THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 8. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867. NO. 43

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in advance	$6 00
For Six Months	4 00
For Three Months	2 50
Per Week	0 25

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

Alexander & Co.	Nanaimo, V. I.
John Meakin,	do.
Holder & Hart,	Comox, do
am'l Harris,	Cowichan do
Iarkson & Co.	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Quesnelle, B C.
do	Lytton
do	Vanwinkle
do	Richfield
do	Barkerville
do	Camerontown
do	Clinton
A.S. Pinkham	Seattle, W. T.
L.P. Fisher	San Francisco
Hudson & McCarty	do
Wm. B. Lake	do
F. Algar	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London

Yellow Fever.

In our article of Saturday upon the arrival of the Resaca at Esquimalt, we omitted to mention that before the ship was boarded by the Admiral's boat the washing was sent ashore to a Chinese laundry. This is much to be regretted, as nothing is more likely to spread the disease—as has been found in Bermuda and elsewhere—than washing the clothes ashore. The officers have been allowed to land on the opposite side of Esquimalt harbor; this, under a proper sanitory cordon, we see no objection to. We are glad that the Admiral has taken the precautions he has adopted, for we believe, in the language of the most celebrated American authority on this disease, that "to do away with quarantine restrictions would be placing a price on human life and bartering it for the sake of trade." We shall look forward with much interest to the effect that the presence of the Resaca at San Francisco will have upon the health of the place.

Mining Affairs.

The news from the mines is most encouraging. The fine weather has enabled many companies heretofore idle to open their ground. More gold has been taken out of the various claims for the past month than for any corresponding period since the Cariboo mines were first discovered. It is confidently believed that the amount of the precious metal washed out during the present will exceed that of any previous year. This marked improvement in mining matters will cause every interest in the Colony to look up, and exert a beneficial effect upon business in this city. It is also worthy of remark that in addition to the recent strikes and steady yield on William Creek, numerous outside creeks are contributing their quota to swell the volume of the golden stream.

The Luxemburg Guarantee.

Mr. Montague Bernard, the celebrated international jurist, has written a letter to the London *Times* on the Luxemburg guarantee. "Unquestionably," he says, "the guarantee is collective in the sense that each of the six Powers (excluding Belgium) has a right to insist that the aid of the other five be invoked, at the same time as its own, and that the liability be borne in common,—to demand, in short, the application of the ordinary principle of suretyship, which modern legislation has borrowed from Roman law, so far as that principle is applicable to such a transaction. But if it was intended to provide that the default of one should discharge all the rest, and that the only case in which assistance could possibly be invoked should be the case in which it would be invoked in vain, this should have been expressed in a manner that would leave no room for misconception. But in truth it never is, or can be right or wise to contract, be it never so openly, illusory engagements. Considerations of honour and prudence forbid it alike." The conclusion is that Great Britain has, in fact, in engaging to guarantee (with other Powers) the neutrality of Luxemburg, contracted, as we have always contended, a new and most dangerous obligation, from which the nation cannot now honorably estape.

THE Governor and Mrs Seymour went over to San Juan on Saturday morning and returned in the evening.

TREASURE.—Mr Barnard on Saturday brought down $42,000 in gold for the Bank of British Columbia.

Monday, September 2d.

The Grouse Creek Outrage!

FULL CONFIRMATION!

THE SPARROWHAWKS CONTINUE TO WORK THE FLUME COMPANY'S GROUND!

The Government Powerless!

WILLIAM CREEK, August 21, 1867.

The Governor left the Creek at 4 a.m. on the 10th, leaving orders to the following effect behind him: That the strip of ground 12 feet wide, and 1250 feet long, be taken possession of by the Government, and that no parties be allowed to work the same till such time as the mining law could be altered so as to enable the Canadian Company and the Grouse Creek Flume Company to prove their respective title to the same; in accordance with which a constable nailed up the shaft of the Flume Company and the shaft out of which the Canadian Company had been working, effectually preventing the Flume Company from working their ground, unless they resorted to the means employed by the others. It will be understood that about the 10th day of July a number of the Canadian Company staked off and recorded the balance of the Flume ground—the Flume people having previously been intimidated from working—and, styling themselves the Sparrowhawk Company, proceeded to work, and continued to do so during the Governor's visit and since. The Flume Company were again compelled to ask for an injunction against these men, proceeding against them individually by name, and as the Canadian Company, knowing that if they were ejected under the name of the Sparrowhawk they would locate again under another name, and so continue to annoy the Flume Company. This injunction was granted and served on fourteen individuals, and was directed against the Canadian Company *and all other persons*. No attention was paid to this injunction but work was continued, although leave was especially granted to move to set it aside in four days from its issue. On the fourth day they made an effort to have it set aside and failed, the men continuing to work as if nothing had transpired, and one of the number declaring in open Court that they would continue to work notwithstanding any order that might be made, and the work goes lively on [illegible] hiding citizens hang their heads.

