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VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864. NO. 40.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
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AGENTS:
John Mackenzie, Victoria, B. C.
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster, B. C.
Dietz & Nelson, Victoria, B. C.
Barnard's Express, Victoria, B. C.
W. H. Burrage, Comox, B. C.
L. P. Fleming, San Francisco, Cal.
F. Algar, Clement's Lane, London, E. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

"PROSPECTING" ON LEECH RIVER.
A sudden increase of wealth is sometimes ruinous. We have all heard of the poor man who, on coming unexpectedly into possession of a legacy, was plunged in melancholy, because it would fall a few pounds short in its annual returns of the sum he desired to expend on his new establishment. While lamenting the sorry trick fate had thus played him, news came that the fortune was double the amount first stated. This, however, instead of mending matters only made them worse; for since he thought it necessary to live in a certain extravagant style on obtaining the former increase of wealth, he felt it now, with double the income, equally incumbent to double the expense; and so he had, a second time, to curse fortune for not giving him enough to meet the demands of his folly. Our Sooke miners furnish us with an equally good illustration of the same disconcerted characteristic of human nature. A month ago \$3 a day diggings would have been a windfall to every able-bodied workman on the island. The face of the most constitutional grumbler would have expanded with the smile of satisfaction, and every prospect of a bright future would have been before him.

Preparations for the celebration of the centenary of the arrival of the first European in the colony are being made. Mr. Butler informs us that he has been constantly on his feet for several days, and that he has been in the habit of visiting the various points of interest in the colony. He has been in the habit of visiting the various points of interest in the colony. He has been in the habit of visiting the various points of interest in the colony.

STATE BONDS.—The following London Times discovered that a large quantity of \$100 bonds from New York and a batch of \$72,000 sold. I have no doubt an amount of this nature will continue. It is somebody to make this caution the public to be on their guard against the sale of these bonds. The engraver of the paper is here, and pronounces the quality of the paper to be of the highest order. It is the 9th of June, and the papers moved for the papers sent at Washington, and also for the enlistment of Irish in the Federal army. The papers moved for the papers sent at Washington, and also for the enlistment of Irish in the Federal army.

THE BAZAAR.—The bazaar in Hanover-square Rooms in aid of the Asylum for Idiots has been opened to-day by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who, accompanied by the Prince, arrived at half past twelve, attended by the Marchioness of Caermarthen and Captain Grey, and was received by the committee, the band playing "God save the Queen." The stalls were draped in pink and white, and were very attractively furnished with things as beautiful as useful. A large number of ladies were present, admitted by ticket or payment, to sit in the orchestra and look at the Princess as she, with her suite, visited the various stalls, and made a few selections, beginning at the stalls on the right of the entrance facing the Royal box. After remaining for a considerable time their Royal Highnesses took their leave, and the regular business commenced.

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rather disparaging accounts of the mines, although not one of them will dispute the fact that they afford abundant means of employment for those who are content with ordinary wages. It is this circumstance above all others which gives us such hope in the Vancouver Island gold mines. The diffusion of the precious metal is so wide in fact, that no man who works need be without sufficient to cover his expenses, while the chances of finding rich deposits are just as great for the work required to be done, as in other gold countries. From the commencement of the rush to Sooke river up to the present time, we will venture to say few creeks anywhere have turned out more gold, and diffused it more generally in proportion to the number of men and the amount of work performed. All we require is a population not carried away by the idea of turning up lumps of gold, but willing and able to work, and who will bequeath content to make good wages. We do not want the miners of Leech river to despise nuggets; but we hope that a fair recompense will not be underrated because some portions of the mines may be unusually rich; and we are also anxious, for the sake of the pockets of the adventurers, and the reputation of the diggings, that henceforward no one will start to mine in the Sooke district unless he is prepared to work, in properly supplied tools, and can stand the outlay of a month's provisions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday, at 4:30 p. m., with 31 passengers and a small amount of treasure for Dietz & Nelson's express. We have dates from Cariboo to the 4th inst., with correspondence from our "special" giving the latest news from the mines, the reception of Governor Seymour, &c.

CARIBOO LETTER.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
RICHFIELD, Aug. 4.
There is rather a dearth of mining news. Nothing definite has yet been heard from the prospectors who went out in search of the placer diggings.

Gentlemen of the Mining Board of Cariboo,
I receive with great pleasure the congratulatory address you have been kind enough to present to me on my first visit to the mining districts of the colony. I had fully intended to place myself in communication with you, and I am glad that our intercourse has commenced in a manner so gratifying to me. You may be sure that so long as I hold my present office my utmost efforts shall be devoted to the promotion of the interests of British Columbia. Though I have only been here a very few months, it has already fallen to my lot to see some of the best mining districts of the colony, and I have seen some of the best mining districts of the colony, and I have seen some of the best mining districts of the colony.

THE PACIFIC LOADER.—We learn that a telegram was received in this city on Friday the effect that the steamer Pacific was already freighted for 100 dry loads of goods, and freight had to be refused. The steamer would not, however, for some reason, sail until to-morrow. It is said there is an immense quantity of goods awaiting transportation to this region.

THE MARINE GAZETTE.—This is the title of a weekly paper just started at Astoria, by a gentleman of the name of Johnson, and has Lincoln and Johnson at its head.

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THE HAREWOOD COAL MINE.
The following letter from an experienced Welsh miner appears in the "Columbian of Saturday":
"Sir,—The Victoria papers are too much occupied with their prodigious gold discoveries at Sooke to pay any attention to their coal mines, which are much more important. They have certainly got a very fine coal field in Vancouver Island. As there is at present a good deal of speculation in this town about coal and coal mines, I beg to lay before your readers a few facts which I noted when I was at Nanaimo on Saturday last. I went over the Harewood mine with Mr. Robert Dunsmyth, the agent, and another gentleman. I have had a good deal of experience in coal mines, and according to my ideas, the Harewood mine offers more facilities for working than any other mine on the Pacific coast. The seam runs due north, dipping up from the sea. The slope is of very great advantage for the miners, as the company can tunnel instead of sinking a shaft, and so can draw their coal out instead of raising it; and again, they can drain a very large extent of ground; a mile and a half by three miles, from one opening, without being obliged to use pumps, or any engines whatsoever. A tunnel is much safer for men to work in than a shaft, and this is a better tunnel than ordinary, for above the seam of coal is a good sandstone formation, which obviates the necessity of using any timber to hold the top. Not that timber is dear in this country, but the labor is. As far as I could judge by a cursory inspection the coal is of an excellent quality, with very little sulphur in it, and I think that it is very good for making steam. Much credit is due to Mr. Dunsmyth for his skill in tracing the seam. He has not been sinking holes here and there, as a less experienced man might have done, but he has followed the lead most persistently and to a successful issue. Hoping that this may interest some of our present coal explorers, who I hope will meet with luck, I conclude with,
Yours truly,
JOHN RENN PRICE.

FROM PORTLAND.
Our files of the Oregonian are to the 8th. The latest Eastern news received in Portland to that date has already appeared in the Colonist.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—The steamship Oregon brought two very heavy coils of telegraphic cable to this city, on her last trip, for the extension to Victoria. One of these coils contains about six tons weight, and one about 2,800 lbs. It is of the same character of cable as that which now lies imbedded in the Atlantic, but where it was attempted to be united to the mother country with America. We trust that under the direction of the

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ENGLISH MAIL SUMMARY.
London, Saturday Evening, July 2.
The disbelief in the maintenance of peace, says our correspondent, has never been greater in Paris. England, although she has sacrificed her honor, has not thereby removed the causes of war. Still there exists that vague fear—too probably the shadow of coming events—of a general uprising in Europe, the end of which the astute statesman or politician may not venture to predict. An anecdote goes the round of political circles in the French capital just now, presumed to be explanatory of the policy of our own Government at the present moment. It is to the effect that an eminent statesman said, the other day, in his drawing-room, something like this: "Perish Denmark! We must not miss our gross shooting." It is rumored that M. Drouyn de Lhays is shortly to be succeeded in the Foreign Office by Prince de Talleyrand.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 16, 1864.

THE SOOKE MINES.

No fewer than four steamers started for Sooke Thursday, viz. the Enterprise, Alexandria, Flying Dutchman, and Caledonia; the last, however, did not succeed in getting to her destination, her steam pipe having given out shortly after leaving the harbor, and compelling her to return to port. The Enterprise returned from Sooke about two o'clock, with two or three passengers, and the Alexandria at 4 o'clock, with between 20 and 30. The news from the mines is highly encouraging. Several of the claims are taking out excellent pay, and many others have the prospect of doing so as soon as they get into proper working order. Keyser and Company are credited to have taken out \$200 to the three rockers. Capt. Pike, the pilot, vouches for this statement. On previous days they had taken out from \$80 to \$100. The Wake-up-Jake Co. above, the Keyser, were also taking out about as much as the latter.

Mr. Campbell of Johnson Street has taken up a claim about eight miles up Leech River. He informs us that he can take out from \$3 to \$6 per day by "crevicing," with pick, shovel, and pan. He states that there is plenty of good pay in the benches and hills adjoining his claim, and says he never saw more promising hill diggings in any part of California, in which country he has had much mining experience.

A number of claims have been taken up on Sooke river, below the junction, and the bars on that portion of the stream prospect well. A great many of the claims already staked out are now unrepresented, and unless the owners make their appearance on the 12th (to-day) they will doubtless at once be "dumped." A number of miners who started yesterday on the Caledonia, to represent their claims, were unable to reach the mines in consequence of her mishap, and grumbling and deep was the result. They may possibly manage to arrive in time to-day.

SOOKE MINES.

The news from Leech River on Friday, at times, though of a mixed character, is nevertheless satisfactory, and the most convincing proof that the miners have faith in the country is that several hundred men remain upon the Leech and Sooke river diggings. Those who have not yet taken up claims are waiting an opportunity of doing so. To-day all claims taken up must be represented, and many are watching the movements of those claim holders who staked off and recorded their claims upon the first rush. We expect to hear, in the course of a day or two, that considerable jumping has been going on. From miners who returned last night by the sloop Eagle and the steamer Caledonia, we learn that a general feeling prevails that Leech river will pay good wages but that the gold will be more difficult and expensive to work than was at first anticipated. The benches are being fast staked off on Leech river, and several shafts are being sunk.

A letter from a partner in the Wake-up-Jake claim, received last night, states that a nugget had been found in this claim valued at an ounce and a-half (about \$27). They were working three rockers and taking out from \$6 to \$8 per day to the hand. They had struck good prospects in the hill, and were in hopes of finding something big. Claims were being taken up and worked on Sooke river with satisfactory results. Some Chinamen are working a large bar which is said to yield them good wages.

THE SOOKE MINES.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

The intelligence received from our Island diggings continues highly satisfactory. Few have, so far, returned without the intention of retracing their steps, and the number of miners now on Leech is said to fall not far short of 800. Of these probably one-half would be without claims waiting an opportunity of stepping into the "gumboots" of those who might fail to comply with the strict requirements of the mining regulations. About 20 miners returned by the Alexandria on Saturday night bringing with them about five hundred dollars of Leech river gold. From their accounts considerable jumping was taking place on Saturday, the day on which all claims were required to be fully represented. The next boat will probably bring back some of the disappointed ones. Mr. J. W. Keyser, of the Wake-up-Jake claim, writing to his son in Victoria, under date of August 11th, says: "The statement I have seen in the Colonist of the 9th, was very correct as I stated it to their correspondent myself, but I have seen a report in the Chronicle that the Wake-up-Jake Company have jumped the claim in the absence of its owners, and are still working it. This I can safely say is not so. Any man of common sense will know that 12 claims cannot be jumped at the same time. We told our claims by pre-emption. The Chronicle correspondent has heard the toll of a bell but did not know where the sound came from. There was a man trying to jump one of our claims, but he was ordered to jump off again. Our claim pays well; we took out a nugget to-day of 1 1/2 ounces. On Tuesday we took out \$100; on Wednesday, 4 1/2 oz; on Thursday 4 oz.

YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.

