

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 4, 1865

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

There is some peculiar fatality attached to the infancy of every British colony. Either the system of Government is bad or the men who are appointed by the Imperial authorities to rule are unsuited to the position. Whatever may be the cause we find that colonial childhood is a quarrelsome childhood—that discontent is the normal condition of affairs—and that in this fight which always ensues between the paternal pilot and the crew the helm is neglected and the unfortunate colonial craft is allowed to drift on a lee-shore or strike against a rock. The early history of every one of our colonies is the history of mismanagement and the record of Imperial folly. With so much profundity in English statesmen, so much sagacity in their diplomacy, the colonial blundering is the more remarkable. We have said either the system of Government is bad, or the men appointed to rule are unsuited to the position; in many cases, no doubt, the failure is due to both causes combined, a bad system and an unsuitable man; but generally speaking we may sum up the difficulty in the perpetual struggle that is made to reconcile representative government with something like Imperial dictatorship. With a simple autocracy there is not of course the same warning elements at work, however much deeper may be the popular discontent. All the people can do is to pray to have the Governor removed. They cannot check his policy or thwart his designs. In an irresponsible representative Government, however, the people have just sufficient power to obstruct the representative of Her Majesty, without enforcing any policy, bad or good, on the country. This is peculiarly so with Vancouver Island; but more especially is it applicable to our present condition, when the public representatives are pulling one way and the Governor of the colony the other.

No Governor of any British colony was ever more popular with the inhabitants than was Governor Kennedy with the people of Vancouver Island a year ago. Her Majesty seemed to have got in him a representative not merely in name, but one who so far as the politics of the country went, would carry out the same non-interfering policy of the monarch of England. If law-making was to be done, it could only be for the welfare of the people, and the people knew best what would conduce to their benefit; if appointments were to be made, the finances of the country as well as public opinion were considerations to be carefully weighed. Such were the feelings which the inhabitants of Victoria supposed actuated His Excellency. The people's desire was the Alpha and the Omega of his administration. Every speech that he uttered—every public remark which he made meant this, and nothing else. "I desire," said Governor Kennedy in substance, to the people of Vancouver Island, "to carry out your views and wishes as expressed through your representatives in the Assembly. If this body does not properly represent you, the remedy is in your own hands; under any circumstances, I am bound to consider the House as the embodiment of public opinion and to act accordingly." We wanted no grander flights of statesmanship than this. Here was the man above all others suited to the position—a Governor who understood the policy that leaves the people to do all the fighting, while the Queen's representative, like a dignified and impartial umpire, stands by and gives his decision. Alas! how soon the dream has been dissipated. The House of Assembly is no longer the representative of public opinion; the people's wishes are no longer the subject of gubernatorial solicitude. Not to the Assembly, however, nor to the people is due this change, but to His Excellency Governor Kennedy. We care not to trace minutely His Excellency's descending career, from that pinnacle of public esteem which he at one time occupied; it is sufficient for the purpose to know that his popularity has been gradually on the wane until at the present time, and without any violent political offence on his part, he is anything but high in public favor. We say this sorrowfully; we regret being obliged to make such an acknowledgment; for we have been amongst the foremost of His Excellency's supporters; but it is a duty we owe alike to the public and to Governor Kennedy to speak the truth, and speak it candidly. If the House has of late shown a disposition to thwart the Executive, it is not through whim or caprice, nor is it an exhibition of feeling that is not shared in by the general inhabitants; but it is from a firm conviction that the course of the Executive is detrimental rather than beneficial to the inhabitants. When the House sees, and when the people see the best measures of the Assembly thrown out by the Upper House, they are not blind to the fact that the latter body, if not actually inspired by His Excellency, acts at least in conformity with his views.

