THE CARIBOO SENTINEL.

Vol. 2, Barkerville, Williams Creek, B. C., Thursday, August 23, 1866. No. 32.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S DISPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Owing to the great length of this document we are unable to give it in detail in our columns, but have only culled those portions of it which have a special reference to this Colony.

RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
Feb'y 17th, 1866.

SIR:—As you did me the honor of consulting me respecting the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island praying that the Colony might be united to British Columbia, I would now venture to express in writing, I believe in accordance with your wish, my views upon the subject. * * *

Whether it was wise, ever to make two Colonies of the territories lying west of the Rocky mountains, it is useless now to enquire; but Colonists having been invited to settle on the continent on the faith that they were to form an independent community, possessing their own Government and Capital, the old system was found to be manifestly unjust, and your predecessor, listening to the voice of the protesting Colonists, effected the separation so joyously received in British Columbia.

I say confidently that British Columbia has not altered its views. It has had the one great wish gratified, and dreads all change. I have heard this denied by Victoria politicians; and I have in vain asked them for any evidence to support their denial. If a desire for Union has arisen in the Colony, how does it show itself? The gentlemen who successfully appealed to the people for a nomination to the Legislative Council, pledged themselves to opposition to Union. The Council, on this subject entirely unfettered by me, vote unanimously against it. The issue was fairly tried whenever there was a chance of success. Petitions were printed in Victoria, recommending union and the abolition of unpopular taxation, and circulated in the mining districts, but they remained unsigned. Indignation meetings were called in Cariboo, but no one would attend. A newspaper was started in that district especially to advocate union and oppose the local government. The miners merely protested against the scurrillity of their professed organ, and when extraneous assistance was withdrawn, it died from want of support. I am for many reasons anxious that the desire for Union should exist in British Columbia. It does not.

The efforts of the merchants of Victoria to create such a desire in the mining districts were, however, vigorous and well-timed; not very high principled, but showing considerable political dexterity. It was thought that Union, as a separate question, could stand no chance of obtaining a hearing in Cariboo, but it might meet with some attention on the hustings coupled with an abrogation of the export duty on gold, and a general reduction of taxation. Systematic agitation might possibly stir up the feeling against the gold tax to a sufficient strength to drag into light its self-imposed associate, Union.

It would have been well if Victoria had earlier passed the resolutions in favor of unconditional Union. It was not until the efforts to obstruct the Government of British Columbia by shaking the confidence of the people in its justice, had proved vain that this wise course was adopted. Though, I shall presently show that the larger Colony has progressed greatly since it attained the separate existence, yet it did not escape entirely uninjured from the self-damaging attacks of the Victoria politicians. The prosperity of both Colonies depends principally on the power of the gold mines of the mainland to attract a considerable share of the large floating population which, centered in winter in California, seeks in the public prints and in every rumor a guide to direct its steps to the most profitable field for a summer's labor. The Victoria papers and their Cariboo representative during its short existence, represented British Columbia to be overtaxed and unjustly governed. Many persons, undoubtedly, in San Francisco took the English reports on English mines and management as correct, and turned their steps towards other gold fields which American speculators took care not to depreciate. The efforts of the Victoria speculators were thus partially successful. The great objects of intimidating the Government and exciting disaffection failed, but a feeling outside the Colony was created against the then recent legislation. This success, once obtained, caused alarm in Victoria. Then came the outcry that the miners were leaving the country; merchants from the Island waited on the Governor on the subject, and when the injury was done the Cariboo press was silenced.

Even in England, persons connected with Victoria have had a meeting where, in their eagerness for Union, they have reported the two Colonies to be languishing or retrograding in their present separation. * * *

I am prepared to allow that Victoria is not flourishing. I maintain that British Columbia is so. It may seem strange that their progress is not parallel, and I can believe that the cause has escaped the knowledge of some of the merchants of Victoria. The explanation is, however, simple. * * * *

Cariboo was the great customer for Victoria, but Cariboo, with its prodigious wealth has been found not to be "poor man's diggings," not competent, therefore to support a very large population. The mines are of limited extent, the gold lies deep and is expensive to extract. The number of spring immigrants began early to fall off, and in 1865 was smaller than usual. There was no dearth of laborers. Cariboo warned off fresh comers, as every place was full. So it seemed, for with a diminished population, the yield of gold was in the proportion of 9 to 5 as compared with the preceding years. Wages were steady at 40s. a day, and the necessaries of life far lower in price than they had ever been before. Victoria continued to do the principal business of these mines; but the population to feed was comparitively small, and Victoria suffered.

So did British Columbia to a certain extent. Road-side houses on the Cariboo line became bankrupt as traffic decreased, by diminished immigration and accelerated travelling. The general condition of the Colony was, however, prosperous. The customs' receipts at New Westminster were, by the last accounts which reached me, £15,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1864. I learn that the British Columbian capital "is making great progress; houses and wharves, clearing and fencing going on everywhere." And the most hopeful sign of all is beginning to show itself: a disposition on the part of the miners to purchase land in New Westminster or its neighborhood, and commence the systematic colonization of the lower Fraser. These benefits in no way assist Victoria, nor can it appreciate the improvement in the general condition of Cariboo, which now induces many miners to winter there instead of squandering their money in Vancouver Island or San Francisco.

Late in 1864 important discoveries had been made near the British Kootenay Pass of the Rocky mountains, in our territory. It was first through American newspapers that I became aware of rich and prosperous mining existing within our limits, about 500 miles due east of New Westminster. Although the Kootenay mines could, at first, be only approached by passing through United States territory, we soon extended British institutions over the new diggings, established Courts of Justice, and collected taxes. * * * * *

The American prospectors continued to pour in by every opening in our rugged frontier, and the attraction of the Kootenay itself soon dimmed before the discoveries on the Big Bend of the Columbia. I had fortunately consented to license the running of steamers, under the American flag, in the purely English waters of that river. Crowds arrived, freights poured in, and the advent of the winter alone prevented the general rush which is confidently predicted for this year. I am credibly informed that these latest discovered gold mines have, in some places, yielded as much as $800 a day to the hand, without machinery. If such be the case we need fear no competition. Victoria has, however, in no way shared, as yet, in the profits. The customs duties levied at Fort Shepherd, on the Columbia, belong to us British Columbians alone. In other parts of the Colony the prospectors have been successful. Near Lillooet, in a fine agricultural district, a stretch of nearly 70 miles of rich auriferous ground has been discovered, and high hopes are entertained as regards the next mining season. I say again that British Columbia is flourishing, and has a still brighter prospect in view. * * * *

