

British Columbia Tribune.

Vol. I.

YALE, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

No. 3

Telegraphic Dispatches.

San Francisco, April 16.—The Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Labouchere, hence for Victoria struck the reef at Point Reyes at 10:30 p. m. Saturday. The vessel is a total loss. She had on board about 100 passengers, all of whom, with the exception of two were saved. Wilcox of Williams Creek is one of the lost.

San Francisco, April 16.—At about a quarter past one this afternoon a terrible explosion occurred in the Assay Office of G. W. Bell, on California street, adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. Capt. Samuel Knight, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and G. W. Bell were instantly killed. Several others whose names are as yet unknown, were also killed. Many of the employees of Wells, Fargo & Co. were more or less injured; but it is thought none of them were killed except Mr. Knight. The nature of the explosion is not yet known, but it is supposed to have been a barrel of nitro-glycerine oil, one of the most powerful explosive chemicals known to modern science.

The concussion was felt with terrible force throughout the entire city. The Assay Office and a portion of the Express building were demolished. Window sashes and glass were shattered in buildings in adjoining blocks. The most intense excitement exists throughout the city, and a posse of policemen have been stationed about the Express Office to keep the crowd back. It is supposed that some workmen are still buried beneath the ruins of the Assay Office. The bodies of two have already been recovered.

L. E. Webster, head of the New York Express Department is missing. The dead bodies of four persons, in addition to those named have been found.

W. S. Havens, of the P. M. S. S. Co., is among the missing. Messrs. Sanders & Stacy of the Express Office, are badly injured; the latter very seriously. From six to twelve other persons are supposed to have been killed.

Chicago, April 12.—The Wisconsin Legislature, by a party vote, except two Republican members in each branch, adopted resolutions declaring that Senator Doolittle has betrayed Wisconsin, and ought to resign. A resolution approving the President's policy was voted down without a single Republican vote being given in its favor. The Legislature adjourned to-day.

The Tennessee House is still at a dead stand. Speaker Haskill, Conservative, refuses to entertain any motion to refer the credentials of new members to a committee, and insists that those members who did not resign, but whose seats were declared vacant by the Governor, are still members of the Speaker's votes. There will be enough Conservatives present for a quorum at any time they choose to withdraw, new Radical members having been elected from districts declared vacant by the Governor. The bad blood on both sides presages personal violence, the Radicals consider it a life and death struggle; if beaten now the whole Brownlow Government goes down.

New York, April 12.—The Health Commissioner has ordered cows and hogs to be removed from the limits of the police district; physicians declare that the cows are nearly all affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and if sent into the country they will spread the disease and cause immense loss.

News of the entire defeat of the Spanish squadron by the Peruvians and Chileans is confirmed, the allied squadron consisted of the Apurimac 30 guns, Peruvian corvette; American, 12 guns, Peruvian corvette; Union 12 guns, Peruvian dispatch boat; Covadonga, 3 guns. Chileans in all mounting 75 guns. The Spanish vessels were the frigate Blanca, 36 guns; frigate Villa de Madrid, 50 guns; in all 86 guns. For about two hours a most earnest cannonading was kept up. The fire of the allies being well regulated throughout. The Blanca was rendered almost useless and unable to continue the fight. She dropped behind the island referred to and endeavored to do damage by throwing shell over the island upon the allies. Her cabin was knocked to pieces. Of killed and wounded the number must have been very heavy, judging from the dead bodies afterwards seen floating about. The other vessel suffered badly also and both soon cleared out. Most unfortunately the machinery of the Apurimac was disabled, and the America and Union could not leave their

anchorage, otherwise these ships would most assuredly have fallen a prize to the bravery and skill of the allies. Their loss amounts to a trifle, only two men were killed in the action, and the damage to the vessels is scarce worth mentioning. The United States steamers Vanderbilt, Tuscarora, and monitor Monadnock, were at Valparaiso.

