

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 15, 1869

The last numbers of the Cariboo Sentinel bring us two instructive articles on the subject of the mining prospects for the present season. An approximate idea of the auriferous surface still undeveloped is therein set forth, and shows very distinctly that we have a very large extent of mining ground capable of employing thousands of miners for many years to come, still unopened. There is that is only one way to success in Cariboo and that is through the desire to work; if a man is known as a good miner and can be depended on, he need very seldom want employment; and then only in such rare instances as the excessive drought of last season, the consequences of which we trust will be almost obliterated for the future by the construction of ditches conveying the water from points where the supply is plentiful to those portions of the district where it becomes much reduced in the summer. The system of hydraulic mining is also being gradually adopted, and ere long will assume an importance little imagined at this moment, forming a steady source of remunerative labor long after the present generation has lost all interest in the matter. It is most gratifying to note that the settlement of land is steadily progressing, many miles of the wagon road being continuously fenced in; the luxuriant appearance of the crops, the snug farm houses, and the well fed cattle, would somewhat amaze people who don't know anything about the country, or who draw their inspirations from the press of the Colony. The fact is, the settlement of a country like ours, with climate and natural advantages such as we possess, does not depend upon any fortuitous circumstances; a crude, illiberal government may retard its progress for a time, but such countries as ours form too rich a portion of the earth's surface to be long neglected. The news from Kootenay is most satisfactory; as the miners proceed with their prospecting the ground gives greater evidence of extent and richness, and the estimated population likely to reach that section from Blackfoot, White Pine and elsewhere, is set down at 10,000. We have previously stated that the former idea of the source of the gold deposits in that vicinity was quite erroneous, as it is now settled beyond a doubt that the matrix or veins from which it was disintegrated are in the Selkirk Range, hence the present excitement will indubitably lead to further discoveries, placing beyond question the richness of those mountains, which have only been glanced at in Big Bend, almost the other extremity of the range. The Similkameen is now being slowly but steadily explored, the Chinese following in the tracks of the white man. The coalfields are a very useful sort of people in their way, but we confess we should prefer to see white men taking out the large sums that these people are known to be daily taking from our country; it is well, however, that the country should be developed, and John Chinaman has shown his good farmer as well as an indefatigable miner. A few days ago we placed before our readers some late information from Rock Creek, by which we learn that the kind of mining—usually the wet, but as experience has shown, the best—known as hydraulic, is being introduced with a great probability of being largely entered into with profitable results. Rock Creek, after being skimmed, was abandoned for other localities, like many other mining camps, and is now returning to favor; we should not be surprised if it ultimately became a populous location. Peace River is again looking up; its great distance from populous settlements has hitherto formed the great obstacle to complete exploration; but the fact of its being rich in deposits of the precious metal is placed beyond a doubt. The expeditions heretofore fitted out for that locality, have not been sufficiently provided with supplies of food, and the exhaustion of that necessary article forced the explorers to return before any great extent of the gold field had been properly tested. The expedition which recently left Quosnelmouth for that quarter took supplies for two years, and will thus be enabled

to make a thorough examination of the river and its banks before they will require to return; we anticipate great results. Stekin river is still worked by a small number of miners, but to ascertain its actual wealth as a gold field, it will be necessary to send out an expedition similar to that now on its way to Peace river; the impression that there are rich deposits near its sources remains unchanged. Altogether the gold mining prospects are extremely favorable, and in extent and possible results have never been exceeded. Our merchants should be up and doing in order not only to secure the chance of profitable trade, but also that our hardy fellows may be given every facility to continue their explorations, by making supplies easy of attainment, hence cheap. Food, next to water for mining purposes, is the great thing needful for the miner; with good supplies of these desiderata, we shall not be long before we get rich returns from the diggings.

Tuesday, May 11

WHITE PINE.—A writer in the Portland Commercial of a late date says: "The country is very sickly and much sickness prevails. The altitudes of the White Pine region, is about 2,300 feet above the level of the sea. I left Treasury City on the 20th of April for home. When I left there the snow was two feet deep, and still falling fast, accompanied by a terrific gale, which prostrated houses and tents. Hamilton is a town containing about 4,000 inhabitants. Treasury City at present contains near 9,000 souls. So far as the difference in the two places is concerned, I did not perceive much, as to the prices of living. It costs 'money' to live there; and a man who has not plenty, has no business there. What I would say to the citizens of Portland is, if any one should desire to go to White Pine, they must run the desperate chances of fickle fortune, or 'luck,' as the miners term it, besides the chances of leaving their bones among the rocks and canyons of that auriferous region; for there the stoutest and most robust men sometimes sicken and die within a few days after their arrival. On an average there are more sickness and deaths at White Pine than any place I ever was in before. Many of the mining camps resemble army hospitals during warm weather."