promises made a year ago in reference to carrying out the wishes of the people as expressed by the Assembly are resolutely with pain and humiliation. When we couple

with this the recent action on the school question, the extraordinary partiality in the appointment of the Board of Education; and when we think of other topics of even graver interest which have not met with that treatment which the public were led to expect at Governor Kennedy's hands, his Excellency need not feel surprised at the attitude of the House of Assembly, nor at the violent and unbecoming language that is sometimes used. We sympathize with no organized resistance to the Executive; we want to see no disruption of that harmony which should exist between the Governor and the people's representatives; on the contrary, we desire to witness every effort made by His Excellency for the benefit of the country warmly supported. We are anxious to see the House and the Governor acting in unison, and we can perceive no insuperable obstacles in the way. There is a large majority in the Assembly as well as out of it, who are only too desirous to support the present administration; but they cannot, consistent with anything like public duty or public interest, give in their adhesion to a course so fraught with mischief as that which His Excellency has of late, through bad advisers, no doubt, been pursuing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the Cariboo Sentinel.]

WILLIAMS CREEK BEDROCK FLUME.
This undertaking, which promises to do a great deal for claim holders on the upper part of Williams Creek, has progressed with wonderful speed. Commencing at the canon, below the old Black Jack Tunnel, the flume is laid for a distance of 1600 feet, and in so substantial a manner that we do believe it will seldom if ever get out of order. The sides of the flume are of remarkable strength, the lumber being specially prepared so as to ensure durability, and the blocks of timber cut so as to fit together in mosaic fashion, which rushes through the flume with terrible impetuosity on this part of the creek. The crevices between the blocks in the bottom of the flume are designed so as to act as a trap for the gold. Several companies have commenced washing into the flume, and as the work proceeds others will follow. The great benefit of the flume is therefore beginning to be apparent by the number of men now employed on the hill side in hydraulic mining and ground sluicing. Where perhaps ten men would have had work without the flume, ten times as many are now profitably engaged, and every day will add to their number. The sum laid out in the construction of the flume amounted to the last instant to upwards of \$120,000. In addition to this the company laid out last year more than \$20,000 in constructing a water ditch from Jack of Oub Creek, a distance of five miles. It is a matter of much regret that the company have been impeded in carrying on the work this spring by the fact that several law suits have been instituted against them by claim holders who are deriving great benefit from the company. Before the law suits were brought more than forty men were employed, but since the Gold Commissioner gave his decision only eight or ten men are engaged. That the flume will ultimately become a paying speculation there is no manner of doubt; but so far it has not paid anything, and could not be expected to do so. Mr. Wm. Miller is foreman, and from his experience and intelligence must be well qualified to carry out the works to the advantage of the company.

CANON CREEK BED ROCK FLUME.

About ten men are at work on this undertaking, and the foreman of the company is desirous of taking on more hands as soon as he can get them. He visited Williams Creek last week for the purpose of employing men. The flume has been completed to the canon, where the work goes on slowly from the fact that for seventy feet the bed of the flume will have to be blasted through the rock. In about five weeks it is expected pay dirt will be reached and washing up commenced. sanguine anticipations are indulged in respecting the success of the enterprise. Canon Creek is about ten miles from Beaver Pass from which place there is an excellent trail.

THE HORSE FLY TRAIL.

This new trail which intersects the wagon road at Blair's, 111 mile post, is the result of the persevering efforts of Captain Mitchell in his endeavor to open up a shorter route to Williams Creek. Our reporter lately passed over it on his way up country, and states that from Blair's to the South Fork Lake the trail runs through the beautiful valley of the Horse Fly. The valley is rolling land, thickly wooded, and is generally unfit for agricultural purposes, but a few fertile spots here and there might be turned into profitable cultivation. From Blair's to the South Fork Lake, a distance of 32 miles, small lakes are to be met with on the skirts of the trail, our reporter having counted no less than 18. There is only one house of accommodation on the way, and pedestrians must sleep one night in the open air on their journey. At the South Fork Lake, which is twelve miles broad, there is a ferry-boat plying, but the arrangements, connected with her, being anything but satisfactory, great detentions take place there. No doubt these inconveniences will be hereafter remedied. From the lake there is a mountain of easy grade to be crossed of four miles, when the trail strikes Captain Mitchell's bridge across the North of Queenelle. From the bridge the traveler takes the old and well beaten track of Snow Shoe and Antler mountains, which are so steep as to effectually prevent anything like a wagon road being made that way. The distance from Mitchell's bridge to Williams Creek is computed at about 42 miles, making the total distance from Blair's, including the lake, 120 miles. There is no question this route is much shorter than by the wagon road, but the steep hills, deep snow lying on the high mountains in the early part of the season, and the want of accommodation en route for travelers will render it anything but a successful rival to the grand trunk line. Captain Mitchell deserves credit for his enterprise and perseverance in connection with this trail.