From Mr. James Deans, of the Ballion claim, on Leech river, five miles from the Junction, we learn the following: On Thursday afternoon last, with a pick and pan, look out \$7, several pieces of which were worth \$1. On Friday took out between \$3 and \$4; on Saturday afternoon, having got the rockers to work, made \$4, and were confident they could make \$5 per day, and so on. A number of men are working on the north Forks, chiefly crevicing, and find coarse gold from \$1 to \$20. A Kanaka assured a Freechman, who immediately told our informant, that he had a nugget worth from \$40 to \$50. A Mr. Garrie and his partner, on Saturday last, took out each an ounce with a rockers, and are making every day about \$3 each. The Wake-up-Jake Co. say they are doing first-rate; \$100 is reported to have been taken out in one day. One man who left on Sunday morning on the sloop Eagle, for Victoria, had 9 oz. in his possession. Mr. Deans says several companies are busy sawing lumber, and making preparations for several rockers. He has come to Victoria to procure another rockers, and other supplies. He heard that on a claim about a mile above the Commissioner's tent, a shaft had been sunk to the bed-rock, on a bench, out of which \$3 7/8 were got. Mr. Deans believes there is a considerable amount in the possession of miners on the creek.

From Mr. Scott, who returned by the Alexandria, we learn that Messrs. Helgeson & Weir, on Saturday, from nine in the morning till six in the evening, rocked out \$27.50. Mr. Coleman states that he took up a claim a few hundred yards above the Forks, and on Saturday prospected it. In every pan he found the color, and although he is not an experienced miner, he believes with a rockers, he can make \$5 a day.

Messrs. Anderson & Co., of Victoria, have taken up a claim of 800 feet, and called it the Alberta. They are now engaged in sawing out lumber for sluices, and intend in a few days, working on a large scale. The prospects hitherto have been very promising, as much as four bits to the pan having been taken, the average being about 25 cents. On Saturday, in two hours, they washed out, with a rockers, about \$5. Messrs. Anderson intend to give the claim a thorough prospecting, and will spare no expense in doing so.

Mr. Prun, who was four miles above the Forks, and who went to the diggings to satisfy his own personal curiosity, states that he found some miners who had great hopes of finding good pay in the benches.

The Nil Desperandum Company, about 3 miles up the creek, on the left hand side going up, were taking out about 2 ounces a day to one rockers, and yesterday found a nugget worth \$7.

The Wake-up-Jake Company were working two rockers, and said they were doing well.

The Swanson Company were getting pay out of the bench, about 11 feet from the bed of the river; saw the proceeds of 34 pans of dirt, about \$2.

Smallbone and Company showed the proceeds of Saturday, forenoon's work, which was \$4.

Several Companies say they are making grub.

Mr. Prun went overland from Victoria by Goldstream, and thinks the distance from Victoria is about 24 miles, and the trail good; was guided by a Mr. P. P. P.

The Rev. Mr. Gerritt was met yesterday morning, within a half mile of Leech river. He was intending to hold services there.

Mr. Prun heard that a creek had been discovered some 20 miles from Leech river, which prospected well, but there was no water at present to work it. The discoverer would not disclose the whereabouts, but was satisfied that he had a good thing.

The miners do not complain of the license fee, but grumble much at the system of recording.

There was not much jumping of claims on Saturday, most of the claims being represented.

There is no doubt in the minds of the miners about the richness of the river banks, the only fear is that the pay dirt is not extensive enough to last.

Messrs. Bruce & Garrie say working with a rockers, washing out the decomposed slate and took out two ounces in one day. Their claim is situated a short distance above the Industry Company.

\$10 during the day from the surface dirt. They are sinking shafts on the hill about 3 feet from the bed of the river, getting 3 to 4 high as 10 cents to the pan all the way down. They are also preparing sluice boxes. There were about 30 miners on board the Eagle, and they had in their possession about seven hundred dollars.

From Mr. Jeffrey we learn without reaching a California pump to enable them to reach the bed rock in the bed of the stream. Some of those who owned claims opposite Ward's store were obliged to stop working from a large fire which was raging in the woods.

Messrs. Thain, Cook, Sheppard and others, who occupy both sides of the creek next below the Fisher Co., had sunk a shaft in the bank, but not finding the bed rock were sinking on the opposite side and getting from 5 to 15 cents to the pan on Saturday; they intend working at once with a rockers.

The Fishers have sunk a hole about 8 feet by the edge of the stream without reaching the bed rock. They got the color all through. Two of their number were working their rockers about 120 feet above, and on Friday took out an ounce of gold in three hours.

The Ross Bank Co. immediately above, commenced rocking on Friday at 9 o'clock, and in 8 hours' work took out an ounce. Jeffrey and Stephen McDonald are the only shareholders in this claim.

The Ross Company above are running a tunnel from the edge of the stream into the hill, and are well satisfied with their prospects. They intend reaching the bed rock.

Opposite to them, a company have sunk in the bed of the creek, and from two or three pans washed out prospects of from 15 to 20 cents. They were working a rockers on Friday, but had not cleaned up when our informant left them. In the bottom of the rockers, from the first washing, about \$5 were visible on the blanket.

The Thain, McDonnell Company were working two rockers, and taking out good wages. They were all in high spirits.

On this claim above, as far as Jim Wil liams' claim, they are only prospecting. Williams' claim, extending from \$10 to \$15 a day by crevicing.

A meeting was held on Friday night between Alley and Layzell's tents, and was attended by nearly all the miners working on the Flat. It was moved by Alley, seconded by Captain Thain, and carried unanimously that the flat be the Kanaxoo Flat, in honor of the Government.

Mr. Layzell had just opened his Wines and Liquor Store, and called all hands up to dig and prosper to the diggings.

Concerts are nightly held in the Thain tent and Roar-back camp, and the surrounding hills are made to resound with "Auld Lang Syne."

Some Italians working on bars, 6 or 7 miles above the north forks of Leech river, washed out with only three pans \$43 in one day.

Some other Italians were also prospecting about a mile from the forks, and took out pieces of gold varying from 4 bits to 8 grains. They have since recorded their claims.

It is the opinion of miners of experience that the richest deposits will be found above the forks.

The Italian told Mr. Gentile, from whom we have the above information, that they had been to the waters of the Leech river, about 13 or 14 miles up from the North fork. They had to pass by some awful cañons, and found the river afterwards opening out into a flat marshy country, where they obtained good colors. They were of opinion that this marshy ground was probably drained by a stream on the other side, having an outlet at Cowichan.

turning the river. The parties who claimed the opposite side of the river, gave him liberty to turn the water on their ground; but when he got part of the work accomplished, Cushman, who kept a vegetable store on Wharf street, and who is now peddling newspapers on the creek, came along and told him to stop; he (Cushman) being a partner in the claim. Booth, however, refused to knock off, and Cushman went immediately to the commissioner, who sent Booth the following note without looking at the claim himself or hearing the other side of the question:

"Mr. Booth is particularly requested to discontinue the carrying of water over or on the claim of Mr. C.C. Cushman, as great inconvenience is caused by such practice. R. GOLLODGE, Acting Gold Commissioner. Leech River, Aug. 10th, 1864.

This decision of the Commissioner deprives us all of the pleasure of seeing if there is anything in that part of the stream. There are about 150 people sitting about here like mice, waiting for something to turn up instead of trying to turn up something; they are the most orderly and lazy set of people I ever saw. They seem to fancy the gold will dig itself. I think if ever the river is worked it will have to be done by people of determination and industry. It will cost about \$50 to the claim and one month's labor to flame and prospect the bed of the stream properly; you see it is not a very formidable undertaking after all.

His Excellency could not do a better thing than come up here immediately and see for himself, and not listen to the Peter Funks or his supporters in Victoria. There are undoubtedly important public interests to be looked after here, and if the Governor wants to act wisely and well, he had better see things for himself. It is not more than a pleasure excursion to come here. It is not more than 12 miles from Sooke to Leech, over a very good trail, and no person coming from Victoria has occasion to wait the sole of his boots. You could leave Victoria in the morning and be here at night. I would recommend all persons who can spare the time to come and see for themselves, particularly gentlemen who aspire to be rulers or advisers of the Government. They need not trouble themselves with blankets unless they like, if they do not all come at the same time. The miners would oblige any one with a night's lodging, and there is no risk yet awhile of any more disagreeable complications than a few sand flies, which is plenty of grub on the creek. So far as the difficulties of the trail are concerned, I have seen small, weakly looking men pack from 75 to 100 pounds from Sooke to Leech in seven hours. I packed about 40 pounds myself in that time, and I don't consider myself a savage or a Samson, although the learned Attorney General says all our difficulties are as easy as carrying a pig on your back. The trail could be shortened to 8 miles by the judicious expenditure of \$250, and one could come from the landing on horseback in an hour and a half.

One of the anomalies here is that you cannot get a license without paying \$5, and officer entered into conversation with him, asked him what he did for a living, and he said he was a fisherman, and then took him into custody. The prisoner stated that his name was Geo. R. Powers, and that he was a friend of Mrs. Barstow, but would not give the address of the lady. He was then taken to the calaboose, and a charge of misdemeanor, by offering to sell obscene publications, entered against him.

The trouble now was to identify the writer of the first letter; but this difficulty was soon gotten over by the ably detective. The prisoner was asked to write a line to "Mrs. Amelia Barstow," requesting her to call and see him. The trouble was over in a moment. The handwriting of the note and the original letter were compared, found identical, and the fact that Mrs. Barstow was no fact but a myth proven at once. Mr. Geo. R. Powers, alias Mrs. Amelia Barstow, will have an interview with Judge Sheppard to-day, and will, we trust, on Monday go to the chain-gang for a year, as unfortunately, that is all the punishment which the law can inflict upon him. The prisoner appears to have no profession, and only makes a show of doing something for a living, by occasionally writing songs of questionable purity of taste for the singers in low melodious.—S. F. Alta.

THE GRANDFATHER OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—An English journal relates the following story: "More than half a century ago, the affairs of a worthy draper in the town of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, got embarrassed. He sent his son, who assisted him in business, to Manchester and Leeds to arrange with his creditors. The young man was hardly received, and after having failed to effect a settlement, arrived at Liverpool on his way home. His honorable spirit was lacerated by the treatment he had met with; and dreading still more the disgrace and reproach he expected to encounter on his return to his native town, he, in a fit of desperation, enlisted as a private soldier. The young draper's regiment was ordered out to India, where his good conduct soon brought him into notice, and the excellent education which he had received paved the way for his promotion. He rose step by step until he reached the rank of Colonel. He served his country with honor, and, in course of time, gave two sons to the military service. The two young soldiers to whom we refer were Sir John Lawrence, now Governor General of India, and the late Sir Henry Lawrence, known as the defender of Lucknow. The grand-uncle of the Governor General of India still lives as a respectable small farmer in the north of the county of Antrim, about two miles from the fashionable watering place of Portrush, and five miles from the Giant's Causeway."

The following singular announcement appeared in the New York Herald: "Six bridesmaids and groomsmen wrote by a couple about to be married, who have but a few friends in this city, and wish to be handsomely united. To respectable parties a fair compensation will be given. Address," &c.

In a recent lawsuit it was declared that Middle Carolina Patti made on the Continent \$2000 in three months. Out of this she received about \$3200, and the rest fell to the share of her co-defendant, who had for both parties, but best for the one without a voice but with plenty of brains, made a good deal of money.

AN INFAMOUS VILLAIN CAGED.

(From S. F. Alta.)

Little by little the secret of the means used by the prowling villain, who infest our city, to corrupt the minds and ultimately ruin the young girls in our public schools and private seminaries, is coming to light. Two weeks since, a girl of twelve years of age, attending a female boarding school in an interior town, received a letter postmarked San Francisco, which she, as a dutiful and pure-minded child should, immediately handed to her preceptress. This letter was as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21st, 1864.

To Miss—: I have just received from New York a large number of the most delightful books you can imagine. To refined young ladies of an amorous temperament, they are just the thing. For five dollars sent me through the Postoffice, in two separate enclosures of \$2.50 each, I will forward to you two different volumes, each containing five tinted engravings; accompanying the package will also be a beautiful life photograph, entitled "Love's Fulfillment." The strictest secrecy will be observed, which may be heightened by your transmitting a fictitious address, in case you apply to—

Mrs. AMELIA BARSTOW.