You may now draw your own conclusion as to what good the Governor has done by a visit here, and as to whether law or no law prevails.

I have just learned that an order was issued in another form this day from the Mining Court, Richfield, which was duly served on the parties on Grouse Creek, and though cited to appear and show cause why they should not be proceeded against for contempt of Court, said process was treated as all others have been—with contempt—the parties stating they would not appear lest they should be arrested and put in prison. As stated above, readers may draw their own conclusions as to how matters are culminating here. It is clear to every thinking man that things are fast approaching a climax in Cariboo that will not leave it second in name to any mining camp of early days on the Pacific coast; in fact, a perfect paradise for such men who call might right, and unblushingly defy the law. I do not say that such a state of things will be allowed to continue, for we cannot but think that there is vitality enough left in the Government below (if put at once and vigorously forth) to quell this spirit of moblaw. One thing rest assured of, unless active measures are taken to sustain law and order, you may look out for a stampede of all that is worth the notice of any Government, and that soon too.

The universal opinion is that his Excellency had much better have staid away, as his visit only gave strength to mob rule and completed the humiliation of the officers of the law. Since his departure the Canadians have continued work, night and day, upon the balance of the Flume ground, and threaten the life of any member of the Flume Company who comes upon the ground. **

WILLIAM CREEK, B. C., Aug. 21, 1867.

EDITORS COLONIST:—Governor Seymour's late visit to this place was unfortunate. It was known before he came that the purpose of his visit was to "settle" the troubles on Grouse Creek. Those troubles had assumed the form of an issue between the authorities on one side, and a defiant mining company, composed of 40 or 50 lawless men, on the other. The authorities here, the Gold Commissioner, had adjudged that a certain strip of mining ground on Grouse Creek belonged to the Flume Company. The Company above mentioned, the "Canadian Company," denied this, and asserted their determination to hold and work the ground against the judgment and express order of the Gold Commissioner. In this way the issue was made, the Gold Commissioner and his constabulary force on one side, the Canadian Company numbering 40 or 50 shareholders on the other. The Gold Commissioner had taken all his force, adding from 20 to 30 special constables to the number, and endeavored to compel the Canadian Company to leave the ground. Mr Ball heading this force, proceeded to the ground, found the Canadian Company on it, ordered them to leave, and told them in a quiet, cool manner what consequences they might expect when they refused to obey the order. Obedience to the order *was refused* positively and peremptorily. Mr Ball and his whole force of constables returned quietly to this creek. At that time all the thinking portion of the community felt humiliated. But Mr Ball went the next day to Quesnellemouth where he could communicate by telegraph with headquarters. We all knew this. Law-abiding men here had but one opinion as to the result. We all believed the Commissioner would be instructed by his superiors to enforce the judgment of his Court, and be supplied with the men and means to carry out his instructions. From that time until Governor Seymour arrived we heard all sorts of rumors of what would be done, among others a report that Governor Seymour himself was coming to see the laws executed. He came. After he had remained at Mr Ball's house for a day or two, without any ostensible attempt to execute the law on the members of the Canadian Company, he went over to this creek, it is said, at the suggestion of Mr Booth, their leader, not in obedience to any order or summons, but with his assurance that they would not be arrested. Seven of them were arrested, however, on a charge of resisting the officers of the law on the occasion before mentioned. They were brought into the Court-house before Mr Ball, His Excellency sending for the "Talleyrand of the band" with whom he desired to hold converse. In the Court-house Mr Ball heard the evidence against the seven and sentenced each of them to three months' imprisonment. They (with one exception) refused to go to prison, warned the constables not to touch any of them, and abused and blackguarded the Commissioner on the Bench! Mr Ball left the room while this scene was being enacted inside the Hall of Justice. His Excellency, accompanied by the Surveyor General, held a private conversation with the "Talleyrand" outside, on the flat, in the presence of the multitude. What was the tenor of this conversation we know not. The result was that Mr C. Booth, the "Talleyrand," returned to the Court-house and *persuaded* his comrades to walk up towards the gaol, promising them that they would not be confined three days! They went to the gaol, placing themselves in the custody of the gaoler, and "hung around" that establishment, some inside and some out, the door being open all the while. The next morning, His Excellency, with his suite, left us at 4 o'clock a. m. The following day Mr Ball issued an order commanding constable Sullivan to take possession of the ground in dispute and hold it until the Legislative Council could repeal a law, and thus give the Canadian Company what they had forcibly demanded, a re-hearing of their case. On the following day, Sunday, the seven prisoners were discharged, and went on their way rejoicing that their party had beat the Government.