THE BALD MOUNTAIN.

The snow on the Bald Mountain is still very deep—some places four feet. Mr. Spooner, the Expressman, in company with the "Live Yankes," came over it on Thursday last with great difficulty. There are four pack trains waiting at Deep Creek unable to get to Antler and Williams with their loads.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

It is a matter of the highest importance to the progress and development of this country that sufficient wheat and grain should be raised within its boundaries to supply its own large consumption. The amount of land this year under cultivation is unprecedentedly large, and from the fact of the farmers having had several years' experience in the country we have no doubt the yield this season will approximate to the demand for next year's consumption. From Lillooet to Soda Creek there is not a single ranch which possesses an acre of good land that the farmer has not been engaged in its cultivation. In the neighborhood of Lillooet alone, upwards of 1200 acres of wheat will be grown, and on the ranches at Williams Lake a great deal of land has been laid down with the same crop. On the wagon road ranches sufficient oats and barley will be produced to make feed for horses both abundant and cheap. For instance, at one ranch, not far from Soda Creek, that of the popular Frank Wye, there are more than 150 acres under oats and barley, the land being irrigated and highly cultivated. It is contemplated in the fall we believe to erect a flour mill at Williams Lake, containing all the most modern improvements, and at an expense exceeding \$10,000. Such a useful enterprise deserves encouragement and should command success. Although flour in Cariboo is at present lower than it has ever been before, should the crop of wheat next year be good, the price will be still further reduced in price. It is only by cheapening the necessities of the miner that he will be able to prospect the country thoroughly, and we look forward to the success of the present season's crop as of the most vital importance to the progress and development of the country's resources hereafter. By reducing provisions to the lowest ebb a large population of miners will be attracted and induced to come here and prospect. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when flour instead of being 30 cents on Williams Creek will not exceed 10 cents.

[From the Columbian.]

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The str. Lillooet sailed for Hope and Yale on Sunday morning, carrying up 200 miles of wire and insulators, one half for the line between this city and Yale, and the other half for the line above Yale. The wire is already stretched a distance of twenty miles above this city, and is progressing at the rate of about six miles a day. Mr. Pliford at this office had communication yesterday with Mr. Conway five miles above Lepley.

SPECIAL ASSIZE.—A special assize will be held in this city on Monday the 3d prox. the Hon. Mr. Cressie acting as judge by special commission. We understand that the object of the assize is more particularly to try the two Chilcoot Indians now confined in jail, and that the Hon. Charles Brew will act as Queen's Counsel upon the occasion. Mr. Wood, Acting Attorney General of Vancouver Island, has been invited to defend the prisoners.

MASSONIC.—The annual meeting of Union Lodge, No. 899, E. R., F. & A. M., in this city, was held on Saturday, St. John's Day, June 24th, and the following officers installed for the ensuing Masonic term: Hon. H. Holbrook, W. M.; Captain James Cooper, P. M.; H. W. Smith, S. W.; J. C. Hughes, J. W.; E. Dickinson, Treasurer; J. S. Olin, Secretary; Dr. A. W. S. Black, S. D.; John Murray, J. D.; O. M. Hooking, I. G.; P. Hick, Tyler. At eight o'clock the brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. P. Hick.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, June 24th, 1865.—Duties (import), \$1099 15 6d; do. export, \$108 14 4d; harbor dues, \$18 17 6d; head money, \$81 8; tonnage dues, \$44 19. Total \$1331 14 4d. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 307.