MUSHROOMS.—Mr. Bushell of the Blue Post, Johnston street has sent us two splendid mushrooms grown from spores that vegetable obtained from England, showing that this delicious adjunct to the cuisine may be easily produced in this vicinity, with a little preparation. The spores are sent out here in the shape of what are called bricks, these are formed of the soil thoroughly impregnated with the germ of the mushrooms. In this state it is tightly compressed, and will continue good for a long time. The way to cultivate the mushroom from this compact is to break it into small bits and place it, one morsel in about a foot square of soil, prepared with good, nutritious horse manure. The bed should be so situated as to be exposed to the sun the whole of the day, and the portions planted, are covered, so as to be kept warm, say with cabbage or lettuce leaves, or any other protecting material. Grown in this way they attain large dimensions and are rich in the flavor for which they are celebrated.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY FEAST.—As the Queen's birthday draws near, much anxiety is shown by the various parties who have their divers descriptions of amusements to get into form for the occasion. It appears to us that the principal amusements, viz: the regatta and horse race, at least, should be made to adapt themselves in order that both may be seen by everyone, particularly our visitors from the other side. If, for instance, the regatta and the horse race came off on the same day, there will be numbers present at each who must of necessity miss one or the other. Now, if these affairs could be managed so that the regatta came off on Monday and the horse race on Tuesday, or vice versa, each would be a success, and our guests would be prepared to leave us on Wednesday, the usual time for the Sound steamers to sail. It would be well if those who may be called upon to aid these events, would stipulate for the above arrangement, or appoint a central committee for the management of the whole. However the different arrangements are made, care should be taken that the amusements do not clash.

POCKET SOUND.—Great activity prevails on the Sound; upwards of 1400 vessels passed up and down last year, with a great probability of a large increase in the present one. The new law in California compelling the landowners to fence in their property, has created a great demand for the lumber adapted for that purpose, and the mills on the Sound have employment in cutting up the proper material which will occupy them for two or three years. This of itself will attract population.

As our readers will learn from our telegraphic dispatches, the iron bonds that now unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, are complete—another great stride in the world's progress. Our own impression is that this is the opening of a new era, and that the future great nations of the earth will dominate the universe from the Pacific. The completion of the Pacific Railroad is the opening of the first era that will let in the human stream that is ready to flow from the shores of the Atlantic. The immigration that must result from this great event will be immense; but when the other lines are also completed, we shall be no more heard complaining of a want of population; even female immigration will then be at a discount. This news must be truly gratifying to those who see a great future for this Colony; not only will prosperity be everywhere visible, but the discontented growls of croakers will be drowned in the hum of many voices.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Portland papers contain the following flattering card, signed by the Holiday excursionists to Puget Sound. "To Capt. Sholl and officers of the steamship Othello. As guests of Ben. Holladay, Esq., on the excursion just completed to British Columbia and Puget Sound, we beg leave to testify to the very handsome manner in which you have acquitted yourselves in the management and details of the ship. The skill manifested in the sailing of the ship and the entire absence of objectionable language so common on our steamers, has been of universal remark, and our best wishes are hereby conveyed for your future success and welfare."

A WONDERFUL BLOSSOM.—Mr. P. Lester, of Vancouver street, yesterday brought us an apple blossom plucked from a tree in his garden, which presents the characteristics of a tea rose, with the exception that one side has a slight tinge of purple. The blossom is about the size of a hen's egg; the leaves close in like those of a rose, and have a delicate perfume. The twig to which this blossom-rose is attached undoubtedly grew upon an apple tree; and what is equally strange is the fact that the same tree is covered with blossoms; none of which present extraordinary features.

The non-dispatch of a direct steamer to Victoria from San Francisco is affecting seriously the interests of our English merchants, who have express packages of seasonable goods detained at San Francisco, simply because they cannot be transhipped at Portland. It is hoped that our Government will take a decisive step which will preclude the possibility of annoyance and loss in the future.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamers Adeline, Capt. Pugh, and Wilcox G. Hunt, Capt. White, arrived from Olympia and way ports last night, within a few minutes of one another, bringing a large number of passengers and freight. The news will be found in another column. Purser Myrick and Finch have our thanks for customary favors.

