he Sentinel. EW CREEK.

ned from the newly dis-d to in our last, during ort that they obtained that the diggings are Villiams Creek, and they ovisions with them to red get down to the bed-

men returned this week bout 12 miles from Canon ected on it for over a find anything to pay. ANOTHER.

of miners alluded to as the creek beyond Canon newly discovered creek few days since, which it ected favorably. HAM CREEK. e notice of operations on

k, the Sing Co. have the creek. On Saturday bout 15 ounces, and they ell since. The Mayor of of the residents waited cretary at Richfield yesequest him to have some ch promised to attend to that something should be ving the present trail to d-field as Cunningham

Tunnel Co. are drifting. into the channel shortly. ts of coarse gold, and feel will yield largely. They ouse and made prepara-NING CREEK.

ass Co. have resumed arpose continuing them er. The Discovery Co. Il during the season.

as were much impeded art of the week for want rain yesterday and early t all the wheels again in oes on as usual. A great has been going on of late i sides of the creek, and ction to those engaged. new companies between Cameronton, on the west are nearly down to bedny behind the Bank of re down 70 feet, and have gravel. The hill side beconsiderable distance has on the east side a new tuncommenced operations, of British Columbia, and et. The Nevada Tunnel ed in running drifts into California Tunnel comexcellent prospects were en engaged in getting up ve had a cave at their inunderneath giving way,
been worked below it by
ompany; it has been skilvever, and will not impede
st; Mr. William Stewart,
in the Caledonia company, ace of foreman of this com-Chance company are doing Beauregard and Confederaking out on an average 60 six sharebolders—to two nas been paying large divi-

e company has taken the er on their claim; they ine of eight horse power, Kriemler of Victoria, and be at full work. The were brought up here some Hard Curry, and we should its success led many other port such improved ma-aims before another season. am engines would be inarcity of water would not lthough both engine and lying here for over a year trial last evening proves deteriorated in the least. for the manufacturers. as been erected by Mr.

\$1000 per week to the

—It will be seen by a letmade by certain parties to ense tract of land on Hat that the attempt is encouernment. Bad as the state country is at the present pasture lands be taken up the permanent ruin of the e the inevitable result. he vast experience of the ner of Lands in this couns s sanction to a monopoly by the Messrs. Cornwall.

WAR AT AN END - Aclews from New Zealand elsewhere, the late war as been happily drawn to ble messures were being The Weekly British Tuesday, August 29, 1865.

> THE GOVERNOR AND THE MINERS.

He is a clever man who can please everybody, but he is an exceedingly rare one. Governor Kennedy cannot be said to possess this almost supernatural ability, but he has got the valuable faculty of "talking well" and inspiring deputations with the greatest confidence in himself, and the smallest amount of faith in every other mortal thing " under the sun." The mining deputation went yesterday to lay the grievances of their body before the Governor and ask for some redress, and they returned in a kind of halfsatisfied manner almost as empty as they went. They told the chop-fallen miners that His Excellency could give them no money which of course they could not expect unless through the legitimate channel of the Lower, House); that he could not even grant a portion of their number in any reasonably short period the assistance of a gunboat to take them to Nootka Sound; but that he would recall the exploring party, withhold their pay, and make Hancock and Forgie return with reliable men to the spot from which they extracted the two dollars worth of gold from the thirty pans. This was about the substance of His Excellency's answer to the miners. That it was not satisfactory the expressions of disapprobation which burst more forcibly than elegantly from that body very plainly showed. But the greatest cause of dissatisfaction was perhaps the cool way in which His Excelleney treated the miners outside. A little genuine sympathy exhibited from the steps of the Government Buildings would have removed much of that harshness which recent misfortunes had engendered in the miners' breasts.

