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commission as governor on the main-
 land; and; indeed, his sole power has
 been the moral power of his energy,
 talents, and extraordinary influence over
 the natives. The manner in which he
 has preserved peace is highly to his
 honour. In a letter from the governor to
 the Hudson's Bay Company, March 22nd,
 1858, he trusts that her Majesty's
 Government would take measures to
 prevent crimes and protect life and prop-
 erty, or there would be ere long a large
 array of difficulties to settle. 'A large
 number of Americans had entered the
 territory; others were preparing to
 follow.' On the 8th of May he states
 to the Colonial Office that 450 passen-
 gers, chiefly gold-miners, had come from
 San Francisco; that they all appeared
 well provided with mining tools; there
 seemed to be no want of capital or in-
 telligence among them; that about sixty
 were British subjects, and about an
 equal number Americans; the rest were
 chiefly Germans, with some Frenchmen
 and Italians. And I have here the
 pleasure to observe that he states that,
 though there was a temporary scarcity of
 food and a dearth of house accommoda-
 tion, they were remarkably quiet and
 orderly. The governor then touches on
 the advantage to the trade of the island
 from the arrival of so large a body of
 people; but he adds significantly:—

"The interests of the empire may not
 be improved to the same extent by the
 accession of a foreign population whose
 sympathies are decidedly anti-British.
 From this point of view the question
 assumes an alarming aspect, and leads
 us to doubt the policy of permitting
 foreigners to enter the British territory
ad libitum without taking the oath of
 allegiance, or otherwise giving security to
 the Government of the country."

"He states that 'the principal diggings
 at Frazer and Thompson rivers at pre-
 sent will continue flooded for many
 months, and there is a great scarcity of
 food in the gold districts; that the ill-
 provided adventurers who have gone
 there will exhaust their stock of pro-
 visions, and will probably retire from the
 country till a more favourable season;
 that on the dangerous rapids of the river

a great number of canoes have been
 dashed to pieces, the cargoes swept away;
 many of the adventurers swept into
 eternity—others, nothing daunted, press-
 ing on to the goal of their wishes."

How far these statements and anti-
 cipations have been borne out by the facts,
 will be best judged by the report of the
 "Times" correspondent, who sends an
 epitome of the mining operations of the
 season 1861-2, of which we furnish an
 abridgment:—

"A certain number of miners remained
 in Cariboo during the winter. The sea-
 son was not so severe in that district as
 in portions of the country further south
 and nearer to the coast, a fact of great
 value to the miners who wintered on the
 spot, as it enabled them to work more or
 less during the winter, to prepare works
 for the ensuing season, and to avail them-
 selves of the first favourable opening of
 spring to recommence their season's la-
 bours long before the miners from the
 lower country could arrive.

"From the middle of April to the
 middle of May the state of matters is re-
 ported to have been as follows:—On
 Williams Creek, Steele's company and
 Cunningham's company were at work,
 and realising the great yield of last year;
 the former earning large sums, and the
 latter produced on one day from a hole
 3 ft. by 4 ft. \$2,300 in the brief space of
 one hour and a half. These were the
 only 'claims' worked for some time on
 this creek; and some 800 men were en-
 camped and lying idle, awaiting the
 melting of the snow, which was 18 inches
 deep. As the snow melted, the miners
 met with impediments from the excess of
 water in their diggings. On Keithley's
 Creek and at the Forks of Quenelle
 several companies of miners had worked
 all winter in preparing and setting flumes
 and sluices, which, after they were all
 ready for work, were swept away by a
 flood, a vicissitude peculiar to this re-
 gion.

"At Antler, Grouse, Lowhee, and
 Lightning Creeks, no work commenced
 up to the first week of May, and miners
 newly arrived were prevented from 'pro-
 specting' by reason of a scarcity of pro-
 visions. To 'prospect' involves long