



# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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## THE NEWS.

The intelligence received yesterday from the Eastern States is but one day later, and gives us but few matters of interest beyond additional details of Sherman's successful manoeuvres about Atlanta. It appears that the bulk of the Northern troops, by a well-devised stratagem, had got between twenty and thirty miles south of Atlanta and destroyed a large portion of the line of railway that connects Atlanta with Macon. They then attacked the Confederates at Jonesborough, a town about twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, and defeated them with a loss of 2000 prisoners and eighteen guns. Hood finding things in this predicament had but one resource, and that was to evacuate Atlanta. In the meantime, the victorious Federals pursued their retreating foe eight miles further along the railway, but were brought up by an entrenched position at Lovejoy's, a station thirty miles south of Atlanta. Sherman then retraced his steps to make the prize he had obtained more secure, and Hood in the meantime went off in an easterly direction with his portion of the Georgian army on the Augusta line of railway. The fall of Atlanta has created considerable depression throughout the South, and Hood, the commander of the Southern forces, is receiving a small share of public vituperation. Johnson, who was displaced for his Fabian policy, is given way to the Southern Minutemen, as spoken of as likely to resume his former position. Neither the Shenandoah intelligence nor the operations of Grant have become unusually interesting during this "day's later" interim. The Eliza Anderson, however, this morning will probably bring us much later and more exciting news.

From Europe, we have newspaper dates up to the 31st of July. The German and Danish question is at length being settled up by the principal Powers concerned. A Conference has taken place at Vienna between the representatives of Prussia, Austria and Denmark, the result of which is, that Denmark is to give up her three Duchies—Holstein, Schleswig and Lauenburg—and pay a large sum of money besides. The German Powers are, however, it would seem, at the commencement of other and probably more serious difficulties. Who is to take the conquered Duchies? has become a question that may, before it is ultimately settled, produce consequences as grave as any that were likely at the most critical period of the late war to force themselves on Europe. We see that the Prussian troops, to the number of 6,000, have entered Rendsburg, the principal fortress of Holstein, and have taken the place out of the hands of the German Federal troops who were in possession. This piece of cool audacity on the part of Prussia has naturally excited the ire of the Federal Diet, which has always laid claim to Holstein, and which now protests strenuously against this summary occupation. Wartemburg and Hanover are earnestly entreating the rest of the small States to resist "this violence with the necessary means." Then we have the Diet calling upon the Duke of Augustenburg—the man who made at the commencement the greatest noise, but who has since relapsed almost into oblivion—to substantiate his claims to Schleswig. Here again Prussian ambition steps in and interrupts the designs of the Federation. Austria's share of the sum which Schleswig has to contribute towards the expenses of the allies, Prussia magnanimously guarantees to pay, and quietly occupies the Duchy until the unfortunate inhabitants are able to liquidate the extremely onerous demand. By this means, the Federal Diet is ousted out of its assumed rights, and the object of the war, which ac-

## FROM THE SOOKE MINES.

From Mr. Alfred Barnett, Expressman, of Leech river, who arrived in town on Saturday night, we have the following items of news:

THE BACON BAR CO. had got in their sluices and commenced working on Friday. On Saturday, at noon, they had about \$80.

THE SCANDINAVIAN CO. took out in their last day's work \$100.

THE MOUNTAIN ROSE CO. were not washing. They were getting out timber and making preparations for fluming.

Several companies were preparing to flume. A company was formed on Friday to prospect for gold quartz, under the management of a Mr. McKay, a man of considerable experience. They started on Saturday, and have great hopes of finding something valuable.

The reported discovery of beryl diggings on the Prime of Wales Pit at returned to the hands of the miners, and the prospecting and having a man shouting in an excited manner, about 20 yards off, he went to ascertain what was the matter and found a veritable son of the Emerald Isle standing over a small shaft, in answer to the enquiries of the new comer, pointed into the shaft and exclaimed, "Be japers look at that!" The gold was glittering in quantities in the dirt. The stranger came down the next morning, took out a license, and returned to the spot in high feather.

Mr. Ward has completed a fine log building for a store, with glazed windows, the first and only one on the creek.

A restaurant has been opened this week on Kennedy Flat by some Californians, where meals can be obtained at all hours, at from 25 to 75 cents.

A lady and gentleman from Victoria rode on to the creek on Friday night, remained there that night, visited some of the claims the next morning, and returned in the evening to Victoria.

Mr. H. Finney, who left the creek yesterday forenoon and rode through in about four hours, has favored us with the following:

THE FREDERICK BAR and BACON BAR CO.'s are both getting out good wages.

THE MOUNTAIN ROSE CO. average about \$12 to the hand.

THE ALBERTI CO. are troubled with water, not having their pump fixed yet. They have been taking out from \$8 to \$10 a day with rockers and sluice boxes.

THE THAIN HOWARD CO. are waiting the formation of a company about to be organized to flume the river on a large scale.

THE INDUSTRY CO. are doing about the same as usual.

THE SPRING YALE CO. are taking out good wages.

THE HUNTER CO. have completed their sluice and will commence working to-day.

This will show whether the lower end of the river nearest the junction is as barren as is generally supposed by those holding claims there.

From this claim down to the forks men are only washing out with a rocker sufficient to pay for grub.

On Georgiana Flat, Capt. JOHNSON & Co. (colored men), are sinking a shaft about 40 yards from the stream, in what, to all appearances, has been a big slide, which has turned the course of the river. They are down about 25 feet, encountering large boulders, much worn apparently by the action of water, but without reaching the bed-rock. They find the color all the way down, and intend to bottom their shaft, where they hope to strike something good.

Log houses have been constructed, and several more are in the course of erection, evidencing an intention on the part of many miners to winter on the creek. Ward & Finney had a house warming at their new establishment on Saturday evening.

THOMPSON'S LANDING.—Upwards of forty lots at the Thompson's Landing town-site were sold by Mr. P. M. Bakus yesterday at various prices, the average being about \$30. The sale of city property by the same gentleman realized the following prices: The "Royal Tap" saloon, Johnson street, \$3300; the brick store on Wharf street, at present occupied by Mr. L. Hoteller, \$7250; lots 3 & 4, Birdcage Walk, James' Bay, \$175 each; lot 7, Victoria west, \$90.

GREEN CORN.—It has been generally supposed that the nights are too cool on this Island to enable green corn to attain perfection, but Mr. Pritchard of Meares' street, yesterday showed us a fine specimen of the maize plant standing over six feet high, so in his garden in May last, the ear of which is as perfect as any we have seen on the coast.

MOUTH OF THE FRASER.—The *Columbian* says that a chart of the surveys of the mouth of Fraser River lately made by Commandeur Pender, R.N., is about to be published; and a complete set of iron buoys has been ordered from England, and meanwhile Harbor Master Cooper is marking the channel by means of beacons. The contract for the light-ship is likely to be given to Mr. Hooper, of New Westminster.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT PORT ANGELOS.—A new lighthouse is about to be erected at Port Angelos by the American Government. The contractor for the work with a party of men arrived by last steamer.

## LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

A Harper's Ferry despatch of the 10th, states that the rebels are still in force near Winchester and Bunker Hill. All was quiet at the front.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 10.—The enemy attacked one brigade of Averill's division this morning shortly after eight o'clock at Darksville, on the Winchester turnpike, south of Martinsburg, with Johnston's, McCausland's and Vaughn's brigades of cavalry, and Rhodes' division of infantry. Early conducting the attack in person. The enemy's cavalry was thoroughly beaten and driven off in three successive charges under an artillery fire upon and through their infantry line. The rebel infantry was then brought forward to the attack, whereupon a brigade, Schoonacker's, retired slowly, after having nearly expended all its ammunition. The advance of the rebel infantry being unable to reach the Union cavalry, the enemy's mounted force was again brought forward, but did not venture to attack Schoonacker in the position which he at once assumed.

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## THE TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

Montreal journal, the *Gazette*, makes the announcement that a large portion of the telegraph wire ordered by the Hudson Bay Company, for the laying down of a line of telegraph through their territory to British Columbia, has actually arrived in Canada. The new steamer *Thames*, we learn, landed seventy seven tons of the wire at Montreal last week; the balance, which will not amount to much more than eighty tons, is to arrive in Montreal very shortly. The intention of the Hudson Bay Company is to forward the wire at once by the Grand Trunk Railway to Sarnia. From thence it will be immediately sent by steamboat to the head of Lake Superior. There it will remain until next winter's snow renders the transportation of so heavy a burden possible by sleighs. Then it will be transported to Fort Garry, it is also intended to collect at Fort Garry, during the winter, the balance of eighty odd tons of the wire, and all the instruments, insulators, &c., and also all the telegraphic poles required. So that when the spring of 1865 comes round, the process of commencing the line will be commenced.

The great Colonial Federation scheme continues to meet with the hearty approval of the majority of the provincial press. The *Toronto Leader*, however, allows its personal hatred of Messrs. Brown and McDougall to lead it into indirectly opposing the new policy.

Another great fire had occurred in London.—The village of Brampton had been nearly destroyed by fire.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.  
September 9th was the fourteenth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union.

Coroner Sheldon died on the 9th inst., after a protracted illness.

The \$300 premium for the fastest trotting stallion was won by "Kentucky Hunter," "Patchen" being second.

James F. Donlan has been convicted of treason in San Francisco.

The Supreme Court of California has lately decided in the case of a promissory note dated previous to the passage of the Specific Contract Act, and which stipulates for payment in coin, that the note must be so paid. No legal tender can thus be made with paper for a contract payable in coin.

JEROME RICE KILLED.—The *Alta* has the following telegram: Warm Springs, Sept. 11.—The stage driver has just brought in news that Jerome Rice and party, who left San Francisco on Wednesday or Thursday, on their way here, lost their way some distance north of Vallejo's Mills, and in endeavoring to find it, drove off an embankment, injuring the travellers so much that they have remained on the ground until to-day. Jerome Rice managed to crawl to some house on the roadside with both legs broken, but so exhausted he is not expected to live. Parties accompanied by two doctors, from this place and Centerville have started out to render all possible succor and to search for the missing companions of Mr. Rice. Their names are unknown, but on return will make full report. Mr. Rice's condition is such that he has not been able, thus far, to furnish any information concerning this dreadful accident. [Mr. Rice died the following day.]

ATTEMPT TO MURDER OFFICER ROSE.—THE WOUNDS PERHAPS FATAL.—Chief Burke received this morning a telegraphic dispatch from Sheriff Adams, of San Jose, stating that officer Rose had been murdered; and another from a justice of the peace in Santa Clara, stating that Rose had been found almost dead, 1 1/2 miles from Santa Clara, where he had been attacked by a man named Charles Mortimer. It seems that Rose had been sent down by Chief Burke to arrest this man Mortimer on the charge of robbery. He is a notorious villain with innumerable aliases, and has served his time in the State Prison, having been sent there for one year, from this county, for robbing Conrad Pflister of \$950 on Dupont street, in 1862. The following is a description, from Chief Burke's record of this notorious culprit: Native of Maine; occupation (when not robbing and stealing), farmer; age, 28 years 6 months; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 160 pounds; hair, light; eyes, blue; complexion, light; full race, red cheeks, good looking; has a crucifix, with three lighted candles, three pierced with arrows on his right fore-arm printed in red and black ink, and on his left arm the letters C. J. M. Also, on one arm, the name of "Elihu." The conductor on the freight train this morning says that a man answering to that description came up on his train from Santa Clara to Belmont, where he left, although he had purchased a ticket for San Francisco. Upon being shown a photograph of the man, he at once identified him. Captain Lees, with a party of police, has gone down to Belmont to try and apprehend him, and will scour the whole country in the quest. Officer Rose is one of the oldest members of our police force, and has for a number of years been on the detective corps. He is a thorough and efficient officer, and a terror to thieves and evildoers, and should his injuries prove fatal the vacancy caused by his death would be hard to fill.

