

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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NOTICE.

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AGENTS.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening with 110 passengers. The intelligence from Cariboo is no later than our last advice.

Mr. E. Russell, of the Bank of British Columbia, who left on the 1st November, informs us that for the next three months he considers the daily yield of gold will be from \$2,000 to \$10,000.

Williams Creek.

The PRINCE OF WALES is paying a small dividend; their weekly expenses are from \$2,000 to \$2,200.

The CAMBROO Co. were working but doing little more than covering expenses.

The DEAD BROKE Co. were paying at latest dates from \$400 to \$500 dividend.

The RABY Co. last dividend was \$300.

The ROBERT ROSE Co. which it is thought will be one of the best in the creek next season were stopped for want of water.

The TINKER Co. had worked out their best ground.

The MOPPAT Co. were making from 16 to 20 ounces per day.

The BEAVERHEAD Co. had stopped for the winter. They will sink a new shaft.

The NEW YORK Co. were getting into good pay.

The CALADONIA Co., GRIZLEY Co and NEVER SWEAT had partially tapped their shafts, and will work all winter.

The CARIBOO Co. were taking out from 25 to 35 ounces with good prospects of better success.

The AVONRA Co. were paying well. A report reached Mouth of Quenselle on the 4th, that they had stopped from an overflow of water.

The SAW MILL Co. on Conklin's Gulch were getting into good pay.

The ERIBSON Co. were in pretty good pay, but had heavy expenses to pay off.

The WAKE-UP-JACK Co. had stopped for the season.

The BARKER Co. had worked out their two lower shafts and were sinking a prospecting shaft in the upper ground.

The CANADIAN, DILLER, JESSIE PRINCE, and FOSTER CAMPBELL and all others above the Barker Co. were laid over.

The BID ROCK FLUME Co. will work all winter blasting and preparing for the Spring.

The FLOYD TUNNEL Co. in Stone's Gulch, were beginning to do well with good prospects ahead.

Lowhee.

The CHITRENDI Co. were working over some falls and not taking out so much gold as usual.

The SAGE MILLER Co. were prospecting the lower part of their ground.

(From the British Columbian.)

From Mr. H. J. Griffin, of the Toronto Mining Company, we have Cariboo advices to the 1st inst. The weather continued delightful—sunshiny and warm—more like May than November weather. Markets quite overstocked. Flour, 32c to 35c; bacon, 50c to 75c; butter, \$1.25; beef, 40c; mutton, 45c to 50c; rice, 45c to 50c; beans, 30c to 40c; sugar, 50c to 62c; tea, \$1 to \$1.25; coffee, \$1; syrup, 50c; potatoes, 20c to 25c; turnips, 10c to 20c; cabbage, 35c; onions, 50c; and 50c to 62c. Clothing, a shade above New Westminster prices. Cordwood, \$12; sawed lumber, 10 to 12c per foot; shales, 65c per 100; miners' wages, \$10 per day of 10 hours.

The population on Williams Creek is about 1500, about 700 to 800 of whom will probably winter there. Very little sickness on the Creek. The following claims are yielding largely:—Wake-up-Jack, Aurora, Cariboo, Caladonia. The following are paying small dividends:—Deadbrock, Moffat, Cameron, Last Chance. The following companies are running "prospect drifts":—Saw Mill, Raby, Prince of Wales. The following companies have been flooded out:—Adams, Elliot, Bruce, Hart, Peckin. The report of the Sawmill company striking dirt paying \$37.5 to the pan is fully confirmed; but they were driven out by "slam" (a sort of quicksand). This claim is believed to be immensely rich. They subsequently ran a new shaft striking the lead about 14 feet lower down. From Lightning there is nothing exciting with the exception of a rich strike in the hill by the "Ayrshire Lass" Co. This company have been taking out from 25

to 40 ozs. during the last three weeks. The gold is coarse, nuggets ranging from \$20 to \$50 each. The ground is all taken up on the Cañon to the town, a distance of about two miles. From Peterson creek, 8 miles west of Vanhook, the news is good. About a mile and a half of ground is taken up and five or six companies still at work. The yield is good.

Pin, the merchant whose mysterious disappearance was noted last week, was heard of on the way down.

The committee at Quenselle Mouth came off on the 30th ult., resulting in a large majority for Dr. Black. Mr. Mobsey's friends demanded a poll, which was appointed for the 7th inst. We understand that there is little doubt of Dr. Black's return. The bridge over the Cottonwood was completed on the 3d.