Since the Governor left, the affairs of the men who composed the Canadian Company, now styling themselves the Sparrowhawk Company, acting under Mr Booth as their foreman, have taken the remainder of the Flume Company's ground, and are now working it against the positive orders of the Courts made to them twice within the past week.

With this plain statement of facts, made as briefly as possible, you will not be surprised when I tell you that all the solid, law-abiding men on this creek feel mortified, humiliatad and disgusted at the farce. They never have admired the Governor's exalted talents or his wonderful administrative ability. They did, however, respect him before; now there is but one feeling for him, and that is universal pity and sorrow. Even the more sensible of those who triumphed over him will never respect him again. It may be that this weak, silly farce will not utterly destroy his power and influence in the Colony. He may be advised below and take active, energetic measures to retrieve what he has lost. Nothing but the wisest and best counsel promptly and rigidly enforced will ever do this. Unless this is done he (Mr Seymour) had better resign with what grace he can and leave the country. If it is not done his true course would be to *skedaddle* and let the reins of Government fall upon *anyone* else. We cannot have a worse ruler. The Canadian Company themselves, who have ruled thus far, when they attempted to, would be far preferable to a poor, weak, vascillating, nervous, temporizing man styled a Governor.

This may be strong language, Mr Editor, to use towards our lawful Governor. It is really painful for me to use it, but the circumstances justify it. At this moment, the one universal sentiment of this community is, that the Colony of British Columbia is *too weak to enforce its laws*. Nothing but the Governor's course in this matter has given rise to this sentiment. *You* know well this is erroneous, and you know, too, that it is ruinous and disastrous to the best interests of the Colony. Let its cause be removed then, and the sentiment will follow the cause. 336A.

From Cariboo.

We have files of the *Sentinel* to the 19th inst., from which we glean the following condensed summary of news:—

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Mining operations on Williams Creek had been retarded for want of water, that is the Creek having gone down very much in the last eight or ten days. The following will show the week's yield of a few of the claims: McLaren Co. 117 oz; Dutch Bill Co. 50 oz; Davis Co. 80 oz; Prairie Flower Co. (for two days) 35 oz; the Aurora Co. washed from twenty-four hours work 526 oz., and again on the 18th, 540 oz., the total for the week being ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT OUNCES!

On Stout Gulch the Alturas Co. washed up for the week 122 oz.

A new gulch, called Eureka Gulch, which empties into William Creek, a short distance below Cameronton, has been staked off within the last few days, in consequence of the prospects obtained by a company near its mouth who washed up four ounces of coarse gold out of the bottom of their shaft, thirty feet deep.

NAVAL CLUB HOUSE, ESQUIMALT—The new building erected at Esquimalt as a Club House for the Naval officers on this station will be thrown open to-day. Any enterprise that will conduce to the enjoyment and comfort of her Majesty's officers in this far off land should be and is accompanied by the good wishes of our people. The Club House is designed to provide officers while ashore a place where they will always be as welcome as though at home, and to enable them to make the acquaintance of citizens, who will be received into the club as members. The building was erected for Mr Frederick Williams, a popular publican of Esquimalt, under charge of Mr Swigert, who will be remembered as Swigert & Teague. The building is 76 feet long by 30 feet wide, is pleasantly situated at the head of Constance Cove, and commands a fine view of the harbor and her Majesty's fleet riding at anchor there. The interior is divided into separate apartments for billiards, library, reading room, dining room, lavatory, kitchen, pantries, &c. On the upper floor are six bedrooms. Without, stabling will be provided for animals, and boats are ready at any hour to carry officers and others to the ships. The patron of the club—which already numbers sixty-seven] naval officers, besides many civilian members—is Admiral Hastings, C.B.; Captain Dawkins, of the flagship, is the President, and P. Wakeman, Esq., Honorary Secretary. The institution was started under the patronage of Capt. Oldfield, of the Malacca, who was the first President. The building and all the arrangements connected therewith, reflect credit upon all parties concerned.