We have no disposition to run tilt against His Excellency or the Government generally on this or any other public question. We would indeed much rather give him all the support that lies in our power; but we cannot overlook some of the Governor's remarks vesterday to the deputation. His Excellency denied the statement made by us that the Government had, by publishing Buttle's report without modification or comment, committed a serious fault, and declares it was not, under any circumstances, the Government's duty to caution the miners against a heedless rush. Now we maintain that it was the duty of the authorities if they did publish the report, to have drawn public attention to the fact that Buttle could not, from want of seeing the diggings, corroborate the statethe assertions of Hancock and Forgie should be taken with every allowance. A few words to this effect, although stating nothing but what was implied in the report, might have saved much of the hardships which the rush has caused. There was besides another oversight and that was allowing the exploring party to leave Bear river before the miners had reached the scene of the prospecting. It is possible that this blunder may have saved Hancock and Forgie some very rough treatment, but it was nevertheless the Government's duty to have kept the explorers on the ground until the miners had arrived. With regard to His Excellency's dissatisfaction at the remarks of the CoL-ONIST We have not much to say. We never, however, charged the Government with being other than the unwitting cause of the mischief, and least of all did we impugn His Excellency's judgment in the appointment of the explorers, or in fact in any of the details of the expedition. We are quite ready, and we are sure the public are quite ready to give Governor Kennedyevery credit for the energy he has displayed in en deavoring to have the Island explored, and if we impute want of care to the Government in the present instance it is not from any desire to throw blame on the authorities, but to show that the miners had an equitable claim to some kind of compensation for the unfortunate deception. We are quite aware, as we implied yesterday, that the application for blic money to cover the losses of private caterprise voluntarily assumed, is not only government. There are, however, exceptions to even this rule, and the Bear river rush is one of them. On the principle of justice the men who risked their labor, their time, and their money on this fruitless expedition should not be left to bear the brunt of their misfortune. Their gain, as we have before shown, would have been the colony's gain, and their loss should undoubtedly, under the peculiar circum stances of its being caused by an incorrect. official report, be the colony's loss. Outside, however, the question of justice is the question of expediency, or in other words, of dollars and cents. On this head it is not the policy of the country to see a number of industrious and enterprising men lose their "all" in an adventure that promised at least substantial benefits to the country. We

dollars than one hundred and thirty. With regard to the mischief which His

may want such men again to go on other

expeditions, and five thousand people can

better afford to lose two or three thousand

Culming public press, we have only this to say newspapers as disseminators of public intelligence must of necessity in many cases be but the vehicles for flying rumors and street reports; but miners are not now a-days led very much astray by exaggera-tions in public journals. In the present instance they could not have been, as the public had the same source for their information as the press, and as one of the deputation yesterday remarked, it was the official report-not the newspaper accounts that induced him to go to Bear river. The apparent disparity which His Excellency brought forward yesterday, in our opinion of Mr. Buttle on the 15th, when we said he was a perfectly reliable man, and in the opinion given in yesterday's issue where we asserted he was, from an absence of judgment, totally unfitted for his position, is a disparity in appearance only. The fact that Buttle's veracity was unquestionable on the 15th does not conflict with his exhibiting a lack of judgment on the 22d. Truthfulness is one thing and imprudence is another. We are glad, however, to see that His Excellency is determined to recall an expedition which, however much its initiation and the principle of the organization may have reflected credit upon himself. has proved unworthy the confidence that has

WORK FOR OUR TRAVELLING

been bestowed upon it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. SIR.-A number of our leading men and merchants are now leaving our colony for Europe, who no doubt are all sincerely anxious for our colonial prosperity, and there-fore I feel sure they will not take it amiss if I venture to suggest a common object, that they might by co-operation gain for the colony, and which if obtained would be the most potent argument in favor of maintaining our free port that can possibly be ad-

The simultaneous presence of so many of these gentlemen in England will make my suggestion, if practicable at all, a timely one; and, if not practicable, then I think our colonists will be able, with a far better judgment, to decide upon the merits of the question of free port or protection.

For young communities generally I believe that a judicious fostering and protecting care that a judicious fostering and protecting care of the productive employments suited to the climate, country and situation is both wise and necessary. But if any colony offers good ground for being an exception to this rule it is ours. The argument for protection lies in a nut shell, and I beg to state it, as it is somewhat necessary to the conclusions l shall draw at the close of this letter.

We want a larger and an increasing population. This is our great desideratum. A larger population, besides increasing our products, our trade, and the value of real estate, could afford a more efficient government, more and better roads, public buildings, schools, churches, hospitals, libraries, &c. than we have, and many other institutions, now necessary to enlightened communities such as colleges, asylums, museums, &c.

To secure a useful immigration there are two chief inducements we must be able to offer, viz.,—a greater certainty of employ-ment, and better wages than can be obtained in the countries whose people emigrate. Now the laws of trade oblige our merchants to buy in the cheapest markets they can find; hence, inasmuch as no duties are imposed on anything we import, our operatives are reduced to competition with the cheapest labor of the world, and we reject for the sake of cheapness, that policy which could give the only strong reasons that would induce a useful immigration to come to us.

I can well understand however, that if it

were possible to make our free port the entrepot for the trade of Oregon, Idaho, Washington Territory, and to some extent of California and Mexico that we might be justified in neglecting entirely the creation of a Home market for the sake of the profit to be derived from the commerce we should transact for the larger community. And I Ave The larger community. And I Ave The larger community.

the population is too small to make a free trade policy worth while. To be at all worth keeping we must secure the trade of the North Pacific States and territories. And I maintain that so far, in view of the fine opportunity which has been afforded them, our merchants have not been equal to the occasion. Indeed if the tides were not so uncertain in these waters I should say they had missed the tide at flood.