The GOVERNOR OF VANCOUVER.—The deputation from the Municipal Council waited upon His Excellency Governor Kennedy at 10 o'clock yesterday, and presented an address of welcome, a copy of which, together with the reply thereto, will be found elsewhere.

The deputation met with a most cordial reception, and were very favorably impressed by the sentiments enunciated by His Excellency, both in his more formal reply to the address, and during the conversation which ensued.

His Excellency touched upon the Union question, as well as several other leading political issues of the day, and his opinions indicated a clearness of intellect and a broadness of view which are only to be looked for in great and cultivated minds.

It is a gratifying and reassuring reflection that the several important intercolonial questions of the day are in the hands of two such able and liberal statesmen as the present Governors of these two colonies.

DEPARTURE.—His Excellency Governor Kennedy will, we understand, go over to Nanaimo to-day on the Fidelity, when His Excellency will lay the foundation stone of the new Literary Institute in that enterprising and thriving town.

(From the North Pacific Times.)

AGROUND.—The steamer Fidelity started yesterday morning from Victoria for Nanaimo, but ran aground near the entrance of the south channel, where she remained when last seen. Captain Cooper is on board the Fidelity.

LOADS.—The barque Kinnaid has nearly completed her loading, and Capt. Sigclair expects to get her away by next Thursday.

DOUBTLY UNRESTORED.—Mr. Cunningham was yesterday morning fined \$3 by the judge of the Supreme Court for sending a substitute to serve on a jury and permitting said substitute to answer to his (Mr. Cunningham's) name, and sit on the jury.

The judge soon after saw Mr. Cunningham speaking through the window to one of the jurors (who were locked up at the time) and ordered him into the custody of a policeman. He was afterwards liberated and discharged with a severe reprimand.

DOUGLAS AND LILLOOET DISTRICT.—A number of Chinamen are reported to be making excellent wages on the Lillooet river, about seven miles above Douglas.

BALL AT YALE.—The ball given by Mr. Godfrey Delamarre at Yale on Thursday evening was a great success. Festivities were kept up till 5 a. m. on Friday, when after singing the National Anthem the guests departed well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Cassir, Mr. M. B. Romano's managing clerk at Lytton, was arrested on Wednesday evening, on the serious charge of embezzling between \$8000 and \$15,000, the property of his employer. The circumstances of the case appear to be as follows:—Mr. Cassir has been for some time in charge of the Lytton store, receiving and selling large quantities of goods; he recently went to Cariboo to collect large sums of money, stayed there about a month and was reported to be gambling heavily. Mr. Romano's book-keeper was sent to Lytton to meet him and take account of stock. Immediately on the arrival of the book-keeper Mr. Cassir left Lytton and on his arrival at Cariboo he was indebted to the Lytton house, and had been absconded. Mr. Romano ordered him back to Lytton to settle up his accounts, but Cassir privately engaged a canoe to start at 1 a. m. on Thursday. In the meantime Mr. Romano was acquainted with the large deficiency said to exist in his accounts, and had him arrested. He had but twenty-five dollars on him at the time of his arrest. He is now in jail at Yale awaiting an examination before the magistrate, and states that he can fully account for everything.

THE ASSIZES.

(NOVEMBER 10th.)

Morey vs. Thompson.—The Attorney General for Plaintiff and Mr. Walker for Defendant. This was an action for breach of contract—damages \$114 14s. Verdict for plaintiff for \$398 16s.

Robertson vs. Webster.—Mr. Walker for Plaintiff, and Mr. Barnson for Defendant. This was an action to recover \$973, with interest, for building expenses during the erection of Millard's store on Columbia street. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$800.

These were the last cases on the calendar, and therefore conclude the Assizes.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

To His Honor Mr. B. Borbie, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

The Grand Jury in compliance with your Honor's instructions and according to custom, beg to submit their report.

First we would call your Honor's attention to the total want of respect shown by the defendant, Court House, siber, for grand jury, the witnesses, or jury. Very great inconvenience is incurred by all parties being jammed together in a small low room, with a canvas ceiling, in an old wooden building, without ventilation or the means of warming it.

The colony being now sufficiently ad-

vanced, we hope your Honor will recommend the erection, at an early day, of suitable buildings, adapted not only to necessities, but for the convenience of the Courts, and in keeping with the progress of the colony.

Much inconvenience is also left from the Land and Colonial offices not being in the country, where they are held in the old and insecure wooden buildings formerly used by the soldiers in connection with their camp—half a day is necessarily spent by any person who is required to transact any business there.

Great insecurity to property also exists from the want of a night police, paid by the Government and under the charge of the Magistrate, and we have to recommend the commencement of the formation of a police force by having at least two policemen appointed for the town.