The Preceptress forwarded the letter to Chief Burke, and he, determined to ferret out the author and bring him to punishment, relieved officer Hess from his usual office duty, and detailed him to attend to the matter. Hess wrote the following letter, by a copyist in a lady's hand, and sent it to the town in which the seminary at which the young lady was attending is located, to be mailed for San Francisco:

DEAR MADAM: I received your letter, which you sent on the 21st of this month, and I am glad, for I have been wishing something nice to read for a long time.

Father has not given me much money this month, and I cannot send, this time, the amount you say; but if you will send me one book by sending \$2.50 please write and tell me so, and by return mail I will send it. A number of the girls in my class want some books also, and if you will send me one book for \$2.50 some four or five others will send for some also. Please direct to Chas. Harris, for if directed to a Miss or Master some of the teachers may get the letter.

Yours, truly, MARY HARRIS.

He then obtained an order from Postmaster Perkins to the delivery clerk to answer that no such letter had been received, which it should be called for, and to get as full a description of the party calling for it as possible. The next day the letter was called for, and a description of the party calling for it taken down. Hess then commenced watching at the window, and with occasional relief by officer Pike, continued his watch night and day for two weeks. Yesterday, the villain came, got his letter, and left. Hess followed him, saw him break open the letter, and then drop into a saloon. Following him in, the officer entered into conversation with him, asked him his business, learned what he could of him, and then took him into custody. The prisoner stated that his name was Geo. R. Powers, and that he was a friend of Mrs. Barstow, but would not give the address of the lady. He was then taken to the calaboose, and a charge of misdemeanor, by offering to sell obscene publications, entered against him.

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COUNCIL.

Monday Ev'g, Aug. 15. Hillers (Stroach in the chair, and Bunting.

READ ENCLOSURES.

read the opinion of the recommending that the necessary steps to prevent property at the foot of hill be believed to belong to the following resolution of the whole be approved. His Excellency the Governor communicated from the with the enclosures touching on the water front at street. Also to confer on the present conditions at the motion a very important matter, particularly as the Council should take notice of placing them in position, and he hoped the aid upon the Governor at the views of the carried, without opposition.

that he had been told by contractor that he had a he intended to dump where needed, trusting the Council to indemnify them.

en, out from Thompson's a distance of a mile and ferry, connecting at that trail up the right bank of by Mr. Peaire. Mr. On Tuesday we heard the Wake up Jake Co took out \$100; on Wednesday, 4 1/2 oz; on Thursday 4 oz.

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The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, August 16, 1864.

THE SOOKE MINES.

The steamer Caledonia arrived from Sooke Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock, bringing about thirty passengers, the majority of whom were Chinese and Indians. The accounts from the mines do not present any marked difference from those previously received. One returned miner states that the only work being done on the creek is "orevining" and washing the dirt so procured in rockers and pans. Nothing whatever has yet been done towards prospecting the benches or hill sides, nor towards fluming the stream. No vigorous or sustained efforts have been made either towards pushing up to the head waters of Leech river, where rich deposits of the coarse gold now found in the crevices of the bed rock may reasonably be expected to exist.

Willis Bond, of house-moving fame, returned by the Caledonia last night, having "beat up the shore and the hoe." He says, however, that he made from \$4 to \$5 per day by "orevining" and that the last day he worked he and his partner made \$9. From Mr. Fell, who has just returned from a three days' excursion to the Sooke mines, the following interesting particulars: Mr. Fell and party started from the head of Goldstream and struck across for the junction of Sooke and Leech rivers. After camping in the woods all night, they reached the junction on the morning of the 8th instant. Forging the stream through pebbles and boulders they visited Gold Commissioner Golledge, who is snugly located in a canvas tent, and is kept busily engaged attending to the wants of the eager miners. The whole number of licenses taken out up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning was 277. A number of miners were waiting on the Commissioner taking out licenses. Mr. Golledge is attentive and obliging, and seems to give satisfaction to the mining community. From the Commissioner's tent Mr. Fell proceeded up Leech river (or more properly Sooke river, as this is the main stream), and reached the Pioneer Hotel, kept by Ward, Phinney & Co., who have a fair supply of the creature comforts, including drinks of various kinds at "two bits" each. Very fair meals are supplied at \$1. The river is staked off a row of stakes for two miles can be distinctly observed. The river is said to be staked off for 8 miles from the mouth. The view from the mouth of Leech river, looking up, is full of picturesque grandeur. The banks rise in successive ledges or benches to the height, in some places, of hundreds of feet, and are heavily wooded to the edge of the channel. The extreme width of the bed of the river is from 60 to 70 feet, but the stream at the present low stage of water is not more than from 12 to 20 feet wide. The whole channel is filled with immense boulders, some 8 and 10 feet in diameter, and new miles up the course of the river presents the appearance of a magnificent natural avenue, being perfectly straight and completely free from logs or driftwood. The banks are fringed with pine, very cedar, and hemlock, whose drooping boughs overhang the channel. Our informant visited several claims on this part of the river, among which was that of Harvey & Co., who have taken camp ground opposite the Pioneer Hotel. The owners were busily at work and were in high spirits, although some of them had just emerged dripping from a chance slip head over heels into the water. They were complaining much of the want of a rocker. A number of other claims were visited, a large proportion of which were not represented, being taken up in the names of people in Victoria. They would doubtless all be jumped after the 15th instant. Those who were occupying claims were only prospecting and orevining, but expected when they could procure rockers and other necessary tools to take out good pay. About a mile from the mouth Dean Thain & Co.'s claim was reached; this company were preparing to drive a tunnel into the hill, as they had found excellent prospects at a height of twenty feet to the pan—on the top of the first bench, which is there nearly 100 feet high! The claim-owners stated positively this was the case, and that they never washed any dirt from the benches without obtaining gold. They were also sinking shafts on the side of the river to try and reach the bed of the rock. They had got down from seven to nine feet, finding no boulders, and nothing but gravel, with gold all the way down, getting richer as they went. They were very sanguine of getting splendid pay on a bed-rock, and believed that millions of dollars will be found in the bed of the river. Mr. Fell next visited Smith and Moffat's claim, and found these gentlemen highly satisfied with their prospects, and sanguine of great results. Shortly after this our informant crossed the creek and made several prospects on the banks, finding gold every time. Several claims along this portion of the river are represented. On a claim near this, a very old and comfortable bark has been erected. One of the owners was visiting at the end of the but, looking very moody, on which Mr. Fell asked him he was ill, and he was informed that the poor man, in lifting a heavy weight, had brought on splitting of the blood, and feared he had ruptured a blood vessel. This mishap had given rather a gloomy coloring to his views of the mine. After passing a number of other claims, Mr. Fell came to the Wake-up-Jake company's concession, finding the owners in high spirits, and pleased with their prospects. The company working with three rockers, showed him the product of their day's labor, in a tid cup, amounting to nearly \$100, consisting of beautiful coarse gold. It was obtained from the bed-rock, which was discovered by picks, and shovelled into the rockers. A little higher up is Booth's claim, where the celebrated nugget was found. Booth did not speak very encouragingly of his prospects, being evidently disappointed in not finding more nuggets "kicking around." The next claim visited which had a rocker, was that of Smallbone, "the indefatigable," who has taken up a good location. Smallbone is highly pleased with his prospects; the com-

pany had borrowed a rickety old rocker, and had got out about \$25 that day, and expects to make it \$40 by nightfall. One of the company was in town for provisions. About this spot the river becomes very wild and rocky, filled with huge masses of bed-rock, which form a bar in the centre of the river some 700 feet long. On one side is an immense pile of driftwood some 20 feet high, accumulated by the winter torrents. Some distance above this, the Balcelava company had got some \$5 to \$10 nuggets, picked off the rocks. Two others hard at work close to this claim, showed Mr. Fell some very fine nuggets picked up without washing. From this point another grand view up the river for two or three miles is obtained. The banks approach each other more closely than below, and the bed of the stream is filled with enormous boulders, compared with which those further down are like pebbles. A long line of the marking off the claims taken up, are visible as far as the eye can reach. At this point, our informant:

"Began to feel, as well he might, The keen demands of appetite." and looking at his watch he discovered it was 5 o'clock; he accordingly rapidly retraced his steps; his olfactory being greeted all the way down with the savory smells of the miners' evening meal, to the Pioneer hotel, where he speedily sat down to an excellent meal of roast venison, bacon, bread, butter, and coffee, so which he did the most ample justice. Two other fellow travellers, weary and worn, with a huge boulder for a table, were laying in ample supplies of "prog," grumbling the while because the accommodating host could not cook fast enough for their voracious appetites. After dinner a song was started, and was taken up by camp after camp of the miners, rolling far away up the wild recesses of the river till its echoes died out in the distance, producing a most pleasing effect. The travellers then rolled in among their blankets, with a down bag for a pillow, nor did they rouse from their slumbers till the tramp of the upward-bound miners woke the morning echoes. After performing his ablutions in the limpid waters of our modern Pastolour, our informant made his way down to the Gold Commissioner's tent, where he speedily enrolled himself in the ranks of the "free and honest miners," by taking out a \$5 license. Having partaken of the hospitality of the commissioner at a delicious breakfast of venison, mountain trout, beans and coffee, our informant bade farewell to Leech river. Before leaving, this spot, however, an amusing incident occurred worth narrating. Just opposite the Commissioner's camp is a deep pool, on the banks of which the tent is pitched. Round the fire was grouped a company of miners, among whom was a well known member of the Exploring Party, all being engaged in talking about the events of the day, when suddenly the gallant explorer took an involuntary "header" into the pool, to the great amusement of the by-standers. He soon scrambled out, however, none the worse for his ducking. The tramp down Sooke river, the landing was made leisurely in a homely good boat, and the right sort being met on their way up. As a matter of course a good many croakers were also met, who were chiefly aggrieved because their golden dreams were not so readily realized as they expected. Mr. Fell is satisfied the good state of affairs may very easily be made up to the miners, and that it is the great want of the mine. An overland trail is also much wanted and could easily be found. From Brule's a boat conveyed our travellers two miles down to the steamer landing, where the old Caledonia lay puffing and grunting, waiting to convey them to Victoria, where they arrived at 7:30, p. m.

THE GOLD COMMISSIONER'S DISPATCHES.

We have been courteously permitted to have access to several interesting despatches addressed by the Acting Gold Commissioner at Sooke to the Government, from which we have made the following extracts:

Despatch No. 1. LEACH RIVER, 6th Aug. 1864. Sir, I have the honor to inform you that affairs in this quarter are making favorable progress. During a short interval the applicants for licenses, etc. allowed me at noon, I visited several parties who have established themselves near my quarters, and, to my great surprise, found as many as twenty rockers at work, some of which had produced \$12 per rocker since morning. It is really apparent, from the deliberate manner in which actual miners proceed to business; their respectful yet independent behavior; their preparations they are making for their own prospective operations; and their style of talking, such as "when the water rises too high, and prevents our working the bed of the river, we will pitch into these hills where the gold comes from;" that they are determined to give the country a thorough prospecting.

I have ventured to name these diggings, which I have every reason to suppose will be the first and best paying ones for some time to come, in this direction, and extend from the mouth of the Leech to the closing of the stream in a perspective point of view, the "Kennedy Gold Diggings" or "Mines," until His Excellency's pleasure be known; and I must mention that such was most joyfully received by the occupants of claims, so far as the news could possibly reach.

At 4 p. m., to-day, 205 licenses and register receipts had been issued, and I have also to-day taken such measures as to bring those above holding claims without licenses down to me with their cash, before the next arrivals up stream to this point obtain their licenses on their way further up the river. I expect to issue a great number of licenses on Monday, and shall use my influence in keeping the next comers about prospecting some neighborhood near at hand for a day, after which I shall consider the owners of good claims who have not taken out licenses, notwithstanding the constant warnings I am, as deserving of nothing better than having their claims jumped.