The steamship Moses Taylor sails for San Juan del Sur at 11 A. M., to-morrow, with a large number of passengers. The Pacific Mail steamship Sacramento will sail on the 18th inst. instead of the 19th, the usual sailing day heretofore. Hereafter in all months where there are 30 days the 18th instead of the 19th will be the day of departure. This change of the programme has been adopted for the purpose of connecting with the French line at Aspinwall.

Our market for Legal Tenders is a little weak and quotations irregular. The bankers have been buying at 78½@78¾ and selling at 79¼@79½.

SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

San Francisco, April 6, 1866.

Since I last wrote to you, we have had a rather severe earthquake here. It occurred at thirteen minutes past 12 m., March 26th, and although no houses were shaken down, and no lives were lost, it scared the good people of San Francisco from their propriety for some little time. It is the general belief here that some day the whole of that part of the city which is built on land reclaimed from the Bay, will be engulfed, and this theory is in a measure borne out by the fact that the shocks of earthquake are always felt most severely on the streets abutting on the water front. Outsiders, too, invariably get the accounts very much softened down and qualified, and when you read in the San Francisco papers that there has been "another slight shock," you may be sure that it was fifty per cent worse than represented.

The recent accounts from Big Bend have excited a good deal of attention here, and as both New Granada and Montana have turned out to be comparative "fizzles," the honest miner is more likely to bend his steps in your direction. But here I cannot avoid saying that the arrangements made by the colonies for facilitating immigration are lamentably defective, and unless something decisive is done very shortly, the fickle mining population of this State is likely to become disgusted, and give up all idea of the Big Bend country. A short time ago the people of Victoria made a great fuss about the new mines, and for some days the walls of San Francisco were covered with gigantic posters, detailing the Big Bend route. But just as the thing began to be talked about, and when every facility should have been prepared for taking men up who might be ready, suddenly there came a dead lock, and the steamers Active and Labouchere were both docked, to undergo extensive alterations. It was at first said that the Labouchere would only be three weeks fitting up, but she has been in the hands of the carpenters already for five weeks, and it is only to-day that she is advertised to sail on the 14th instant. This is bad management, and likely to prove very detrimental to the interests of the colonies, and the prospects of the coming season. There is a general belief here in the richness of the Big Bend country, but men require some inducement to go there in the shape of reasonable fares, and at present they have neither low rates nor a decent boat to take them. I believe that if the boats had been running regularly all this time, some seven or eight hundred men would have gone up, who will now go to Montana or New Granada, where they will probably die—while they would at least have been kept in the land of the living in British Columbia, even though they were too soon for the mines. The repeal of the Gold Export Tax is the best move the British Columbian Government has made for a long time; but they did not take it off one moment too soon; Californians shrug their shoulders at the mention of such a tax, and grumble out that they would "be better off out in the chapparel in Mexico," than in such a "greedy" country. The news arrived here in good time, and if the Hudson's Bay Company and the California Steam Navigation Company will do their duty now, and give up shilly-shallying, I think you have a good chance of a considerable immigration this spring, though I do not think it will amount to a "rush." There are

several New Westminsterians here, but they do not appear to bear transplantation very well—at least I have met with none in a very flourishing condition. I did intend to draw your attention in this letter to sundry manufactures which have been established here, and which I believe could be as successfully attempted in British Columbia. But my letter has already spun itself out to too great a length to admit of any discussion of such subjects at present, so I will reserve my remarks in that connection for a future communication. The news has just arrived that the President has issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of peace throughout the Union, and the cessation of Martial Law. This is a step in the right direction, and the Democratic party is exceedingly jubilant upon it, whilst the Republicans are as much disgusted.

CAUSTIC.

LETTER FROM THE INTERIOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Quesnelmouth, April 14, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TRIBUNE."