A later dispatch to Chief Burke, from Santa Clara, states that Rose is not expected to recover. A special train has been sent to the scene of the murder, with the hope of intercepting and capturing the murderer before he has an opportunity to get far away.—*Bulletin.*

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that the Confederates in their late raid might have taken Baltimore or Washington, or both, and that they have lost a golden moment.

## CANADA.

Our Canadian files are to Aug. 12th: The Government has succeeded in obtaining the removal of the U. S. prohibition on the exportation of anthracite coal to Canada, which had been laid on to prevent the supply of blockade runners.

Several private gentlemen have undertaken to raise a Canadian regiment which will be offered first to the Colonial Government, and in the event of their refusal, to the Imperial authorities. The full strength of the proposed regiment is to be 1092; cost per annum, \$130,000.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad has been amalgamated with the Grand Trunk.

Hon. F. Baby died suddenly on Aug. 5th Mr. Conger, M. P., died on the 3d.

A large number of Canadian M. P.'s, accompanied by representatives of the press and many private citizens, availed themselves of the invitation of the Halifax and St. John, N. B., Chamber of Commerce to visit the flourishing capitals of the Lower Provinces, Portland, Maine.

Wm. Notman, Esq., M. P., has been appointed County Judge of Perth, C. W.

It is expected that the seat of Government will be removed to Ottawa, the future capital, in October.

OFFER THE WHOLE OF THEIR  
**Stock of Clothing, Boots, &c.**  
At Greatly Reduced Prices!  
TILL 1st OCTOBER, after which will open their new and commodious brick building now in course of erection, adjoining the Colonial Hotel, Government street, with an entirely new stock.  
TO ARRIVE PER SHIPS "KINNAIRD" AND "ENVOY."

THE BRITISH COLONIST. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH COLONIST COMPANY, Government street, bet. Fort and Victoria, V. I., Morning-September 12, 1864.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 20, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—The Hon. President, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. R. Finlayson and Henry Rhodes.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR. The Hon. Treasurer on behalf of the Committee appointed submitted the draft of an address in reply to the Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislature.

The Hon. President moved its adoption, which was seconded by the Hon. Attorney General and carried, Friday next at 1 p. m., being the hour fixed by the Hon. Council to meet and present the address.

NOTICE OF MOTION. The Hon. Attorney General gave notice that at the next meeting he should move that a Committee be appointed on Standing Orders.

House adjourned to Friday next, at 1 p. m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Sept. 13th.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Powell, Trimble, Caswell and Denness.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. DeCosmos, as chairman of the committee, presented the following draft of a reply to the Governor's speech:

To His Excellency A. E. Kennedy, C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Assembly, are much gratified in having been called together to consider those subjects of importance upon which you have addressed us.

We shall seek at the earliest opportunity to place you in possession of our views as to the desirability at the present time of uniting the two English colonies west of the Rocky Mountains under one Governor.

The subject of Public Schools, the relations between white men and Indian tribes, the incorporation of the City of Victoria, and the postal communication of this colony shall receive from us our earnest attention and consideration, as also the subject of the finances of the colony, which for the more regular administration thereof we are glad to learn will be submitted to us prior to the period from which they are to take effect.

We thank Your Excellency for the manner in which you have expressed your earnest desire to co-operate with the Legislature in all measures calculated to promote the public good and the prosperity of the people, and we sincerely trust that by the wisdom of our deliberations we may be enabled to aid you in realizing that public good we must all seek for.

BARISTERS' BILL.

Mr. DeCosmos moved the 2nd reading of the bill. The hon. gentleman said the bill had been introduced last session, but through some means had not been made law. It met, he believed, the wishes of the public, and he had much pleasure in moving its second reading.

Mr. Denness seconded, and the bill passed. Mr. DeCosmos said he was glad to see the bill adopted, and he was glad to see the hon. gentleman who had introduced it so warmly supported.

THE APPOINTMENT OF BARISTERS. Previous to the House going into committee on this question, the Speaker said he did not know that it was quite in order to authorize the Speaker to appoint a salaried official, when no money had been voted for the purpose. Still, the House might pass a resolution and send it to the Governor.

Mr. DeCosmos differed from the hon. Speaker on this point, holding that the House had a full right to originate money bills; he would not, however, go into this point at present.

Mr. Franklin objected to the motion of his hon. colleague, as not being in order; he would propose to amend the motion in this way: That the House go into committee of the whole to consider the propriety of the appointment of a barrister from time to time to act as a salaried official.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had no objection to withdraw his motion in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Franklin's amendment was passed, and the House went into committee, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos said the necessity of having a law clerk to assist in shaping measures brought up before the House was so evident that it was hardly necessary for him to make any remark. It might be said that the Attorney General was the proper person to do this, but although this might be proper with Government bills, those introduced by private members might be objectionable to the Executive, and it was hardly to be expected that the Attorney General would be the proper person to act in this case. It was the custom in other colonies to elect a law clerk, to whom members went with the heads of their bills and had them drawn out in legal form.

Mr. Franklin admitted the advantage of having bills brought properly before the House, but thought that there were already a sufficient number of officials, and it would be better to apply to the Attorney General for such assistance before appointing a law clerk.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had applied to the Attorney General, who had stated that he was not disposed to draw up any bills unless they were brought in by the Executive. He (Mr. DeCosmos) did not propose at present to appoint a permanent official, but only from time to time, and he would propose that members should not run to the law clerk with everything, but only such bills as were ordered by the House.

Dr. Helmcken admitted the necessity of something of the kind proposed; he took it however that the bills this official would have to draw out, would be not the bills of individual members but only those ordered by the House. He (Dr. H.) would be most happy to vote for the measure, but he objected to this motion because Mr. Speaker was not empowered to pay the money, nor could he do so without the consent of the Executive. He was

not at all certain that if Mr. Speaker were to give an order on the Treasury for the expense of drawing up a bill that it would be honored. Another point was that the law clerk would be drawing up bills that were already in course of preparation by the Executive. He thought that the House should first see whether there was any intention of the Executive adopting any means of laying measures before the House. He himself thought the proper way was that the House should draw up their own bills. He would therefore move the following amendment:

That an address be presented to His Excellency praying that a sum of money be voted to pay the expenses of a barrister to draw up bills, there being no authorized official for that purpose.

Mr. DeCosmos had no objection to the hon. Speaker's amendment except that it had raised the question of the House being unable to originate money bills, to which he (Mr. DeC.) totally objected. Besides, even if the House had a Ministerial Council, he would still demand this measure, as he held that no member should be obliged to go with his bill to the Executive to be drawn up.

Mr. Franklin had supported this motion because he wished it to be ventilated in Committee. He quoted "May" to show that at home public bills were almost invariably prepared by the Government, and he did not think it wise to depart from the established mode. He thought the Attorney General should superintend the preparation of all public bills, and he believed that perhaps all the public measures needed were now in preparation.

Dr. Helmcken said the Executive evidently did not intend to bring in an Education bill; now he would ask the hon. Chairman who there was in the House prepared to draw up the bill? It was the same with the Incorporation bill.

Mr. DeCosmos said the Attorney General had totally refused to have anything to do with the Incorporation bill, regarding it as a private bill.

Mr. Franklin still thought that the Attorney General should be applied to first in drawing up all bills, before the appointment of any other official for such a purpose.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had already defined his views on this point; he would reiterate that even if the Attorney General were prepared to draw up all the bills, he (Mr. DeCosmos) was not disposed to allow him to do so. He did not wish, nor did other hon. members, to go to the Executive shop to have their bills prepared. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to see this House a mere tail to the Executive; the sun rose and set in other places than in the Executive's Council, nor did the light emanate from that august body. Hon. members in this House were quite competent to originate measures and should not be obliged to spend their time and means in working out the mere details, which could be better done by having a properly qualified official to draw up the bills.

The resolution of Mr. DeCosmos—that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a barrister from time to time to assist in drawing up bills—with Dr. Helmcken's amendment—that the Governor be requested to place a sufficient sum of money in the estimates for the purpose—was passed nem con, and the committee rose and reported the passage of the resolution.

THE CITY MEMBERS' ELECTION. Mr. Franklin asked if one of the parties returned for the vacancy in the city had resigned.

The Speaker read a letter from Mr. Cruickshank, resigning his seat as one of the parties returned at last election.

The Speaker said his own opinion was that the gentleman could not retire; the matter would, however, be referred to the election committee.

The House adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Dunoon, Denness, Caswell.

MR. CRUICKSHANK'S RESIGNATION. The Speaker stated that he was still of the opinion that Mr. Cruickshank could not resign. This was a case of disputed election, with which the House had nothing to do; it must come before the Election Committee in the regular way.

APPOINTMENT OF LAW CLERK. The resolution of the Committee of the Whole authorizing the Speaker to appoint a law clerk and asking the Executive to appropriate a sum of money therefor was carried.

BANKRUPTCY COURT. Mr. Denness gave notice that he would this day week move for certain returns connected with the Bankruptcy Court; also for certain returns connected with the Probate Court.

SMALL DEBTS BILL. Mr. Denness introduced his bill for the appointment of a barrister to sit weekly in a Small Debts Court. The hon. gentleman showed the enormous number of small debt suits now thrown on the shoulders of the Chief Justice. The number of summary suits during the seven months ending July 31st, was 773, divided thus: in January, 68; February, 104; March, 130; April, 61; May, 100; June, 155; and July, 153. All this labor consumed the time of the Supreme Court and retarded the business to a very great extent. A Small Debts Court such as all proposed would pay its own expenses and would greatly facilitate and simplify litigation. The hon. gentleman urged the necessity of such provision being made for the relief of the Chief Justice as was given in the bill he now wished to lay before the House.

The Speaker said as the bill involved money matters the hon. mover must first get the consent of the Executive.

THE REPLY TO THE ADDRESS. The House went into Committee on the reply to the Governor's speech, Dr. Powell in the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos said although he had as chairman of the Committee brought in a report with draft of a reply, he dissented from some of the points brought up in that draft. The reply stated that the House was pleased at being called together on this occasion. Now, he himself was not pleased at this House being called together at this time, as Parliament had been prorogued till October and hon. members had been called together at much personal inconvenience. There were

other points in the reply to which he objected; he would therefore propose the following amendments:

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the members of the Assembly of Vancouver Island, in this present session convened, have much gratification in assuring Your Excellency that we shall take as early opportunity of placing in your possession our views respecting the Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia under one Governor.

We would likewise assure your Excellency that, being fully impressed with the importance of making additional provision for the encouragement, management and support of Common Schools throughout the colony, we will devote to the subject our early and earnest attention.

We would acquaint your Excellency that, as soon as we are put in possession of information necessary to the full consideration of Indian affairs, we shall be prepared to assist in taking such views as we may deem expedient to remove any existing complications and to avoid future difficulties between the Indian tribes and the other inhabitants of the colony.