A party of good miners from the Deane, Thain, claim, expect to arrive at about 5 p. m., at Langford's lake, Esquimaux, having taken a short cut through the country for that point, in an easterly direction from Leech river. I have the honor, etc., R. GOLLEDGE, Acting Gold Commissioner. Hon. Colonial Secretary. Dispatch No. 2. LEACH RIVER, Aug. 7, 1864. Sir, This afternoon being the first leisure time I have had since my arrival, I took advantage of it to proceed some distance up the Leech river, say 3 miles from our encampment, and am happy to state that notwithstanding the gold fever which prevails, very few miners were not observing the day of rest. Every one with whom I consulted appeared perfectly satisfied with the chances that awaited them, and were of opinion that great quantities of gold will be found in the hills, and for the short time the miners have been here the work done is surprising. With respect to roads to this quarter, I think it will be advisable to open a good trail along the Sooke river as well as through the country in south easterly direction. I have to report the existence of two most promising quartz loads on the Sooke, distant about a mile from my tent. One 5 feet in breadth, I discovered myself, and have shown it to some good men who have sent for implements to work it, or give it a trial. Game of all kinds abound. Trout are caught just outside my tent, and my Indian has already brought in three deer since his engagement yesterday. (Signed) R. GOLLEDGE, Acting Gold Commissioner. Hon. Colonial Secretary. Dispatch No. 3. LEACH RIVER, 7th August, 1864. Sir, Mr. Wall and party have just arrived at my quarters, and report their route from Victoria to this point as being practicable for a mile trail; the whole distance they say from Victoria to Leech river mouth, by the route they have passed through and recommended is not more than twenty-five miles; the trees for half the distance they have blazed, with the exception of a very few places, are now at least 200 or 300 acres in extent, and in every respect admirably adapted for a settlement, and a beautiful stream running at its foot in a south-westerly direction towards Sooke. (Signed) R. GOLLEDGE, Acting Gold Commissioner. Hon. Colonial Secretary. Dispatch No. 4. LEACH RIVER, Aug. 8th. From good authority I hear that \$120 worth of coarse gold was yesterday washed from the pay dirt on the Wake-up-Jake claim, at the rate of twenty-five cents a "nip," this dirt being the whole season, and I shall endeavor to proceed thither to-morrow to learn further particulars. I may mention that a list of members and names of persons who have taken out licenses was posted up for the information of the public on 12 o'clock noon, numbering from 1 to 222. I have the honor to be, &c., R. GOLLEDGE, Acting Gold Commissioner. Hon. Colonial Secretary. OVERLAND TRIP TO THE MINES.—Mr. Charles Street has furnished to the Government an elaborate report from notes taken by him during his recent overland trip to the diggings on Leech river. It appears that Mr. Street in company with Messrs. Ochsner, Manroe, Dr. McCandless, O'Brien, and a guide named Hudson left Victoria at 9 a. m. on Friday last, each supplied with a horse and pack, and a spare animal for packing. They followed the Sooke trail to about 4 miles beyond Peat's, where they branched off up a steep incline. At this point their compass failed to act, but the guide disdaining his aid directed them as nearly a northwest course as they could get. They passed several high mountains which none of the party could distinguish by the official map. The trail becoming very bad they all dismounted save Mr. Munro who still kept his seat. While resting on the top of a high knoll they were joined by Mr. Wall and his assistants, who had been on their way for an easier trail. The country as they proceeded became very difficult to travel and they found no water or feed for their horses. On Saturday they resumed their travel early, the rocks beginning to change their appearance into limestone and trap. Some quartz veins of dirt taken out of their claim 3 miles above this. They have gone down for provisions, having first taken out licenses and recorded their claims. While with me they related the following adventure which may not be uninteresting to your readers. "DEAR SIR, I had about three miles above this a creek empties into Leech river, up which my informant wandered on a prospecting tour. At nightfall they discovered that they were several miles from the nearest camp, and had not the wherewith to satisfy the cravings of hunger. While deliberating upon the dilemma in which they were placed, to their great astonishment a deer came suddenly bounding down from the mountain within a few feet of them. The gold seekers immediately flew to arms and so frightened the poor animal that it rushed into a narrow gorge, where escape was next to impossible, and was despatched with a pick and a shovel, the only weapons the assailants possessed. DISCOVERY.—A large proportion of those who come to these mines, having had no experience in a mining country, after stopping a day or two, and not getting lumps of gold visible to the naked eye, and unwilling to procure a mining license, return to Victoria discouraged, without even so much as striking a pick in the ground. Instances of this I have already noticed during my short sojourn. Two men, who came up to this place with me, after having examined the country "externally" for two days, without bringing pick, pan, shovel, or muscular power into requisition, returned disheartened.

LETTER FROM LEECH RIVER. [FROM OUR RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.] LEACH RIVER, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864. EDITOR COLONIST.—I arrived here at 6 p. m. on Saturday, and would have written before should I have obtained reliable information of the mines; but my report would be but a mass of contradictions did I trust to what was told me instead of what I saw.

THE TRAIL TO LEECH. If a trail it can be called, is one that no man would care to walk over more than once unless great inducements were held out to him, but this will not be long so, as Mr. Neilly arrived here yesterday and reports that he can cut a good trail from the mouth of Leech to Langford's Lake, which he calls a distance of nine or ten miles. He returned again immediately, and will probably be in Victoria before you receive my letter.

ACCOUNTS IN COMING OVER THE TRAIL. Accidents in coming over the trail, and probably the most serious, happened to one of our party, named Wm. Williams, a drayman. In descending a rocky precipice, a distance of some 150 feet, he suddenly became dizzy and rolled down about twenty feet beyond the others, until assistance arrived. From this shock he did not quite recover before he was again observed tumbling head-first down a still more dangerous precipice. When I left, he was quite insensible, but his partner has since arrived and tells me that he has sent him to Victoria in charge of a man returning from the mines.

ON SOOKE RIVER. Very little is being done as yet; but it is the opinion of many with whom I have conversed that good paying bar diggings will yet be found on that river. It has not been prospected except in a very few places, miners making direct for the better known diggings on Leech. About five companies are now at work, and I passed were all obtaining a satisfactory prospect.

AT THE FORKS. A great change takes place in the appearance of the country, being less densely wooded than on the banks of the Sooke. You may stand here and look up Leech river a distance of nearly two miles without anything obstructing the sight—so straight a course does it take. The Gold Commissioner's tent is the first that meets the eye, and from there up to a distance of five miles may be seen hills and tents every few yards. The next tent, of consequence, is Ward's Provision Store, where miners can be supplied with almost everything they want in this line. Here may also be obtained the "intoxicating," and the sign on the tree announces that said beverage may be obtained at the rate of twenty-five cents a "nip," water included. I observe that some of the "boys" make a "deep impression" on the bottle for their two bits. Business must be good, as I notice an addition being made to the packs. Last night five Indians arrived, each packed with from \$9 to \$12 lbs. of gold.

Every half hour may be seen a string of Chinamen passing along, some going up, others coming down; the latter to locate on claims where the prospects are smaller, but where the dirt is more plentiful and more accessible than higher up the river.

MINING CLAIMS. There is quite a diversity with regard to the yield of the different claims. Some pay out as high as fifty cents and \$1 to the pan, while others (and the majority) can only obtain from 3 to 5 cents. Thain & Co.'s claim pays about 2 oas. to the rocker per day. The Keiser claim is paying better than any claim on the river. The claim owned by the colored men who found the large nugget and others adjoining, is paying from \$10 to \$20 per day with a rocker.

Mr. Keiser has just passed down the river to buy more rockers, and has given me the following intelligence: His company, today, at 2 p. m., in 4 hours' digging and rocking, have cleaned up \$42, among which is a piece weighing \$7, another \$4, and two or three of over \$1. He showed me the gold and there is nothing but the pure ore in any of his bags. There is no doubt but this is the best claim on the river. Mr. Keiser has invited me up to his "hotel," and I go up to-morrow, and probably higher, when I shall be able to give a more detailed description.

Mr. Williams, formerly Patrick's barkeeper, and the morning in four hours' work took out with a pan about \$7; this claim is located about 1 1/2 miles above the mouth of the river. Marvin and Adams have just stopped at my camp and showed me some five or six dollars which they washed from one and a half miles above this. They have gone down for provisions, having first taken out licenses and recorded their claims.

While with me they related the following adventure which may not be uninteresting to your readers. "DEAR SIR, I had about three miles above this a creek empties into Leech river, up which my informant wandered on a prospecting tour. At nightfall they discovered that they were several miles from the nearest camp, and had not the wherewith to satisfy the cravings of hunger. While deliberating upon the dilemma in which they were placed, to their great astonishment a deer came suddenly bounding down from the mountain within a few feet of them. The gold seekers immediately flew to arms and so frightened the poor animal that it rushed into a narrow gorge, where escape was next to impossible, and was despatched with a pick and a shovel, the only weapons the assailants possessed.

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TRAGEDY AT SOOKE.

DEATH OF MR. C. J. HUGHES, J.P.

It is with feelings of extreme pain that we have to record the death of Charles James Hughes, Esq., the recently appointed Magistrate for Sooke District. Mr. Hughes breathed his last at Eberhard's Hotel, Langley street, at about 10 minutes to 10 last night. The circumstances connected with this melancholy event may be briefly stated as follows: Mr. Hughes left Victoria on Tuesday afternoon, by the Alexandra, for Sooke Inlet, where he remained that night. Yesterday forenoon he occupied the greater portion of his time in writing, in Messrs. Elliott & Stuart's temporary store. This circumstance created no suspicion as he was supposed to be framing some official report. About midday he took out his revolver, and Turner, the resident constable, loaded it for him. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hughes who complained of feeling unwell said he would take a stroll to inspect the proposed town site, and try his revolver. Up to this period nothing peculiar or irrational had been observed in his demeanor. The only circumstance that attracted any attention whatever was that the deceased held his hand over the manuscript upon which he was engaged whenever any person approached near enough to decipher it. It would appear that he then left Messrs. Elliott & Co.'s store unobserved, and proceeded about 300 yards on a trail which leads from Thompson's landing to Muir's mill, and nothing more was known until he was discovered lying bleeding on the ground by Mr. Foley and another man named Hughes, who happened to be passing. Mr. Hughes was then alive and partly conscious, his pistol, with all the barrels discharged, was lying near him; also some private papers. Assistance was immediately obtained, and the sufferer was removed on a stretcher to Thompson's, where an examination was made by Dr. Hall, a medical gentleman who happened to be there, and he discovered a fearful and mortal bullet wound about 3/4 of an inch wide in the left breast. Three balls had apparently entered just under the region of the heart, passing through the left lung and pleura, and passing out of the body at the back. Dr. Hall, assisted by John Costello, dressed the wound as well as circumstances would permit, and Mr. Hughes in this dying condition was placed on board the Alexandra then bound to Victoria.

A large crowd was assembled at Pickett's wharf when the Alexandra arrived last evening, and the sad tidings of which she was the bearer spread like wildfire over the city, the steamer and wharf being in a short space of time thronged with anxious friends of the unhappy man. A messenger was at once despatched for a medical man, and a few moments, Dr. Trumble, followed by Dr. Powell, was in attendance. On examining the wound, they pronounced their patient beyond human aid. Mr. Hughes was conveyed to Eberhard's Hotel, where he shortly afterwards breathed his last, attended by a few of his most intimate friends. He was a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales, but his family resided at Ludlow, in Shropshire, and Mr. Hughes spent several years in California before he visited this city. We understand that he was a single man, about 44 years of age.

FURTHER EXPLORATION BY MR. FOLEY.—Mr. J. M. Foley, one of the discoverers of the Leech river diggings, has forwarded to the Government a report, bearing date yesterday morning, in which he recounts the results of his observation during a prospecting tour from Muir's property on the south side of Sooke Inlet to Leech river. We have been permitted, through the courtesy of the Colonial Secretary, to peruse the report. Mr. Foley states that he found a fine valley well watered, the soil rich for agricultural purposes and extending N. W. from Muir's to the head waters of Leech river, a distance of ten to twelve miles. The valley is about two miles wide, bounded S. by the Coast range and E. by the range of Bald Hills skirting the Sooke river. Fine timber abounds, consisting of cedar, (one of which was seventy feet in circumference,) Douglas pine, hemlock, alder, silver pine and maple, all of large growth. Mr. Foley prospected several streams on the way to Leech river, finding strong veins in some and nice prospects in others. He believes that winter diggings could be struck on these creeks, though at present water is scarce.