SIR,—It is with particular interest I have observed the sayings and doings of our Legislative Council through the press. That the people, particularly those of our mining population, have gained something through the acts of that honorable body, cannot be denied. The obnoxious Gold Export Tax has been abolished, a measure, the repeal of which you yourself so ably advocated last year in the Cariboo Sentinel. But there were other measures which were introduced into the House which would have been also very acceptable to the whole population of this upper country, from the fact that they would have been productive of the greatest good to all, had they been dealt half as liberally with as the Gold Export Tax. I refer to the Road Tolls, Trades' Licence Ordinance, County Court Bill, and abolition of the tonnage dues. However, we in this section of the country are not so selfish as for one moment to imagine that all the road tolls should be collected at New Westminster, or that any dues should be collected there in shape of road tolls that would be injurious to that place or the general trade and prosperity of the colony; but then on the other hand the people of New Westminster should take some interest in studying our welfare and try and relieve those upon whom their prosperity depends, of a little of the pressure which has such a strong tendency to keep us down, and at the same time reduces themselves still lower, and all on account or through the influence and prejudice of a few fanatics—for I am far from saying that there are not as fine and liberal a class of people in New Westminster as in other parts of the colony, if their eyes were once opened and they could see these selfish humbugs in the same light we view them, that is their true light, for the colony can truly say that "If from the past we can judge the future, down they go politically, those hopeless reprobates, our selfish legislators." I suppose you are aware that of all the petitions that have been presented to his honor the Administrator of the Government, I have not read of one as yet that has received that consideration which it was entitled to. A petition from the miners in Cariboo East, praying that a law would be established to enable them to settle their disputes on the ground before the Gold Commissioner, and also to do away with Chancery suits was presented, but nothing has been heard of the petition, or the member who was to attend to it, as yet. A road tolls petition was presented in due time, taken up, hung by the neck until dead, then took under consideration by his honor the Administrator of the Government for post mortem examination. Next is the Brown & Gillis petition, which, when last heard of was presented by the member for this district, who had hard work to have it brought before committee of the whole, the hon. Attorney General wanting to lay the petition on the table for six months, on the grounds that the petitioners had no claim on the Government. If this be the hon. gentleman's opinion, to be a legal adviser of the Crown is no desirable position, when such commands him to be perfectly callous to all the finer feelings of justice, and then backed up by all the official body politic in the House. However, as we have heard nothing of it lately, I suppose it has followed all the rest of the prayers of the people. This state of affairs will not do much to improve the welfare of this colony, and I cannot possibly see what

is going to save us from such unjust acts on the part of the Government through their obsequious agents, unless we have Union of the two colonies, with a fair representation, and the capital either moved from where it is to a more central point in this colony or to Victoria—in fact the latter place is no further from us than New Westminster. We would prefer it, if in this colony, to be somewhere in the centre.

J. W. W.

British Columbia Tribune.

WEEKLY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

OFFICE—YALE.

GEORGE WALLACE, Proprietor & Editor.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Yale, British Columbia,

AT THE

Head of Steam Navigation

ON

FRASER RIVER.

OPPENHEIMER & CO. beg to intimate that they are prepared to receive, store and forward to any part of British Columbia every description of merchandise, on the lowest possible terms.

A Fire-Proof Brick Warehouse

For STORING GOODS, has been erected, and Consignors may rely upon the safe and expeditious transportation of goods to their destination.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF

Groceries, Provisions,

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, Etc., Etc.

Which we are receiving by every arrival from San Francisco and Victoria, and which we offer for sale at reasonable rates,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.

Yale, B. C., April, 1866.

EXPRESS LINE STAGES!

THE COACHES of this line will now run regularly, leaving Yale, B. C., on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

AND FRIDAYS,

AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

FOR CACHE CREEK,

(Big Bend Route), until the completion of the road, when they will go to Savana's Ferry. The Coach for CARIBOO will leave Yale on Monday. F. J. BARNARD

Agents for the British Columbia Tribune.	
Savana's Ferry.....	Barnard's Express
Seymour City.....	do
French Creek, Big Bend.....	do
Junction.....	do
Soda Creek.....	do
Quesnelmouth.....	do
Van Winkle.....	do
Williams Creek.....	do
New Westminster.....	Clarkson & Co.
Lillooet.....	F. W. Foster.
Victoria.....	Henry Lyne.
San Francisco.....	W. Fisher.

