

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 28, 1866.

The Gubernatorial Visit.

One of the first duties incumbent upon Her Majesty's representative upon assuming the government of any of Her Colonies, unquestionably is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the country and the subjects over whom he has to rule. During the three years of his administration, Governor Kennedy has not proceeded farther than Nanaimo to the North, and Leech River to the West, and the rest of the Island was therefore so far as his personal knowledge was concerned, a blank, a *terra incognita*. The settlements of both aborigines and white men, are necessarily either close to the sea shore or approachable by water, and with two or three ships of war lying in Esquimalt harbor, always available, the task of proceeding round the Island on an official visit, could be neither perilous, difficult, nor disagreeable during the summer months. His Excellency has now accomplished the feat, and must feel how limited was his previous knowledge of the island and those who inhabit it. The treatment of the native tribes, falls especially within the sphere of his jurisdiction, and to understand the wisest mode of dealing with them, requires personal contact with them and some insight into their habits, customs and ideas. More frequent intercourse with the Indians on the West Coast especially, would lead to a much better understanding, and prevent the necessity of summary punishment being inflicted for wrongs committed by the untutored savages. We find the poor creatures themselves anxious for a better understanding, and asking His Excellency to appoint Indian agents to reside among them. In the present condition of the country, the appointment of paid agents, is out of the question, but we would press upon the Executive, the advisability of more frequent friendly visits being paid by a man of war, having a representative of the Government on board, to the more distant Indian settlements on the Coast. It would be the means of quieting the natives, repelling depredations, and ensuring greater security to life, without which the remote portions of the Island will neither be developed nor settled. At Cowichan, we notice that the compensation and Indian Reserve question was again brought to His Excellency's notice. This is a grave matter, deserving the earnest attention of Government, for there is every reason to apprehend serious trouble if faith be much longer broken with the original Lords of the manor. At the white settlements of Comox and Cowichan Valley, His Excellency will have had ample opportunity of judging for himself whether the Island, as some people still maintain, contains no arable land, and whether our agricultural interests are worthy of encouragement or not. In every point of view the visit of the Governor was necessary and politic. The Indian will feel that a great barrier no longer lies between him and the white man's "hyas tyhee," and that he has only to behave himself to be his friend, while the honest and deserving settler, struggling for his livelihood in the distant woodland, will infuse fresh vigor into his wearisome toil, under the assurance that his interests and wants are known where they can best find a helping friend.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, August 21.

SAILING IN THE AIR.—Paris has lately had its aeronautical fiasco as well as New York. An immense balloon-ship, with sails, screw, helm and other appliances, started on a voyage from Paris May 10, but after ascending a few yards the balloon burst, either from being overweighted or damaged by the machinery, and fell heavily to the ground. A similar attempt was made in London on the Monday following, with a balloon furnished with oars feathered with goose-quills, and a rudder and screw of the same material. The trip was safely made, but whether the inventor was successful is not stated.

Cruise of H. M. S. "Scout" round the Island.

WEDNESDAY, 8th.—Left Esquimalt harbor at 10 a.m. and anchored at 4 o'clock the following afternoon in Stamp harbor at the head of the Alberni Canal, Barclay Sound. It was distressing to see the lately prosperous little settlement of Alberni fast becoming a heap of ruins; one white man by the name of Drane is there, who takes care of the machinery connected with the saw mill. The pretty little gardens of the settlers are overgrown with weeds and the houses falling to decay. We afterwards visited the farm up the river, there is some excellent land farmed by a man named Taylor, a Scotchman, who pays a nominal rent of \$1 a year. He has some very fine looking stock.

FRIDAY, 10th.—Weighed from Stamp harbor at 4 p.m. and anchored by 10 o'clock in Ouchucklesit, about 20 miles from Alberni. Landed and visited the Indians and gave them a present of some biscuit and a few blankets, they appeared well satisfied and promised not to molest the whites. They all asked eagerly for some white man to live among them in the capacity of Indian Agent. This indeed appears to be much needed everywhere, for the Indians want some one who they can respect and look up to and who will protect them and represent their grievances in a proper manner. We left Ouchucklesit about 2 p.m. and shortly afterwards anchored in Island harbor, not more than 12 miles off. We were unable to proceed owing to the fog and thick disagreeable weather.