From the tenor of conversation which Mr. Foley has had with some of the miners he believes they would be glad to settle down and make their homes in this section of the country, as in British Columbia, if a road were opened through it, which he says could be done with very little difficulty and at a moderate cost. From indications which he saw he believes that coal exists in abundance. There is a stream, adds Mr. Foley, running west from the head waters of Leech river in which he found good prospects, slate range, any amount of quartz and boulders and a good head of water. From those indications he thinks it might vie with Leech river. He intended himself proceeding there shortly to prospect.

THE OVERLAND TRAIL.—The exploration committee yesterday received a letter from Mr. Wm. Wall, whom they had employed to blaze a trail through to Leech river. He states that he and party arrived at Goldstream Monday evening, with the intention of bringing the trail out there, but had not succeeded to their satisfaction, although they had reached the stream itself readily. Mr. Wall thinks they would have managed it had they not been led astray by a person who undertook to guide them. He also states that they hope to connect their Goldstream trail with the one that ran from the Sooke trail to Leech river, in two days, and adds that Mr. Bell and party told him a good trail could be made from the north of Goldstream to Leech river.

FROM FORT NEVILLE.—Mr. Rogers, manager at Fort Neville, has arrived at Nanaimo, and reported having half a cargo of spare ready for shipment. All quiet on the coast.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

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Bed-Rocks Drain. Complaints against the manner this work had been carried on were numerous, and the losses entail claim holders awaiting its completion were enormous. It is supposed they tap the Tinker shaft which is expected to do in a week, it would about half a dozen of the claim far as the Caledonia and Grizzly Mining News.

There are several claims reported struck rich amongst which is the men's claim next Hard Curry Co. were taking out over 100 oas their new shaft. The Aurora has yet holes and were not doing so. Ericsson were sinking two new shafts them to work another place \$1000 dividend to the share. Dr. on Conkling's Gulch next. They kept the matter quiet, but bled shortly afterwards to find overrun with excited diggers some unknown placer diggers watched the operation. Wellmen, and were so satisfied they say that in a short space miles the creek were staked. was commenced in earnest. men had proceeded to their informant left. Being himself and in the secret, Mr. Brown state that this discovery is a surprise, as there is every reason to believe that the creek will produce gold in shallow in comparison Creek.

CARIBOO LETTERS.

WEEKLY OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT. THE DOCTOR WILLIAMS CREEK, July 30th. EDITOR COLONIST.—You speak many able correspondents in this world, that it is almost impossible to get a letter from Cariboo property of your city is so interested with the success or non-successing districts, a word or two ment now and then may not come.

The Yield of Gold. First of all is the actual yield of Williams Creek. The daily "taker" output at present is, as near as possible, about 100 oas. Of course it is some to arrive at any exact estimations in the yield of the are often very considerable, but amount may be depended on whether there over the actual value the ground each day.

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The failure of the alleged placer diggings on Bear and Swamp rivers, in eastern Caribboo, is fully confirmed. Gold had been found, but not in paying quantities. Nearly all the men had returned.

G. B. Wright was advertising for workmen for the new wagon road, but had secured hardly any but Chinamen, at the wages of only \$50 per month, with \$2 per day deducted for rainy weather.

A very great many claims on Williams Creek were stopped by the water.

The news of the Sooke diggings had reached Lillooet, and was causing great excitement all the way from there down. New Westminster will soon be nearly deserted.

LATER FROM CARIBBOO

\$227,000 in Treasure.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster with about 25 passengers and over twelve hundred pounds weight of gold—\$213,784 of which came to the Bank of British Columbia, about \$80,000 by private hands, and \$16,000 by Dietz & Nelson's Express.

Barnard's Express brings us Caribboo news to the latest instant.

Mr. Wilson Brown left Williams Creek on the 1st instant, at 4 p. m., and met Governor Seymour and suite going in.

Bed-Rock Drain.

Complaints against the manner in which the work had been carried on were loud and numerous, and the losses entailed on the claim holders awaiting its completion have been enormous.

There are several claims reported to have struck it rich amongst which is the Cornishmen's claim next Harold Quarry.

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two creeks will swell up to a very respectable sum before the close of the season.

The Last Excitement.

There has been a great deal of excitement lately about the alleged discovery of new creeks, and hundreds of men have gone out in every direction with a very confused idea of where they are going.

Miners, as a rule, are all in the habit of enveloping any new strikes in such a profound mystery, that it is very difficult to arrive at the truth; but from information, which I think may be depended on, there is but little doubt that some of them have really found out new diggings, although it is impossible at present to hazard a conjecture as to their actual extent and value.

Trade.

Trade has been in a very depressed state for some time past, owing partly to a declining market, consequent on the general lowering of freights, and also to the largely increased number of stores erected this year.

I would especially caution your merchants in Victoria against making large indiscriminate consignments on speculation; the time has gone by in which goods could be rushed in, and sold at once for large profits, and the result of these ventures now can only end in loss to the shippers, and serious inconvenience to their regular customers on the creek.

(From the Columbian of yesterday.)

THE KOOTANAI MINES.

Mr. McKay, agent of the Hudson Bay Company, arrived from the Kootanai country last week. He states that there are about 5000 people there now, and that provisions are being rushed in from the Dalles.

Mr. McKay speaks in the highest terms both of the mines and the general character of the section of the country; and, as an evidence of the confidence the company he represents in these diggings, he has left in company with Dr. Tolmie to make immediate arrangements for transferring the Fort Shepherd establishment to the scene of this new and unprecedented excitement.

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in killed, wounded, etc., was as follows, viz.: one officer and one man drowned, six men killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Captain Semmes received a slight wound on the right hand.

The Kearsarge's boats were, after some delay, lowered, and with the assistance of a French pilot boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday Evening.

The excitement prevailing here to-day has in no way diminished. This afternoon Captain Semmes, on proceeding up the town, was completely besieged by crowds of people, who collected round the carriage, and vociferously cheered him along the streets.

A great banquet to Captain Semmes and his officers in honor of their bravery is already spoken of by some of the leading citizens.

SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE DIE OF STARVATION.

Capt. J. Bickford, of the brig Monte Christo, which sailed from Porto Praya, the capital of Santiago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, on May 15th, and has recently arrived at Boston, gives a most distressing account of the famine there. There has been no rain for a year, and the crops have failed, the verdure is parched and shrivelled in the heat, and the ground is dry and dusty. The people in the country are perishing by thousands for food, and are being driven to the coast, where they are perishing by thousands for want of food.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges.

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

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

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

Mr. Thomas Keating.

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

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE COLONY: MESSRS. SEARBY & MOORE, Pharmacopoeial Chemists, Government Street.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PREPARED BY THE MEDICAL GENTLEMEN TO BE KEPT IN EVERY HOUSE.

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

Caution: Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.

Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

PRIZE MEDAL. Crinolines and Corsets.

The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship, awarded to the makers of Crinolines and Corsets.

NEW PATENT HARMONIX CORSET (self-adjusting).

Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, invaluable for the Ball Room, Equestrian Exercise, and Warm Climate.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, BISHOP SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS Dressing Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony.

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Sauce, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Dips, Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Galls, Fruit, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mashed Potatoes, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but powerful tonic and gentle aperient; they are mild in their operation, and under any circumstances, and the thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Solely sold in bottles at 1s. 1/6d. 2s. and 3s. each, by Messrs. Seearby & Moore, and Stockkeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable to DANIEL R. LONG, House, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness.

Whoever persons find themselves in that state termed "a little out of health," and there are many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood, ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid the body of morbid humors, but regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system, in a most extraordinary manner.

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BRITISH COLONIST--SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864. NO. 40.

CARIBOO LETTER.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Quesnelle Mouth, July 31st, '64.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—As you were kind enough to publish the last letter I wrote to you some months since, I again trespass upon your courtesy to publish a few lines on different subjects, that have since come under my notice. The alterations made in the mining laws by the Executive Council have been productive of much benefit to the claim holders, and have facilitated the sale or transfer of claims; but it is absolutely necessary before the mines in Cariboo can, to any great extent, be worked satisfactorily in a remunerative point of view, that capital be invested to develop them, and therefore every thing should be done to encourage its investment, which can most safely be effected by showing that there is a great profit to be derived from and that the laws will protect and secure the property in which the capital is risked. The first will, I trust, be demonstrated to some extent this season by private enterprise, the second will depend on the steps taken by the Government. I spent several days on Williams and other creeks in the Cariboo district, and was astonished to see the enormous amount of labor that has been thrown away, arising chiefly from individual miners or companies of miners without capital, having worked to a great extent the mines in the above localities, and having few and in most cases no proper machinery or other facilities to work their claims with; these drawbacks would be much lessened were capital brought to bear, as proper machinery could at first be employed on the different creeks. I give two instances where capital is now being employed, both of which I am almost confident will turn out, with proper management, to be highly remunerative to the promoters and very beneficial to the country. The first one is the Williams Creek Bed Rock Flume Company, having a capital of \$300,000 in 4000 shares of \$50 per share. The whole of these shares have been taken up on the Creek, principally by miners long resident in the country, and who know well the prospects of the enterprise; this fact speaks volumes in its favor, more particularly when it is taken into consideration that this flume runs mostly through ground that once paid very richly, but now for the most part abandoned as not able to pay working expenses under the old system. The second is the Antler Bed Rock Flume Co. The promoters of this enterprise are Victoria merchants, who have formed a company with a nominal capital of \$60,000, but with an available one of \$50,000; the whole capital is divided into 2400 shares of \$25 each, one-half of the whole stock being retained by the original promoters and credited to them as paid up stock for their right to the lease from the Government. This Bed Rock Flume is under the management of Mr. J. Jennings, who resides on the spot and superintends the work. The position the flume is laid in constructed in the strongest and most substantial manner, and reflects great credit on Mr. Jennings. About 200 feet of the bed rock, and 400 feet of the lead flume are now completed and fit for use. The B. E. Flume will progress rapidly as soon as the blasting through the cañon is finished, the larger proportion of which is now done; as soon as this is completed the construction of the flume will be comparatively easy, and will pass through ground that I believe, from prospects I have taken from it (one pan yield will pay largely), will pay largely above the cañon are some of the celebrated '61 claims, one of which was held by Mr. Wm. Heselinge, the well known mining pioneer of Cariboo, to whom in connection with the unfortunate John Ross and a few others, the country owes so much. Before I went to Antler I heard many reports that led me to believe this undertaking would prove a failure, but I am convinced, after a careful examination of the creek and from the progress the work is making that it will be one of the best investments yet made in either colony, unless, as I before said, through mismanagement. It is not unlikely in my opinion that the company may require some \$15,000 or \$20,000 over and above the \$30,000 of available capital for a short time before large returns are made from the work, as by far the heaviest portion of the work is on the first section through the cañon; should it, however, be possible to run a portion of the pay dirt adjoining the flume and immediately above the cañon through it before the season closes, the probability is that it will be unnecessary to make a further call on the shareholders, as the return in the above case will doubtless be very great. I here mention a curious coincidence between the formation of the valleys of Williams and Antler creeks, where the greater portion of the mining has been performed. On Williams creek, the first claims that paid well were immediately above the cañon, where the valley opened out a little, and the present bed-rock flume is now in course of construction, whereas, below the cañon, the bottom of the valley opens out much more and with less fall to the creek until the "bottom" ultimately terminates in "the meadows;" the same is the case on Antler, the best claims that were worked being just above the cañon, and the valley below it widening considerably, with much less fall to the creek; so much so indeed that I apprehend the fall will be insufficient for a bed-rock flume; but, as on Williams creek, a bed-rock drain will doubtless pay well. The claims below the cañon on Williams creek are now the best paying ones—may this not also be the case on Antler? One great difference I noticed between the formation on the two creeks is that on Williams there is a very deep deposit of gravel, &c., above the bed-rock, in which the gold is found in different strata as well as on the bed-rock; whereas on Antler the gold is near the surface, and but little gold

found in the gravel, which for the most part is very loose, the gold having evidently worked through to the bed-rock where it is obtained, and even for two or three feet in the bed rock below the surface.

The above two examples, if successful, will at once show the great superiority of capital over individual enterprise without capital, in working ground when the amount of labor will necessarily be very great before a rich return can be made, and this is almost universally the case in Cariboo, the diggings not being "surface," or what are generally known as "poor men's diggings."