We have great pleasure in concurring with the views of your Excellency as to the pressing necessity for additional Legislative provisions being made for the order and good government of the City of Victoria; and we would also assure your Excellency that we earnestly desire to aid in the passage of such an Act as will speedily and satisfactorily adjust the difficulties which the Civic Government is at present involved in.

We will cheerfully give our attention to the consideration of any measures that your Excellency may submit respecting Postal communication either within or without the colony.

We fully appreciate the importance of having the estimates voted prior to the disbursement of the public moneys, and we are glad to see that for the ensuing fiscal year are submitted, they shall receive our careful consideration.

We are glad to see that your Excellency is expressing your great pleasure in expressing your wish to cordially co-operate with the Legislature in all measures calculated to promote the public good and secure the lasting prosperity of the people.

Mr. Franklin was very much surprised at the remarks made by the hon. gentleman opposite. He had not expected that such a reply would be made to His Excellency's address would have been anticipated by any hon. member. The remarks made by the hon. gentleman rarely differed only from the draft reply as did twelfth-day from twelfth-day.

The only point in his remarks was that he was dissatisfied with the hon. gentleman's remarks. The House could not ignore the fact that they had met two or three weeks ago, and the important questions then brought up and so modestly alluded to by His Excellency.

The first paragraph of the present speech, "I call your attention to those important subjects recently brought before your notice," showed that His Excellency had referred to his former address. He (Mr. F.) had thought the hon. gentleman would have brought up some of the great questions at issue instead of merely alluding to the gold discoveries on the island, and the question whether those which demanded the attention of the House. The hon. gentleman went into the latter question, expressing himself strongly opposed to a union of the colonies, although willing to cultivate the great gold discoveries in the sister colony. The School question was one which should receive the immediate attention of the House, as also the Indian question. As to the City Incorporation he hoped the House would be able to introduce a simple bill. The work and labor done by the hon. gentleman had not been a satisfactory and economical good of the city.

The Postal question was one which affected the sister colony also, and required careful consideration. The hon. gentleman had called attention to the gold discoveries and the interest he expressed in everything connected with the colony.

Mr. Caswell said the difference between the draft and the amendment was simply that between twelfth-day and twelfth-day, as the hon. gentleman who had just read the draft said. He would vote for the draft of the committee.

Mr. DeCosmos said his duty was to pursue the course marked out by precedent; that was, to discuss and reply to the speech paragraph by paragraph. The question raised by the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Franklin) as to the former exposition of His Excellency's views he ignored altogether; the House had no knowledge of any such statements.

Mr. Dunoon said he could not see much difference between the draft and the amendment. He thought the Chairman of the Committee on the reply should have made his objections and suggestions while in committee.

Mr. DeCosmos explained that as Chairman he was precluded from saying anything.

Mr. Dunoon disapproved of the time of the House being taken up in discussing the reply to the address; he would support the draft of the committee.

The amendments were then put. Messrs. DeCosmos, Helmcken, Denness, Caswell, Franklin, Dunoon, Caswell.

The Chairman (Dr. Powell) said he saw very little difference between the draft report and the amendment, and he would therefore give his vote for that which seemed to him to be the best; he would accordingly give his casting vote for the amendment.

The amendment was then taken up and discussed clause by clause.

On the first clause Mr. Franklin said his hon. colleague had talked about parliamentary practice, but he must say that the hon. gentleman in opposing, without notice to the committee of which he was Chairman, the report brought in by that committee, was guilty of most unparliamentary and discourteous conduct. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He would move in amendment to the first clause, that the House express their gratification at the address of His Excellency.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman had worked himself into a passion about his hon. colleague's conduct, and had supposed he had no intention whatever of making any such accusation; there were some persons whose actions were of too little consequence either one way or the other to notice. He would oppose the amendment.

The clause was passed, Mr. Franklin dissenting.

On the Incorporation clause Dr. Helmcken rose and asked humorously, "No one here opposed to an Incorporation bill? No one? Well, I'll not do it alone at any rate tonight."

The amendment was carried, Dr. Helmcken dissenting.

The remaining amendments were carried nem con, and the committee rose and reported their passage; the House then adjourned till to-day (Thursday) unless the mail steamer arrives.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.

City Corporation vs. Latham.

His Honor the Chief Justice delivered the following decision yesterday in the View street drain case:

In this case the judgment of the Court stated by the defendant. It is an action by the Mayor and Council of Victoria against the defendant, James Latham, in which they seek to recover the sum of \$32 23 under various Counts, "as the amount of a certain assessment made on the defendant by the plaintiffs, in pursuance of the by-laws of the Incorporation Act of the City of Victoria, 1862."

For work and labor done by the plaintiffs for the defendant at his request.

3rd. For money agreed to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs, and

4thly. For money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs on an account stated between them. In support of this claim, the plaintiffs have shown in evidence that the defendant signed a requisition with other property-holders in View street, between Cook and Blanchard streets, bearing date the 27th Sept. 1863, in which they bring to the notice of the plaintiffs "the present unhealthy state of the district, on account of the rapid accumulation of every description of rubbish and filth, the banking of the water through the want of proper drainage, which if not attended to before the winter, may lead not only to great inconvenience, but to sickness amongst us, the inhabitants of this district. We, therefore, petition you to have this district properly drained as soon as possible, and as we are willing to pay the necessary expenses, would wish to suggest the best and most practicable manner by which it could be effected. We think it requisite to carry a drain from Cook street down the centre of View street, as far as Blanchard street, from thence to the culvert on Yates street, otherwise from Cook street down the centre of View street as far as Quadra street, then to take the natural course by Mrs. Robinson's through the private property as heretofore. A culvert will be necessary, composed of 1 1/2 in. plank, of the following dimensions, 16 ft. 6 in. at top, 2 ft. 6 in. at bottom. Should you think proper to adopt any other plan it will be equally acceptable to us." That this requisition was taken into consideration by the plaintiffs, and on the report of their surveyor the work as it now appears was contracted for and executed. The defence is, in respect of legal grounds, that notwithstanding the execution of this work the district was worse drained than it ever was; that the work was badly executed, that the defendant and tenants in consequence got sick and were unable to pay any rates, and that his house afterwards remained unoccupied. That the drain in some places is 2 feet above the level of the street and the earth piled up in such a way that he could not get a wagon with lumber to his house. This is corroborated by the other neighbors. Under the count for work and labor done, the defence is, that the plaintiffs failed to maintain an action for it. That if it was levied under a by-law, they must proceed for the breach of the by-law and not by action. The clause in the 20th section of the Incorporation Act which reads: "If the holders of 2-10ths in value of the lots on any other street of the City of Victoria shall sign a requisition calling upon the Council to grade, macadamize, pave, drain, or otherwise improve the said streets, the Council shall be empowered to make a rate upon the lots abutting on such street in order to carry out such improvements, and may apply the rate when collected according to the prayer of such requisition. The Council approving such requisition in such manner as they may appoint by by-laws" has been acted by both parties in support of their respective claims, and their authority to make the rate, and by the defendant to show that they have not acted in pursuance of their authority, and their claim therefore cannot be sustained. It is clear that such is the case. The clause obviously contemplates the passing of a By-law to govern and regulate the practice of dealing with such application. In fact the same section expressly gives the power as we find in the 2nd subdivision, authority given to pass a By-law, "to regulate and provide for the drainage and sewerage of the said city." These provisions unquestionably imposed a duty on the corporation to make such a By-law before they acted on the requisition. The corporation is the creature of the statute. As long as its acts are in conformity with its provisions, they are valid and can be enforced, but if it steps beyond them as in this instance, its acts are null and of no use. Other points were raised by the defence, which it is not now necessary to decide, as to the first point it is obvious from its whole spirit that an action will not lay for the rate under the statute.

The evidence is therefore for the defendant.

The Mayor and Council, after this judgment, withdrew their sixteen other actions.

GOLD QUARTZ ON LEACH RIVER.—A ledge of rich gold bearing quartz is said to have been discovered in the vicinity of Leach river day before yesterday by a California miner who visited the diggings lately. The gold is distinctly visible in the rock, which is a vitreous quartz. There can be no doubt that the highly auriferous rock must exist not far from the spots where the large nuggets of Leach river are found.

EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH.—Mr. Johnson, the road manager for Barnard's stage line from Yale to Soda Creek, informs us that goods were lately delivered at Birchfield through their line in the very short time of thirty-three days from New York. This is an instance of speedy transportation which has rarely been equalled in this part of the world.

Later from Cariboo!

(DATES TO SEPTEMBER 5th.)

\$216,000 IN TREASURE!

ARRIVAL OF DR. RAE.

The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening from New Westminster with 78 passengers and Bernard's and Dietz and Nelson's Express. About \$75,000 came by Express and in private hands. The Bank of British Columbia left \$140,000 at New Westminster.

Mr. R. P. Cranford and others who left Williams' Creek with the Express on the 5th, furnished the following Cariboo news to the Columbian:

Mr. R. P. Cranford, who arrived from Cariboo yesterday in charge of the express, accompanied by Mr. Moore, of Victoria, called upon us last evening and supplied the following highly interesting information. Mr. Cranford has resided for the last 18 months on Williams' Creek, and is both thoroughly reliable and well informed respecting mining operations in Cariboo. The weather, which had previously been very dry and warm, underwent a marked change. Rain fell on the 3d and 4th, which turned to snow on the 5th. The heavy rains would swell the streams, thereby enabling about \$8 claims to be worked which had been idle for lack of water. In view of a full supply of water, Mr. Cranford feels confident that the yield will far exceed anything hitherto obtained.

The Artesian Mining Co. struck a lead on the 2d inst., paying \$4 to \$6 to the pan. Mr. Cranford brought down a section of the pay dirt which would, we judge, yield at the rate of \$100 to the pan! The company had \$50 in the sluice as the first day's washing, and over \$90 in the second. This company hold half-a-mile square in what is known as the "Meadows," and theirs is the only claim successfully prospected as yet below the Marysville, although it is probable that a very large extent of ground there is equally rich, but other companies have not been able to contend with the water.

The Young Canadian and Mounts-bay Cos. were driven out by the water just as they struck good pay. These claims adjoin the Artesian on the lower side.

The old Cameron claim is paying 30 to 90 ounces a day.

The Baby is paying well. The Dead Broke begins to pay. The Cariboo is paying 30 to 40 ounces a day.

The Williams Creek Bed-rock Flume and Ditch Company have 700 feet of their flume completed, and are in receipt of \$100 a day for the water brought from Jack of Clubs. They intend finishing 2300 feet of the flume this season, which will reach the upper part of the old Steel claim at Birchfield. In running the ditch in the hill side they struck a rich quartz lode—estimated to be worth \$4000 to the ton. This discovery caused great excitement and claims to the extent of two miles, were at once staked off. This is supposed to be the same lode, running diagonally across the mountain, which Hard Curry struck near Grouse Creek a few weeks previously.

The Bed-rock Drain is completed above the Cameron claim, tapping the Moffat drift, and effectually trapping all the claims on its course.

The Grouse Creek Bed-rock Flume Co. have 200 feet of their flume constructed, and find good prospects in the ground through which it passes. They will have 600 feet completed this season.

The Antler Bed-rock Flume has over 200 feet of this flume laid, and the ground in which they are now working prospects well.