THE HOPE-SIMILKAMEN TRADE.—We learn that large amounts of goods are leaving Hope for the Similkamen, Rook Creek, and Columbia countries. The road over the Cascade Range is now entirely free from snow, and in excellent travelling condition the entire distance, with abundance of good grass springing up luxuriantly, so soon as the mountain range is passed. On the 22d, Brown & Allison's pack trains started out from Hope for the Rook Creek mines, heavily laden, and on the 25th another large train started for the Columbia river diggings, each animal averaging 300 lbs. The Hudson Bay Company's pack train is expected to arrive from Colville early next week for a load of goods. Mr. Vernon, Capt. Houghton's partner, arrived at Hope from Shuswap on the 25th. He reports the travelling as excellent all the way. Large numbers of newly arrived Chinamen are leaving Hope, bound for the Columbia river mines.

CHERRY CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A substantial company has been formed under the above title for the purpose of working what is confidently believed to be a rich and extensive quartz lead on Cherry Creek, a stream emptying into Lake Shuswap. The company is composed of gentlemen constitutionally averse to "blowing," and thus very little has hitherto appeared in the public prints respecting their operations. Several samples of the ore have been assayed, one in San Francisco last fall yielding at the rate of a little over \$1,300 to the ton, while another assayed in the government office here yielded at the rate of \$1,000 per ton. The company have recently dispatched a train of pack animals to bring out a quantity of ore so that the lead may be subjected to a more thorough test.

FROM CARIBOO.—The news from Cariboo is to the 19th inst. The provision market was very much depressed, flour changing hands at 22 cents a pound. The claims were yielding largely, and the utmost confidence was felt. The yield of the Saw Mill claim for the week ending June 17th, was 783 1/2. The company declared a dividend on Sunday the 11th, of \$1,550 to the share (9 interests) clear of expenses, while on the following Sunday there would be \$1,240 per share.

The Brisson Company washed up \$13,950; the result of one week's work. Many other claims were paying well, while others were being opened up with the brightest prospects.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION CABLE Laid.—On Tuesday, the steamer Lillooet successfully submerged the cable across the Fraser, to connect the Collins' Russian Telegraph Line with the city. The cable crosses the river a short distance below the California State Telegraph Cable.

ARRIVED AT BURNARD INLET.—The ship Metropolis, Capt. Howard, arrived at Burnard Inlet on Tuesday. She will take in a cargo of lumber from Messrs. Moody & Co.'s mills, for the Mexican market.

CARIBOO INSPECTOR.—Mr. Thomas Spence has gone to Cariboo to act as government inspector in respect of the Alexandria road contract, the Cottonwood road contract, and the Williams Creek road, connecting Richfield and Cameronton.

Mr. Stevens has been appointed Government Supervisor on the road between Yale and Boston Bar, and Mr. D. Macgregor between Boston Bar and Clinton.

Mr. Wyde, revenue officer, seized 28 tins of opium from some Chinamen.

IMPORTANT FROM KOOTENAY AND THE "BIG BEND."

[From the Columbian.]

From a private letter just received by a gentleman in this city, under date Fort Colville, June 6th, we extract the following: "First rate diggings have been discovered on the Upper Columbia river, in British Columbia, near the 'Rapides des Mortes.' The water is awfully high, but those who are mining are taking out fair pay—from \$3 to \$12 per diem to the hand. There will be a great rush there from the Colville valley and Walla Walla in the course of three or four weeks. The diggings, so far, are bar diggings, but miners are going up every day for the purpose of prospecting the creeks. A man has just arrived from Dewdney's camp, on the Kootenay Lake; he reports a route there impracticable, and Dewdney will be compelled to follow one of the routes originally proposed by McDonald. The route he followed was good to Kootenay Lake, but there they met with mountains covered with snow, which he could not avoid. I start in half an hour for Wild Horse Creek, or as they call it here, 'Stud Horse Creek,'—400 miles yet to go. Trains are going in every day. I shall be there by the 20th instant."

