been doing mischief in Shiraz. In connection with this year of catastrophe was displayed yesterday morning in the Sheffield Workhouse. About ten o'clock a crowd of persons assembled outside the building, and, soliciting permission to view the bodies of the unfortunate victims lying in the morgue, they were admitted, and some missing friends or relatives. Through the courtesy of one of the officials of the institution we were enabled to view the bodies, and to be present at various parties passed through the building on their moribund errands. The bodies of the victims were in a state of decomposition, and were in some cases so badly decomposed, that it was difficult to recognize them. In some instances, the bodies were so badly decomposed, that it was difficult to recognize them. In some instances, the bodies were so badly decomposed, that it was difficult to recognize them.

Western Australia.—The following is the copy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the memorial of the settlers in that colony, dated Feb. 24, 1864.

Memorial of the Settlers in Western Australia, dated Feb. 24, 1864. The memorial is addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, and is signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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STRANGE FACTS CONCERNING THE SAVIOR OF MARKLAND

Henry A. Sanford, Esq. Theobald Fawcett, Esq. Ross B. Mangin, Esq.

How SHREW MEX ACQUIRE A FORTUNE. There is always good fortune in store for those who know how to trail themselves of the proper means to secure it. It does not generally follow that the man who makes the greatest noise is the individual who carries the golden peace by the untiring industry of a man, although his tongue is still has an active brain, and goes on in a way that the more blatant and pretentious, discharges as unworthy of their time and trouble. The mingling world thinks of course, the bold and bustling business man is carrying the golden peace by the untiring industry of a man, although his tongue is still has an active brain, and goes on in a way that the more blatant and pretentious, discharges as unworthy of their time and trouble.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate, on one side are written the words "A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Abthia, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commission of Art attached to the French Army. At the expiration of Naples it was found in a box of ebony in the society of Charlemagne. The vase is in the chapel of the members of the Commission of Art.

The following epistle was taken by Napoleon from the public records of Rome, who he deprived the city of so many valuable manuscripts. It was written at the time and place of the capture of Jerusalem, in the year 70, and is in the Hebrew language. The following epistle was taken by Napoleon from the public records of Rome, who he deprived the city of so many valuable manuscripts.

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