On Cunningham's Creek about 200 miners are at work, some of whom are earning as high as 2 to 3 ounces a day.

On Canyon Creek—a new creek near Chirholm Creek—ground had been struck paying as high as \$6 to the pan.

On Lowhee Creek the Cornish Co. below the canyon, were washing 40 ounces a day. The First Chance Co. had run a tunnel 500 feet and struck a prospect in the gravel. They were sinking a shaft for the bed rock. The Bed-rock Flume Co. on this creek are getting on well. Their first washing gave about 170 ounces. The Chiltonsden Co. strike it very rich. We have been shown a nugget from this claim worth \$90. Several other claims on this creek were paying well, and Lowhee only wants a full supply of water in order to bring its yield up to Williams Creek, in proportion to its extent.

A considerable number were coming down party owing to the short supply of water and partly on account of the Sooke news.

Commissioner Cox would arrive at Alexandria on the 9th with the 8 Indian prisoners. There was no later news from the Chiltoon country. The rumor of the capture of a prisoner lacked confirmation.

Dr. Rae, of the Overland Telegraph, had arrived at the Mouth of Queneleu, having come down all the way from Fort George in a canoe with one Indian. He was about to start for Williams' Creek, where he proposes surveying the telegraph line through to Telemouche-cache.

The provision market on Williams' Creek was glutted, and prices had fallen below cost. Flour had changed hands, in quantity at 25 cents.

John Fraser, a native of Prescott, Canada West, was buried at Camerton on Sep. 3d.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

(From the Columbian.)

William Macnaughton Jones, M. D., has been appointed Coroner for the district of New Westminster.

A small sloop was seized on Tuesday for breach of the revenue laws.

Customs Receipts for week ending Saturday, September 10th, 1864.—Duties, £1088 16 9; harbor dues, £29 8; head money, £13; tonnage dues, £101 13. Total, £1232 17 9. Number of passengers, 65.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Operator at Monticello that the telegraph wires will be stretched from Olympia to Seattle, W. T., without delay. The line to Olympia will work with greater certainty by the end of the week when the insulators are all on.

DR. RYAN'S BEST FRIEND!



DR. RYAN'S PILLS.

Effecting the Liver, and Bowels.

Identically recommended as a remedy for Indigestion, flatulency, colic, constipation, resulting from disordered action of the bowels, and other ailments of the stomach and bowels, under any circumstances, and satisfactorily permanent, and beneficial to the system.

It is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities, and is a most extraordinary strength, and vigor.

It is recommended in that state of health, and there are no other means of shortening life, it is necessary to take it at once, as they not only cure the disease, but also prevent its return, and in a most extraordinary manner.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 30, 1864.

NEW ZEALAND WAR.

Particulars of the Engagement at Te Ranga.

On Tuesday, June 21st, the troops under the command of Colonel H. K. Greer, left the Darham redoubt to reconnoitre. The English officers had made themselves acquainted with every Maori path for miles around.

Our troops, which were commanded by Col. H. K. Greer, consisted of men of the 68th Light Infantry, under the command of Major Shuttleworth; men of the 1st Waikato Regiment, in charge of Captain Moore; and Colonial Defence Corps, in charge of Captain Pye, V.C.; making a total of 450 men, all told.

They were accompanied by one six-pounder Armstrong, under Lieutenant Grant, R.A., and were joined by two companies of the 68th Light Infantry and a portion of the 1st Waikato Regiment.

The enemy was found busily engaged, throwing up rifle pits, and did not appear the least daunted when our troops were perceived by them. Some were working, whilst others were wasting their powder by firing random shots at us, thinking probably that our gallant Colonel would never attack them until he had got the whole of his force and armament from the camp, by which means it would afford them plenty of time to complete their defences, which, if they had been allowed to finish them, would have cost us as dearly to take from them as the Gate Pa did.

At about eleven o'clock the two companies of the 68th Light Infantry were sent to reinforce the skirmishers of the 43rd in front of the position, firing being kept up the whole time by the skirmishers, and also by the Armstrong gun, which made excellent firing.

The line of skirmishers had advanced within sixty yards of the enemy when the thrilling word "charge" was shouted, and the ranks of our brave and intrepid foes, who were doomed in a few moments to be locked in the arms of death. No sooner said than done, and the charge then a heavy cheer was given, which made the heavens ring again and again, and our brave soldiers rushed upon their dusky foes, who heroically contested their right against our rifle and bayonet.

The number of natives killed is 108, but there are supposed to be many more lying in the swamps. Out of the wounded who were brought in fifteen have died.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Report of an Interview at Waikanae, between the Hon. William Fox, Colonial Secretary, and Wi Tako Ngatata, a leading Kingite Chief of the Ngatiawa Tribe.

After the usual greetings Wi Tako said: I have heard the conditions and know them, but let me hear them again from your lips.

Colonial Secretary—Then listen, and I will explain them. The murderers—those who have killed women and children and unarmed men—will be handed over to the civil authorities to be tried. If convicted, they will be hung as murderers.

of that sort, are all rebels, and are liable to have their lands confiscated. But the Governor is not obliged to take the lands of such, and if they voluntarily come forward and declare their allegiance, and endeavor to do future good behaviour to atone for the past, their case will receive every consideration at the hands of the Government.

Colonial Secretary—And I say it again. We did not want to fight, but they compelled us. We did not want to continue fighting, but they compel us by refusing to submit. As soon as they want peace they shall have it. But they must give up their guns and declare their allegiance. As soon as they do this all the past will be forgotten; and, as I said before, a piece of land will be given to each of them out of the lands we have conquered.

Colonial Secretary—I am satisfied Wi Tako with your words and I believe them. The conditions as you are aware, require that you should give up your gun. But I shall treat you as I would an English gentleman. You are a great chief, and the principal man in your tribe. I am satisfied with the tender of your arms. I accept your word, as the word of a chief, that you will never use your gun against the pakeha, nor turn it to any unlawful purpose.

Colonial Secretary—Very well. We shall probably soon be making good roads all over the country. There will then be work for all your people, and the Government will give up the Kingite work, and will appoint assessors and give them salaries.

Colonial Secretary—I shall now request you to make the usual declaration of allegiance, and to sign your name to it; in order that I may be able to give me a list of my people. I want you to find some employment for all of them.

Colonial Secretary—That is true Wi Tako, and I come to give you life.

Colonial Secretary—Yes, I am crushed, and the King-work is ended—but through no fault of mine. My kind of Kingism would never have ended thus. It was calculated to bring forth good fruits only. But Wi Tako would not listen to my counsel, and departed from the plan. Behold now the end of it.

Colonial Secretary—That is true Wi Tako, and I come to give you life.

Colonial Secretary—All you say, Mr. Fox, is true—perfectly true. The fighting is no longer for the King. The fighting at Waikato is for the King, and the fighting at Waikanae is for the King. But the King is dead, and the King is dead, and the King is dead.

Colonial Secretary—I am glad you see it in that light. That there will be fighting at

Taranaki, and much of it, I fully expect; not that we are anxious to fight, but because those tribes are proud and rebellious, and refuse to submit. Therefore, if you host by and by that all the land is red with soldiers, don't be alarmed. Don't suppose that the fighting will be brought into districts where the natives are peaceful.

Colonial Secretary—We can do no more than offer them the same terms. If they refuse them, their destruction is of their own seeking.

Colonial Secretary—I have talked with Heremia, and with all the leaders. They have all consented to give up Kingism. When the tribes assemble there will be one general "whakamutu" (finishing up). My profession of Kingism was heard all over New Zealand; I am anxious that my renouncement of it shall be as widely known.

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LATEST FROM THE MINES.

A letter received last evening by Mr. Everett, of Store street, states that two Cariboo miners had sunk in the hills at the North fork of Leech River fifty feet from the stream in what they suppose to be an old bed of the river, and could see the gold sticking out through the dirt all the way down. They had not washed out the gravel to ascertain what it prospected, but were so satisfied of its richness that they wished some of their companions to come and join them immediately.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The attention of our readers is particularly drawn to the notice of the Honorary Secretary of the above society, which appears on our second page. The exhibition will take place on Thursday, the 29th inst., in the Old Fort Yard, Port street, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Sept. 16th. Present—The Hon. President, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Henry Rhodes.

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, &c., &c.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I thank you cordially for your address. I can only again assure you of my cordial co-operation in any measure which may be calculated to promote the public good.

The hon. Colonial Secretary, in pursuance of notice of motion, after explaining the necessity for framing rules of order to guide the hon. Council, of which he understood there were none, and which the Governor was directed by his letter of instructions to see carried out for the proper regulation of its business, moved for the appointment of a committee.

The hon. Treasurer corrected the hon. Colonial Secretary with respect to the standing orders. He, as one of a previous committee on standing orders had guided the adoption of certain rules which agreed to the House of Lords for the regulation of this Council. They were not only written but printed.

The hon. President approved of the committee as suggested. The adoption of standing orders was highly necessary. He was not aware that any standing orders had been reported to the House.

The motion was carried and the President named hon. Meyer, hon. Treasurer, hon. Attorney General and hon. Henry Rhodes.

The hon. members then returned to the Legislative Hall, where they adjourned the House till Monday next, on which day Mr. DeCosmos will ask leave to introduce an incorporation bill, in connection with his previous motion.

SUPREME COURT.

Briggs vs. Reid.—Summons to review the taxation of costs. The plaintiff had recovered a verdict but a rule for a new trial had been made absolute, whereupon the defendant paid money into court which the plaintiff took out in satisfaction.

Mr. McCraith, instructed by Messrs. Deness and Green, was heard for the defendant; Mr. Drake appeared for the plaintiff, and the further hearing was adjourned.

NEW CAPTAIN.—The steamer Fiddler has been placed by the Vancouver Coal Company under the command of Capt. Loudon, a gentleman who has lately arrived here from South America, and who has had much steamboat experience in tropical waters.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 30, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION.

The irregularity of the Eastern and European mails, most intolerable. Nearly steamer from California comes the direct English mail, which rises in San Francisco the Northern steamer starts—on, correctly, the latter steamer previous to the arrival of the

mail. Sometimes the Panama steamer from San Francisco is lucky chance lying at her own advantage, for the next morning Northern steamer disappears for another ten days. The only one left in all this disagreeable state, was the daily arrival mail. This enabled us to receive letters from the North America from the United States, and land; for the steamer could not be despatched until the latest mail, when the letter day. The news, however, reaches us—this last dependency overland mail, owing to the on the plain, is now stopped letters will have to come to route. The system, therefore Northern vessel seems to be running away from the Panama to a very serious issue. We shall now be without our eight or ten days longer steamer which arrived yesterday, the 6th, cleverly evading the due, and which arrived the consequence is that our European advices are delayed till the next boat, which, fortunately, case, happens to be a only makes a difference of a with the usual Portland delay would be about nine.