A RATHER CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS exists in Cariboo; wages are quoted and generally paid for at the rate of \$10 per day, although I believe, in a few instances, hands have been hired at \$8 per day; now, even a live well for \$2 or \$2½ per day, and I should say that from ½ to ¾ of the men on the creek are idle and asking for work; this being the case, the price of labor ought to come down, as there is really nothing to justify its present rate, and were it to come to its proper level I feel certain all would find employment, as there are many claims that would be worked were labor cheaper, but as at present it is, parties with only a limited capital feel that they would only throw away their means without achieving anything by employing labor at the present ridiculous rate. It would also have the effect of keeping a much larger population at work at good wages.

WANT OF TRAILS.

Since my arrival in the Cariboo country I have made several trips through different parts of the country where there are no trails, and I feel convinced that the cause of the little prospecting that has been done is chiefly owing to the impossibility of men with packs on their backs, and the necessary tools for prospecting, making their way through the woods, which are very dense indeed, and the ground covered with an immense quantity of fallen timber and almost impenetrable brushwood; so much so, indeed, that in many valleys I am certain men with packs could not travel over six or seven miles a day; and as a man cannot pack, in addition to his blankets and tools, more than grub enough to last eight days it is impossible for prospectors, under present circumstances, to get any distance from the stations where supplies can be procured. It appears to me that the opening of a few rough trails is very much called for, and were the Government at once to undertake cutting three or four of them, say four or six feet in width, simply cutting the underbrush and fallen timber so that men could conveniently get along with their packs or even with horses, they would be conferring the greatest benefit possible on the country, and were \$1,000 or \$1,200 spent in this way opening trails through such sections of country where gold is most likely to be found, a decided change for the better would take place, keep the present population busy prospecting, and encourage much larger emigration to the country next year, particularly as the wagon-road from the head of navigation on the Fraser to Williams Creek will be almost finished this year. Judging from the reports lately received at the Kootenais, a similar trail through the southern portion of the country eastward from the Shuswap to the head waters of the Columbia river and Rocky Mountains, and branching off these along the western slope of the auriferous range of mountains which extend from Cariboo into California, strike the Fraser north of the North Thompson river, would also attract many prospectors and lead to the discovery of new gold fields. This brings me to

ANOTHER SUBJECT.

Which I have always regretted the former government under Governor Douglas's administration strongly opposed, and that is the formation of say a couple of Government prospecting parties with a reliable person at the head of each, and three or four assistants, one of the parties to be employed examining the country north of Lake La Haeha and east of the Fraser river, and the other the section south of the above latitude extending to the 49 degree parallel, and eastward to the Rocky Mountains. The heads of these parties to be men capable of examining and furnishing correct opinions as to the best lines for wagon roads and trails and approximate estimates of their cost of construction, also of any available spots fit for settlement, the supply of water, and other requirements necessary for a mining population.

THE LATE EXCITEMENT.

In the direction of Swamp river still continues to a certain extent, and I believe that diggings have really been found there, but cannot speak definitely about them just yet. The discovery of a rich bearing quartz vein on Cañon Creek near the town of Chisholm is an event long and anxiously looked for and will be productive of great results to the general welfare of the colony. This vein crosses the new line of wagon road about nine miles from Camerontown. I leave the amounts of the yield of gold from the different claims, and other local news to the able pen of your special correspondent, whose letters I have carefully read.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

His Excellency Governor Seymour left the Mouth of Quesnelle on Saturday evening the 30th July accompanied by Lieutenant Cooper and Mr. Evans on his way to Richmond, and proposes visiting, personally, all the most important mining districts, asking from his prompt attention to all matters brought under his notice, and his evident intention to promote by every possible effort on his part the mining and other interests of the country has won the golden opinions of the inhabitants of Cariboo.

COPPER MOUNTAIN.

Letters from the manager of this mine at Alberni, and specimens of the ore, were received in town yesterday. The report continues favorable.

FROM THE NORTH.

Arrival of the Mission Schooner Carolena

Mr. Duncan's mission schooner Carolena, Capt. McKinnon, arrived in port on Friday afternoon, having left Metlakah on July 25th. Down to Fort Rupert she had strong south-east gales, and thence almost continual calms.

AT THE MISSION.

All the settlers are well and prosperous. The crops are very good, wheat, barley, peas, potatoes, &c., being cultivated by the Indians with success. The take of furs, skins, oil, &c., has also been unusually good.

A NEW MISSION.

Is about to be started at Nass river. Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Dolan started for that district shortly before the Carolena left. The intention is to found a similar establishment to that at Metlakah.

THE NORTHERN GOLD DIGGINGS.

Reports from Indian sources, which were deemed reliable, had reached the mission that Sebastopol and his party were meeting with very fair success at the Skeena river mines. They were said to be taking out from \$5 to \$7 per day, and to be perfectly well satisfied with their prospects. Capt. McKinnon says there are many places on the Northern coast where, he is convinced, good "poor man's diggings" may be found.

THE COB FISHERY.

Capt. McKinnon brings most gratifying news in regard to the success of the cod-fishing expedition lately sent North by Mr. C. B. Young. Mr. Compton, the Hudson Bay Company's agent in charge at Fort Rupert, informed him that the crew of the schooner Nonpareil had taken in one night, at Newby, no fewer than two hundred and fifty fine large cod fish, with their hand lines. The fish were of excellent quality, and Mr. Compton believes the fishery will be a great success.

THE COAL FIRMS OF THE NORTH.

The Carolena brought down five bags of coal taken from Quaseeno, the property of Messrs. J. R. Stewart & Co., of this city. The samples were sent across to Fort Rupert by land, where they were shipped on the Carolena. The coal closely resembles that of Nanaimo. The Fort Rupert Coal Company, a short distance south of the Fort, have got out about 20 tons, ready for shipment, and wished the Carolena to take it down, which, however, Capt. McKinnon was unable to do.

INDIAN SAUVAGE.

Capt. McKinnon says he nearly got into trouble with the Indians at Selma river, on his way down. They boarded the schooner, and when ordered off became violent and abusive, and he was very glad to escape from them without being attacked. Their insolence is doubtless caused by the belief that they can insult the white men with impunity, seeing that the murderers at Bute and Bettlicock have not been punished for their atrocities.

A SHIP IN DANGER.

While coming down Queen Charlotte Sound Capt. McKinnon saw a large ship, apparently an American whaler, in a heavy gale, running under double reefed topsails. She was in rather a bad place, unless the captain was familiar with the waters in that locality.

SEMPER PARCUM MARINER.

In Fitzhugh Sound the Carolena met two white men, belonging to a party of four traders who had been driven ashore in a canoe on an island in that Sound. They had been picked up by some Indians and taken to their village. Capt. McKinnon offered them a passage down, but their rescuers were disinclined to part with them without a "giltig potlatch," which he was not disposed to give. He however, supplied the men with what necessities they required and left them with the Indians, who undertook to bring them down to Victoria, in expectation of a reward for their humanity.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

The Carolena brings down a rather large cargo of furs, skins, oil, &c., including 1000 mink and 97 martens. The value is nearly \$4000.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE WEST INDIES.

In the West Indian of June 24th we notice a letter from Bishop Hills, advocating the settlement of intending emigrants in the fertile valleys of British Columbia. The Lord Bishop quotes at great length from "Jottings" in that colony, which appeared in the columns of the Colonist.

A gentleman writing from Barbadoes under date June 25th, to a friend in this city refers as follows to the emigration movement:

"I am glad that you have had the proposed emigration from here noticed in your daily papers and hope it will lead to some remarks from the editors and others your way, as such information will be useful to the people on this side. Except the opening of a share list nothing of consequence has been done in the matter lately. The shares are \$5, and it is proposed that so soon as 200 shares shall have been subscribed, six of the company go over to purchase or secure the land and take all preliminary steps."

We are glad that it has been wisely determined to send a deputation to these colonies before the tide of immigration begins to flow hitherward. We doubt not that the capabilities of the country will afford profitable means of employment to any number of industrious men who may direct their steps to our shores, but we are as yet in a crude state, and we should prefer, therefore, that parties should come and see for themselves what inducements they can find.

INQUEST ON THE LATE MR. HUGHES.

A coroner's inquest was held Thursday, at half-past twelve o'clock, in the Police Court on the body of the late Mr. C. J. Hughes. Mr. Seaby was appointed foreman. After the jury viewing the body at Eberhardt's Hotel—

Police officer Turner was examined, who stated that he had waited on Mr. Hughes when he arrived at Sooke, as resident magistrate. In course of conversation, Mr. Hughes told me that he wished to try his pistol, and asked me to load it; I did so, and he fired it off, and I loaded it again for him; he said he thought the pistol had not been fired since last winter. This was about noon on Wednesday; after he had tried it, he handed it to me, and I went to Elliott & Stuart's store, and re-loaded the pistol; it was an English "six-shooter" (pistol produced). I gave him the pistol; I then went up the river a short distance, and on returning, went to dinner, during which the steamer Alexandra came in; I wondered why Mr. Hughes did not make his appearance, as I knew he wanted to send some letters to Victoria, when Mr. Gladwin came running, saying Mr. Hughes was shot. When I first saw him he was being carried down by two men on a cot; I saw the wound on the breast; it was about the size of half a dollar; saw the wounds in the back where the bullets came out. Deceased was quite sensible when I saw him first; I asked him who shot him, and he said "time would show." I asked him again if he shot himself, and he said "yes." I asked him if it was accidental, to which he replied "yes." Some one else asked him if it was with a gun, to which he said "yes." He replied "yes" to almost everything asked of him. All the barrels of the pistol were loaded by me, and they had all been discharged. I found on his person a knife, silver watch, a pair of sleeve-studs, a ring, and a leather watch-guard and key. I found no money. I caused him to be conveyed on board the steamer. No intelligible answers were obtained to questions asked of him while on board the steamer; the wound exhibited a black and charred appearance, as if the pistol had been close to the body; he had on an Inverness cape; the body was discovered I think about half-past one; the wounds were dressed by Costello; there was a doctor about two miles from the spot, but he could not be reached, and had to be carried down to deceased. Deceased appeared quite sane. I am not positive about the time of the different occurrences, as I had no watch.

Mr. George Stuart, of the firm of Elliott, Stuart & Co. was next examined. He testified that he met Mr. Hughes on the steamer, on board the steamer. The day previous, Mr. Hughes asked him to make some arrangements for sending up some goods to Mr. Gollidge. I had some further conversation with him, during which he seemed quite easy and composed. Next morning he came ashore to our store; he sat down to write there, and I remarked that he had his hand on the paper to conceal what he was writing from any one passing. About nine o'clock, deceased ate some biscuit and cheese, and asked me for some essence of ginger; I had none, so gave some ginger brandy, of which he drank about a quarter of a wine glass; he had some money on his person, which he gave me the constant \$1 I think; to buy caps; saw more money in his hand; when he asked for the ginger, he said he felt very weak; I believe he had one glass of sherry before this. I never saw him after this, till he was brought back on the steamer. Mr. John Costello testified that he had seen Mr. Hughes go into the woods along the Sooke trail; witness went into the woods himself about fifty yards from where Mr. Hughes went in, and in a few minutes he fired a pistol fired off six distinct times closely following each other; this was about five minutes past 12; about 1 o'clock saw the body after it was brought out of the woods; witness at once threw open the clothes of deceased and dressed the wounds. Deceased answered "yes" to everything that was asked of him.

The Coroner here stated that he had before him the papers found near the body, but he would first read them to see what portions were necessary to lay before the jury for the elucidation of the case. There might be private statements which it would not be advisable to publish.

A juror here suggested that it would be better for the jury to decide that point, to which the coroner replied that the law gave him the power to lay before the jury what portions of the papers he saw fit.

An official letter from the deceased to the Colonial Secretary was read, also a lengthy statement of the feelings and circumstances which led to the commission of the rash deed, but which we suppress, at the request of his most intimate friends. The purport of the document, which was rather confusedly written on several pieces of paper, was that debt, pecuniary difficulties, and the consciousness of living under false pretences, urged him to self-immolation. The papers and envelopes enclosing them, were marked with broken and incoherent ejaculations, in pencil, written after the perpetration of the fatal act, and expressing his strong sense of the fearful nature of the crime he had committed.