SUPPLEMENT.—With this number of the TRIBUNE we present our subscribers with an eight column supplement.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRIBUNE.

YALE, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

It will be seen by reference to another part of our columns that the Administrator of the Government has placed *three additional pensioners* on the Civil List of the colony. A more outrageous proceeding than saddling the oppressed tax-payers of this colony at the present time with seven or eight thousand dollars per annum, for the support of three drones who have no claims for eleemosynary aid, we have never heard of, and it has no parallel in the history of colonial maladministration. It cannot be pretended by the greatest sycophant of the Government that there is any necessity for the appointments referred to, and on no rational grounds whatever can they be justified. In the whole district of Cariboo West there are not fifty white men resident, and the native population is exceedingly small, besides being peaceable and well disposed, yet they must have a stipendiary magistrate placed over them. The district has been more than six months without a magistrate at all, and during that time not a single case of crime has been committed, and the presence of the magistrate from the adjacent district of Cariboo East has not once been called for to vindicate the law or act in any way in his judicial capacity. At no former period was there so little call for a magistrate at Quesnel as now, as with good roads into Cariboo the officer there can reach any point in the district in one day. In fact the two districts, Cariboo East and West combined, are not nearly so extensive as the circuit allotted to the magistrate of Yale, and the duty of which is efficiently performed. It is now a matter upon which there is no difference of opinion that the population of Cariboo will be very much lessened this year compared with former ones; the magistrate who presides there will in consequence have a good deal of time on his hands, and he can very easily pay periodical visits to Quesnel to hold petty sessions Courts. This will meet all the requirements of the district and save three thousand five hundred dollars to the Colonial Treasury. To the nomination of the member for New Westminster as High Sheriff of the colony, the people are most strongly opposed. If the Government have the hardihood to carry it into effect, the greatest injury and loss will result to the colony generally. One man cannot perform the duty, and the gross wrong of having a lot of under paid subordinates throughout the country who have no interest in doing their duty fairly will not, cannot be tolerated. Such a state of things has existed too long, and the evils that have arisen under the system are not unknown to the Government, and have been borne by the people until they can suffer them no longer. The last man in this colony who has a claim to a sinecure office and a pension of a thousand a year dragged out of the pockets of the poor miners and traders of the country is the author of the infamous Gold Tax Bill; a measure that contributed so much to depopulate and depress the colony. What necessity there is for such an incubus as Mr. Tom Elwin as travelling "correspondent" with the Western Union Telegraph Company, we are at a loss to understand. Last year they had no official of the kind with them, and yet we heard of no complaints, but we suppose two or three thousand dollars a year must be extracted from the revenue of the colony to provide for another pensioner! We have labored under the opinion for some time past that the present Administrator of the Government was disposed to adopt a "reconstruction" policy that would have a tendency to heal the wounds inflicted by his chief; we regret to say that we have been disappointed, as instead of "carrying out the well understood wishes of the people," he has committed as grievous errors as ever were perpetrated by Gov. Seymour. Have the people of the country asked for the late appointments? So far from such being the case, they are opposed to

them to a man. The professional men, traders and mechanics of the colony, have had oppressive license duties placed upon them to support a lot of pensioners who have no claims to their bounty or consideration. The people will ask is there no remedy for such a profligate waste of the public funds as is contemplated by the Government? Our answer is, certainly. Let petitions be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State for the colonies, setting forth the facts of each case, and we promise that not a single one of the appointments will be confirmed.

A SECOND JUDGE!!!