While British Columbia is reputed to be languishing, it may be interesting for me to mention, though I write without official documents, some of the principal public works which have been accomplished by us in 1865. I premise with the statement that every surveyor & every engineer in the Colony was in Government employ last year. Every discharged sapper possessing anything like adequate knowledge, was likewise induced to enter our service. A good trail for pack animals has been opened from the Fraser to the Kootenay. The Cascade Range, the Gold Range, the Selkirk Range have been successively surmounted; with what labor may be imagined, when I state that at the end of May the cutting over the Cascade mountains had, on each side, 7ft. of snow. This trail not only runs through English territory to a gold mine, but it affords by the British Kootenay Pass, an easy access from the Pacific to the Hudson Bay lands beyond the Rocky mountains. Its principal value, however, to the colonists is that it already enables the merchants of New Westminster to undersell those of Lewiston and Walla Walla at the new diggings. A sleigh road has been opened from the seat of Government to Yale, running for upwards of a hundred miles through the dense forests of the Lower Fraser. A bridge has, for the first time, been thrown over Tompson's River on the main road to the northern mines. Upwards of twenty thousand pounds have been expended on the completion of the high road into Cariboo, allowing machinery at last to be introduced into Williams creek. A large sum was spent in connecting, by a long street, the three mining towns in that locality. A good road now connects New Westminster with the sea at Burrard Inlet, and secures the inhabitants from inconveniences should an unusually severe winter close the Fraser. A light ship, public library, new college building, testify to the energy of the Government. * * *

I have endeavoured at considerable length to prove, first, that union with Vancouver Island or the annexation of that Colony is not desired in British Columbia; secondly, that the larger Colony is not in a depressed condition. Possibly external agitation in connexion with the gold export duty may have to a certain extent impeded her progress. If, in the violent competition on the Pacific to make mines in the Colony or the States superior to each other in attraction, it be found that the British export duty on gold acts unfavorably to us, I can only say that the tax will be at once repealed. Our great public works are done, and if the export duty, though just, is impolitic, we will not suffer our miners to be over weighted by it in the great struggle.

In the face of the reluctance of the Colony over which I preside, to be drawn into any union with Vancouver Island, some explanation is necessary of the motives which induce me to entertain the question at all, instead of confining myself to backing the prayer of my Legislative Council that the existing separation may continue unimpaired. I consider, however, my duty to require of me, that I should not confine my attention exclusively to the internal affairs of the tract of country under my Government, but that I should likewise see to the strengthening of British authority, British influence, and a British power in the Pacific, and I at once admit that the existing division weakens all three. The dissensions between the two Colonies are looked upon in the neighboring States, as rather a scandalous, but novel and amusing feature in English colonization. I am practically aware that it is extremely inconvenient for the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron to be in communication with two Governors of nominally equal position, close to each other, but many thousands of miles from head-quarters. I see that the Indian population of our north-west coast, wherever the schooner or canoe of the Victoria smuggler can reach, are withering and disappearing under the disastrous effect of the whisky traffic.

I find myself, under these circumstances, compelled to state that, in my opinion, England ought to be represented by one civil authority only beyond the Rocky mountains. Her Majesty's prerogative could of course effect this without the aid of Parliament, but if a Lieutenant-Governor be appointed to the smaller and poorer Colony, the change, though an undoubted improvement, would still leave Vancouver Island with a staff of public officers beyond her present ability to support. I fear that the bickerings would not cease, nor Victoria refrain from interference with the affairs of the neighboring Colony.

Without any specific recommendation, I proceed to consider the terms upon which Union should be carried out with moderate satisfaction to the one Colony and the least distaste to the other. The imperial Act 21 & 22 Vic. c. 99, (which has been repealed) provided that, on the petition of the two Legislative Houses of Vancouver Island, Her Majesty might declare that Island to be an integral part of the Colony of British Columbia. This appears to me to be the principle upon which Union should be carried out. But British Columbia has since then been favored with a Legislative Constitution, by an Order in Council, and I am of opinion that no Union should take place without the consent of the Legislative Body created under it. This, I think, might be obtained should Her Majesty's Government desire it and equitable terms be proposed. But I would here venture to state that if a return to the old state of things be sought to be im-

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

BANKS, EXPRESSES, &c.

THE BANK OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, £1,562,500.
(With Power to Increase.)

DRAFTS ISSUED ON THE BANK'S BRANCHES,

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND,
VICTORIA AND NANAIMO;

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NEW WESTMINSTER, YALE, MOUTH OF QUESNEL, CARIBOO;

IN THE UNITED STATES,
SAN FRANCISCO—PORTLAND, OREGON.

ON THE BANK OF MONTREAL, IN CANADA,
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Whitby, Peterboro, Ottawa, Guelph, Goderich, Sarnia, Picton, Perth, Simcoe, St. Catherines;

ON NEW YORK—On Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY, (Agents for the Bank of Montreal.

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ON IRELAND—UNION BANK OF IRELAND, LIMITED

ON ENGLAND—THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Head Office, Lombard St., London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount, not less than One Hundred Dollars.

Bills Discounted and Collected; and Bills of Exchange on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody; Interests and Dividends collected.

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED,
Received on Deposit, or Advances made upon them.

ASSAY OFFICE.

GOLD DUST Melted and Assayed, and returns made within 24 hours.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed.

April, 1866. 1

THE BANK OF
British North America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, ST. HELENS PLACE LONDON.

DRAFTS ISSUED on London, New York, San Francisco, Cariboo, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and on all the Branches of the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Bills of Exchange and Gold Purchased.

Interest on Special Deposits of Money allowed at the rate of a quarter of one per cent. per month.

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GOLD DUST Melted and Assayed, and returns made within 24 hours in Coin or Bars.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed.

N.B.—Any instructions as to the disposal of the proceeds of Gold Dust forwarded to the office in Victoria for Assay will be carefully attended to.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Victoria, V. I., April, 1866. 1-s

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
BARKERVILLE, B. C.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 a. m., to 3 p. m.,
MONDAYS, - - 7 to 11½ a. m., & 12 to 3 p. m.
SATURDAYS, - 10 a. m., to 4 p. m.

☞ No business transacted on Sundays.

ROBERT BURRELL,
Manager.

21st July, 1866. 23

Barnard's Cariboo Express
—AND—
STAGE LINE.

THE TARIFF OF CHARGES BY THIS EXPRESS has been revised, and REDUCTION in prices made to suit the times. The charge on Letters to and from Victoria and intermediate places is now 50 cents.

Stage Fare to Quesnelmouth, - $20.
" " through to Yale, - $65.

JOHN B LOVELL,
Agent Barnard's Express.

August 1st, 1866. 26

BARNARD'S
CARIBOO AND BIG BEND EXPRESS,

Connecting at Lillooet and Yale with DIETZ & NELSON'S for New Westminster & Victoria,

WILL ARRIVE AND DEPART from the office in Barkerville, to connect with the steamer "Enterprise" at Quesnelmouth, and the STAGES at Soda Creek, EVERY WEEK, conveying TREASURE, LETTERS and VALUABLES for all parts of the world. Also, commissions received and forwarded by Express for the collection of Notes, Bills and the purchase of articles to be obtained at New Westminster, Victoria, San Francisco or en route, and returns made with dispatch.

