

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 28, 1866.

CARIBOO.

Cariboo, Aug. 16.—The Discovery Co. have got into a deep channel from which they can obtain from \$6 to \$12 to the pan in the gravel.

The United company have run a tunnel 350 feet into the hill and have struck a channel containing a large deposit of washed boulders and gravel, in which they can get as high as 70 cents to the pan.

The Hood company have struck a hill channel 350 feet from the creek, in which they find prospects from 25 to 37 cents to the pan; the value of shares are ruling high in consequence.

Aug. 20.—Notwithstanding that the recent exodus from here to the new diggings on Quesnel Lake has left not a few claims on this creek short handed, still the yield of gold for the past week will compare favorably with any previous one this season.

The Grouse Creek Red Rock Flume Co., struck a prospect of \$30 to three pans of dirt in their ground since last Friday.

A man by the name of W. Stawell, butcher, has skedaddled.

Quesnel, Aug. 21.—A man by the name of Brosseau is just in upon this creek with good news. The Blue Lead Co. are working. Two men shovelling, washing out 5 oz in one day. This gold is taken from a ledge of rotten quartz; it is nearly all rough and ragged gold.

Mr Birch and party arrived on Hixon creek on Sunday night.

Discovery of New Creeks in Cariboo! \$116 WASHED OUT TO THREE HOURS WORK!

Mr J. E. Edwards of the Aurora claim returned here last night from Williams Creek. We have received the following important intelligence from him about the discovery of two new gold bearing creeks.

Mr Edwards left Williams Creek on the 21st June, and came down to Soda Creek. From that place he went to the Forks Quesnel by Beaver Lake. He proceeded up the mouth Forks lake 25 miles, where he discovered two creeks, which he named Coquet and Cedar Creeks. The latter being three miles higher up than the former.

He then proceeded to Keithley's Creek, where he found a miner named Devoy and another, whom he induced to accompany him back to the creeks. They first prospected for only a short time on Coquet Creek, where they found gold which would pay, according to the superficial trial they gave it, about an ounce a day to the hand.

They afterwards went to Cedar Creek. About one mile from its mouth they prospected on a bar by ground sluicing, from 9 a. m. to 12 o'clock. They then turned off the water and panned off seven and a quarter ounces of round, coarse gold, resembling the gold of Williams Creek. The party took up discovery claims each, as well as several claims for their friends, which they subsequently recorded.

They went up the creek about eight or nine miles. There are two canons in it; the hills on each side are steep and densely timbered with heavy cedar. The bed-rock is between a slate and sedimentary rock, and is only two feet from the surface. There is about as much water in the creek as in Williams and Jack-of-Clubs Creeks combined.

Mr Edwards got the gold made into a bar at the Bank of British Columbia in Cameronton; he has brought the bar down with him.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Re. Meredith.—This bankrupt was up for first examination, and was advised to settle with his creditors. Adjudged till the 29th inst.

FROM THE BIG BEND MINES. NEW EXCITEMENT.

We have reliable news from the French Creek that on the morning of the 13th inst., some parties made a new strike in the bench above Shep Bailey's claim. Out of a few pans of dirt \$19 of coarse gold was washed up. The gold could be easily seen in the ground, and our informant saw several large pieces which had been picked up out of the gravel.

A new quartz lead has been discovered on McCullough's Creek. The gold is plainly visible to the naked eye.

LATER FRENCH CREEK.

Mr C. McK Smith, who arrived yesterday by the Enterprise, having left Big Bend on the 13th inst., informs us that there is truth in the reported strike on the benches on French Creek in so far that the miners considered that they had found diggings that would pay wages (\$7). There were no improvements, however, on French Creek.

MCULLOUGH CREEK.

On this creek the Discovery and the next claim below were the only claims that had taken out any gold at the lower end. They were tunnelling up their claims, and when he left were blasting through rocks.

Mr Smith while prospecting on the hills found veins of rich gold, bearing quartz, but they appeared to be only gas veins of no size or extent. He has some very pretty specimens with him. Hicks of New Westminster also found a small vein of rich rotten quartz. It appears to be a good quartz country, and it is not improbable that good quartz leads may be discovered this fall.

PROVISIONS.

Were getting low. Flour 25 cents, per lb; beans 40 cts; bacon 75.

WEATHER.

From May up to the time Mr Smith left the weather was fine.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, August 23. The Excursion to Yale.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, Capt. J. W. White, having on board Messrs George H. Mumford and E. R. Haines of the Collins and State Telegraph Companies; Capt. Franklin, Dr E. B. Bingham and Easing J. W. Kimbell, of the U. S. war steamer Saginaw; Capt. J. R. Fleming, of the river steamer Lillooet; and several other gentlemen, sailed from Victoria harbour on Friday morning last on an excursion trip to the town of Yale, British Columbia.