It is unnecessary to say of affairs for a commercial should not be allowed one could be possibly avoided. ing in subsidy and "clear something over, we believe, for the carrying of the our money? Mails that enough to reach us by the vessels. Twelve thousand might have been too small enabled us to dictate, terms as to their time of starting too large to be frittered away adequate return. It is the motives are which furnish Steam Navigation changing their days of which fit so ill to the arrangement—whether it is, trick of giving the East passengers, coming by an opportunity of spending in California while waiting days for the next business necessity—but vital interest to the commercial point of view, to have with the outer world, as clarity as well as despatch communication. The de at present on this Northern that we are left completely the company that carries trade between San Francisco has grown to such an extent have to wait in the form thronged post-office return. With a company business it is, in fact, only resource is to induce associations or owners tion. Our estimates will be shortly laid before hope that His Excellency will be shortly laid before the Legislature, in conjunction with the British Columbia, some line of steamers between the scheme of direct Panama is, no doubt, but we can only hasten consumption; and our will be holding out to steamboat owners to the route between this a few years ago, who interests were small in at present, we had excellent irregularities; as raising a steamboat company every person on the island was discussed with a promised, at one time There is surely sufficient the place to carry out reasonable Government with the growing demerit, no project greater success.

H.M.S. SUTCLIFF was with Admiral Denham Monday morning on a and thence to Naamati

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 20 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION.

The irregularity of the arrival of the Eastern and European mails, is becoming almost intolerable. Nearly every other steamer from California comes to us without the direct English mail, which generally arrives in San Francisco the day after the Northern steamer starts—or, to speak more correctly, the latter steamer leaves the day previous to the arrival of the mail via Panama. Sometimes the Panama steamer reaches San Francisco on Sunday and finds the Victoria and Portland steamer by some lucky chance lying at her wharf; but it is no advantage, for the next morning sees the Northern steamer disappear, leaving our mails for another ten days in San Francisco. The only consolation we had in all this disagreeable state of affairs, was the daily arrival of the overland mail. This enabled us to obtain some letters from the North American Provinces, from the United States, and even from England; for the steamer could not well evade the disagreeable necessity of bringing us the latest mail, when the letters arrived every day. The news, however, received yesterday knocks this last dependency away. The overland mail, owing to the Indian troubles on the plains, is now stopped, and all the letters will have to come to us by the ocean route. The system, therefore, which the Northern vessel seems to have adopted of running away from the Panama steamer will put us to a very serious inconvenience; for we shall now be without our letters probably eight or ten days longer than usual. The steamer which arrived yesterday started on the 6th, cleverly evading the mail which was due and which arrived the following day; the consequence is that our Eastern and European advices are delayed till the starting of the next boat, which, fortunately in the present case, happens to be a direct one, and only makes a difference of about five days; with the usual Portland boat, however, the delay would be about nine.

It is unnecessary to say that this is a state of affairs for a commercial community which should not be allowed one day to exist; if it could be possibly avoided. We are now paying in subsidy and "clearing" exemptions, something over, we believe, \$12,000 a year, for the carrying of the mail between this and San Francisco; and what do we get for our money? Mails that are delayed long enough to reach us by the slowest of sailing vessels. Twelve thousand dollars a year might have been too small a sum to have enabled us to dictate terms to the Company as to their time of starting; but it is surely too large to be frittered away upon such inadequate returns. It is nothing to us what the motives are which actuate the California Steam Navigation Company in changing their days of sailing to those which fit so ill to the arrival of the Panama steamers—whether it is the old steamboat trick of giving the Eastern and European passengers, coming by way of the Isthmus, an opportunity of spending their spare cash in California while waiting a week or ten days for the next boat; or some ordinary business necessity—but it is a matter of vital interest to the community; in a commercial point of view, to have, in its connection with the outer world, something like regularity as well as despatch in the means of communication. The demand for steamers at present on this Northern route is so great that we are left completely at the mercy of the company that carries our mails. The trade between San Francisco and Portland has grown to such an extent that shippers have to wait in the former city like men at a thronged post-office until it comes their turn. With a company so overburdened with business it is, therefore, useless to expect that we can enforce any terms, and our only resource is to induce other steamboat associations or owners to come into competition. Our estimates for the ensuing year will be shortly laid before the House; we hope that His Excellency, in his promised changes in the postal department, will not overlook the necessity of endeavoring to obtain, in conjunction with the Government of British Columbia, something like a regular line of steamers between this and California. The scheme of direct communication with Panama is, no doubt, the most desirable; but we can only hasten not complete its consummation; and our most effectual means will be by holding out proper inducements to steamboat owners to place their vessels on the route between this and San Francisco. A few years ago, when our commercial interests were small in comparison with those at present, we had excited meetings about raising a steamboat company in which almost every person on the Island would hold stock and was discussed with an earnestness that promised, at one time, a tangible issue. There is surely sufficiently public spirit in the place to carry out the idea now. With a reasonable Government assistance, coupled with the growing demands for steam communication, no project ought to ensure a greater success.

H.M.S. SUTLEY we understand will proceed with Admiral Denman on Sunday night or Monday morning on a visit to Burrard's Inlet and thence to Nanaimo.

FROM SOOKE MINES.

Discovery of Quicksilver and Gold-bearing Quartz.

From Mr. J. Jeffrey, who arrived last evening from Leech river via Goldstream, we have the following: Various parties who had been up as far as the Frederick's Bar Co., near the canon, confirmed the report of the discovery of the largest nugget yet found, said to be worth \$115. Most of the claims at work between Frederick's Bar and the United Co. (McDonnell & Co.) were making good wages, the average being about \$5.

The American Co. (Dillon & McDonald) on Monday took out \$23 in coarse gold, partly mixed with quartz. There are three in the company.

The United Co. have completed about 200 feet of flume, and will be ready for working on a large scale on Monday next.

The Boulder Co. having sunk a shaft in the stream to the bed rock without finding anything of value, commenced drifting towards bank, and found prospects sufficient to induce them to get sluices in. They commenced working them on Wednesday at noon, but had not cleaned up.

The Boersack Co. (S. McDonald and partner) are taking out excellent pay. On Monday, in seven hours, they washed out \$17 with one rocker; on Tuesday, in three hours, they washed out about \$11.

The Fraser Co. set their sluices but found the flume insufficient, and are now getting out more lumber to run the sluice to the head of the next claim. On Monday, with five men to two rockers, they took out \$27; on Wednesday, two men working one rocker, took out \$9 in about six hours.

Below the Fisher Co. there is but little doing.

Wolf River. Three men returned on Wednesday from Wolf river, about two miles from Leech river, having been only one day prospecting and brought back \$5 of splendid coarse gold, better than Leech gold. Mr. Henley, of Clover Point, who arrived here last night, has some fine specimens of Wolf Creek gold in his possession.

Gold Quartz. Mr. Henley has brought about 10 lbs. of gold bearing quartz for assay. Mr. H. was out hunting at night and seeing something of a light color shining through the wood, took it for a deer's face. After waiting for some time for the animal to move, he approached it and found it to be a quartz lead. On the next day he went to the spot and obtained the specimen in question.

Mr. John Anrop has been out exploring for a week and has brought back some specimens of gold bearing quartz which he is bringing to town. The position of the lode he preserves a secret.

Quicksilver Found. Mr. Henley has also discovered a large vein of cinnabar, apparently very rich, near Leech river. On his return next week he will obtain specimens to send to town.

Provisions. Prices of everything have fallen. Flour is now sold at \$4 50 the sack; beans, 8 lbs. for \$1; sugar, 7 lbs. for \$1.

Mr. Tutbill, who came in from Leech day before yesterday, showed us some pieces of quartz in which the gold was plainly visible. He found several loads of quartz near Frederick's Bar.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT SOOKE. Mr. D. Shipper of this city has kindly permitted us to copy the following letter from his brother, who resides in Canyon City, Idaho: CANYON CITY, Sept. 5, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER—Your letter of 16th Aug we received. Business is slow here yet on account of the water falling and the miners cannot work their claims. It will take a month before they will get water. There is great excitement here about the Victoria (Sooke) diggings. A great many are leaving this already for your place. We are besieged from morning till night for information and the reading of the Colonist. They wait one by one to read the news, and when the express comes in everybody rushes for this place for the news from Victoria. To night stages are going. A good many are coming from Boise and going over to prospect in the Sooke country. There is some work on and some weeks two. There is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You also say that we don't answer your letters. We have only received one from you in 3 months. We have written to you every week.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

Later Eastern News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—We have dispatches from St. Louis dated 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. His army is concentrated at Atlanta. The troops are in position and well. He says: Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well and hopes they will make an end of him as Gilliam did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful and all things bright. No recent intelligence from Mobile. No movement reported in Shenandoah valley or in front of the Army of the Potomac. Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

STANTON. (Signed) NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Post's special despatch says: Gen. Lee Wallace has returned to Baltimore, to assume command of the 5th corps. The Baltimore Americans has the following to Gen. Kelly: Early retreated this morning towards Winchester. I am on his heels. I have whipped Vaughan's cavalry, and captured all his trains, which were not burned, and took two battle flags. He had no artillery. I cut off Imboden. (Signed) W. L. G.

CALIFORNIA NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Private despatches of the 9th. from New York quote gold at \$200 @250 @250.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 10.—A telegram from Virginia City last night says: The whole Democratic county ticket is elected by about five hundred majority over the People's Union and the Regular Union tickets. The Constitution is adopted by an almost unanimous vote, Esq. and Democratic candidates for Delegates to Congress have over 1200 majority over Fitch and Cradock, Union candidates.

The Democratic Convention has nominated P. Doyle, of San Francisco and H. T. Barber, of Tuolumne, electors at large. For Congress, First District, John G. Downey, of Los Angeles; Second District, James W. Coffroy, of Sacramento; Third District, Jackson Temple, of Sonoma.

A coroner's jury from Sacramento, accompanied by a party of wreckers, visited the wreck of the Washoe to-day and recovered eight more bodies. The whole number lost by this catastrophe will probably reach one hundred, not one half of whom are yet accounted for.

A man named Krags Newcast shot his wife, instantly killing her, and then blew his own brains out with the other barrel of a double-barreled shotgun.

Markets quiet. Legal Tenders 45. Arrived, the Egerie, 165 days from Liverpool; and the Shamrock, 152 days from Glasgow.

MEXICO. ACAPULCO, Aug. 20, 1864. The French man-of-war playing between this port and San Blas did not bring any letters this time, nor did we receive any news from the few passengers who came this way, leaving Guadaluajara on the 24th ult. However, I got some interesting information from a French traveler, who fought his way through from the city of Mexico, which place he left on the 5th inst.

His Imperial Majesty, Maximilian I., had issued several important decrees, regarding the army and the militia, and the system of public works to be established on a cash basis, a system hitherto unknown in Mexico, in its public treasury. Another decree extends the time for a general amnesty to 30 days more from August 1st, and deposes outlawed those who by the 1st of October next should not have recognized the Empire. A number of minor places had lately pronounced in favor of the Emperor; and the new order of things actually commences to become an established fact, against all efforts of the Constitutional party must fail.

Another interesting piece of information is the journey of Maximilian into the interior. He left his capital on the 5th inst. with a strong escort for Queretaro, whence he will proceed to Guanajuato and Guadaluajara, expecting to conquer the Mexican hearts by his winning ways. Warfare is only carried on at a reduced rate, and though a great many highwaymen and guerrillas had been taken and shot, the Government has abandoned the system of publishing these facts, as many Mexicans would but consider martyrs all those who still keep the field.

I have been told that Admiral Bonet expects from two to three frigates, with all the French troops lately employed on the Yangtze, to subdue the Chinese revolt; and that on their arrival Mazatlan will be immediately occupied, as the only place where President Juarez raises some revenue from duties. Three cargoes are expected from there shortly from Europe, of which the French are fully aware.