JOHN B. LOVELL,
1-s Agent, Barkerville.

Agents for the "Cariboo Sentinel."

Grouse Creek,		A. McWha
Van Winkle,		N. L. McCaffrey
Queenelmouth,	Mr. Goudie,	Barnard's Express Office
Yale,	Mr. Evans,	do do
Lillooet,	F. W. Foster,	do do
New Westminster,		Clarkson & Co
Victoria,		E. Mallandaine — Lyne.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The "Cariboo Sentinel" is published every Monday and Thursday. Advertisements intended for insertion must be delivered at latest at 6 o'clock, p. m., the day before publication.

☞ All Advertisements (not inserted for any definite period) will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

NOTICE.

Miners and others wishing to send "The Cariboo Sentinel" to their friends in Canada, England, the United States, or elsewhere, can have it mailed by leaving addresses at the publication office. Price, INCLUDING postage, 50 cents per copy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications must be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily with a view of publishing the same, but as security for his good faith.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S DISPATCH.

We give a synopsis of Governor Seymour's dispatch to the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Cardwell) in another portion of this paper, which we recommend to the careful perusal of our readers. The document from beginning to end has only one object in view, and this object is to show how much Gov. Seymour and his host of officials have done for the country. He shuts his ears and eyes to the voice of the people and their increasing efforts to awaken the Government to a sense of its duty. Heavy taxation, mal-administration of the law, imposts preventing immigration, and numerous other grievances of the people are not worthy of notice in a dispatch to the Home Government. An arrogant self-sufficiency characterizes the whole performance, and the art with which the dispatch is got up would do credit to a vendor of patent medicines.

Governor Seymour has quite a romantic turn and gives expression to "novel ideas," he says, (clause 13), "I learn that the British Columbian capital is making great progress, houses and wharves, clearing and fencing going on everywhere, and the most hopeful sign of all is beginning to show itself; a disposition on the part of the miners to purchase land in New Westminster or its neighborhood and commence the systematic colonization of the lower Fraser." The Governor's informant has probably been some holder of unsalable lots in the Capital, whose wish was father to his thought.

Regarding Kootenay he says (clause 15), "It was first through American newspapers that I became aware of a rich and prosperous mining district existing within our limits." This we readily admit is highly probable, our Government is of a happy disposition and does not trouble itself about the development of the colony. We are indebted to our neighbors for the discovery of our mines, but the opportunity of planting a few more officials was irresistable, so he goes on to say "we soon extended British institutions over the new diggings, established Courts of Justice and collected taxes." But then, (clause 16), "the attraction of the Kootenay itself soon dimmed before the discoveries on the Big Bend of the Columbia," (this is brilliant). "I had fortunately consented to license the running of steamers under the American flag in the purely English waters of that river." A most wise precaution, as the British Columbian capitalists were so engrossed with the fine bargains they were getting in New Westminster lots that they had no time to look after the miners, and so our poor fellows would have starved at the mines had it not been for the enterprise of our American cousins. He adds, "the advent of winter (1865) alone prevented the general rush which is confidently predicted for this year." Alas! that we should have to record it, the "rush" was partially realized, and although the partial rush TO was succeeded by a general rush FROM the mines, before which the Kootenay "dimmed," the "rush" has been so disastrous for the country that it will require years before confidence is restored. And how was this rush brought about? By such truthful and worthy means as the following paragraph is calculated to disseminate: "I am credibly informed (still clause 16) that these latest discovered gold mines have in some places yielded as much as $800 a day to the hand, without machinery!" We are ashamed to confess that although we heard many extravagant reports in relation to these mines, we never heard the above statement. Perhaps the places are in a retired quarter, in which case the lucky prospectors may be taking out the same amounts to this day. We should like to know the Governor's "credible" informant. This same "credible" person doubtless informs him that (clause 16) "Near Lillooet, in a fine agricultural district, a stretch of nearly 70 miles of rich auriferous ground has been discovered." We would be willing to risk a trifle for the first "credible" information as to the whereabouts of this "rich auriferous ground," as we know that a good many poor fellows well acquainted with the country have been unsuccessful in the search for it; fearing no doubt that the scenes "so charming," so artistically described by our talented Governor, would not convey the fact with sufficient force. He finishes this remarkable clause by saying, "I say again that British Columbia is flourishing, and has a still brighter prospect in view."

The flourishing state of the Colony is patent to every one, but this is the "state of bankruptcy." We mention this lest a misunderstanding might occur; the exceptions to this rule are not numerous. We can only say that the Governor has a brighter view of the prospects than us, we can only see them "as through a glass darkly."

The length of his Excellency's dispatch precludes us from analysing it within the limits of one article, we shall therefore return to it again.

The following letter, the date of which is not given, was clipped from the Victoria 'Evening Telegraph' of the 6th inst. It appears to have been sent by Mr. Birch to the Colonial Secretary accompanying the petition of the Cariboo merchants, miners, &c., praying for the union of the Colonies, and presented to him by a delegation last winter. The contents of this letter, as will be seen, are quite in accordance with the views entertained by Governor Seymour.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a petition addressed to Her Majesty by certain merchants, miners and other residents in British Columbia.

The petition to which the signatures are attached was drawn up in Victoria in February 1865. Printed copies were freely distributed, placarded on every wall, and left for signature at every public house. After a lapse of more than 12 months the petition has been presented to me for transmission, bearing the signatures of 445 persons out of a white population estimated at 6,000, although every opportunity has been afforded, and I may say some pressure has been brought to bear on the inhabitants as well as the migratory population, to swell the number of petitioners.

The result of this attempt to foster discontent has thus proved a complete failure.

The arguments used to arrive at a calculation of the taxation of the colony in 1865 are so fallacious as hardly to require explanation at length, more especially as the gentlemen who formed the deputatton, on presenting the petition, stated to me that they were satisfied the calculations were in correct, and that their only object in now presenting the petition rested in their desire for the union of the two colonies.

I regret I am unable to furnish accurate statistics to refute the statement that the Chinese and Indian population "contribute in a very small proportion to the general revenue," but I fully agree with the remarks made by the Chief Magistrate of this district in a letter, copy of which I enclose, that a very large share of the taxation is borne by these two races.

As regards the one object of the petition—the desire for union of this colony and Vancouver Island—I am convinced from the information I received during my recent tour in the interior that the people of the upper country care little whether there be union of the colonies or continued separation, and a petition of opposite effect to the one now forwarded would be signed by at least an equal number of the resident population.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

DIGGINGS ON DOUGLAS PORTAGE.