CAPTURE OF THE FORGER.—Officer McMillan, of the Police force, Mr Glover, of the Bank of British North America, and Mr Grunbaum, of Grunbaum Bros., returned in a plunger from Port Townsend yesterday. The search after Schlessinger was crowned with success on Thursday last. He was tracked from place to place and finally caught in Stork's store, at Port Angeles, while smoking a cigar and astonishing gaping residents with a wonderful "yarn." He submitted to the "darbies" with a good grace, and was taken back to Port Townsend, where, on Saturday, he was taken before Chief Justice Darwin and fully committed, in default of $1000 bail, to await the action of Gov. Moore, of Washington Territory. The wretched man was quite overcome when captured, but soon recovered his self-possession, and asked to know what the people and papers at Victoria said about him and his exploit. The arrest was effected by Sheriff Littlefield, of Port Townsend, and Officer McMillan. Schlessinger says that on the day of the forgery he sat under Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf and smoked a cigar while the officers were searching for him overhead. At night he walked around the harbor, was taken aboard a fishing boat at Macauley's Point, and arrived at 4 o'clock on the following morning at Port Angeles. Great praise is due to Sheriff Littlefield for the promptitude with which he aided the parties from this side in the pursuit.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN GAS.—The following is a copy of an address, signed by 98 consumers of gas, which was sent to the President of the Gas Company on Saturday. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held in a few days to consider the propriety of acceding to the demands of the signers: "Whereas the present price of gas in Victoria, $7 50 per thousand, is exorbitant, and should be reduced, we, the undersigned, for the furtherance of the object beg to notify the Company that we hereby pledge ourselves to discontinue the burning of gas on and after the 1st of October, unless the price is reduced from that date to a moderate figure. And whereas it is possible that the Company by deferring unreasonably the reduction or the announcement of reduction might put the undersigned to considerable expense in providing other means for lighting, we hereby inform the Victoria Gas Company that any reduction in the price of gas cannot be accepted by us unless publicly notified by the 15th of September, without the expenses above referred to are assumed by the Victoria Gas Company.

FROM COMOX, &C.—THREE MURDERS.—The steamer Sir James Douglas came in on Saturday night from Comox, Nanaimo, Cowichan, &c., leaving Comox early same day. She brought down a few passengers, nearly a hundred head of cattle, hogs, &c., eight tons of hay and other produce. She reports the shooting of a white man and two Indians on Hornby Island, above Nanaimo. The affair arose from whisky selling to the Indians. The bodies were brought down to Nanaimo, and some Indians mixed up with the matter have been arrested. The magistrate held an inquest. Two white men, comrades of the man who was shot, made off in a canoe, and it is supposed that one of them is wounded, as the Indians state that but one of them was seen to use a paddle.

THE BIANCHI OPERA TROUPE will make their first appearance here to-morrow evening, at the theatre, in full dress. The company consists of Signorina Bellini, the celebrated prima donna, Signora Garofali (contralto), Signor Bianchi, Signor Bellini and Signora Dolores. "Il Trovatore" will open the performance, which will conclude with "Elixer d'Amour." The fame of this talented troupe has preceded them to this Colony. They are spoken of by the press everywhere as among the most accomplished vocalists of the day, and their professional career here will, we hope, be attended with all the success their merits deserve.

HARVESTING.—The work of gathering in the crops proceeds without interruption in all the country districts. The yield will everywhere be large.

THE GROUSE CREEK DIFFICULTY—The report of the outrageous conduct of the Sparrowhawk company on Grouse creek is fully confirmed. It is rumored that the Flume company will decline to submit the case to arbitration, and in consequence of the inability of the Governor to enforce the laws will petition her Majesty on the subject.

THE RESACA—This U. S. man-of-war will sail for the North this evening. Admiral Hastings, with commendable prudence, has enforced the quarantine regulations in this case on this vessel. Perhaps there was no danger of a spread of the disease; but it is always better to err on the safe side by adopting proper precautions.