We have heard nothing from Manzanillo, which port will most likely be left alone till the rainy season be over. The want of fresh meat in this city makes the season very unhealthy here. The old residents can stand it, but the French are dying off at a fearful rate. However, an expedition is preparing for a razzia against San Gerónimo, the hacienda of Gen. Alvarez, which is well stocked with cattle.—S. F. Bulletin.

ADDITIONAL. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—By an arrival to-day from New Orleans we have interesting information from Mexico. Juarez had left the country—it was rumored for the United States. This report seems to be probable, as his family had arrived at New Orleans with the steamer Orlin, from Brazos Santiago. New Orleans papers say Juarez left Mexico at the date of writing, August 24th, and was on a vessel in the Mississippi river, and would be detained ten days in quarantine.

Maximilian was pursuing a conciliatory policy, trying to obtain the adhesion of all the prominent men of all parties. He had left the capital for Guadaluajara, hoping to win over to his cause the Justists, who it was rumored, were disaffected and had again urged Santa Anna to come to Mexico. The only appointments made by Maximilian, since his arrival in Mexico, are selections of Almonte as Marshal of the Palace, and Ramirez Minister. Uruga was daily expected, and will, by the orders of the Emperor, be treated as becomes his rank as General of Division.

The French and the Imperialist troops

were marching to New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, and it is expected that Monterey and Matamoros will soon be attacked. In pursuance of his conciliatory policy, the Emperor had issued a circular forbidding the use, in official documents or newspapers, of any odious or irritating name, as applied to those Mexicans who are yet holding out against the Emperor.

Advices have been received at New Orleans, by an arrival from Brazos Santiago, that the French and reactionary forces had advanced from San Luis Potosi and now occupy Saitillo, only 36 miles from Monterey the seat of the Juarez Government. President Juarez and family have arrived at Atano.

NANAIMO NEWS. The steamer Fideliter arrived Thursday morning with fourteen passengers and bringing in tow the ship Dublin, loaded with 1025 tons coal. H. M. S. Devastation is still lying in the harbor.

A new butcher's shop, which by the bye is a great boon to Nanaimo, has just been opened by Mr. S. Fiddick. New houses are still going up, and the V. C. M. Co. are continually importing large quantities of lumber from Burrard's Inlet for building purposes. The town will soon be materially altered in its appearance by the new and improved residences which are being going up.

Mr. Meyers has just opened his large and beautiful store on the corner of Chapel and Bastion streets. A new Institute Hall and a bridge across the ravine to connect with the road to Harwood, is in course of projection.

A beautiful memorial window of stained glass has been placed in the church window of St. Paul's Church, bearing the following inscription: "In memory of Ellen, wife of A. R. Benson, Esq., M. D." The congregation of the Ebenezer Wesleyan Church have also greatly improved their edifice by the substitution of a plastered ceiling for one of cotton, and the erection of a new school house in the rear of the church.

A new wharf is in course of erection at which vessels of larger size than can now be accommodated, will be able to load. The wharf is being built on a small island which is quite a novelty at Nanaimo. The Rev. Mr. White preached the first sermon at the Harwood mines on Sunday last.

"TWO MONTHS IMPRISONMENT." NANAIMO, V. I., Sept. 7th, 1864. EMPEROR BRITISH COLONIST.—I have always understood that the great object for which prisoners were instituted, and the manner in which prisoners should be treated when confined to such places, were intended to confer a benefit on society, and to teach the party imprisoned a salutary lesson, by so treating them as to make him better after serving a term than he was before. Such, however, does not seem to be the understanding at Nanaimo. The treatment of Indian prisoners here, and the easy and comfortable manner in which they work out their term of imprisonment, is certainly a premium on their own regular mode of living; instead of "two months imprisonment" being a punishment, it is to them an undoubted personal benefit.

Here is a case in point: Two Indians were sentenced to two months imprisonment, by the magistrate, for not laboring about his own house and garden, tending errands, &c. They go about in their usual leisurely and independent way, are well fed, and are not depressed at all; that is, they are not put in the jail day or night. Now, I would like to ask Mr. Supt. whether this sort of punishment is likely to suppress crime, and whether the magistrate is allowed to arrogate to himself the power to use prisoners for his own special benefit? How is it they are not put to work on the streets, where their services would be of some public use? Inquire.

THE NEW J. P. FOR NANAIMO.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir, Mr. Nicol, manager of the V. I. Coal Company, who had been lately appointed honorary Justice of the Peace for this place, held his first court here a few days ago. Mr. Franklin, the Supt. Magistrate being absent at the time. The case tried was rather a difficult and unpleasant one. A man who had formerly lived here, but had been in California for the last 18 months and had just returned, was arrested by the Indian police, and taken to town on the charge of being in the Indian camp distributing liquor, drunk and disorderly. The accused being a man of some pretensions, and what the world calls a "jolly good fellow," much interest was taken in the trial and I hear the court was full of spectators. Many who knew him before he went to British Columbia spoke of his good character and said they could not believe him guilty of what was laid to his charge; but Mr. Nicol, on the testimony of the Indian police, prosecuted the case and went through the case and sentenced the prisoner to a most impartial, careful and able manner. All seem to have admired the ability and integrity with which the proceedings were conducted and the whole case brought out more than one was convinced that the new J. P. had acted in that capacity before he came to Nanaimo. I heard one man more than intimate that if he was accused and wished to throw dust in the judge's eyes, or get him to lose his temper and dismiss the case before it was half investigated, he had seen Mr. Nicol. The sentence of the court in the case was \$15 for taking liquor to the Indian camp, and \$5 for getting drunk with the cost of court, or in default of payment 14 days hard labor. The proof of giving liquor to Indians, I believe, was not considered sufficient, there being only Indian testimony.

If the Indian police were sustained in every case as they have been in this, while men would soon find better employment than carrying their destructive poison to the Indian villages.

I am sorry to say that there are many here where he would like to see the Indian prohibition liquor law abolished. The history of Canada, New Zealand and other colonies as well as this, ought to teach us that such a law is necessary and that it should be faithfully enforced. Remove this restraint and such scenes as those recently reported by the Rev. Mr. Duncan will be every day occurrences, and the whole country will soon be set on fire with insensible chain-lightning

and rot-gut, by scores who would rejoice in having an opportunity to do such a British work. A. COLWICH.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

VICTORIANS ABROAD.—The following extraordinary paragraph appears in the San Francisco Flag: "JOURNALISTIC.—George F. Parsons, Esq., editor and proprietor of the North Pacific Times, of New Westminster, British Columbia is at present in San Francisco, 'on furlough,' taking a brief respite from editorial labor. The Times is widely known as an able and vigorous journal; and Mr. Parsons enjoys a high reputation on this coast, as well for personal accomplishments and social qualities, as for distinguished professional talent."

THE STRIKERS WIN.—The strikers in the Internal Revenue Office returned to their work on Thursday last, their pay having been raised to \$10 per day in greenbacks, equal to about \$4 per day in coin. The increase was granted by Assistant Pay upon authority received from Washington.

A SURPRISE OF VULGARITY.—There are no less than seven females in this city who strip themselves as nearly nude as the law allows to represent the character of "Mazepa." It is but justice to the good sense of the community to state that the indecent exhibitions are not well patronized.—Flag.

SAD ACCIDENT AT OAKLAND.—James A. Bigby, a lad of 15 or 16 years, and a pupil at the preparatory collegiate school of the College of California, at Oakland, was drowned on September 5th while out bathing.

The Pacific Mail steamer Constitution sailed for Panama on the 3d, carrying 295 passengers and \$1,337,856 in treasure. A jury in San Francisco has awarded one A. M. Healee \$30,000 damages against C. W. Webber, for the shooting of plaintiff by defendant at Stockton, last year.

Hon. John Conness delivered the usual opening address for the great Industrial Exhibition of the Pacific coast at San Francisco, on the 2d inst. GOOD.—The Ladies' Christian Commission Fair, recently held at San Francisco, netted \$15,601, during the first eight days. COPPER.—Large quantities of copper ore are being shipped from Stockton to San Francisco.

GOLD AT COWICHAN.

From Messrs. T. G. Morris, W. E. Goldwell, Archibald Dods and Geo. L. Hunt, who returned yesterday at noon from Cowichan after a prospecting tour of three weeks, on the Koksilah river, a large stream emptying into Cowichan Bay, we have the following interesting notes of their tour.

The party started from Harris' at Cowichan and struck the river at the coal pit, two of the number having previously ascertained the existence of gold there. The first day's travel in a southerly direction brought them to a large marble reef, specimens from which have previously reached Victoria.

The second day's travel brought them to a fine flat country, thickly wooded with splendid timber. The river which ran in a S. W. direction, was full of fine bars and benches containing more or less of the color. The next day's travel was in a west direction through a rough country abounding in granite, basalt, etc. There, wild fowl, and pigeons, were abundant. The party found the first fork about 1000 yards below these forks the party obtained with a prospecting pan from one crevice about \$8 in small nuggets of 10, 15, 25, and 100 cents. The gold was of very superior quality, appearing to be brighter and richer than that found on Leech river. The specimens were shown to us.

One branch of the river from the forks takes a north-west course, and the other south; and these again contain numerous fine-looking benches generally north-west and south-east. The party found the color everywhere on the different streams but did not prospect the country thoroughly.

The rivers are for the most part bare bed rock and boulder; great quantities of coal shales are to be seen on the north-west fork. The weather was very wet and disagreeable nearly the whole time, and one of the party having been seriously hurt by the fall of a rock, and provisions giving out waiting his recovery, the party had to abandon further prospecting and return to Victoria.

The general impression on the minds of the prospectors is that there is a great deal of gold in that section of the country, but they are not prepared to say at present where paying diggings exist. They say they saw many recommendations to take up their turning spades and commence the prospecting, as diggings will probably be found somewhere in the neighborhood.

One of the principal southerly forks, which they only slightly prospected, appeared to rise in the same mountains as Leech river. Colors were found here and there in the benches. The river is at present somewhat swollen from the recent rains, and in two or three weeks prospecting there will probably be found out of the question.

A RICH PEARL TO BE HAD.—The two large whales which were seen a few mornings ago off the mouth of the harbor, are still cruising about in the same vicinity. Police-officer Coulson saw them early yesterday morning off Ogden Point whence they made their way round the shore to near Trial Island, gambling and blowing as they went and keeping pace so closely with the officer that it almost seemed as if they were desirous of his company. Why can't one or two of the whaleboats lying idle in the harbor be fitted up and make an attempt to capture the monsters? They would be a prize worth having.

FOR METLA-KANTLA.—Dr. Walker will proceed by H.M.S. Sutlej to Burrard's Inlet and thence to Nanaimo, where he will await the gunboat Grappler, which on arriving from the north-west coast is under orders to convey him to Metlahtia.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 20 1864.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson.

Later Eastern News.

John Morgan Killed.

FIGHTING IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Seizure of the Georgia.

Sherman 26 miles south of Atlanta.

Capture of Mobile!

The Battles at Atlanta!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has been received, dated 21 miles South of Atlanta yesterday morning. It gives the details of the capture. He first attacked Jonesboro, his army carrying the works, capturing 10 guns 1000 prisoners and driving the rebels to Lovejoy's station. Hood finding communications out of blow up the magazine and left Atlanta in the night. Sherman's corps (20th) took possession of the city. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish and need rest. Our losses will not exceed 12,000. We have over 3000 rebel dead and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners. (Signed) STANTON.