Mr. James Smith, of the 29 mile House, had arrived in New Westminster, and reported that rich pay had been struck in the diggings on the Douglas Portage; they are what are called bench diggings, and from a hole sunk three feet below the surface 4 pans of dirt yielded 50 cents or a bit to the pan. The position of the stratum from which this prospect was obtained is 8 feet below high water mark, and from 75 to 100 feet back from the bed of the river. The gold is fine and requires the use of quicksilver to save it. The ground it is estimated will pay an ounce a day to the hand with rockers.

☞ We would call the attention of those having goods or other commodities to move between the different towns on the creek to Mr. H. C. Wilmott, who has a Horse and Dray ready at the shortest notice to execute any orders he may be favored with, at very reasonable rates.

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

(Before W. G. Cox, Esq.)

Tuesday, 21st August, 1866.

Casket Co'y vs. McLaren Co'y.—Suit brought to compel defendants to show cause why they broke and entered the mining ground of plaintiffs, and took certain gold dust and auriferous earth therefrom and converted the same to their own use, and why they should not pay $5000 damages to plaintiffs in respect of such trespass and conversion.

The case was heard at length on Monday and continued till this morning, to enable the Commissioner to inspect the ground. His honor in rendering his decision remarked that it was quite evident that a cave had occurred in the plaintiffs' ground by the negligence of the defendants in not properly securing their drifts, that the plaintiffs had been delayed in consequence of this obstruction, for which they were entitled to compensation; the ground however being of a spotted character, and in the absence of any proof as to the quantity of gold extracted by defendants, he would assess the damages at $500, and gave judgment for that sum with costs. Mr. Robertson for plaintiffs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE READING ROOM, Cameronton, until SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., for improvements to be made on the Cemetry at Cameronton. Specifications can be seen at the Reading Room.

August 23rd, 1866. 32-1n

F. & A. M.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MASONIC FRATERNITY are requested to attend a meeting at Loring's Saloon, Cameronton, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m.

August 23rd, 1866. 32-1in

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE Establishment and Good Will of the business of Messrs. SCHORLING & CO., VANWINKLE, begs to inform the former customers of said firm and residents in the vicinity that he will always keep a good stock on hand, and will deliver goods at any of the outlying creeks. It will be his constant aim to give general satisfaction by selling at CHEAPER RATES than has heretofore been done, on a strictly CASH basis.

J. W. LINDHARD.

Van Winkle, 23rd August, 1866. 32

COME AND SEE

AT THE

CARIBOO EXCHANGE!

YOUR OLD FRIEND

M. C. DAVIS,

WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

H. B. Co.'s LIQUORS!

—AND—

LONDON PORTER

From W. H. SUTTON'S, Yale, B. C.

Barkerville, 23rd August, 1866. 32

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED to to firm of MUNDORF & CO., of Barkerville, by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 19th September next. All notes or accounts not settled then will be put in Court for collection

August 20th, 1866. 31-1m

[Victoria papers copy.]

THE WILLIAMS CREEK BED ROCK FLUME AND DITCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their Office, Richfield, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of obtaining Registration under "The Companies' Ordinance, 1866."

E. A. WADHAMS, Sec'y.

Richfield, August 13, 1866. 29-4in

BUIE BROS.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

LIQUORS, GROCERIES,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

BARKERVILLE.

☞ A full assortment of GROCERIES and H. B. Co.'s LIQUORS always on hand. 15

M. J. BLACKMAN,

TINSMITH,

BARKERVILLE. 1

WILLIAM WINNARD,

BLACKSMITH,

BARKERVILLE. 1

JAMES PURDIE,

BLACKSMITH,

RICHFIELD. 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VAN WINKLE HOTEL FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to offer the above Hotel for Sale. Being furnished with everything complete in all its departments, namely, BAR-ROOM, KITCHEN, DINING-ROOM and BED-ROOMS.

This is a favorable opportunity for any one wishing to enter into an established business, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Apply to

N. L. McCAFFREY,

Van Winkle Hotel.

Van Winkle, Aug. 7th, 1866. 28

NEW MEAT MARKETS!

BARKERVILLE & GROUSE CREEK.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO. beg to inform the Miners, Hotel Keepers and the inhabitants in general of Williams & Grouse Creeks, that they have opened FIRST CLASS Butcher Shops in BARKERVILLE and on GROUSE CREEK, and trust to merit a liberal share of the public patronage, and that their old friends will kindly give them a call.

18-1m

Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between MARTIN & COOK, of Barkerville, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business heretofore carried on by them will henceforth be carried on by JOHN E. MARTIN, to whom all debts of the late firm are to be paid. The said John E. Martin will also pay all debts due by the late firm.

JOHN E. MARTIN,

JOHN COOK.

Barkerville, August 17th, 1866. 31

SUPREME COURT.

TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday, 25th August, 1866,

I MORRIS PRAGER assigned all his estate to JULES RUEFF, as Trustee for the benefit of his Creditors.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to settle their accounts with F. V. LEE, on or before the 20th inst., otherwise legal proceedings will be immediately instituted.

By order of

JULES RUEFF,

Assignee.

Williams Creek, Aug. 15th, 1866. 30

ORIENTAL SALOON,

RICHFIELD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED FROM A. A. Smith the premises formerly known as the MINERS' SALOON, has opened the same under the above name, and would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to give him a call.

☞ The best brands of LIQUORS and SEGARS will always be kept at this establishment.

JOHN HEDIN.

Richfield, August, 1866. 29-3m

GROUSE CREEK

BOARDING HOUSE AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that the above establishment was opened on SUNDAY LAST, the 22nd July, and that he will be happy to receive a call from his friends.

☞ BOARD $16 PER WEEK.

Bread, Pies and Cakes always on hand for sale.

23 A. KELLY, Proprietor.

New El Dorado Saloon!

BARKERVILLE.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to their friends and the public generally that they have refitted this spacious Saloon, and will open the same on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, when they will be happy to entertain all who may give them a call.

ROSS & BURDICK,

Proprietors.

Barkerville, July 2nd, 1866. 17

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER and kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES and delivered FREE OF CHARGE at any point on the waggon road.

Orders left with Buie Bros., Barkerville; H. Trenholm, Richfield; or at the Mill, below Cameronton, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN R. ADAMS.

July 16th, 1866. 21

WAKE UP JAKE

RESTAURANT, BAKERY,

AND

LUNCH HOUSE,

Barkerville, B. C.,

KELLY & PATERSON, PROPRIETORS.

Everything is done in connection with this establishment to give satisfaction to the customers. 1

☞ Meals at all hours.

IMPORTANT to MINERS

The undersigned is prepared to

CLEAN BLACK SAND, BLOWINGS AND PANNINGS,

On Commission, or will purchase any quantity on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS, at the

Reading Room, Cameronton,

The Subscriber is well known on Williams Creek, and from the confidence reposed in him heretofore in the above business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the Mining community the ensuing season.

JOHN BOWRON.

1

NEUFELDER & CO.,

RICHFIELD,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, &c

Storage and Commission

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

CANYON CREEK.