THE SCOUT.—We understand that a look-out is maintained on the iron-clad for H.M.S. Scout, now on the way from Panama, with several cases of yellow fever aboard. The moment she is signalled word will be conveyed to her commander to cast anchor in Royal Roads, and undergo strict quarantine regulations.

THANK YOU!—Capt. Hayes, of the Ronda, has our thanks for a generous supply of oranges and cocoanuts sent us by him on Saturday.

THE H. B. CO.'s steamer Alexandra arrived from New Westminster on Saturday with a number of passengers. The news will be found elsewhere.

A RATHER strange series of demonstrations has just been made at St. Petersburg. The Sclavonian members of the Ethnographic Congress of Moscow have been asserting, with much vigour and enthusiasm, the claims of their race to be considered one of the great leading nationalities of the world; indeed, we are not sure that they do not regard themselves as the very pick and flower of humanity. Strange to say, Russia seems inclined to favor their pretensions, and to endorse their views. The Congress consists of representatives of the various divisions of the Scalavonian race found in Austria, Prussia and Turkey; and these have been elected bytheir congeners, and despatched to a sort of Sclavonic Parliament held in the ancient capital of the Russian Empire, which they regard as their Mecca, their 'holy city,' the centre and metropolis of their race. From this gathering, however, the Poles have held back, owing to a not unnatural dislike of Russia, and a very reasonable suspicion of 'Pansclavism.' The Austrian Sclavonian members of the Congress have been received at St. Petersburg by the Emperor and Empress, the Grand Duke, and Prince Gortschakoff, who treated them with marked attention; while Count Tolstoy, Minister of Public Instruction, made a flaming speech at a banquet to which they were invited, and spoke of 'the great future which Providence has marked out for the mighty Sclavonic race.' What does all this mean? Does Russia really imagine she can establish a vast Pansclavonian Empire, including all the sdattered members of the most scattered of European tribes? In that case she must be prepared to subdus, and partially te absorb, not only Turkey, but Austria and Prussia; and in the endeavour to effect such a purpose she would have all the rest of Europe in arms against her, by the mere instinct of self-preservation against a gigantic peril. The fact is, the Sclavonic race has no real historic centre or clearly marked country. Panscla-vism, as interpreted by Russia, is simply a dream of universal dominion; as interpreted by the genuine Sclaves themselves, it is wanting in form and definition. The dominant race in Russia is Mongolian; and when of the Czech delegates at Moscow said that the sworn enemies of the Sclavonians were 'the Germans, Magyars, Italians, and Tartars,' he unconsciously condemned the very Power which he and his fellows had met to worship.

NO MORE CHEAP COTTONS.—Cheap cottons will probably never be known again in this country. In the days of slavery, the negro women of the South constituted fully one-half of the field force, in the light labor of cotton culture. Even last year they worked in the field to a considerable extent: but a Southern correspondent writes that this year they have almost entirely withdrawn from it. They declare that 'the white women never work out, but are supported by their men, that it ought to be so, and that they (the blacks) will not submit any more to out door work.' We have no doubt they will adhere to this determination. So the cotton planters must give up all hope of seeing them again in the field. The increase of wages in the South may, and probably will be in some measure compensated for in extending the cultivation of cotton to new fields of operation. In California much interest is felt in the attempts making there to cultivate this great staple on a large scale, and it is believed a considerable breadth of land will be devoted to it this year. The appreciation in the price since the prostration of Southern industry, and the establishment of cotton mills nearer to the seat of consumption of manufactures, have created inducements to grow the material not previously existing. While this will tend somewhat to cheapen the product of cotton, there is little probability of ever seeing before-the-war prices current here.—*Phil. Ledger.*

☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Stomach, Liver and Bowels.—In all painful affections of the stomach, and disordered actions of the liver and bowels, one single trial of these Pills will demonstrate that they possess regulating and renovating powers in a high degree. They speedily restore the appetite, lessen the unpleasant distention of the abdomen, and so prevent inflammation of the bowels, and other serious abdominal ailments. Holloway's Pills afford the greatest comfort to the dyspeptic invalid without harassing or weakening the most sensitive constitution, or interfering materially with the ordinary studies, pleasures or pursuits. The simplicity and efficiency of this treatment has evoked the gratitude of all classes in both hemispheres, and commanded a sale for these purifying Pills unprecedented in medical history. 25