Mr. Lumley Franklin here asked to be sworn, as he could show that some of the written statements of deceased were erroneous. Witness testified that the statements that deceased owed Messrs. Franklin a large sum of money was incorrect; Mr. Hughes had a sum of money in our possession; and was authorized to draw on us for all he wanted; I am not aware that he owes any considerable amount in town or anywhere else. Deceased had lately been seriously ill; about four months ago he burst a blood vessel; and had been under medical treatment up to the time of his leaving. Deceased had made all possible arrangements for his position at Sooke, and left in the best of spirits, and I

cannot conceive any inducement whatever for his act. I have known deceased about ten years and cannot understand why he should allude to "false pretences" or "duplicity."

Captain Nagle, a juror, asked if deceased took any money down with him, to which Mr. Franklin replied that he had given deceased \$20 just before leaving.

The juror remarked that it was strange no money had been found on the body.

An officer being despatched to search the body found \$17 50.

After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of—Died by his own hand while in a state of temporary insanity.

CANADA.

DATES TO JULY 1ST.

Dreadful Railway Accident—Two Hundred Lives Lost.

An emigrant train from Quebec to Montreal carrying 354 German immigrants, went through the open draw bridge into the river Richelieu near St. Hilaire on June 28th, and nearly 200 of the unfortunate travellers, comprising a great many women and children, were killed, and a large number of others frightfully mutilated. The accident appears to have been caused by the negligence of the engine driver, as the proper danger signals were made and were plainly visible from the train.

The immigrants came by the Necker, which arrived at Quebec on June 27th, from Bremen via Hamburg. They landed 639 in number, 13 having died on the passage. One, an old man of 82, died after reaching Quebec. A number left for the west on the 28th and 29th started by this unfortunate train. A few families remained behind. There were Austrians, Prussians, Swedes, Danes, Bohemians, Poles, and, in one or two cases, Italians. They were bound for Wisconsin, via Chicago—most of them to meet friends already settled in that region.

The Toronto Globe thus describes the scene:

The cars lie mostly a pile of fragments crushed together, resting on the barge which was fortunately passing through at the moment of the accident. Had the cars fallen into the open water, the number of deaths caused by being crushed in the smashing of the cars must have been added a vast number. The cars had passed except two. Those on the barge actually passed through the bridge saw the train coming, knew what must happen, and jumping on the barge behind saved their lives. The locomotive lies submerged in the water out of sight. The appearance presented by the wreck is impossible to describe. The train consisted of two or three second class cars, and the remainder box cars fitted up with benches for the emigrants. The two or three last cars, when we arrived at the scene of the accident, about seven o'clock, remained on the top of the pile comparatively unbroken; the rest were a confused broken heap, some lying on their sides, others upside down, broken into and crushed by these above them, while in some cases a car lay flattened almost like a pancake, between two others. The wheels lay confusedly scattered here and there through the heap. The legs of a child might be seen protruding from under a plank; at another place a man's head severed from the body, which appeared like a shapeless mass of bloody clothes. The bridge, which is a tubular iron structure, the cars running along the top of the tube—is some 35 feet high, counting from the level of the rails to the level of the water. The width opened by the sawing, which is at the western extremity of the bridge, is about 60 feet.

GRAND FIRE IN BRANTFORD.—The machine shop of the B. & L. H. Railroad, in Brantford, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the 26th June, causing a loss of \$50,000. The premises were insured in the "Royal" for \$30,000. Another great fire occurred in Nanaimo the week previous, destroying sawmills, cabinet factory, &c., to the value of \$50,000. No insurance.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The 1st battalion of the 25th regiment, Colonel Fane commanding, arrived at Quebec from Malta on June 27th on board the steam troop ship Himalaya. It numbered 758 officers and men; there are also 165 women and children. The 2nd regiment go home by the same vessel.

PROBATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on June 30th.

ESTABLISHED 1764.—We have before us a copy of the centenary edition of the Quebec Gazette, a paper which first saw the light in the ancient capital of Lower Canada, on the 21st of June, 1764. The publishers, Messrs. Middleton & Dawson, have made a grand effort, and laid before their readers a mammoth centenary number, containing sixteen pages, beautifully illustrated with cuts of the citadel, fortifications, buildings, etc., of that famous stronghold, and filled with interesting matter culled from its files of 100 years back, forming a kind of historical essay on the colony and city, and on the journal so intimately identified with both. Among other curious circumstances, the publishers mention that they have on their list subscribers of 20, 30, and 40 years standing, and the descendants of gentlemen who supported the paper 100 years ago! Enclosed in the centenary number is a fac simile of the first copy of the Gazette, which, the publishers state, was not only the first paper, but the first printing done in Canada. We believe the Gazette to be the oldest paper published on the American continent, with the exception of one published in Massachusetts, which is its senior by a few years.

HOTEL.

THE PUBLIC

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\$1,250,000

OF \$100 EACH,

TO INCREASE.

ND AGENTS:

ER ISLAND,

COLUMBIA,

ED STATES,

LAND,

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 16, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence which we publish this morning, although but one day later than that which appeared in our issue of yesterday is nevertheless important and interesting. The particulars which are given of Sherman's progress—now the great feature of the American war—show clearly how desperately the Confederates are determined to fight for Georgia, and how vitally important they conceive to be its possession to one side or other. The raid of General McCook along the Macon railway south of Atlanta, which was stated in our despatches of yesterday to have ended disastrously, proves now to have been much less unfortunate than was said. The missing portion of the expedition will not, it is stated, exceed eight hundred men—a loss which Sherman himself evidently considers as being cheap for the result; for he alludes to the raid as being highly successful. However, we must look upon the matter with purely warlike eyes to be able coolly to calculate that eighteen miles of railway destruction is equal to the lives of eight hundred men. The late battle of the 28th, which is given with more than usual minuteness, leads us to two conclusions:—First that the Confederates are determined to continue risking the offensive attitude to outflank Sherman, or force him back from Atlanta; and second, that heavy reinforcements have reached the Confederates from other portions of the Southern States; for on no other grounds could we account for the desperate, repeated, and at one time almost successful attacks on the Federal position. It has been Hood's policy, as we have previously shown, to act on the offensive; but in no previous instance have the Confederate assaults been anything so persistent and vigorous as in the late engagement. The result of the nine successive attacks was, however, fruitless, and the Southern troops were obliged to retire, leaving their hundreds of dead and wounded with the enemy. It would appear about the same time, that the artillery of other portions of Sherman's army was shelling Atlanta; for a despatch in the Richmond Examiner says that the city had been shelled two days prior to the 30th. The letter dated within a mile of Atlanta on the 31st, intimating that Hood was preparing to evacuate, is evidently erroneous—at least in the supposition that the fires in Atlanta were the acts of the Confederates prior to leaving the city. The configurations were, on the contrary, the results of Sherman's shelling. The Federal raids are not all of the McCook class; for we perceive by the Richmond papers, that on the day after the battle alluded to, the town of Fayetteville, about twenty miles south of Atlanta, was captured by a Federal force, showing clearly Sherman's design to keep his troops dashing round the southern communications of the enemy, while he is holding the latter employed before Atlanta.

As we anticipated yesterday, Mobile is at length being bombarded, Admiral Farragut having undertaken the task with eight ironclads. The anticipation of the correspondent of the New York Herald that the place would surrender in little more than a week, we may look upon as merely a sanguine hope. If it falls, however, in any reasonable time, it will form an important base for operations in Southern Alabama, and thence to Georgia. Montgomery, which recently succumbed to Rousseau, the Federal cavalry General, would be again taken with little difficulty, and Hood would quickly find himself assailed from the South, as well as from the North.

The Federal loss in the recent attack on Petersburg is now stated to be 5690, which, if we take 2500 for the killed and wounded, would give the Confederates over 3000 prisoners—a circumstance which must be highly acceptable to the besieged. There is nothing further from the Army of the Potomac if, we except the supposition of a sensational letter, to the effect that Lincoln's recent interview with Grant resulted in the understanding that the army was to go to the south of Washington to recuperate for another campaign. The absurdity of the award is too palpable. Grant and Lee would appear to be merely watching each other, while vital movements are being made elsewhere. Every stride that Sherman makes south fills Grant's heart with as much gladness as if he were driving Lee into the White Oak Swamp; and every success which the Confederate raiders meet on the borders gives Lee fresh vigor and renewed material aid. The same uncertainty and anxiety seem to exist with regard to the Confederate movements in the Northern part of the Shenandoah as before. That the Southern general Early is throwing much mystery about his movements, is a proof of the commander's skill in hoodwinking his opponents with demonstrations of invasion that lead the people in Maryland and Pennsylvania to fancy that nearly the whole of the Virginia army is concerned in the movement, while he quietly stores away the grain of the Shenandoah; but we have no faith in the rumors which the fears of the border towns give rise to—that a wholesale invasion

is about to take place. The numbers that crossed the Potomac on the recent raid, were through the alarm of the inhabitants, grossly exaggerated, and the thirty-five or forty thousand that are now said to be moving towards Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be found to have an equally imaginary foundation.

By Special Express to Daily Colonist.

LATER EASTERN NEWS.

Great Battle near Atlanta, Confederates Repulsed.

SHELLING OF ATLANTA.

Fayetteville captured by the Federals.

Invasion of Pennsylvania.—Joe Johnson to take command.

Bombardment of Mobile by Admiral Farragut.

Remored Re-organization of the Army of the Potomac.

Federal Skirmishing Victories Near Pensacola.

Fight at Osceola.

The following summary of Eastern news arrived Thursday by our special express:— FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND. New York, Aug. 6.—The Richmond Examiner of the 3d has a dispatch from the rebel General Irwin, saying Stoneham had surrendered to him with 500 men. A dispatch dated Griffin, 30th, says Atlanta has been furiously shelled for two days and early that morning Cheatham was attacked. The Union forces were easily repulsed, with no loss to the Union force captured Fayetteville on the 29th. They burnt wagons and tore up railroad tracks, etc. CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Cincinnati Commercial contains further particulars of the battle of the 28th. About 2 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, signal officers of the 15th corps reported to Gen. Logan that a column of infantry was issuing out of Atlanta going southward with the evident intention of attempting to turn our right flank. Upon this announcement, our troops began to throw up works. We had hardly time to complete the defenses of rails without a shower full of earth, which the rebels rained upon them with great impetuosity and drove our men in this way some distance. About noon the rebels evidently thought they had made a credit sufficient to bring them upon our flank, but they were mistaken and came in front of our breastworks, and the woods were so dense that it is doubtful if they could see the extent of the works, besides prisoners state that the leaders represented to them that we were retreating and need only be attacked with spirit to rout us. The heaviest shock of assault was felt on the 2d and 4th divisions, and for a time it was certain that they were to be able to hold the position. Finally a reinforcement of one regiment judiciously distributed determined the question, and the rebels were driven back with severe loss. They were, however, not to be thus easily discomfited. From noon until nearly night the firing was incessant, swelling out into heavy cannonading at the rebel's own lines, and dying away as they retired. During the afternoon, the rebels made seven distinct charges and two more after nightfall in the vain attempt to recover the hundreds of dead and dying, who had fallen near our lines. At length they were repulsed, and gradually moving to our right, so that each assault threatened more and more to swing around and flank us. Our forces were enough and only enough to prevent a disaster from the cause. During the day the 4th corps captured five colors and one thousand stand arms. All these were taken, and their operations entirely to making demonstrations to attract the attention from the right wing. The troops did not come to close quarters on this part of the line.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—A letter dated one mile from Atlanta, 31st, from a prominent officer, says a fire is now burning in Atlanta, which indicates that Hood is destroying large amount of property; but whether with a view of evacuating or not is unknown.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Herald's Nashville dispatch of the 15th says: The missing of McCook's expedition will not now exceed 800. Sherman alludes to this raid as successful. All quiet at the front.

THE RAIDERS.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special to the World from Washington of the 5th, says: Reports from the Upper Potomac, are very contradictory. If any crossing has been effected by the rebels it was probably a large cavalry force under Imboden. The movements of the column under Early are very mysterious. At the last account, he was in camp between Winchester and Martinsburg. Persons think it is evident that the rebels have resolved upon a general invasion.