Later dispatches from Sherman, dated Atlanta, on the night of the 3d, say that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and 83 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores. They left 14 pieces of artillery, mostly unjured, and a large number of small arms.

Deserters are constantly arriving inside our lines. (Signed) STANTON.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—A special to the American dated near Berryville, the 4th, says:

Crook's command, with the 19th and 16th corps, reached Berryville on the 3d. On the 4th about 4 o'clock heavy fighting commenced. The 36th Ohio and 9th Virginia charged the rebels and drove them out of the trenches. A desperate struggle now took place. The rebels determined to regain their trenches and mowed down our men as they advanced with their accustomed ferocity against our forces, who were supported by Daniel's and Thornburg's divisions. The enemy were handsomely repulsed. The conflict lasted till after midnight. The army was engaged all night digging intrenchments and throwing up breastworks, and now we occupy a strong position. We captured 500 prisoners and three stand of colors. Our loss is about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy's is greater.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The destruction of the store ships Brandywine resulted in the loss to the Government of over one million dollars worth of naval stores and clothing.

The Richmond papers say: In the battle near Atlanta, the Union troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the rebels back with heavy loss, including Generals Anderson, Patton and Hardee.

Everything was quiet in front of Petersburg up to yesterday morning. The rebels are erecting strong works opposite our position on the left.

The work on Dutch Gap canal approaches completion.

New York, Sept. 5.—The steamer Ottawa from New Orleans arrived on the 28th. Among the passengers are Gen. Bailey and Staff. Gen. Herron had returned from an expedition to Redwood, 17 miles from Baton Rouge, where he had a fight with the enemy inflicting a loss of 150 men and destroying a large amount of stores. Our loss was about 30 killed, and wounded and about 100 prisoners recently exchanged near Baton Rouge.

Gen. Grant has issued an order acknowledging to the army for the part taken in the reduction of Fort Morgan. We did not lose a single man in the last attack on the fort.

The army work was making sad havoc among the cotton near Baton Rouge.

New York, Sept. 5.—The Herald's Bunker Hill correspondent dated the 4th says: Crook was last night attacked but he repulsed the enemy, taking 100 prisoners.

The Herald's correspondent with Averill, dated the 4th, writes: Yesterday the operations on Sheridan's right, in the direction of Winchester were eminently successful. About 10:30 a. m., Logan's division of rebel cavalry was reinforced to five brigades, and attacked us one mile north of Darksville, on the Winchester pike. The attack was made with gallantry but was gallantly repulsed, although we had only a portion of our command engaged. The offensive party had three to our one in position; we having for a short time maintained the defensive in order to allow the enemy time to develop their strength, took the offensive and drove Logan's whole division at a very rapid rate over the field, through the woods, past the rifle pits, rudely constructed breastworks, for a distance of nearly five miles. At this point the enemy attempted to stand in the evening with artillery, using the whole cavalry force to prevent us crossing Mill Creek. The engagement was of short duration but unusually spirited. We charged the enemy and would have taken his artillery had our force been able to cross the Creek in the manner intended. The enemy partly escaped capture merely by accident. Having come upon the enemy's main force we skirmished the rest of the day, while preparing for other movements tomorrow.

The Herald's City Point correspondent on the 4th says: Richmond papers affect to ridicule the idea of a single line of railroad being vital to their occupation of Petersburg and Richmond, but a general dependency shows itself in the same issue.

A correspondent writing from the battle ground at Ream's Station several days after the withdrawal of our forces speaks sorrow-

fully of the thorough destruction of miles of railroad by Hancock's corps and pronounced its repossession by the rebels as hopelessly impossible.

The Tribune's special says: Hunter has been relieved at his own request of the command of the Department of West Virginia. It is believed that Crook will be assigned to the command.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 5.—Last night our batteries along the entire line saluted the enemy for an hour and a-half, in honor of the taking of Atlanta.

HANCOCK'S ARMY, Sept. 5.—Our position at Berryville remains unchanged. The enemy remain in full force in our front. Our position has been well strengthened. All superfluous material, trains, etc., have been sent to the rear. Any movement on the part of either, will precipitate an engagement. Our front is now twenty miles out from here.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.—Gen. Rousseau reports that Wheeler's raid is a complete failure. Wheeler is killed, and Haskell is reported as dead. The damage to the railroad is being rapidly repaired.

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New York, Sept. 10.—The Commercial published the following dispatch from Knoxville: Below we give the official telegram received early this morning.

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Signed, A. G. GILLAM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The new ocean steamer Sacramento arrived this morning, 84 days from New York, with New York passengers and mail of 13th August, via Panama. The U. S. steamer Waters was at Valparaiso, bound for San Francisco. The Democratic State Convention met to-day and organized.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The President has issued orders tendering national thanks to Gen. Sherman, Canby, and Granger.

During the last ten days, the number murdered into service averaged 3,000 a day. Advice says the French have been defeated in four pitched battles in Mexico. The date not given. The Mexicans were led by Alvarez. No quarter given. The prisoners were put to death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The steamer catastropha has cast a gloom over this whole community. No cause is known for the explosion. The steamer's boilers were high pressure, 5-16th inch American charcoal hammered boiler iron, and were efficiently tested with 210 pounds of steam last June. She was by law allowed 144 pounds of steam to the square inch.

Legal tenders have advanced to 43 1/2. Sept. 6.—The Sierra Nevada, which cleared yesterday afternoon carried an assorted cargo for Victoria valued at \$14,925, and double that amount for Portland.

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On Monday last, 6th, telegraphic communication was established between Olympia and the Government of over one million dollars worth of naval stores and clothing.

The Richmond papers say: In the battle near Atlanta, the Union troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the rebels back with heavy loss, including Generals Anderson, Patton and Hardee.

Everything was quiet in front of Petersburg up to yesterday morning. The rebels are erecting strong works opposite our position on the left.

The work on Dutch Gap canal approaches completion.

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Gen. Grant has issued an order acknowledging to the army for the part taken in the reduction of Fort Morgan. We did not lose a single man in the last attack on the fort.

The army work was making sad havoc among the cotton near Baton Rouge.

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The Herald's correspondent with Averill, dated the 4th, writes: Yesterday the operations on Sheridan's right, in the direction of Winchester were eminently successful. About 10:30 a. m., Logan's division of rebel cavalry was reinforced to five brigades, and attacked us one mile north of Darksville, on the Winchester pike. The attack was made with gallantry but was gallantly repulsed, although we had only a portion of our command engaged. The offensive party had three to our one in position; we having for a short time maintained the defensive in order to allow the enemy time to develop their strength, took the offensive and drove Logan's whole division at a very rapid rate over the field, through the woods, past the rifle pits, rudely constructed breastworks, for a distance of nearly five miles. At this point the enemy attempted to stand in the evening with artillery, using the whole cavalry force to prevent us crossing Mill Creek. The engagement was of short duration but unusually spirited. We charged the enemy and would have taken his artillery had our force been able to cross the Creek in the manner intended. The enemy partly escaped capture merely by accident. Having come upon the enemy's main force we skirmished the rest of the day, while preparing for other movements tomorrow.

The Herald's City Point correspondent on the 4th says: Richmond papers affect to ridicule the idea of a single line of railroad being vital to their occupation of Petersburg and Richmond, but a general dependency shows itself in the same issue.

A correspondent writing from the battle ground at Ream's Station several days after the withdrawal of our forces speaks sorrow-

fully of the thorough destruction of miles of railroad by Hancock's corps and pronounced its repossession by the rebels as hopelessly impossible.

The Tribune's special says: Hunter has been relieved at his own request of the command of the Department of West Virginia. It is believed that Crook will be assigned to the command.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 5.—Last night our batteries along the entire line saluted the enemy for an hour and a-half, in honor of the taking of Atlanta.

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SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PROVINCED BY... Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Caution. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of cheap imitations of our celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with cheap imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. is used.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Retail Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, 15, Abchurch Lane, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Solely by Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Stockkeepers in all parts of the World.

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Stockkeepers to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in London.

Capsules of Capsaicin, Cubeb, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialties.

Lossenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

Orders confined to their ware will be executed with promptness and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application.

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY and

TARGET 15 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with

ELEY'S ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

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

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Gums, Wire Cartridges for Loading Guns, &c., with long and short Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition. Eley's Rifle Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Coles, Adams' and other Rifles.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and B.M. Cartridges. For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other British Rifles.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Lead, and other metals.

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

Any One can use Them. A basin of water is 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 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, Paper, also for

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

WHOLESALE DEPOT.—The Coleman St., London, W. C.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c. G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., MARINE AND ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, 27, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E. C.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

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

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

"As a sample of English clock work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest ever seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect accuracy or carefully adjusted. Time, in a word, is a triumph of ingenuity."—The Spectator, March 31, 1862.

Watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality, which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, Nov. 11, 1862.

Watches adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail Chronometer, Jewellery, Horological, Vertical, Repeating Centre, Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Sewing, and Chronograph, from 300 guineas to 2 guineas each.

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Benson's London Watch. A first-class London made Watch. Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates. Patent Lever, Jewelled. 24 1/2 2s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 2s. 6d.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 20, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAMS.

[From the Sydney Morning Herald.]

June 17.—The four bank robbers were remanded for a week after having been fully identified, although not known to the police...

Markets heavy. Flour, £27. His Excellency visited the bank at Collingwood yesterday, and highly complimented Messrs. Dowling and Grutt...

June 18.—A frightful murder was committed at the Public Works Office to-day. A contractor named Harrison deliberately shot his partner, Marsh, because of some difference in the winding up of their partnership...

June 19.—Weather fine. River and back water falling very slowly. Several landings have taken place along the river bank. High street, some of the houses are in a dangerous state...

June 20.—The Hon. Richard Heales died yesterday after a long and painful illness. Great sympathy is shown on behalf of his relatives...

June 18.—In an action in the Supreme Court against a medical gentleman for signing a certificate of lunacy, the jury brought in a verdict against him, with £400 damages. The Government intend to withdraw the New Road Bill...

June 20.—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, when the mail coach from Bathurst to Orange had proceeded about 18 miles on the road, it was stopped by three bush-rangers, with muffled faces...

June 17.—The quantity of gold-dust imported into the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint from the 1st of January to the 17th of June, 1863, for the purpose of coinage, amounted to 255,081 ounces...

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEN. McDOWELL.—This distinguished officer arrived here by the Sierra Nevada yesterday en route to San Francisco. He breakfasted yesterday with Admiral Denman, and later in the day called on His Excellency the Governor...

PROGRESSING.—The energetic directors of the Foca Straits Coal Company are determined to spare no exertion in developing their mine. Yesterday the Anderson took over a large pair of iron scales and a lot of suspension bridge wire cable...

NO MAIL.—Much disappointment was expressed yesterday at the non-arrival of the European mail by the Sierra Nevada. Every fresh grievance is only another argument in favor of direct communication, which will sooner or later be brought to pass...

OPERATOR FOR OLYMPIA.—Mr. Daniel Leahy, the telegraph operator for Olympia, arrived yesterday on the mail steamer and left immediately afterwards on the Eliza Anderson for the Sound...