[From the Columbian.]

P. S.—I have just opened this letter. The diggings on the Upper Columbia prospect 25 cents to the pan, and on the creeks as high as \$1 to the pan. Some new strikes have also been made on Wild Horse Creek.

We may state with respect to the author of the letter from which the above extracts are made, that he is both reliable and likely to be well informed upon the subject of which he writes. We have also learned through private sources that a party of men who left Yale in the spring, intending to go to Kootenay via Kamloops, upon reaching the Columbia river received such good accounts of the diggings in the Big Bend country as induced them to alter their previous plans and elect to try their fortunes there.

THREE VIEWS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

[From the London Times, Nov. 25, 1860.] It is evident on smallest reflection, that the South, even if united, could never resist for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North.

[From the London Times, Sept. 14, 1864.] The public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion.

[From the London Times, April 14, 1865.] The catastrophe seems complete and in all its accessories calculated to impress people with a feeling that the work is accomplished, and that the civil war is really at an end.

DOINGS OF A SECRETARY EMBASSY IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The rebels, it would appear, have kept up a constant communication with the Pacific coast, and have managed to be pretty well informed in regard to matters in this direction. Not long since an officer from Price's army was sent over by way of Panama as bearer of dispatches to Captain Semmes. Not finding the latter there, as expected, he doffed his uniform and proceeded to Victoria, Vancouver Island, where he just heard of the destruction of the Alabama. He returned to this city and was for a time the object of considerable attention on the part of the sympathizers, one young lady going so far as to make him a present of a diamond ring—saying the day might come when he might be taken prisoner, and the gift would then be of use. After exhibiting a number of men for Price's army and getting a quantity of uniforms made, the guest departed, the victim of an amount of feasting and feasting that would have been sufficient to fill a prize alderman. He probably thinks San Francisco considerable of a place.—S. F. Flag.

SMALL POX GUARD.—A great discovery is reported to have been made by an English Surgeon in China in the way of effectual cure for Small Pox. The mode of treatment is as follows:—When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil, and tartaric ointment; this causes the whole of the eruptions on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the most established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure.—Exchange.

SAYS.—Some misapprehensions exist respecting the probable loss of the mail matter for this place by the opposition steamer Golden Rule. We may, however, state that the mails for Victoria are not carried by the boats of the Nicaragua line, but by those of the Vanderbilt line running to Aspinwall.

CALIFORNIA.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

[From the Columbian.]

By the steamer Sir James Douglas via Nansimo, we have our files of the Columbian of Thursday, containing the following telegrams:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The steamer Sacramento arrived at 11 o'clock.

The Panama Chronicle of the 10th, gives the following account of the loss of the opposition steamer Golden Rule, bound from New York to Greytown, Nicaragua: On the evening of the 29th May, a dinner was given in honor of Capt. Dennis' birthday. A number of California bound Cyprians participated in the dinner, which concluded by the captain and other officers becoming intoxicated and fraternizing with Cyprians in unbecoming and promiscuous disorder. The orgie was unlimited, and save the second officer and one or two of the crew, all appeared to have lost their prudence. There was not the usual look out for danger and the ship was left to the guidance of Providence. At 3:30 a. m. on the 30th, she struck, on a reef off Roncador Island, one of the Antilles. About half an hour before she struck, the second officer went to the captain and told him that the ship was out of her course. The captain, who had an illicit companion with him, belated forth at being disturbed, and replied, "You be damned. The ship's all right, let her go along."

The passengers were landed in boats with, out the least danger or difficulty. When landing, permission was asked of the captain to open the baggage room so that the passengers might save what they could. He gave another snarl "go to hell and be damned" sort of reply. Very few passengers saved a few things which they had near at hand. The provisions landed were nothing but hard biscuit; and on that and a pint of water each per day, a scanty subsistence was made. The suffering from exposure to the sun was intense, and the appearance of the people plainly indicated it.