SATURDAY, 11th.—Weighed early this morning; at 6 o'clock His Excellency landed at Village Island and visited the fishing establishment of Messrs. Sprout & Co. They have a quantity of most excellent Cod, which they salt down. They obtain these fish (which are called by the natives "Tush-koor") in very large quantities and their little schooner Oodfish takes them to Victoria. Entered Olayquot Sound by noon and anchored off the village of the Ahousat Indians. This is the tribe of Indians who were so severely punished by the Sutej. We landed and had a "wah-wah" with them. Gave a few blankets to the Chief and distributed some tobacco and biscuit among the tribe. We saw Cupcha, the Chief, he was severely wounded at the time the Sutej made the attack on his village and he pointed out the scars on his leg and shoulder, which had evidently been caused by some very severe wounds. Anchored the same evening in Hashquiat harbor.

SUNDAY 12th.—Left Hashquiat at 4 in the morning, and steered for Nootka Sound. Stopped for an hour at Friendly Cove, (the entrance to Nootka.) The Governor landed and visited the Indians, spoke to them, and distributed some small presents among them. They showed us various documents from captains of merchant ships and others, saying they were friendly disposed towards the whites. These people also asked for some white man to be sent to live among them. We then steamed round Nootka Island, and anchored the same evening in Queen's Cove Esperanza Inlet.

MONDAY 13th.—Left Queen's Cove by 10 a.m., very thick foggy weather, drizzling rain, surf breaking heavily over the rocks at the entrance to Esperanza; however, we got safely outside, and shaped a course for Quatsino Sound, where we anchored by 6 p.m. Found the schooner Kate, Capt. Waller, here. They were trading for salmon.

TUESDAY 14th.—Weighed from Quatsino at daylight; rounded Cape Scott, with splendid weather; passed into the Galetas Channel, and anchored at Fort Rupert by 2 p.m. Found the Otter lying here. The Governor landed and visited the Fort and the Indian village.

WEDNESDAY 15th.—Weighed at 4 a.m., and anchored the same night in Tribune Bay, Hornby Island.

THURSDAY 16th.—Weighed at daylight, and anchored off Comox by 8 o'clock. The Governor landed, and rode round the settlement; called at all the settlers houses, and enquired most kindly into their wants, and evinced great interest in their farms, stock, &c. Nearly all the settlers spoke cheerfully of their prospects, and appeared contented. They complained much of the want of a road from the settlement to the bay, and they also complained of the difficulty of getting rid of their produce, except at a great loss. One settler showed two magnificent hogs fattened on milk and corn, weighing 300 pounds each. The same man has 150 other hogs. They say they send their stock to Victoria, and they are told there is no market for them; they then write back to sell them at any price, and they are sold at a most ruinous price to them. It seems strange there should be no market for hogs, poultry, butter, &c., where we import thousands of dollars worth of bacon and butter yearly. Surely it would pay some honest man to act as a commission merchant, and to agree to receive all the stock from the various settlers at Comox, selling it for them to the best advantage, and receiving his commission thereon. They spoke very hopefully of the coal mines at Comox, and next week they commence making the trail to them. This is altogether a most flourishing little settlement. Many of the settlers are single men, and complained bitterly of not being able to obtain wives, as bachelor life is not conducive to comfort. A very pretty meandering stream passes through the settlement, abounding with trout. The officers from the ship caught some magnificent fish.

FRIDAY 17th.—Weighed at 4 a.m., from Comox, and anchored by 11 o'clock at Nanaimo. The town of Nanaimo has wonderfully improved during the last three years. Its progress appears slow, but sure. No vessels were lying here.

SATURDAY, 18th.—Left Nanaimo, and anchored in Cowichan Bay by 2 p.m. On the following day (Sunday) His Excellency landed, and attended Divine Service at the Parsonage. There were 39 people present, sometimes there are as many as 60. After service, His Excellency rode round and visited various settlers. Some very magnificent oats were seen at the farm of Mr. Alexander, he expected they would yield at least 80 bushels to the acre. Mr. Alexander has a wife and family, and appears a thriving prosperous man. He has travelled a great deal, has farmed both in the old country and Australia, but he says he infinitely prefers this, and is perfectly contented with the spot he has chosen. He owns about 20 head of fine cattle. All the crops at the various farms, looked as if they would yield an abundant harvest. The Indians were peaceable, they complained about their lands, and were anxious to know when the question of what land they were to have, would be definitely settled.

Left Cowichan early Monday morning and arrived at Salt Spring Island by 6 o'clock. His Excellency landed and walked to Mr. Booth's farm.

830, left Salt Spring, arriving in Esquimalt by 4 p.m., having steamed completely round the Island, and traversed 795 miles.

Presentation to the Rev. Dr. and Miss Evans.