We are indebted to Mr. Harper, who came in from Quesnelmouth last night, for later accounts from this creek. He says that Mr. D. Braggan had arrived at Quesnelmouth on Tuesday at noon, and reported the discovery by himself and party of what was supposed to be a rich quartz lode on Hixon Creek. It appears that while Braggan's party were cutting a water ditch, they discovered a lode 3 feet in width, on the top of which they picked up a piece of free gold weighing $20. They traced the lead for nearly a mile in a westerly direction and located 1200 feet; some Chinaman in the creek below were working on the same lode and were finding some very heavy gold by digging as much as three feet down in the ledge. John Perrin and party had found another ledge a short distance from the one mentioned but it is not so wide, and it is supposed to be only a spur from the main ledge. The accounts from the placer diggings are rather conflicting.

CEDAR CREEK.

A great portion of the prospectors who lately rushed off to this new creek got back during the present week, pronouncing it a complete "bilk." Among the number was Mr. Gronosky, of this place, who started with a pack train laden with provisions, tools and other "iktas." Leaving the train, Mr. G. proceeded to the new mines where he found things not at all suited to his notions; hastening back he met his train at Keithleys, when he gave orders to the packer to return at once to Williams Creek. Mr. G. will lose several hundred dollars by the speculation, as the packer has charged him double freight on the goods, namely, 16 cts. ℔ lb. While Mr. G. was at the diggings, two Chinamen from the Forks of Quesnel came in and looked at them, remarking as they left. "No good placee for Chinaman, belly good for Melican man."

☞We have great pleasure in contradicting the report which appeared in our last number respecting the disappearance of Mr. N. L. McCaffery from Van Winkle. This gentleman we are informed had some business that took him down to Cottonwood, where he was absent a couple of days, thus giving rise to the unfounded report that he had left. It is wrong for persons to circulate such rumours without being well advised of the facts.

TREASURE.—The Banks on this creek sent below by the Express of Monday last, by their respective messengers, the following amount of treasure purchased by them, for the month ending 20th inst:

Bank of British Columbia,	$75,444 26
Bank of British North America,	70,000 00
	$145,444 26

BULKHEAD.—The Australian and Welsh companies are building a bulkhead in the creek immediately behind the lower portion of the town of Barkerville, which will serve the double purpose of keeping the creek from flooding their diggings as well as that part of the town, by the fall freshet.

STEAM SAW MILL.—Messrs. Coombs & Meacham's Steam Saw Mill, at the mouth of Mink Gulch, was started yesterday afternoon by getting steam up to test the engine, the whistle could be distinctly heard at Barkerville, a distance of one and a-half miles; sawing will be commenced this morning.

GROUSE CREEK TRAIL.—The tenders for constructing this trail were opened by the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works on Saturday last, but as the bids far exceeded the amount estimated by Mr. Spence, the Assistant Commissioner, does not feel justified in accepting any of them until Mr. Spence's arrival.

NEW CREEK.—It is reported that a new creek has been found in which good prospects have been obtained, situated some 18 miles further up Quesnel Lake than Cedar Creek. It is needless to say that the report lacks confirmation.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. Father Nagoggin arrived here on Saturday last and intends to remain on this creek during the summer. The Rev. gentleman is the first clergyman who has visited these parts since the departure of the Rev. Mr. Duff last fall.

SPARRING.—George Wilson, the "Cariboo Champion," will have a Sparring Exhibition, at Ross & Burdick's Saloon, Barkerville, next Saturday evening.

☞The shareholders of the Williams Creek Bed Rock Flume Co'y will see by advertisement that the meeting which was to have taken place to-day is postponed till Monday next.

☞His honor Mr. Birch and suite, accompanied by Messrs. G. B. Wright and T. Spence, proceeded as far as the mouth of Cottonwood River with the steamer Enterprise and from thence went overland to Canyon Creek.

VICTORIA ITEMS.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., Mr. John Wrigglesworth, of the London Hotel, died very suddenly.—Exports of Vancouver coal for the month of July footed up 2059 tons.—The James Bay Bridge is about to be re-built.—David Cameron, Esq., ex-Chief Justice, and hon. Donald Fraser had left on a visit to California.—A man named Jas. Mullins, while in a state of intoxication, jumped overboard from the steamship California in Victoria harbor and was drowned.—Ninety passengers left Victoria by the steamship California, on the 7th inst., among whom were Messrs. J. J. Southgate, J. Wright, Dr. R. Brown, Rev. Mr. Robson and Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Picket, Mr. and Mrs. R. Moore, Mrs. Searby, and Mrs. Capt. Thorne.—An Indian named Jim and his wife were charged at the Police Court with the murder of Edward Urin, several articles found in their possession were identified as belonging to deceased; the prisoners were committed for trial.—Major Generals Ingalls and Sackett, U. S. A., with their staff had arrived en route to inspect garrisons at San Juan Island and Steilacoom.—The amount of treasure shipped by the last trip of the steamer California was $324,000; of which the Bank of British North America sent $177,000; Bank of British Columbia, $104,211 46, and Wells, Fargo & Co., $43,000.—A horse attached to one of Mr. Lewis' hearses, containing an empty coffin, ran off, upsetting the vehicle.—A prospector on the Kokesiles river had found a bar that prospected 100 colors to the pan. Query: How large were the colors?—A Californian company had purchased a controlling interest in a coal seam near Comox, and designed opening it at once.—A new steamer, called the Josie McNear, is now plying between Victoria and ports on Puget Sound in place of the Eliza Anderson.—The steamer Diana has been chartered to carry mails between Victoria and San Juan Island.—Gov. Kennedy had left in H. M. S. Scout for a cruise around the Island.—The notorious John Butts was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for kidnapping a goose; on leaving the court, John was overheard humming the first line of the popular song, "Everything is lovely and the Goose hangs high."—The Leech River Ditch is about to be constructed under the superintendence of Surveyor General Pearse and Messrs. Homfray & Tiedeman.—The boiler of Capt. Stamp's new steamer 'Isabel' weighs 16½ tons.—A special Assize was to be held on the 13th for the trial of the Indians who murdered Urin.—The Vancouver Island Legislature had passed the Homestead and Imprisonment for Debt Bills.—*Great indignation was felt in Victoria at* Governor Seymour's despatch to Secretary Cardwell.

REBELLION IN THE CHAIN-GANG.—John Butts, the town crier, has rebelled in the chain-gang. Either the goose that he "annexed" the other day lies heavy on his conscience, or the chain hangs too heavily on his legs—but whichever may be the cause, John yesterday dropped the end of a plank, at the bridge, and declared that he would work no longer. "What's the matter?" asked the Superintendent, "Are you sick?" "Sick? yes!" said John, "Sick of you, sick of the country—sick of everything—I'm driven to desperation—I'm a rebel!" "John," mildly expostulated the Superintendent, "you had better go to work." "Work, I work! You bet your life I won't work. I'm a gentleman, sir, in my own country, and I won't work here. You can't play that on me. I'll rebel—I'll join the Fenians, and make you "walk off" when henceforth you hear the name of John Charles Butts." When we passed the bridge John was standing at ease with his arms folded, presenting a capital model for a statute of a gentleman in disguise.—'Colonist.'

FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND—DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER SEAM.—The sloop Leonede, from Skidegate Bay, Q. C. I., arrived yesterday morning, with one and a-half tons anthracite coal from the Queen Charlotte Company's mine, which was taken from a seam recently discovered. The out-crop of the seam is from 2 feet 5 inches to 2 feet 7 inches wide. About 12 tons were taken out in three days. The coal is of the very best description of anthracite and the seam is situated some 500 feet above high water mark. A tunnel of 300 ft. will tap the vein, which workmen are engaged in running. The Indians are quiet and the workmen are all in good health.—'Colonist & Chronicle.'

PEACE RIVER.—The news is encouraging from this quarter; a party of 10 persons have been there for sometime trapping during the winter and gold mining during the summer. They have diggings which will pay steadily $50 a day to the hand; they are sending down about 400lbs. of furs.

ANNEXATION.—The following document was handed to the 'Colonist & Chronicle' on the 9th inst: "Victoria, V. I., August 8th, 1866. To J. A. Mc—e, Esq., Sir: At a meeting last evening of our fellow Citizens, it was proposed that this question should be put to you: In the event of Vancouver Island being annexed to the United States, would you object to being named as first Governor?"

FATE OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—LETTER FROM T. D'ARCY McGEE.

[From the Waterbury American.]

The following letter, in reply to one written by Father Hendricken, of New York, to McGee, in behalf of a captured Fenian of this place, explains itself:

OTTAWA, June 14th, 1866

Dear Father Hendricken,—I am in receipt of your request that I should use my influence to save Terence McDonnell, of Waterbury, now a Fenian prisoner in our hands, from the consequences of his own criminal folly, in lending himself to the late invasion of this country.

There are few things you could ask me to which I would not cheerfully do for "auld lang syne." My recollections of Waterbury, its pastor and its people, are all most pleasing and gratifying. But, my dear old friend, this thing you ask cannot be done. Terence McDonnell, like the rest of his comrades, left his home, his family duties, if he had any, his honest employment, if he followed one, to come several hundreds of miles to murder our border people—for this Fenian filibustering was murder, not war. What have Canada or Canadians done to deserve such an assault? What had the Widow of our brave McEachern done to Terence McDonnell that he and his comrades should leave her with five fatherless little ones to invoke the wrath of Heaven upon the destroyers of her husband? What had our countryman, Ensign Fahay, done to them that he should be crippled for life at their hands? What did our eight young Canadians—the darlings of mothers and sisters and wives—the flower of our College corps—do to deserve their bloody fate in the Fort Erie affair? The person for whom you ask my intercession was one of those who sought out our people on our soil, and maimed and slew as many as they could; and those who sent them have exulted in the exploit. They must take, therefore, the consequences of their own act.

I need hardly say to you who have been in Canada, and who know how free, how orderly and how religious this people are, that no spirit of vengence will direct the trials of the accused. McDonnell and all the Fenians will have every justice done them, publicly, in the broad light of day, but to whatever punishment the law hands him over, no word of mine can ever be spoken in mitigation; not even, under these circumstances, if he were my own brother.

I grieve that I must deny; but so it is.

Yours, very truly,

T. D'ARCY McGEE.

T. F. Hendricken, Waterbury (Conn.)

☞The great sensation of the week has been the trial for the great prize of Paris—twenty thousand dollars—for which ninety-five horses were entered. Never did Paris exhibit such a blaze of beauty and 'bijoux.' The Emperor had added a vase, worth ten thousand francs, of exquisite workmanship, almost believing, probably, that this year a French horse would win. But it was the Duke of Beaufort who carried off the prize, and won in various ways two millions—some say five—and all the honors. Ceylon was the name of the winner. It was the Duke de Morny who originated this prize, in order to stimulate French horsemen to the utmost, and he said it would be the happiest day of his life when he saw it won by a French horse. The city of Paris gives fifty thousand francs, and the rail road companies the other fifty, which he induced them to offer by demonstrating that it would be returned a thousand fold by the commerce and traveling it would create, and which they have found true. It is only three year old horses who are allowed to run, and it must be their first trial. An English horse won the Derby, but Gladiator gained the cup at Ascot again this year.—[Paris Letter, June 5th, 1866.

THE LATE FENIAN RAID.—The 'Spectator,' speaking of the recent Fenian raid over the Canadian border says: "The affair may be considered over unless there is some reflex action in Ireland, or unless the Fenians decide that the American Government is a tyranny, and rebel against that, instead of their own. The real danger of the Fenian movement is not the power of the Fenians, but their astounding ignorance of their own powerlessness. they seem to think the most coherent society in the world is a powder magazine, which any fool with a lucifer can explode."

☞New Westminster customs receipts for week ending Saturday 4th August: Duties, $5,317 40, harbor dues, $126 39; head money, $47; tonnage dues, $242 62. Total, $5,733 41. Number of passengers, 47.

AGRA & MASTERMAN'S BANK.—The liabilities of this banking firm amount to sixteen million pounds sterling.

☞Yale road tolls for the week ending the 14th inst, $1,541 85.

☞If you want good Coffee use Fell's.

DIED—At Boyd & Heath's Ranch, Cottonwood, on the 22nd inst., of mountain fever, ANDREW LEWIS, formerly of the Aurora claim on this creek.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. B. WRIGHT

WILL SOON BE IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, &C.,

IMPORTED DIRECTLY FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

He is desirous of supplying the Trade, and can do so at LOWEST PRICES.

Williams Creek, July 16th, 1866. 22-tf

OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

BARKERVILLE & CAMERONTOWN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MINING TOOLS, &c.,

Beg to call the attention of Miners and others to their full assortment of SUPERIOR GOODS which will be sold

AT COST PRICES!

to make room for a NEW STOCK to arrive as soon as the Roads are open.

☞Liberal allowance will be made to Restaurant and Hotel Keepers and the Trade generally on large orders. 1

RICHFIELD STABLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to inform the travelling public that he has Good Stabling accommodation, and will contract for the keep of Horses by the day, week, or month.

☞Stabling and Hay for a Horse per day, $3,00. Oats, Barley, &c., at the lowest market rates.

27 HENRY LAMON, Prop'r.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of William Rosewall, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above Estate are requested to send in their accounts on or before the 10th September now next to HENRY ROSEWALL, the Administrator of the said William Rosewall deceased.