Our contemporary at New Westminster thinks the people of the colony are not sufficiently well ground down with taxes at present, for in the last number it advocates the appointment of a second judge whose salary and allowances would at least amount to seven or eight thousand dollars, which, of course, would have to be added to the greivous taxation which now bears so heavily on the country. The amount set down in the estimates this year and voted by the Legislative Council for the "maintenance of law and order" in the colony, *exclusive* of the support of prisoners, was upwards of \$95,000! Truly the people of this colony must be an unruly set, when it takes such an amount of money to pay for judges and police to keep them in subjection. We will not yield to any one in a strong desire to have the peace preserved and the judicial establishments kept in an efficient state, but we maintain that at present instead of having more public officers, policy and duty alike demand that our over grown and huge establishments shall be reduced to a state proportionate to the wants and requirements of the colony. We are now within a month of the holding of the Spring Assizes, and will it be believed that in *three* of the four places where the judge will open the Queen's Commission there is not a single criminal to come up for trial! In only one place, also, is there a single civil suit to be heard!! Where, then, is the necessity for a second judge, or the inconvenience of the present state of things? It only exists in the imagination of the writer in the Columbian. It is easy to prate about "new districts springing up," and the want that will be felt for a judge in them! All this is just so much pure buncombe, and we are satisfied that there is not a single individual in the colony so unsophisticated as to be gulled by it. When there were ten men in the colony for one who will be in it the ensuing summer, Judge Begbie was equal to meet the emergency, and last year he went from one extremity of the colony to the other to perform his judicial duty. There is none of the "new districts springing up this year" so widely separated from Cariboo as Kootenay, and yet we heard nothing about a new judge last year. Although we are aware that there is a good deal of intriguing going on to have a second judge appointed, we cannot believe that the Administrator of the Government will dare to take upon himself so grave a responsibility as such an appointment. Unparalleled as some of his late acts have been, we will not, we cannot, believe that Mr. Birch will attempt at present to make any more judicial functionaries. When Union is consummated, there will be a wider range than at present for the selection of a third judge for the Court of Appeal, but until that event happens a second judge for this colony would be an ornamental appendage which the people are not prepared, and cannot afford, to pay for. It is all very well for the New Westminster newspaper to indulge in the "gratification of its selfish whim," by showering its foul and unmeasured abuse upon Judge Begbie, but taxation has gone too far already to allow the people to stand any further prostitution of the public funds to please a knot of tricksters at the capital, and their impotent ally the Columbian.

A CASE IN POINT.—In the Superior Court in New York, some time since, a colored man named Kenzie Brice brought an action against the Mayor of the city to recover \$1000 damages sustained through a mob breaking into his house and destroying his furniture. The jury rendered plaintiff a verdict for \$800, which the Court subsequently set aside on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. We fail to discover that the New York press applied any scurrilous language to the judge for exercising his prerogative in the case.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Administrator of the Government of this colony has made the following most extraordinary appointments, viz.: Mr. Warner R. Spalding, ex-Postmaster General, to fill the SINECURE office of Magistrate at Quesnelmouth, at a salary, with allowances, amounting to \$3,410; Mr. Homer, member for New Westminster in the Legislative Council, to the SINECURE office of High Sheriff of the colony, at \$1,000 per annum; and Mr. T. Elwin on a magisterial tour through the interior of the colony with the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a salary the amount of which we have no knowledge, as it was not voted, as far as we can learn, in the estimates

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opposition Line of Stages

SAVANA'S FERRY!

STAGES will leave Yale on the arrival of the steamers for Savana's Ferry, carrying Passengers and Express Freight at REDUCED RATES.
JACOB DAVIS, Proprietor.

BIG BENDERS!

COME TO THE BONAPARTE HOUSE AT the Junction of the Cariboo and Big Bend roads.
SEMLEN & PARK, Proprietors.

ALEXANDER COUTLEE,

BOSTON BAR, B. C.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant in
Groceries and Provisions,
LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
&c. &c. &c.

SPORBORG & RUEFF,

Commission Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries and Provisions,
Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

D. WITHROW,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,
Importer and Manufacturer of

FURNITURE!