THE CRUISE is the name of a little Columbia river steamer that is coming up to run us a tow-boat on Puget Sound. The steamer George S. Wright attempted to tow her across Columbia River Bar on Saturday and Sunday last; but owing to the prevalence of a heavy sea sent her back to Astoria.

DRAWING A KNIFE.—Jack, an Indian, appeared yesterday in the Police Court to answer to a charge preferred against him by Samuel Taylor, for drawing a knife on him. The prisoner said he was drunk at the time and did not know anything about the affair. He was remanded for one day.

THE G. S. Wright sailed for Puget Sound last night. After landing passengers and freight at the different ports, she will sail for Nanaimo to take in a cargo of coals for Portland.

THE WILL OF MR. HEPBURN.—A San Francisco dispatch states that the will of James Hepburn has been admitted to Probate, and letters of administration issued to William Lane Booker, the British Consul. The estate is valued at \$86,000.

The brig Byzantium is advertised for sale by auction on the 18th inst., at 1 p. m., by order of the Vice Admiralty Court. Private application for purchase will be received by Mr. Austin, the Marshal in Admiralty, up to the day of sale.

MR. FLANNERY, the new Governor of Washington Territory, reached Olympia, where he was received with appropriate honors, and subsequently left by the Wilson G. Hunt, arriving in this city last night.

BASE BALL.—The Rainier Base Ball Club, through their Secretary Mr. R. G. Hays, have accepted the challenge of the Olympics of Victoria to play a game of base ball at Victoria on the 25th of May.

The brig Robert Cowan has arrived at Portland, Oregon, with a cargo of Sandwich Islands produce. This vessel was expected at this port.

A youth of 79 summers proposes to walk from San Francisco to New York, starting on the 15th inst. from the first named city.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there procured upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of the medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The celebrated S. T.—1860—X was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Balm, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Balm needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. BY Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving Coughs, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other ailments of the system. It is a most valuable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the most eminent medical authorities. It is sold in bottles of various sizes, and is always on hand at the principal Dispensing Chemists and Druggists.

Gout and Rheumatism.—This Ointment is the most effective remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. It acts upon the system, and relieves the most acute forms of these ailments. It is sold in bottles of various sizes, and is always on hand at the principal Dispensing Chemists and Druggists.

Holloway's Ointment.—This Ointment is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the system. It acts upon the system, and relieves the most acute forms of these ailments. It is sold in bottles of various sizes, and is always on hand at the principal Dispensing Chemists and Druggists.

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THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and invigorating Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to...

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THE communication School Teacher," which these columns a few days ago drew the attention of the public to, has been for too long a period the mould of neglect. A system of education is working, we are told, that that system has a fatal failure—not from corruption (as was charged on a member of the last session) but from the attitude of the people. Withstanding urgent appeals through the public press and the press from first to last, parents have shrunk from any demonstration beyond the perpetuation of the professed to see and profess of Free Schools, understood that except expressed a wish for change, they must soon beyond one thiny-ah held some year and a urgent request of the Education, no effort was found impossible slightest interest in the upon the subject; although yet to meet the first man not say that in the compensating goods he contributed towards the revenue a large to exempt him from a direct tax for the children. The apathy the public stunted the tree, the roots of which to take a firm hold Legislative Council met and substituted another was to be temporary, we should be sorry that tion has been made, know how to appreciate they have got beyond and the man who av the advantages secure School Act, 1864, yet himself to know how teachers lived or we understand the magnitude until he is called on to head for the tuition. Then, when the school must either consent or suffer his children to norance and viciousness that many will adopt the native—some from choice necessity—and thus colonialists into public of blessings. In a management of the city will pass into the Corporation, and the be in full operation, provides for Colonial assistance to institution the extent of \$500; all expense must be met the districts in which situated, either by fee scholars, or by a direct the consent of a majority the district. The people systems before them for choice or rejection. We supporting the school entire Colony, as it should feel no hesitation returning a return to when the expense must tax upon a limited ready seriously taxed of Colonial and Municipal, it would appear reader acceptable to that that would demand a burthen. We therefore portion of the public estimate as to have schooling, being in the have to pay the penal inertness and neglect from their own scanty wealth to furnish the the physical pabulum.