Williams Creek, Aug. 11th, 1866. 29-1m

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of Catherine Lawless, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above Estate are requested to send in their accounts on or before the 10th September now next to WALTER EDWARD LAWLESS, the Administrator of the said Catherine Lawless deceased, or to

JOSEPH PARK,
Counsel for the Administrator.

Williams Creek, Aug. 11th, 1866. 29-1m

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re WALTER LONG FENTON.

WEDNESDAY, 8th August, 1866, at the Court House, Richfield. On this day a Certificate of Conformity, as of the 3rd class, was granted to the above named Bankrupt, to issue at the expiration of 21 days from this date, unless some or one of the Creditors successfully oppose the same in the meantime. Any Creditor intending to oppose is to give notice thereof to the Bankrupt. 29-3in

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of J. G. Marshall, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above Estate are requested to send in their accounts on or before the 1st November, 1866, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Richfield, 7th Aug. 1866. 28-1m

Bathing Establishment!

BARKERVILLE,

(Next Bank of British North America.)

D. LEWIS begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Williams Creek and vicinity that he has fitted up a BATHROOM at considerable expense for their accommodation, and hopes by close attention to business to merit a share of their patronage.

☞He will also attend to Extracting, Filling and Cleaning of Teeth. 1y

[Continued from First Page.]

posed on British Columbia, the outcry to which the Duke of Newcastle yielded but two years ago, will be renewed with increased volume.

The Legislature of Vancouver Island, of which the extinct provision of the Act, already quoted, contemplated the disappearance consists of a Governor, a nominated Council, and an elected Assembly. Theoretically, perhaps the best form of Government. It is not for me to enquire how it has worked in Vancouver Island; I content myself with saying that British Columbia is not ripe for such institutions. I found my opinion upon the following grounds:—First, on account of the vast number of aliens resident in the Colony, who would, I presume, be excluded from the sufferage were a symmetrical constitutian to be established. Secondly, because there are but few persons who could devote their time and attention to the public service. We should soon be reduced to pay our legislators, or fall into the hands of the professional politicians, of whom the neighboring States furnish us the model. Thirdly, because the uncertain nature of gold mining allows of a "rush" here and a "rush" there, as rich leads are discovered, or old claims "cave in." Away goes the population from the "played out" town. Magistrate and constables follow, and the surveyor and his road gang have to bring the new diggings into connexion with the markets of the Colony. The Governer must act at once on his own responsibility, and be able to rely with confidence on the passing of a supplementary Appropriation Act, to give a legal sanction to the unforseen expenditure. Fourthly, because our population of Indians is in a proportion of about ten to one of ourselves. They will now obey the great white chief. They understand no division of authority. Lastly, because every one in British Columbia, Americans, even more than English, see the necessity of, and wishes for a strong government. All like the power to be mainly vested in one man, responsible to public opinion, and are averse to the professional politician. For the Colonies, if united, I would recommend an adherence to the principles of the legislative constitution of British Columbia, rather than to those of that conferred on Vancouver Island. I would, however, have a much larger proportionate infusion of the popular element than we at present possess.

Her Majesty has by order in Council, created a body authorized to make laws for British Columbia. It consists of 15 members, exclusive of the Governor, with whom it is optional to take his seat as a member of the Board, or to keep aloof, and by so doing constitute himself an entirely separate branch of the Legislature. One-third of the Council is composed of the under-mentioned public officers, who are, by a separate instrument, constituted likewise the Governor's Executive Council:—1. The Colonial Secretary; 2. The Attorney General; 3. The Treasurer; 4. The Surveyor General; 5. The Collector of Customs. The remaining two-thirds are selected by the Governor, but I believe that a Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, directs that five of the ten shall be chosen from the magistracy of the Colony, and that in the appointment of the other five the Governor shall endeavor to be guided by the wishes of the people as signified in five distinct districts. Under this constitution the Government can command a majority of votes, but the power has been rarely exercised by me, save in cases where demands were made upon the Colony by the Imperial Treasury, which the Legislature, if not coerced, would have rejected. * * *

Probably in British Columbia the section of the Legislature which possesses most the confidence of the people, is that of the magistrates. It is the right of the Governor to change the stations of the paid justices of the peace whenever he shall see occasion for doing so, therefore the best men are always selected for the most important trusts. As the winter closes most of the miners' operations, several of the magistrates can be spared to attend the meetings of the Legislative Council in New Westster. The under-mentioned districts are represented in this manner: 1. New Westminster; 2. The Kootenay gold mines in the Rocky mountains; 3. The gold mines of Cariboo, nearly 500 miles northeast of New Westminster; 4. The agricultural and now mining district of Lillooet; 5. The pastoral and mining country intersected by the Columbia, bounded on the south by the American frontier.

The country Magistrates, whose salaries are not sufficient to enable them to enjoy any of the luxuries of life in the expensive districts in which they are stationed, live in the manly state of freedom of intercourse with all classes, characteristic of British Columbian society. The Magistrates at the mines, hundreds of miles from headquarters, are necessarily invested with duties of great variety and importance. The representative of the Government, the sole referee or judge in mining disputes, gold commissioner, bankruptcy commissioner, county court judge, the magistrate is constantly before the public. The smallness of the police force which we can allow to carry out his decisions, and to preserve tranquillity, compels him to rely much upon his personal influence. It gives me great satisfaction to say that under these circumstances a body of public officers has been trained, equally respected by the people and the Government. The miner looks upon the departure of the magistrate for his legislative duties with fully as much of happy confidence as he does on that of the men he has assisted in returning to the House. * * * * *

Seats in the Legislative Council are eagerly contended for. Electioneering addresses are issued from the rival candidates, and sometimes very considerable expense is incurred. Great discretion is left with the Magistrate and people of the district as to the votes which shall be accepted and reported to the Governor. In New Westminster, I believe, in consequence of a feeling to that effect, aliens have abstained from voting; but in Cariboo, and I think other inland districts, every man who comes forward may record a vote, unless he be an Indian or a Chinaman. Indeed, I believe there are cases where some Chinese have been allowed to vote. It meets with my approval that so long as a strong English Government exists in New Westminster, no disqualification on account of nationality should exist at the gold mines. I hold it is as extremely desirable that we should know the real interests & feelings of our many alien immigrants. That we should attach them to our institutions, and that, as we govern by moral force alone, not costing the mother country a soldier or a shilling, we should have among our Legislators men responsible to alien as well as English constituents. I like to hear any grievance which the American miner may imagine he suffers from in Cariboo disposed of, as now, by the remark, "Wait for the next election." In the agricultural districts likewise I wish aliens to take part in the elections. Lytton, probably, does not contain a dozen English unofficial inhabitants. The farmers on the Thompson and Upper Fraser are many of them French. The hotel keepers throughout the Colony mostly belong to that nation or to the Italian. The time has not yet arrived for me to consider whether the Chinaman or Indian should be allowed to vote at the elections I should be disposed to exclude both. Possibly an exception might be made in favor of those who took out their "free miners certificates."