Of all kinds, is the only dealer in
DOORS AND SASHES OF EASTERN MAKE
in the Colony.

A fine assortment of Willow Ware, Yankee Notions, and Gilt Mouldings (goods in case for up country trade) always on hand.

Orders for the interior promptly attended to.

STABLING FOR HORSES.

WILLIAM McWHEA,
LYTTON CITY, B. C.,
Begg to inform the public generally that he has

Stable Accommodation
On his premises for upwards of Two Hundred Horses.
Hay and Oats for Sale cheap.

GOOD SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.
TERMS MODERATE.

HAUTIER'S HOTEL,

LYTTON CITY, B. C.

THIS HOTEL will be found Clean and Comfortable for travellers. The Cooking is of the best, and the Table is supplied with everything in season. There is a well stocked Bar with prime Liquors.

BEDS! BEDS!! BEDS!!!
LIVRRY STABLES.
HAUTIER & CO., Prop'ts.

BOSTON BAR INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE is now open for travellers. The Table is supplied as formerly with the best the market affords, and the Cooking cannot be excelled. The Bar is stocked with the finest Liquors and Cigars. GOOD BEDS.

ALEXANDER COUTLEE,
Proprietor.

BOOTHROYD'S HOTEL.

36 Mile House,
BETWEEN YALE AND LYTTON, B. C.

TRAVELLERS will find every accommodation at this Hotel. Excellent Cooking. GOOD BEDS.

STABLING FOR HORSES.
HAY and OATS at Lowest Rates.
BOOTHROYD BROS.,
Proprietors.

OWNER WANTED!

A SMALL BROWN HORSE with a Star in his forehead, strayed into Nelson's corral in Yale. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges.
NELSON & CO.
Yale, 14th April, 1866.

A. C. WELLS, Saddle and Harness Maker,

YALE, B. C.
A complete assortment of Stock constantly on hand.

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE!

PARTIES Desirous of Shipping Freight WITH DISPATCH will find it to their advantage by giving us a call before engaging elsewhere.
Having our own Teams, we are prepared to Contract to carry from 1000 to 200,000 lbs. for BIG BEND or Cariboo.
ALWAY & BAILEY.
Yale, April 10th, 1866.

FOR BIG BEND AND CARIBOO!

A. BARLOW, Merchant and Forwarding Agent,

Is now prepared to
SHIP GOODS TO BIG BEND & CARIBOO
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
Yale, B. C., April 10th, 1866.

COLONIAL BAKERY,

FRONT STREET,
YALE, B. C.

Bread, Pies and Cakes,

CONSTANTLY OF HAND.
A. McLARDY.

T. DE NOUVION,

WHOLESALE MERCHANT
IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS,

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,

LYTTON, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRIBUNE.

YALE, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

A SURPRISE.—A few nights since a miner on his way to Big Bend lost his horse at Chapman's Bar. Finding that the animal had gone off in the direction of Yale, he followed in pursuit. When within a few miles of the latter place, the traveller saw a large object standing in the centre of the road. Thinking it was a man, our hero approached at a respectful distance. It being very dark at the time, the nearer the affrighted miner came the stronger grew his apprehensions that the object really was a man who was around at that late hour of the night for no lawful purpose. After shouting at the top of his voice for the object to get out of the way without there being any response or movement on the part of the latter, the miner summoned up all his courage and made a charge right at what he supposed was an opponent. Drawing his strong arm, when within striking distance, the miner levelled a blow with his fist at the head of what he was then fully persuaded was a midnight robber. The blow took effect and brought the object to the ground with a loud thump. Finding that his knuckles suffered pretty severely by the blow, and thinking that he had killed a man, as there was no sign of life, the miner stooped down to have a look at his prostrate victim. To his surprise, as well as to his relief, he found that instead of it being the body of a man he had before him, it was a wooden image taken from an adjoining Indian place of sepulture, which some vicious wag had placed in the road to scare any one who might be passing at night. After recovering from his fright, or rather we should say surprise, for miners are not easily frightened, our hero passed on to his destination to recount his adventure and recover his straying animal. We would remind practical jokers that any interference as this with Indian burial grounds, if the transgressor were discovered by the police, would be attended with rather serious consequences.