DESERTER ESCAPED.—Officer Coulson started out yesterday morning in search of the sailor who escaped from the prison on the previous night by climbing over the fence. He succeeded in tracing the fugitive as far as Rose's Bay, where he ascertained that about 8 o'clock a white man on the shore had hailed a large canoe which was passing, and had gone off in it...

SCHOOL COMMORATION.—The boys belonging to the Collegiate School enjoyed themselves immensely yesterday at Beacon Hill, where, after sundry rustic games, a liberal repast was provided for them. The dinner in the Lyceum in the evening was well attended and passed off most agreeably. His Excellency the Governor and Admiral Denman were amongst the guests...

TWO GREAT INSTITUTIONS.—The Enterprise carried up to New Westminster yesterday, material for a new fire mill and for a printing office, both establishments being intended for the detection of the inhabitants of our spirited little sister capital. The mill gear belongs to Mr. Woodcock, and will be understood by put up with a view to secure the £500 reward offered by the Government. The printing material is for the North Pacific Times, about to be started in New Westminster by Mr. G. F. Parsons, of this city...

THE "FOREIGN BOTTOMS."—Another large vessel, the British ship Albert Edward, which was chartered by Messrs. Anderson & Co. to load at Port Ludlow, has been refused permission to go above Port Angeles, and will consequently proceed to Albatra to take in her cargo...

DR. BROWN'S PARTY.—By advices received from the Exploration party, we learn that Corporal Leech has prospected the Nacaimo river but found no gold. Some fine agricultural land was discovered on one of the forks of the river...

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.—The sloop Phinney arrived last night with three passengers and a cargo of potatoes...

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THE CAPTAINS of the English ship Albert Edward, and an English bark, both lying at Port Angeles, came over yesterday to this port for crews...

Sept 16—Slip Alarm, Hollis, Nacaimo Sch Winged Racer, Petersen, Port Angeles Sept 17—Star Alexandra, Moore, New Westminster

Star Fidelity, Loudon, Nacaimo Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster Slip Monitor, Frait, Books Slip Monitor, Newland, Port Angeles Slip 19—Sch Alpha, George, Nacaimo Star Brother Jonathan, De Wolfe, San Francisco

Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles Slip Reelless, Karason, Port Angeles Slip A Phinney, Black, Port Angeles Slip Narcissa, Sears, Port Angeles

Sept 13—Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Star Union, Coffin, New Westminster Sch J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Sept 14—Star Alexandra, Moore, New Westminster

Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Comox Sept 15—Slip Hunter, Lesmore, San Juan Star Sierra Nevada, Comox, San Francisco Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster

Slip Franklin, Edin, New Westminster Sept 16—Star Fidelity, Loudon, Nacaimo Star Alexandra, Moore, Nacaimo Sept 19—Star Fidelity, Port Angeles

Star Brother Jonathan, De Wolfe, Astoria Slip A Phinney, Black, Port Angeles Slip Narcissa, Sears, Port Angeles

In this City, on the 12th inst, the wife of F. Smith, of a daughter. At Nacaimo, Sept. 11th, the wife of Mr. Joseph Ganner, of a daughter.

DEED. At the Royal Oak, Stanish road, on 16th Sept. 1864, Mrs. Christina Porter, wife of Mr. C. Porter, aged 28 years. In this City, on Monday, the 12th inst, William, infant son of Mr. Aley Fox, aged 4 weeks and 2 days.

At Nacaimo, Sept. 12th, Mrs. Karaston, after a painful and protracted illness, borne with exemplary piety and Christian resignation.

FLLOUR & GRAIN.—The market is well supplied excepting wheat and cornmeal. Prices recede about the same; flour, however, is a fraction lower; business has been moderately brisk during the week.

PRESENT RETAIL RATES. FLOUR—Extra, \$12 75 @ 13 75 per barrel; superfine, \$10 50 @ 11 50; common, \$8 50 @ 9 50. WHEAT—\$4 10 @ 5 00 per bushel. BEAN—\$2 40 @ 3 00 per 100 lb. OATS—\$2 50 @ 3 00 per 100 lb. BARLEY—\$2 25 @ 2 50 per 100 lb; good do, \$4 50 do; middling, \$3 50 do. HAY—\$2 25 @ 3 00 per bale. SUGAR—\$14 do per barrel or mat. COFFEE—Raw, 22 @ 26 per cask; prepared do, 27 1/2 @ 30 per cask. RICE—White, 5c per lb; pink, 3 3/4 do do. CHEESE—20 @ 22 do per case. BUTTER—40 @ 45 do per case; Irish do, 37 @ 42 do per cask. Bacon—Best quality—25 do 1 doz sides; ordinary do, 18 @ 22 do do. HAMS—18 @ 20 do do.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. [From the ALTA of the 16th.] Since our last the general tenor of the market for breadstuffs and feed grains has remained much the same as then remarked, with perhaps a little more active movement. We note, also, an improvement in price of barley. Oats are also in better favor at slightly improved rates. Wheat continues as last reported. Receipts for the past day or two have been light. We quote jobbing prices for Flour—extra city brands in quarter sacks at \$10 @ 10 50, and for superfine \$9 50 @ 10 00. Wheat rules at \$3 30 @ 4 00 per barrel at \$4 15 @ 4 25, and Oats at \$2 50 @ 3 00 per 100 lb. Provisions though in less active request, still receive a fair share of attention at the hands of the trade. The market for Butter has declined since our last. We now quote choice isthams at 30 @ 31c per lb.

MEMORANDA. Per steamer SIERRA NEVADA from San Francisco—Comox, Esq., Commander, sailed from San Francisco, Sept. 6, at 12 noon, arrived at the mouth of the Willamette Sept. 9, at 9 p. m. Left the mouth of the Willamette Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock a. m., arrived at Esquimalt Sept. 16, at 7 1/2 a. m. PASSENGERS. Per steamer SIERRA NEVADA from San Francisco—W. J. Murphy, Mr. Martin, F. Klank, C. A. Wright, C. H. Watson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Moore, S. Barclay, Thos. Patrick, S. Castleman, Capt. Jas. Nichols, Edward Danbury, Mr. Clendenning, Dan Leahy, Miss Mary H. Leahy, Miss Goldwater, J. Harriman, A. Campbell, Mrs. S. Williams, Miss M. B. Reed (J. G. Russell, W. F. & Co's Messenger) and 66 others. Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Richardson, Scammon, Moore, Cunningham, Chou, Ferry, Henry Nolan, Mike Drew, Manchester, Dr. Gillingham, J. Martin. Per steamer BROTHER JONATHAN from San Francisco—Mrs M. Silva, D. Callagher, D. Conroy, Jas. Gaus, Mrs. Mayer, Anne Germand, J. Trieste, E. Schlossen, Chas. McDonald, M. Alwood, J. Braverman, S. F. Lewis, Mr. Wagner, A. Phinney, I. Goldstein, D. Baughman, Joe Harding and wife, with 14 in the steerage and 10 Chinamen.

IMPORTS. Per steamer SIERRA NEVADA from San Francisco—1 pkgs torks, 13 do steel, 1 do gas fittings, 1 do do, 10 do boots, 1 do yellow metal, 12 do nails, 10 do paper, 1 do lead, 1 do stationery, 1 do bacon, 2 do hams, 140 do fruit, 18 pkgs malt, 3 do saddlery, 5 do opium, 4 do cigars, 10 do cheese, 3 do butter, 37 do do, 15 do tea, 30 do coffee, 22 do clothing, boots, &c., 2 do hats, 10 do spades & haws, 90 do fruit, 1 keg liquor, 1 roll leather, 2 doles sashes, 1 carbon acid, 54 pkgs merchandise. Per steamer SIERRA NEVADA from Portland—671 pkgs fruit, 1 do wine, 1524 sks flour, 36 pkgs eggs, 12 1/2 bushels wheat, 29 pkgs butter, 48 do bacon, 1 keg lard, 4 coop chickens, 90 hd sheep. Value, \$7,491 00. Per slip WINGED RACER from Port Angeles—400 bush oats, 50 do potatoes. Value \$350. Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Port Angeles—1 cow, 3 calves, 43 sheep, 4 cattle, 1 horse, 22 sacks Oysters, 20 bxs tomatoes, 4 qrs beef, 3 sheep. Value \$710. Per steamer BROTHER JONATHAN from San Francisco—58 pkgs butter, 2 do glassware, 1 do gas fittings, 401 do mdse, 2 do tea, 1 do whip, 8 do opium, 2 do saddlery, 1 do fruit, 58 do tobacco, 9 do cigars, 59 do boots, shoes and clothing, 2 do brandy, 1 do hats, 10 do leather, 1 do plated ware, 1 do glass, 18 do hardware, 4 do sumach, 16 do cheese, 5 do mackerel, 5 do lemon, 1 do meal, 5 do onions, 5 do hominy, 1 do prunes, 1 do sausages, 1 do garlic, 3 do oranges, 1 side mill, 3 do stationery, 22 do provisions, 18 do clothing, 2 do sarapanilla, 1 buggy, 1 horse. Value, \$25,000. Per slip PHINNEY, from Port Townsend—160 bushels potatoes.—Value, \$120.

MAKING INTELLIGENCE. INTERED. Sept 13—Sch J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Sept 14—Star Alexandra, Moore, New Westminster Slip Thornton, Clark, Jan Juan Sept 15—Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster Star Sierra Nevada, Comox, San Francisco Slip Hunter, Lesmore, San Juan Slip Franklin, G Edin, New Westminster Star Fidelity, Sears, Nacaimo

Clearing OUT Stock of Clothing, Boots, &c. At Greatly Reduced Prices! TO ARRIVE PER SHIPS "KINNAIRD" AND "ENVOY."

Colonist EXTRA Arrival of the Eliza Later Eastern Tuesday, Sept. 20



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# THE

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### LEGAL PRIVILEGES AND

LAW.

The debate yesterday on the Bill brought out some redoubtable character of the Assembly. The amendments introduced by Mr. Dennes, were liberal clauses contained in those embraced in the first measure—again met the sanction of the Assembly. We are glad to see it is not inclined to go back on it even to please so important as the lawyers of Victoria. The colony—free in every sense of constrained by treaty to adopt a system of jurisprudence, and the milestones of antiquated laws almost the life-blood of the colonies. Let us, therefore, guard against the remotest tendency to restrictions. The days are happy learning was confined to the We see men now in the order of the Court, and with more than Blackstone himself. A natural in the old days of a man who would write his name a little of Virgil and Horace. These days these accomplishments are disseminated. We can hardly working gold miner, boy, or a theatrical do as well up in the the most pompous pedant from Lincoln's Inn. There a monopoly of neither learning England, where education is recently pent up within a circle pass, of course the professional things very much their own because they were really the but because the ability which gave them power, and that is shared generally for their advantage. At one time the monopoly, and then we characteristic developed in make this mundane sphere of very excellent material shepherds, but not the she came more enlightened this gradually disappeared, but place to another dead-legal fraternity. This with all the potency of some evil spirit thing it touches into the motion and disorder. It runs Acts of Parliament, question succession, makes society ground, and protects itself ability more effective than its reign, however, with the tion of education, is gradually close; and many who are will see the day when bar even in England will be no of a carpenter or blacksmith good character will be the walks of life, and the man's case the most effective cheapest rate, will obtain the public, whether he ate his dinners, or economized lunches." In Vancouver Island, not weighed down by so many superstitions and disadvantages. We desire laws that the exigencies of the colony's interests or caprice