The congregation of the Wesleyan Church and members of other denominations in this city, met last evening to witness the presentation to the Rev. E. Evans, pastor of the above Church, of an address, accompanied with a handsome silver tea-service, and also Miss Evans, daughter of the above with a silver cake basket and knife. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. Brown, of the Wesleyan Church Rev. Thomas Somerville, Presbyterian Minister, Dr. Dickson, M. L. A., Messrs Jessop, Sparrow and Spencer, to which earnest and able replies were given by the Rev. gentleman about to leave, both on his own behalf and that of his daughter Miss Evans. The following was neatly inscribed on the silver teapot: "Presented to the Rev. E. Evans, D.D., by the Methodist congregation, Victoria, V.I., over which (having founded the Church in which they worship) he has presided nearly eight years, as a mark of their affectionate esteem on his removal from this circuit: August 20th, 1866. On the silver case knife was the annexed: "Presented to Miss Evans by the Wesleyan congregation, on leaving Victoria, V.I., August 20, '66." The addresses alluded to, we hope to give in our next issue. The lateness of the hour precludes us from publishing them in this day's paper.

Supreme Court.

[REPORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.]

MONDAY, August 21.

Walker v. Lounberg.—Argument in this case was resumed yesterday. Mr. McCreight instructed by Messrs. Drake & Jackson, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ring instructed by Messrs. Peakes & Green, for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover the sum of \$3000, amount of a guarantee given by defendant to the Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and \$2500 for interest on the same. It was held by the Court that defendant was liable to pay the amount of the guarantee but without interest. His defence, upon receiving a proportionate share of the security obtained by the Bank from Messrs. Spratt & Kriemler, the parties for whom the guarantee was given. Counsel on both sides conceded, and the Court agreed, that the Bank was liable to give the defendant the proportionate share of the security demanded by defendant.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—This body met last evening, present His Worship the Mayor and a full board. An account from Mr. Heisterman as agent for the lessors, for \$25 for rent to the 25th August was filed. The Committee on Bridges obtained further time to report. The Clerk read the report of indebtedness of the Corporation to June 30th, 1866, which was received and adopted, and the committee discharged. The Sanitary Commission verbally reported that 85 notices had been given to remove nuisances, and that monthly reports of their proceedings would be handed in. The report was received and adopted. The application of Messrs. Astice & Co. of the Pacific Telegraph Hotel came up for consideration but no action was taken, and the Council adjourned till Monday Evening next.

WHAT NEXT?—A Viennese philosopher is experimenting upon the transportation of ponderable bodies by electricity, so that the old fable of the soldier who sent his shoes home for exchange by hanging them on the telegraph wire, may be realised.

MINERAL OIL FOR FUEL.—An English paper states that a series of important experiments upon Mr. Richardson's method of burning mineral oil as a fuel for steam-ships and steam-engines, has been made at Woolwich Dockyard, with complete success. Ten pounds of water is the highest quantity that has ever been evaporated per pound of the best steam coals; upwards of 18lb of water has now been evaporated continuously for many hours by oil from the celebrated Torbane-hill or Boghead mineral. The trials with other rock oils, though not reaching quite so high a figure, have been such as to prove the superiority of mineral oil over coal, and the perfect capability of maintaining the strongest fire without the slightest cessation or diminution of its intensity until the complete exhaustion of the store of fuel.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL PIT.—A French coal mine has been the scene of an accident, which is familiar enough on a small scale to the miner, but rarely occurs in such proportions. A cage or platform was used for raising the coal, and finding that this rubbed against the shaft, investigation was commenced. It was found that the side which had been well "tuffed," or boarded, was projecting. The miners, 300 in all, were got out safely, and an attempt made to repair the damage. But these timbers fell in, and following them came such a deluge of water that no power could control the torrent. Hundreds of tons of stone and earth followed the water, and the mine filled with water and mud and the debris of the shaft and works, which were entirely destroyed.

GOLD.—The imports of gold into the United Kingdom amounted in April to £719,760 against £1,024,684 in April, 1865, and £1,424,654 in April, 1864. The exports of gold from the United Kingdom in April amounted to £481,099 against £639,022 in April, 1865, and £1,876,411 in April, 1864. In the four months ending April 30, the value of the gold imported was £3,145,749 against £2,675,930 in the corresponding period of 1865, and £5,632,504 in the corresponding period of 1864. In the four months ending April 30, the value of the gold exported was £1,877,463 against £2,163,536 in the corresponding period of 1865, and £5,988,217 in the corresponding period of 1864. There has thus been a considerable contraction in the movement of gold this year.—*Eng., Paper.*

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.—Sam Williams appeared on remand yesterday in the Police Court charged as a rogue and vagabond. He pleaded hard to escape, enumerated several places where he had recently earned a day's wages, and wanted to know whether the times were such that a man was to be punished because he could not get work? The Magistrate said the evidence was too clear, prisoner was a bad character, and had escaped before on mere quibbles, he must now send him to the chain-gang for three months. Sam went to prison quite indifferent about being called a rogue, but much incensed at being branded as a vagabond.