PASS HIM ON.—We learn from a party who lately returned from Savana's Ferry, that the notorious vagabond, Tom O'Neill, has been indulging his thieving propensities in that quarter. It appears that Tom operated on a Frenchman to a considerable extent, when the latter attacked him with a six-shooter. Considering "discretion the better part of valor," Tom retreated with a swiftness of foot that soon left his pursuer a long way behind. O'Neill, who is well known as one of the worst characters in the colony, spent a considerable portion of last season on Williams Creek. In the fall he committed a most outrageous assault on a Scotchman who was inebriated and whom he had previously robbed. He was convicted of the assault before the magistrate and required to give bail to be of good behaviour for twelve months. He was subsequently released, on condition that he would leave the colony. If he is caught in the Columbia district he can be made to serve his full term. He had better therefore pass over the border at once and save himself from coming before Judge Begbie.

QUARTZ MINING.—The Cherry Creek Gold and Silver Mining Company recently held a meeting at their office here, when it was resolved to have the company incorporated without delay. The company have the discovery claim on this creek, and from an assay lately made in San Francisco, the rock is proved to be very rich. Work at the mine has been going on for some time past, but the company intend putting on a larger number of men so as to fully develop the mine during the ensuing summer. The company formed in Portland a short time since with \$500,000 capital have their claim on the same ledge as the Discovery Company.

SAW MILLS AT BIG BEND.—A gentleman en route to Big Bend, who arrived here by last steamer from Portland, informed us that a merchant in Portland had started up the Columbia with all the machinery complete for a steam saw mill, to be erected in some central place in the Big Bend mines. We understand, also, that Mr. Pete Fraser, of Lytton, will take the machinery of his steam saw mill to French Creek, where Mr. Romano has a saw mill in operation.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The weekly subscription to the TRIBUNE along the waggon roads from Yale to Savana's Ferry and Cariboo is 50 cts. including cost of delivery. Parties requiring the paper will please give their orders to the Stage Driver or to any of Barnard's Agents. No paper sent unless ordered.

TRANSPORTATION OF A DOG.—We are informed that a most extraordinary trial lately took place at New Westminster, before a full bench of magistrates. It appears that a saloon keeper near the wharves has a fancy dog, which was not restrained in his liberty. A public official happened to be passing the saloon one day, when the dog barked at him. Of course the dignity of the exalted gentleman was offended, and the owner of the unruly cur was called upon to have the animal destroyed forthwith. Not being disposed to comply with so unreasonable a request, the saloon keeper was summoned before the Police Court. After hearing the evidence of the complainant, the magistrates ordered the offending dog to be produced in Court. He was instantly placed upon the table, and to the surprise of nearly every one present, the hero of all the muzz was discovered to be only a little poodle, weighing two pounds four ounces! The bench, however, convicted the defendant, and sentenced the dog to be hanged. A petition was immediately got up, as the story goes, to the Administrator of the Government, who commuted the penalty into transportation for life. The dog is to be sent to Big Bend, and our old Cariboo friend, Frank Richards, is to have charge of him. Well, we have no doubt the boys will give Frank and the "convict" a hearty welcome.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—By the steamer which left on Monday last, bags containing samples of pay-dirt obtained from the bars and benches between this town and the Indian village of Schamma, about eight miles below Hope, were forwarded by the resident magistrate to New Westminster, from whence, more securely packed, the dirt will be transmitted for examination and analysis to England. We believe this to be the result of an application made to His Excellency the Governor, when in London, by an English Company who propose working over the abandoned diggings of the lower Fraser by the application of improved means of extracting the gold. Mr. Agassiz, the Chief Constable of the district, to whom the forwarding of the samples was confided, assures us that the prospects obtained from both the worked and unworked benches and bars were in many cases most excellent. We trust, therefore, that the company may be induced to commence operations soon. The field for this enterprise is extensive, and we make bold to prognosticate that their venture will be crowned with a success they little anticipate.