New York, Aug. 4.—Early's headquarters are at Winchester. A detachment of rebel cavalry is still on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is becoming apparent to the War Department, that the rebels are resolved on a vigorous campaign on the Upper Potomac, and are reinforcing Early strongly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Three hundred rebel cavalry has visited Hagerstown. It is confirmed by official dispatches that three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry were strongly posted in and around the town. The fact that the rebel expedition is accompanied by cavalry is a strong indication that this force is the advance of a large body of troops. After crossing at Sheperds-town, it appears they passed through Turke-town and Sharpsburg, and we are still in

communication with the State line, seven miles north of Hagerstown.

Dispatches from Somerset, received at 10 o'clock this evening, mention a fight at New Creek, in which the rebels were defeated by Kelly. Our loss is 29 killed and 50 wounded.

A dispatch from Greenacres states: A gentleman just arrived from there says the rebels were crossing at Williamsport between 6 and 12 o'clock. There were from 500 to 800 infantry and cavalry.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.—At 8 o'clock to-night telegraphic communication ceased beyond Newsville.

The rebels have entered Middleburg, 11 miles north of Hagerstown, but in what force not known. The movements of the enemy are utterly inexplicable. They seem determined to invest their operations with as much mystery as possible both as to numbers, intentions and points of attack.

The rebels burned all bridges on the Cumberland turnpike, and felled trees across the road. General Averell will probably move towards Bedford to operate against the rebels.

New York, Aug. 6.—Richmond papers say the rebels had been assigned to the command of the rebel army in Northern Virginia now invading the North.

FROM MOBILE.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch to the Herald from New Orleans, says: Information was received at headquarters, department of the Gulf, on Thursday, that Admiral Farragut had passed Fort Morgan and Gaines, which were supposed to command the entrance to Mobile Bay, and was bombarding the upper defenses. If this information be correct, those forts must speedily surrender. The Admiral has now six ironclads at Mobile, and two more left this city to-day. The bombardment has been continued for three days, and it is expected that the city will surrender before the close of next week. Granger will command the land forces which will occupy Mobile, and garrison the forts, if perfect success should crown the military operations. The rebels are now assembling at Mobile, and two more left this city to-day. The same correspondent doubts the reported capture of the fort at Mobile Bay.

The Rebels' New Orleans letter says: Able bodied registered enemies are to be kept as prisoners, pending the present military operations.

Gen. Ullman defeated the rebels near Atchafalaya on the 28th ult.

It is reported that Dick Taylor crossed to the neighborhood of Plaquemine.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New York, August 6.—Herald's Army correspondence dated the 5th, says: The second division of our cavalry, under Gregg, attacked the rebel cavalry vigorously on the Jerusalem road below Petersburg and drove them, inflicting a severe loss.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 3.—The exact number of our loss in the assault on Saturday is now ascertained to have been 5,690. The hospitals are rapidly cleared of the sick and wounded, there being four or five boats engaged in their transportation from City Point.

CHICAGO, August 6.—A City Point letter of the 1st says: Grant went to Fortress Monroe yesterday and met the President and Cabinet. Army movements are important, but confidential.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Vague rumors are in circulation to day in regard to the movements of the Potomac army.

A Potomac letter dated New York the 2d, has the following regarding an interview between Grant and Lincoln: "I am advised, from headquarters that the interview was decided for various reasons that the Army of the Potomac must be withdrawn to the south side of Washington to re-organize and recuperate for another campaign. I do not vouch for the truth of this statement, but it is possible there is something in it."

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, August 6.—We learn that troops were suddenly sent up the river from New Orleans on the 25th.

It is reported that the rebels are advancing on Morgans, though it is not known that the troops have gone there.

A steamer from the upper Missouri reports that the Indians had made three attacks on Fort Deerhold—but were repulsed. Gen. Sibley had left for Fort Richhart, in the Sioux nation, where he expected to have an engagement.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: The rebels under Cooper, 5,000 strong, with 12 pieces of artillery, moved up yesterday with the intention of attacking Fort Smith. They were met and met the enemy a short distance from the fort, completely routing them. Our cavalry is still pursuing. Our loss small, rebels unknown.

The Commercial's special repeats a report that leading Republicans are urging the President to give McClellan a command, and claiming that enlistments to the number of 100,000 will be secured in New York by his appointment.

Cairo, Aug. 6.—The steamer Hellman reports that she was informed by stragglers yesterday that a desperate battle had taken place near Osceola, between 800 rebels under Bowen and the Federal forces in which the rebels were badly defeated. Besides the killed and wounded they lost a great many prisoners, a quantity of arms and all their equipments. Bowen is retreating and is believed to have been killed. No further particulars are given.

It is asserted in the London Army and Navy Gazette that the sailing vessels in the British navy will never be sent to sea again, there being 240 steamers in commission, manned by 45,000 men.

The Madrid journals declare that the Chincha are to be given up as soon as satisfaction for the Spanish claims is obtained from Peru.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, July 2nd, 1864.

THE CONFERENCE.

Telegraphic communication will have already told you that the Conference came to nothing, as I prognosticated it would. It was never anything else than a sham, and with those who were the most sincere in going into it—Lord Russell and Gladstone—must unfortunately be classed.

In the Danish imbroglio the name of Her Majesty has not been so generally mixed up during the last fortnight; but it is well known that her feelings are still more in accord with Russia and Germany, than with Denmark, although she is said to have been heard to remark that she could not have supposed that the country of her eldest daughter's adoption would have pushed matters to such an extremity.

THE ALABAMA.

I shall tell you probably but stale news when I intimate that the notorious Alabama, the dread of Federal America and the bug-bear with which her little children will for ages be terrified, lies at the bottom of the sea.

Why Capt. Semmes should have determined to fight the Keersarge is inexplicable. Nothing but pluck can be hazarded as a reason; for he must have known before he went out of Cherbourg harbor, that he was going to fight against an ironclad, and that there was a possibility of his carrying his opponents by boarding—the only way he could hope to have conquered; seeing that both in weight of metal and speed she was so much his superior. Fortunate indeed was it for himself and such of his crew that were saved, that Mr. Lincoln's celebrated gun manufacturer, went out to see the fight in his yacht, the Deerhound; and that a few French boats followed his example. But for that, he might have been drowned or swung at the yard-arm of the Keersarge, which would have increased the shout of triumph with which the destruction of his ship will have by this time been hailed all through the Federal States.

The fight was fair, no one either here or in France believes. The armor defence of the Yankee steamer was purposely concealed by their seantling; she was in thorough repair, and of greater weight of guns than the Alabama, which had no iron plating at all, was leaky, her bottom foul, and her guns of smaller calibre. Yet she was fought to the water's edge, and if Capt. Winslow would stick to truth rather than give way to bombast, and be more ready to admit the quality of his adversary than to boast of having sunk her, he would have been more than a credit to his country.

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weary life of it. Balls and operas, concerts and parties every night; visits in and out of town, at social gatherings, sham-fights, reviews, school speech deliveries, and a host of other entertainments, every day, are the constant order of things. They seem, however, not to be at all the worse for this constant wear and tear, which insures for them the good will of the community, amongst whom their popularity largely increases, if it does not improve their health. The manners of both are so condescending and affable, that love cannot fail to follow their steps wherever they go.

THE REVENUE.

The quarter's return, made up to the end of last month, shows an increase upon every taxable commodity, except those subject to customs' duty, and the income tax. The cry as to commercial prosperity was never, perhaps, louder, and this return serves to increase it. Nevertheless, cautious and far-seeing observers dread anything like war, or even a dissolution, since speculation is quite as rife as it was in that dreadful year, 1849, and with the host of venturers afloat, the slightest unfavorable rumor would bring about a collapse, to the inevitable ruin of thousands. Not that anything like the crash which must soon happen in America, is to be anticipated, but a panic now in a weak or two houses, of any sort or kind, would fall with consequences, the bare contemtion of which is terrible.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The Duke of Newcastle is still living, but he is reported to be in a most dangerous condition, so much so that his death may at any hour take place. His son-in-law, Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, died a day or two ago, but he was not sufficiently conscious for the tidings to be made known to him. Both Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales have again visited him, and are understood to have taken their leave of him with many indications of regret and regard.

Consols closed to-day—for money, 90 1/2 to 90 3/4. For account, Aug. 9, 90 1/2 to 90 3/4.

CALIFORNIA.

[DATES TO 6TH AUGUST.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—James Fitzgerald, a soldier, was murdered this morning by Simon Kennedy, another soldier, at the barracks at Black Point. They were both shut up in the guard-house, when Kennedy stabbed Fitzgerald with a bayonet.

Arrived—Russian steam corvettes Aborak and Calavela, twenty days from Honolulu.

Capt. C. O. Wood has been ordered by General McDowell to the command of Fort Alcazar.

The California Insurance Company incorporated to-day a capital, \$200,000. D. C. McRuer, S. C. Eglow, I. Stevens, W. C. Talbot, J. J. Fell, William Norris, Albert Miller, H. B. Ticknor, and Charles Main are trustees.

One John R. Harrold was arrested at Gold Hill (N. T.), July 30th, for uttering reasonable language.

Denmark.

The Faircland of 29th June, says: According to later advices from Alsen it is believed here (Copenhagen) that the embarkation of all our troops has been successfully effected.

The 18th regiment has displayed great bravery.

The Minister of Marine on the 30th June announces that in the late capture of Alsen the "Kof Kraks," although very hotly engaged was but slightly injured. A ship of war, a gunboat and two gun sloops, succeeded in making good their escape from the Alsen Sound, while one gun sloop and a jolly boat were blown up to avoid capture, the crews, however, being saved.

Afghanistan.

Bombay, 9th June. (By Telegraph from Suet.)

The Amoor of Afghanistan has defeated one of his brothers, who has fled into British territory. The Amoor is now marching against his other brothers.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S DEMAND UPON THE CONFEDERATE AGENT.

[From the London Star.]

U.S.S. "KEERSARGE," Cherbourg, June 21.

To MONSIEUR BONIFAS, Sir.—Certain pilot boats, which I, from feelings of humanity, allowed to save several prisoners when the Alabama had gone down, took them into Cherbourg. These officers and sailors are not the less subject to the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand that they be sent to the Keersarge to surrender as such. If they should endeavor to free themselves from this obligation under cover of the means which have been used for their escape, they must expect to meet with no mercy another time. JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

THE REPLY.

To CAPTAIN JOHN A. WINSLOW: Sir.—I have received your letter of June 21. Your demand is one which I have no power what ever to entertain, and should have been addressed to the French government, with whom these unfortunate have found a refuge. I know of no law of war to prevent a soldier from escaping from the field of battle after a reverse, even although he had been made prisoner, and I do not see why a sailor who saves himself by swimming, should be in a worse case. I must, therefore, refuse to act as your go-between toward certain individuals, whom you do not even name, but whom you claim as prisoners. I cannot moreover, understand how the authorities of the United States can pretend to hold prisoners in the territory of the French empire.

BONIFAS.

A CASE OF CRIM. CON.—Felix O'Byrne, editor and part proprietor of the Irish News and a married man, was found by his wife who tracked him, in a room with a woman at the Government House at a late hour last night. His wife burst in the door and caught her traitor spouse in flagrante delicto, at which he fled. The woman, who, with fear, white and screams, alarmed the whole household, a marital separation is probable, as O'Byrne sued out a writ of habeas corpus to-day for the possession of his children.—Sac. Union 28th.

THE

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Later Eastern

Grant fighting Richmond

Special Despatches to Brit

Monticello, August 2

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Correspondent of the 16th, 8 p. m., says: Grant to the North James River to day, results without any decisive result. The rebels were driven back with considerable loss, and wounded, and forty prisoners.

Rebel Generals Chamberlain and Granger were driven back to noon on the 18th. A dispatch from Sheridan dated 10 p. m. reports that Merritt's corps was defeated yesterday at noon on the Shenandoah, by G. E. Smith's division of cavalry. The rebels lost 2000 men, 24 officers, 27 horses, and 1000 stand arms.

General Grant is in the hands of General Meade. Sheridan's forces are in the hands of General Meade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Letter of the Potomac at noon of the 18th, says: The rebels have been driven back to the Shenandoah, and are now in the hands of General Meade.

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