RETURN OF H. M. S. SCOUT.—H. M. S. Scout, Capt. Price, having His Excellency the Governor, Superintendent Haskin, Mr. Dally, photographic artist, Mr. Ash, from Comox, and others on board, returned to Esquimalt yesterday at 4 p.m., having circumnavigated the island, calling at 21 and anchoring at 19 places. An interesting outline of the cruise will be found in another column. Mr. Dally brings back several excellent views of different points of interest on the east and west coast.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—Yesterday John Baldwin appeared before the Mayor to answer a summons for non compliance with an order of the Sanitary Commission, to remove a certain nuisance from his premises. Further time was granted on defendant paying the cost of summons.

COURT OUT.—The House of Assembly did not meet yesterday, the only members present being the Speaker and Messrs Young, Dickson, and Pidwell. Messrs DeCosmos and Cochrane arrived in time to be too late.

The writer of the letter in answer to the arguments of the author of "Our Indian Policy," must comply with our rule and furnish his name, before his communication can appear.

Legislative Assembly.

Wednesday, Aug. 22th, 1866.

Speaker took his seat at 1:10 p.m. Present—Messrs DeCosmos, Young, McClure, Pidwell, Carswell. Messrs Cochrane, Ash and Powell, came in subsequently.

THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Young introduced the motion of which he had given notice to rescind the original unconditional Union Resolutions passed by the House. He condemned the resolutions to which he had always been opposed, and pointed out their humiliating, and ruinous effects. He was in favor of equitable Union, and was now ready to "bury the hatchet" and was best to be done for the interest of the country, and if they could not get fair Union then confederation, or annexation. He did not condemn the mover of the resolution, who might have been actuated by patriotic motives, but he (the mover) must now admit that he was mistaken in the liberality and justice of the Government in whom he confided.

Dr. Dickson concurred in the resolutions excepting that part leaving it to H. M. Government to effect Union on such terms as to it might seem meet. The hon. mover had entirely confided to the sense of justice of H. M. Government, but he (Dr. D.) still thought the Parliament too just and intelligent to allow such a bill as the one submitted to pass. For this bill he should never vote, although he was in favor of Union, he thought that it would be sufficient to rescind the words he objected to.

Mr. Pidwell regretted that such words had ever been used, as the people knew better than Her Majesty's Government, what the country wanted. He however, thought the original resolutions had been already rescinded by the subsequent ones, setting forth what was wanted and which were sent home by steamer and by telegraph. He had always found during a long life of Colonial experience, that the Home Government only granted what was asked for. He maintained that Union with British Columbia, was essential for our mutual interests or whether for the purpose of joining the great confederation. The motion of Mr. Young was an insidious attempt to frustrate Union was an

Mr. DeCosmos did not deny the right of any hon. member to propose to rescind a resolution or repeal a law, but he argued that it would be breaking faith with the Home Government and the country, to rescind the resolution without giving Her Majesty's Government notice. He took the hon. member for the City, (Mr. Young) to task for the position he had assumed on the Union question. The country demanded Union and must have it, and he was ready to go with the hon. gentleman to their constituents to-morrow, on the question of Union. It was the Tariff idol that the hon. gentleman then contended for, unmindful of the other more important question. Mr. DeCosmos denied that the House went begging to British Columbia and gave the origin of the Unconditional Resolutions which occurred in this wise. An hon. gentleman (Mr. McClure) who was not then a member of the House, and himself in an interview with Governor Kennedy, prior to the passing of the Union Resolutions, were recommended to leave the negotiation for Union in the Governor's hands and to pass a resolution leaving the question of Union untrammelled. When such a resolution, passed by a majority of the House, was placed in his hands, His Excellency said he would telegraph to England, and that on the same day there would be an order in Council made constituting one Governor for both Colonies, and that Governor would bring the legislators together, so as to settle their differences and establish Union with Victoria as the capital. It was on that account that he had voted \$50,000 for the Governorial residence in Victoria, but he must say if the Governor has done what is right in the matter as regards Union, it has not appeared in his despatches. The hon. gentleman spoke at length on the subject in answer to the arguments of the introducer of the motion, designating the idea of annexation to the United States as preposterously absurd, and maintaining that the House could not consistently with its duties or its honor rescind the original resolutions, without offering some palliative to Mr. McClure's Government.