The party was most courteously received and hospitably entertained on board the Lincoln by Capt. White and his gentlemanly officers, who gave up their cabins to the guests and afforded every opportunity for their enjoyment and happiness. The cutter reached New Westminster about 8 o'clock on the same evening, and was received with a salute fired from Columbia Square.

On proceeding ashore the excursionists received a hearty welcome from the townspeople, who at once set on foot plans to add to the pleasure of the party. Several invitations were extended for the following day, all of which were declined in consequence of the Yale engagements rendering it necessary for the party to leave on Capt. Fleming's steamer Lillooet for that town on the following morning.

At 10 o'clock, a. m. on Saturday, Capt. White, 1st Lieut. Hodgson, and Chief Engineer Watson, of the Lincoln, having joined the party, New Westminster was left behind, and the noble steamer ploughed her way against the rapid current of the Fraser.

the quantity of land cultivated is very small, but sufficient for the limited local demand. Excellent hay is out on the prairies hereabouts, and carried above and below on the steamers. Vegetables, especially cucumbers, attain a great size on the bits of land that we observed under cultivation.

From Harrison River to Yale there was but one stopping place—Hope (or Hopeless) as it should be called—which was reached at 2 o'clock in the morning. After the delay of an hour or so, to enable the worst riffles in the river between Hope and Yale to be crossed by daylight, the Lillooet again started, and about 4 1/2 o'clock, as the first rays of Old Sol began to gild the mountain-peaks, Capt. Fleming called the company from their berths to inform them that Emory's Bar rifle was in sight, and that the steamer would shortly be in the midst of that dangerous whirl.

No second summons was necessary, and the excursionists soon had the gratification of seeing the vessel—and the skillful management of the celebrated pilot, "Delaware"—safely over the dangerous spot and speeding rapidly towards the dreaded Hellgate—so-called from the impetuosity with which the current rushes through a narrow gorge or canyon.

In this rifle, which is not more than the length of the steamer, the channel is narrowed by the presence of two large rocks on either side of the river, and the descending water, striking first the rock on the west side of the stream, shoots diagonally across and strikes the rock on the east side.

Through this gorge, the great body of water rushes at a rate of speed that renders navigation at high water almost impossible, but at the stage at which we entered the "gate" the Lillooet speedily forced her way through and was soon steming the less troublous current beyond.

The next point of interest reached was the famous Hill's Bar, from which, early in 1853, and for months afterwards, rich deposits of gold were raised. It was the extraordinary yield of gold from this bar, which, in that memorable year caused the great Fraser river excitement, and drew 20,000 people from California to British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

But its richness has long since departed—"it hath taken unto itself wings" and "hath gone forth on its mission" to increase the commerce of the world, and to add (let us hope) to the material prosperity of the toiling masses.

At 6 1/2 o'clock, an abrupt turn brought us in sight of the town of Yale, the head of steam navigation, nestled at the base of huge mountains, which rear themselves heavenward on every side.

position as the head of steam navigation on the Fraser; but the enterprise of the people of Yale has proved that their town is entitled to the position, and ruin has in consequence fallen on its unfortunate rival.

The remainder of the journey down the river was devoid of incident worthy of note. The company, assisted by the urbane Fleming, amused themselves in various ways until New Westminster was reached, where an invitation to dine, extended by Acting Colonial Secretary Ball to Capt. Franklin and White, was accepted by those gentlemen.

The remainder of the gentlemen received invitations to attend a dinner given in their honor by Dr Chismore, of the Collins Telegraph Company, which was ably presided over by Mr Lamb, the Company's Superintendent, and to which full justice was done.

On Tuesday morning—notwithstanding the urgent request of the New Westminsterites to attend a Fireman's Picnic—the excursionists took leave of Capt Fleming and their new-found friends and embarked on board the Lincoln. At noon, amid the firing of cannon from on shore, the dipping of flags and the waving of handkerchiefs, the cutter moved off.

The run to Victoria—under the guidance of Pilot Titcomb—was made in seven hours and a-half, and the excursionists took leave of their hospitable entertainer, Capt White, and the officers under his command, to whom they are one and all indebted for the attentions and favors which were liberally bestowed upon them during the entire passage.

The Yale excursion proved one of the most delightful on record. To LEAVE THE COUNTRY.—Charles Montgomery was charged yesterday by Sergeant Ferral with supplying a bottle of spirits to an Indian. The prisoner pleaded guilty, alleging that he was tight. Inspector Welch said the prisoner had been twice convicted of whiskey selling; he was capable of better things and had once been a clerk in the Belfast Post Office.