Even if Union is not to take place, I should wish to see the popular element increased in our Legislative Council. It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased. If the Union of the Colonies should take place, I would suggest that about 12 members of the new Legislature should be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the people. If the Colonies remain seperate I will address you at a future time respecting British Columbia. I must repeat the recommendation I ventured to make when treating of the magisterial element, that the discretionary power of the Governor, as to the districts to be represented should remain unimpared. I, however, submit a rough suggestion as to the first apportionments of seats: Victoria, V. I., 2 members; New Westminster, B. C., 1 do; Nanaimo, V. I., 1 do; Comox, V. I., 1 do; Cariboo East, B. C., 1 do; Cariboo, West, B. C., 1 do; Kootenay, B. C., 1 do; Yale & Lytton, B. C., 1 do; Douglas & Lillooet, B. C., 1 do; Williams Lake, B. C., 1 do; Osoyoos & Columbia, B. C., 1 do. As regards the electoral franchise, in the first instance I would propose to leave the question as it now rests in the several districts.

I think it would be desirable that the Governor should have the power of appointing two unofficial members of the Legislative Council to the Executive Council. * *

In the event of the union taking place, a question which will locally excite some interest is as to the seat of Government. Victoria is the largest town of the two Colonies, and is in many respects, and most agreeable place of residence. I think, however, that in seekiug union with British Columbia, Vancouver Island relinquishes all claim to the possession within her limits of the seat of Government. New Westminster has been chosen as the capital of British Columbia, and it would not be fair to the reluctant Colony to deprive her of the Governor and staff of officers. Both these towns are inconveniently situated on an angle of the vast British territory; but New Westminster, on the mainland, has the advantage over the island town. It is already the centre of the telegraphic system, and is in constant communication with the upper country, whereas the steamers to Victoria only run twice a week. The seat of Government should be on the mainland; whether it might not, with advantage, be brought hereafter nearer to the gold mines, is a question for the future.

Unmixed advantages would accrue from the amalgamation of the Supreme Courts of the two Colonies. There would be abundance of work for the judges now presiding in each Colony.

It is premature for me to address you respecting the disposal of the public officers who might be thrown out of employment on the union of the two Colonies.

I have now endeavoured to lay before you a scheme for the consolidation of British power and interest on the Pacific, and for the suppression of the lamentable antagonism existing between some of our fellow subjects on that ocean. I am well aware that there are conflicting interests which I cannot hope to reconcile. The way of pleasing all parties has not been discovered. The old system of union under a common Governor resident in Victoria broke down. The new one of entire separation seems intolerable to thepoliticans of Vancouver Island. Whether the arrangements I now suggest would be acceptable to the Colonists I am not much inclined to doubt. Victoria would probably expect better terms and British Columbia only wishes to be left alone.

In a consideration of any suggestion I now venture to lay before you, I beg for the indulgence which a letter written abroad, without access of official papers, may fairly claim.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

"The Cariboo Sentinel,"

SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

ALLAN & LAMBERT, PROPRIETORS.

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RICHFIELD, Williams Creek, B. C.

WE HAVE ON HAND a large stock of Provisions, Hardware and Vegetables, and are determined to sell them cheaper than any other store on Williams Creek. Come and see and judge for yourselves.
Richfield, May 5th, 1866. 1

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NICOLAS CUNIO,
BREWER.

CALIFORNIA SALOON,

RICHFIELD,
PATRICK KIRWIN, PROP'R.

Best Billiard Tables on the Creek; the Liquors and Cigars are of the finest quality. 9

E. C. GILLETTE,

MINING SURVEYOR,
CAMERONTOWN. 7

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AUCTIONEER, MINING & COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT,
BARKERVILLE. 17

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1,000,000! 1,000,000!

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WHERE THE PROPRIETOR, T. A. BARRY, gives a general invitation to his friends and the public at large to call and judge for themselves the merits of his Billiard Tables; also, the Choice Brands of his SEGARS and LIQUORS. The Orchestra, which consists of four musicians, is First Class. 10-3m

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EVERY EVENING,

AT THE

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MUSIC, DANCING AND BILLIARDS.

☞ The best of Wines, Liquors and Segars, and Good Order observed.

1 MARTIN & COOK, Prop'rs.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOON,

CAMERONTOWN,

C. FULTON, PROPRIETOR.

There is no distillery kept in this establishment, and strychnine and rot-gut and no place here. 1

NEW MEAT MARKETS!

RICHFIELD & BARKERVILLE.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO. beg to inform the Miners, Hotel Keepers and the inhabitants in general of Williams Creek, that they have opened First Class Butcher Shops in the towns of RICHFIELD and BARKERVILLE, and trust to merit a liberal share of the public patronage, and that their old friends will kindly give them a call

Richfield, July 5th, 1866. 18-4m

NOTICE.

The Steamer "Enterprise"
Will leave SODA CREEK
MONDAY & THURSDAY MORNINGS,
AT DAYLIGHT;
Will leave QUESNEL
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MORNINGS
AT 6 O'CLOCK,

Connecting at Soda Creek with BARNARD'S STAGE on Wednesday's trip down and Thursday's trip up.

☞ Freight to Quesnel 1¼ cts. ₱ lb.

Steamer 'Enterprise,'
May 21st, 1866.

LILLOOET ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

LILLOOET MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now manufacturing FLOUR of all grades: Extra, Superfine and Fine. Feed Crushed to order.

LILLOOET FLOUR MILL CO.,
1-s F. W. FOSTER, Agent.

EDWIN TYNON,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, &c., Lillooet, B. C. 1-s

LILLOOET BREWERY,

JACOB MILTZ, Proprietor, has always on hand a large and superior stock of Lager Beer; at the Bar will be found the best Brandies, Wines and Segars; the public are invited to call. Prepared to fill all orders promptly. 1-s

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL--LILLOOET,

SPELMAN and McKENZIE, Proprietors. This House is well fitted up with Good Beds and the Bar is furnished with the best Liquors; Meals are served at all hours on the Restaurant principle; Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. 1-s

Pioneer Hotel--Lillooet,

CHARLES NELSON, Proprietor. This old established House is well fitted up for the comfort of Travellers; the Table is supplied with the best of everything that can be had, and the cooking is not inferior to the best hotel in the lower country; Bedrooms for Families; Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. The Express stops here. 1-s

PORT DOUGLAS ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,

WM. MACDONALD, Proprietor. Miner and others destined for the Bridge River Mines will find every convenience and accommodation afforded them. Good Beds and a Table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 1-s

29 MILE HOUSE--DOUGLAS PORTAGE

G. L. SMITH & CO., Proprietors. This House is well fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers to the Bridge River Mines. Good Beds, Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. A stage runs twice a week between this house and Port Douglas on the arrival of the steamers from below and connects with the Lake Boats for Lillooet. 1-s