On the 2d of June the Purser, started for Aspinwall in a quarter boat, arriving on the 6th. The United States steamers Huntville and State of Georgia immediately started for the scene of the wreck, and returned to Aspinwall on the 11th with the passengers, some 620 in number.

Last accounts state that the Golden Rule was fast going to pieces and the wreckers were busy at work.

The above account was obtained from passengers. Capt. Dennis and his officers have not yet had an opportunity of giving the other side of the story.

Passengers who sailed from San Francisco on the 13th May by the America, to connect with the Golden Rule on the other side, were detained on the Isthmus. It was expected that they would embark on the Ocean Queen, which was to leave Aspinwall for New York on the 16th June.

The steamer Colorado, arrived at Panama on the 12th. She will leave for this port on the arrival of the Golden City, and will be due on Friday.

The Panama Star and Herald says a telegram received in England from Point De Galle, Ceylon, dated May 10th, states that a Confederate ship of war was about to sail from that port for Manila in a few days. This is no doubt the Shenandoah.

The dead body of Nathan Ware was found dead in the bay on Saturday evening.

MEXICO.

Mazatlan, advises report that the Liberals are expecting Gen. Corona was at Cobola St. Nola with 3000 men, preparing for operations against the French. The French at Mazatlan feel sure of an outbreak with the United States army soon.

MARKETS.

The mining stock market was weaker today. Legal Tenders 73 3/4, brokers rates. Flour—Market continues dull, \$7.38 per barrel for superfine, and \$9 for extra. Stock of old domestic nearly exhausted and prices nominal.

Wheat—New is heavy and quoted at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c. Sales, 600 sacks at the inside price. Barley—Sales 500 sacks new at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c. Do new at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c. Oats—Jobbing sales at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c. Potatoes—Dull; small sales at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c.

Hay—A shade lighter; sales by the cargo \$10 @ \$13 per ton.

INDIA.

Negotiations have been entered into relating to the purchase of Chanderagore from the French by the British; but the value put upon it is so high, that the latter government has been obliged to give up the idea of buying the town, which the French hold much against the will of their neighbors.

Official information has been received, announcing that Sir W. Mansfield had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to Sir H. Rose.

Small pox was spreading all over the country, but confined to the unvaccinated natives. A serious epidemic is raging in Serampore and Hoogly, amongst the native villages. Some localities are completely depopulated, and are without either medicine or comforts of any kind.

The government of Nepal have made many complaints of the depredations and violence committed by British subjects of the Oude frontier in the Nepal territory. Great interest is being taken in the cultivation of tea in the south of India. Liberal premiums are offered by the British government to the natives to induce them to take hold of the enterprise. Samples sent to England are highly spoken of.

The cultivation of cotton is spreading all over the interior, and enormous crops are expected the present season. The price has fallen nearly 40% in anticipation of the heavy crops.—Delhi Gazette.

The dredger irrepressible in upon the subject been appointed ment of the ha and the House. Committee, he of the work been formed and contracts while its labors feet is again for House by a com Jency. The de questing the s promptly respon there was anot House which w the submitting and we have from Governor difficulties wh Executive is e of the recom The first t can be let at money. This palatable; and in no way mo boat is found service for wh ported to me, the steam-tug, going purpose pose for whic towing the bar Victoria harb light, being 10 supply of co This is certain that the Go has plunged th building a ste completion to purpose for v course it is parties in this mirable system is only to be s should be spe teaching—"E tractor is not performed in plans and pable parties design. The assistant, a v going purpose destroyed, her point—that o is that the A her to be sold may be nece of vessel for but it is quite a change in t It may do, vior to spend experiments, Island cannot have to cond doct our or who are best man ever th pair of boot marriages, lie money at sta rable that a Works depa of boat-bui to pay for th sometimes d a humiliating services of c ginning to t ment scheme have gone b been suffici Government until they the machine tion. Surely government tem of rule, which is to most fruitless

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