The Magistrate said the sentence he must give would be severe, but he would prefer giving prisoner a chance to leave the country. Prisoner—I will go the other side. Mr Pemberton—Oh, no, that is too near, you must get away on some ship. I will remand you for three days; in the meantime application can be made to Capt. Nagle or some other shipping agent; to get you shipped off and the country will be well rid of you.

CORMORANT STREET DISTURBANCES.—Tommy, a Fort Rupert Indian was charged yesterday by officer Taylor with assaulting him in the execution of his duty. The officer stated that Tom was drunk and disorderly and refused to go home, when he arrested him. Tom thereupon resisted and pulled out a handful of the officer's beard.

News from this creek represents that two ariferous streams have been discovered and are being worked. Dewayney's trail, on which \$80,000 were expended, is useless.

A telegram was received in town last evening, denouncing the Cedar Creek diggings as a "bilk."

FROM PORTLAND.—The Fideliter arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. She was detained by thick fogs.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Chief Justice ruled yesterday that the Registrar General had no power to take affidavits.

Letter from Mr Morris—The Cherry Creek Silver Lead.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—Gentlemen.—When addressing you from this place on the 11th ultimo, (being then on my way to the Cherry Creek silver mine), I promised you that if anything worth noting appeared on the way thereto, you would hear from me.

I have just returned from the mine. The Company are at work with two shifts of workmen—are taking out ore—and getting on with the works in a workmanlike and satisfactory manner. I have brought with me, some specimens of the ore taken from the lode with my own hands, which I am now forwarding to Victoria for assay.

Should the assay be favorable, the ore can be had in quantities, either for export or to be reduced to silver and gold as soon as the Company get up their mill works. It is a matter of surprise to me, that hitherto so little has been known of so extensive and so valuable a mine. The lode is stripped now for the distance of 350 feet in the bed of the creek, but it is deemed advisable by the Company to get at it some 25 feet under the bed of the creek, to guard against water from the Creek.

As soon as the grass on the mountains through which the lode runs, and the underbrush, is sufficiently dry for burning, I purpose returning to the creek to burn up the grass, brush and timber, the more readily to enable me to trace the lode, so as to take up a claim outside the present Company's ground. From the Shella-macheno to the creek, a distance of 70 miles, the country abounds in grass and feed, and with the exception of Capt. Haughton's and Nelson's ranches, there are no other improvements along the trail at these places. Excellent crops of wheat, oats, barley, beans, tomatoes, peas, turnips, cabbage and corn are growing.

JOHN MORRIS. Our Indian Policy.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—A letter appeared in your issue of Friday headed "Our Indian Policy" which, seems to me to have been written either by one who wishes to do all he can to make trouble and dispute arise out of a hearty endeavor on the part of our farmers to better their condition and the Colony's, or else by one who for some private interest of his own is unwilling that the land now held by the Indians should be disposed of for some purposes more useful and beneficial. He commences by saying that the meeting of Thursday last was got up by some of Governor Kennedy's friends, whereas I think most of your readers will agree with me that it was a hearty and well intentioned effort to revive the drooping condition of the Colony, and improve the prospects of Agriculturists.

As to the injustice of depriving the Indians of their land, as far as I can make out from the account of the meeting, it was intended that some return should be made to the Indian for the loss of his land, and that if he was unwilling to part with it, it should not be taken from him by force. Would it not be better for an agricultural town to spring up with a market, where the Indian could obtain a good price for his produce and which consequently would be an inducement for him to cultivate his land, than for the land to be unimproved and the Indian unable to obtain anything for his labor? Surely it would be far better for 500 or 1000 acres to be left for a reserve and the remainder thrown open for general cultivation. I am glad to see that at least one "Priest of the Most High God" takes an interest in the welfare of his country and his fellow Colonists. May he always continue to do so. We do not wish to see the Indians transformed into "Gorillas" (one or two might be of some use to send home to the Zoological Gardens). Yet I believe most of us are anxious to see their condition improve, which it very certainly is not doing under the present distribution of land. I only hope that this meeting may be followed up by some hearty attempt to open up the country, improve the condition of the agriculturist, and turn the Indian Reserves to some more beneficial use than at present, although opposed by the evil-wishers of the Colony.

V. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Accidentally recommended as a simple but a certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; they milden the operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Challenge Accepted. JOHN EDEN ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE of George Wilson (the Cariboo bruiser) to fight him for \$200, or a thousand or two more, within six months. Joe may be seen at the Red Lion Hotel, Government Street, Victoria.