Certainly if the free port is to be maintained for the advantage of our merchants, they owe duties in return, which they must fulfill.

There is no good reason why we cannot, if we try, do a larger part of the foreign trade for the Northern Pacific States and territories. To command these markets, however, the stocks of merchandise ordered should be selected by persons of practical knowledge of American wants. They require goods which in many important respects, and in a thousand triffing matters are different from thousand triffing matters are different from those goods which are only suited to a British community. Besides it should be known what goods are produced in those States, many of which cannot be competed with by European goods of the same kind because of the present enormous American tariff. Our merchants must employ persons trained in American markets as buyers, and place them in the European markets to procure their stocks, and then they must have active travelling salesmen to dispose of them. Thus prepared, our merchants would have some advantages over those of San Francisco, and

may with confidence strive for the trade.

Furthermore, if a comprehensive scheme of commerce were established here, many of the ships which come to Puget Sound and Nanaimo in ballast would come freighted with rice, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, silks, ma-nilla, matting and other articles from the cheapest markets, at minimum freights. Our lumber and coal trade may be made to give us a great advantage over San Francisco because of the fact that San Francisco has With regard to the mischief which His no such bulky articles of export, and conse-Excellency yesterday said was caused by the quently must pay full freights on incoming

cargoes, while we need only pay ballse freight; and this is no trifling advantage, which we may enjoy if we chose.

But, if our merchants would now strive for the trade of our American neighbors, they

must make a bold and striking movement that will arrest their attention and interrupt their accustomed courses of trade, and this their accustomed courses of trade, and this brings me to the suggestion I proposed to make as the object of this letter. Let our merchants, headed by the Hudson Bay Company, make a concerted effort to purchase or obtain on consignment large amounts of merchandise of all descriptions that are required by the American people from other countries. Let them be shipped so as to arrive not later than July next. Then let it be well and largely advertised two or three months in advance in the leading Pacific American newspapers that great Trade Sales will be held at Victoria, commencing say on the 1st August, and to continue from day to day for weeks. Then inasmuch as our rates of interest are enormous compared with English rates, let it be arranged with the consignors that four or six months time shall be given for approved bills bearing 1 or not over 11 per cent. per month interest. No doubt, for such a rate of interest, English capitalists would gladly give the extended time, and such liberal accommodation would be more likely to insure sales and good prices. In mentioning four or six months as liberal, I allude to the trade custom on this coast. In the Eastern American markets it would not be so considered. Before the war the time given in New York and Boston by importers and commission merchants was eight months, and by the large auctioneers six months, without any interest at all. To pro-cure the large consignments contemplated for the trade sales, I think it would be well to employ that class of Americans who have of late years established themselves in all the leading markets of Britain and Europe as havers and solicitors of consignments for American houses: and who, if convinced of the advantages we can offer, would for a small commission secure all the consignments of the right kind we could wish.

Such a movement ought not to be on a small scale; if it were, it would inevitably fail, because it would not draw the buyers. Make it large, and the merchants up and down the coast dare not neglect it. There ought to be at least five millions of dollars worth of merchandise offered; and if twice that amount so much the better. Every statement, description and transaction should be on strict mercantile honor, so as to estab lish a favorable reputation, and all charges. commissions on sales, etc., should be reduced as low as possible so as to induce a repetition of consignments; and with transactions of the magnitude contemplated great reductions in the usual rates of charges could be well afforded.

I have suggested the month of August as probably the best month for the trade sales, because I believe it is considered the dull season on this coast, when business men take their recreation. Offer them the inducements they would find in the movement now ments they would find in the movement new suggested, and no donot hundreds of American merchants would come here with a view of combining business with recreation. Many would bring their families, to enjoy for a month our charming summer climate and beautiful scenery. I need not point out how the money they would spend among our citiazens would hardsomely help out the dull season that always rules here between the departure and return of our miners. In sketching the foregoing scheme I am by no means sanguine that it will be carried out. I am convinced it is practicable, but not at all convinced that our merchants will so regard it. I doubt if our merchants will see eye to eye and bend themselves with the necessary energy to the work. I dare say some will pronounce it Utopian; but if it be Utopian, then the doom of the free port is sealed; and no mandate from the Directors of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company can reverse it. When-ever we fully realise that our dreams of becoming a great commercial entrepot, for our American neighbors, were dreams indeed; and that all that our free port has secured us, or can secure us, is the paltry and disreputa-ble amuggling trade we have with Puget Sound we shall abandon the policy and go to work to build up out celony, as England and most other prosperous communities have done for themselves while young, by a judi-cious protection to our infant industries. J. P. C. la and Keese river quartz m

take about all that is in the market, ar PRIZE MEDAL.

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From W. Vesslins Pettigrew, M. D., Hon. F. E. C. S.

December 31, 1864.

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