We have also further to recommend that the labor of the chain gang be systematized, and that the hours of labor be extended equal to what it is usual for other people to work, and that reports be occasionally published of how many hours they have been employed during the month.

Submitting the above, we remain, Your Lordship's obedient Servants, Henry Holzbock.

Foreman for self and Grand Jury, Court House, New Westminster, B.C., November 8th, 1864.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

On Friday last, pursuant to a resolution of the Municipal Council of New Westminster, William Clarkson, Esquire, President, and Councillors Dickinson and Armstrong presented the following address to Governor Kennedy:

To His Excellency Arthur Kennedy, Esq., Governor of Vancouver Island, &c., &c.

We, the President and members of the Municipal Council of the City of New Westminster, would desire cordially to welcome your Excellency to our city and colony and to receive you with that respect which is due to so distinguished a personage.

We also gladly embrace the present opportunity to assure your Excellency of our earnest wishes for your personal prosperity, and to ask that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to your family the sincerest gratification it affords us at being honored with their presence among us.

From the intimate relationship that exists between our colony and that over which your Excellency is called to preside, as twin sisters of the same great colonial family, we cannot but feel that our interests are in a measure identical, and that therefore we need not express our real sentiments when we desire the material prosperity of Vancouver Island.

We would also express the extreme gratification it affords us to witness the kindly feeling that exists between your Excellency and our esteemed representative of our beloved Sovereign.

With renewed assurances that when you return to your own Government your Excellency will carry with you our highest respect.

We are, &c., &c., W. M. CLARKSON, President.

R. DICKINSON, Esq., Esquire.

W. J. ARMSTRONG, Esquire.

New Westminster, Nov. 8th.

The Governor's Reply.

To the President and Members of the Municipal Council of the City of New Westminster.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg you to accept my very sincere thanks for the unexpected honor you have conferred upon me.

Your Governor's hospitality must satisfy the most unreasonable desire, and the pleasure that I, Kennedy and myself have derived from it is greatly increased by the cordial welcome which you now offer us.

I fully concur in your opinion of the identity of interest existing between British Columbia and Vancouver Island and that it never should be forgotten that they equally form part of a great empire whose honor and prosperity it is the duty of all Britons to promote.

A cordial and kindly feeling between the respective Governors is necessary to this end, and I feel very sure that Governor Seymour and myself will alike feel it our duty to use our best efforts to mitigate the opposition of opinion and conciliate jarring interests, should such unhappily arise.

For my own part I have watched the progress of British Columbia with great interest, while I admire the self-reliance and unanimity with which you have struggled and overcome great difficulties.

My earnest hope is that you should continue in this honorable course, and I feel certain that under the administration of your able and energetic Governor, combined with your own loyalty and steadiness of purpose, British Columbia will, at no distant period, take a high rank among the Colonial possessions of our Gracious Queen.

THE COLLIER AND THE JUGGER.—A professor of ledgerdom was exhibiting in the neighborhood of a colliery, in England, and after performing some tricks, asked the loss of a halpenny. A collier handed him one, which the juggler shortly announced had been transformed into a sovereign, which he exhibited.

"An' is that my dawbee?" asked the astonished collier.

"Undoubtedly," was the reply.

"Let's see it, will 'ee?"

The request was complied with, and the collier, turning it round and round with admiration, at last put it in his pocket, exclaiming, "Now, 'ee warrant 'ee'll not turn it into a dawbee again."

The New York Herald says—"A gentleman just returned from Europe states that the English railways are the safest in the world, for that a boy runs before every train to drive the cattle and sheep off the line."

FISHERIES IN THE EAST.

There is no part of the British American coast where the fishery cannot be prosecuted with success; at Labrador, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, on the eastern shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—at Prince Edward's Island, the Magdalen Islands, Anticosti, everywhere it is the same. Though these fisheries thus surround the British American coasts, they are extensively prosecuted by subjects of France and citizens of the United States. By Canada they are almost entirely neglected; a few years ago we had not a sail on these rich fishing grounds. It is worthy of note that Canada is the only one of the provinces that offers a bounty for the encouragement of the deep sea fisheries, and that she is the only province that does not pursue this branch of industry to any extent worth mentioning. Distance has probably much to do with the anomalous state of things. Gaspe is the principal part of the province that borders directly on the fishery, and is for the most part unsettled.

France and the United States both pursue the policy of giving bounties to encourage these fisheries. France pays \$30,000 to \$40,000 francs a year, averaging about \$68 to each man engaged in the fishery. This is an expensive process, but it is alleged that it would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. 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