Mr. McClure objected to the introduction of personalities. It was simply necessary that the House should record that it was not willing to accept the terms of Union proposed in the Bill. It was natural to suppose that Her Majesty's Government on making any change would add to instead of taking away the representative power of a Colony, merely because it wished to be united with another. Her Majesty's Government was not that parental being some supposed and must be told that Vancouver Island would not accept any Union that did not give representation on a basis of population. He brought in an amendment to that effect.

The Speaker said it was out of order, a resolution to that effect had already been discussed and passed.

Mr. Pidwell moved the adjournment of the debate until after the arrival of the steamer. Dr. Ash thought the duty of the House was clear. There was no use of telling Her Majesty's Government what the last hon. gentleman had said. The terms offered he considered were the only ones practicable for the Home Government to offer. They were to have one Governor, the capital was not settled, and, suppose it was New Westminster for the present, in the course of events it must come to Victoria. He alluded to the different modes of taxation, to the heavy debt of British Columbia and to the Tariff question and concluded by saying that those who opposed Union under the bill were opposing the best interests of the country.

After some explanatory remarks from Mr. Young on certain statements of Mr. DeCosmos, House adjourned till Thursday at 3 p.m.

SAUCE.—LEA AND FERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

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Worcestershire
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Only Good Sauce
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EVERY VARIETY OF
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Beware of the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resemble those of genuine Sauce, and it is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

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••• Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Principal Grocers, Messrs. Cochrane and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. •••

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

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 28

CARIBOO

GROUSE CREEK.

Cariboo, Aug. 16.—The I have got into a deep channel they can obtain from \$6 to \$10 the gravel. The Cariboo is good pay last week and are the pay streak. The Hopple averaging from 8 to 10 ounces at work; the Salt Spring coming out good pay.

CONKLIN'S GULCH.

The United company have 350 feet into the hill and have not containing a large deposit boulders and gravel, in which is high as 70 cents to the pan. The Hood company have struck out 350 feet from the creek, find prospects from 25 to 37 cents the value of shares are ruling high.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

Aug. 20.—Notwithstanding cent exodus from here to the Quesselle Lake has left not a trace of this creek short handed, still gold for the past week will be ably with any previous one. Bradley, Nicholson Co., are averaging 50 ounces a week. Try An commence washing to-day. We are making about wages. For making from \$10 to \$12 a day. Wilson Co. washed up 35 ozs., they got one piece weighing Browne Co. washed up for last week and for week before last 58 many others are doing well.

LOWREE CREEK.

The Grouse Creek Red Rock struck a prospect of \$80 to 100 dirt in their ground sluice last. A man by the name of W. S. er, has skeddaddled.

CANTON CREEK.

Quessnel, Aug. 21.—A man by the name of Brossesaux is just in upon the good news. The Blue Lead Co. ing. Two men shovelling was in one day. This gold is a ledge of rotten quartz; it is not ragged gold.

Mr. Birch and party arrived on Sunday night.

Discovery of New Creeboos!
\$116 WASHED OUT TO THE WORK!

(From the B. C. Tribune)

Mr J. E. Edwards of the claim returned here last. Williams Creek. We have the following important news from him about the discovery of new gold bearing creeks. Mr. Edwards has been to Soda Creek and came down to Soda Creek that place he went to the Forks of Beaver Lake. He up the month Forks lake where he discovered to which he named Coquet Creeks. The latter being proceeded to Keithley's Creek he found a miner named and another, whom he named company him back to the first prospect for only a on Coquet Creek, where gold which would pay, as the superficial trial they got an ounce a day to the afterwards went to Cad About one mile from its prospect on a bar b sluicing, from 9 a.m. to 1 They then turned off the panned off seven and a quarter of round, coarse gold, rose gold of Williams Creek. Look up discovery claims as several claims for the which they subsequently They went up the creek about nine miles. There are two in it; the hills on each side and densely timbered with cedar. The bed-rock is slate and sedimentary rock only two feet from the surface is about as much water in it in Williams and Jack-of-O combined. The grade of the good for mining purposes. is from 25 feet to 300 feet. N.E. by S.S.W. and heading ridge between South and Cariboo Lake. It is 50 of Williams Creek. The to the creek is from the west. Edwards went up the North lake about 50 miles, where several large creeks which opinion are auriferous, but I prospect them. Mr. Edwards posed to any excitement about his discoveries unprospecting has taken place old miners are gone over Williams Creek, and the resurveying will soon be made. Mr. Edwards got the gold bar at the Bank of British Cameron; he has brought down with him.

BANKRUPT COURT.—Re A bankrupt was up for first examination was advised to settle with. Adjourned till the 29th inst.