A MAN DROWNED IN LAKE SHUSWAP.—From Mr. McKay, who returned from Kamloops a day or two since, we learned the following particulars of a sad accident which took place on Lake Shuswap: A Cornishman named John Trefoy was drowned, on the 30th ultimo, whilst attempting to cross the lake upon the ice. A countryman of deceased started in company with him, both having sleds. When the ice began to give way, Trefoy unfortunately let go his sled and made for the centre of the lake, where he was seen to fall through the ice, and before any assistance arrived he sunk. Deceased's partner got safely to shore, where he obtained a pole; whilst in the act of returning to render his comrade assistance, he saw him sink under the ice to rise no more. Trefoy was a young man, and was bound for the Big Bend mines.

A HARD CASE.—A Mexican, who had \$500 due to him by a party in this neighborhood, came here for the purpose of suing in the County Court for his money. Finding from the magistrate that he could only sue for \$250, the man went to New Westminster to take proceedings in the Supreme Court. On arriving at the capital, the unfortunate creditor could not get a lawyer to take the case under a fee of \$100, and being without a cent of money, the poor fellow was obliged to return without attaining his object. This is an extremely hard case and shows the necessity for the County Courts Bill lately passed, and which we hope the Administrator of the Government will sign without delay, notwithstanding the selfish and unprincipled opposition that has been raised against it.

TO THE SUPPORTERS OF THE TRIBUNE.—In order that the TRIBUNE may have as large a number of subscribers as possible we have placed the subscription at so low a figure as to leave no margin, after meeting expenses, for profit. We would therefore urge all who desire to support the paper to ADVERTISE, and not only ADVERTISE themselves, but to urge their friends to ADVERTISE also.

Advices have been received by telegraph that the steamer Oregon sailed on last Saturday for New Westminster.

Latest News from Big Bend.

From some gentlemen who have just returned from Seymour, at the head of Lake Shuswap, we have gleaned the following information: The lakes are now open for traffic, and the boats have commenced to make through trips from Savana's Ferry to Seymour City. A large number of houses are built at the latter place and trading is going on there pretty brisk. About 250 miners who had crossed the lakes on the ice had proceeded into the mines. They were divided between French and Carne's creeks. All had located claims and were engaged in preparing lumber for sluices. The best of prospects had been obtained, and the highest hopes were entertained of success. Upwards of one thousand miners were reported to be on their way up the Columbia from Colville in boats. Several had already arrived. Cottonwood Smith, well known formerly in Cariboo, had discovered a trail that leads direct from Seymour to French Creek, and only the same distance as the Government trail to the Columbia. This will be a cut off of more than thirty miles in the journey. Provisions were getting plenty at Seymour. Flour was selling at 30 cents, bacon, \$1 12½ cents; fresh beef, 30@35 cents; tea, \$2, sugar, 45 cents per lb. The miners had packed in their own "grub" so far. Freight from Savana's Ferry across the lakes was done at 3 cents per lb. Work on the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer had been pushed forward with great dispatch. She will be launched this week, and it is fully expected that she will be making regular trips in little more than a fortnight. The boilers are landed at the Ferry by this time, as the teams conveying them were met near the 90 mile post some days since. Mr. Moberly, with some men, was at Kamloops, where he intended remaining until the arrival of the Chief Commissioner.

A ROAD ROUND THE LAKES.—Mr. Jerome Harper has appeared in print to ventilate his indignation against us for exposing an attempt which he has been making to get the Government to cut a road for his especial benefit round the Shuswap lakes. Mr. Harper, of course, maintains that the road would benefit "others," as well as himself, but he fails to mention who the "others" are, or how much they will contribute to the making of the trail! We have spoken to a great many packers well acquainted with the country round the lakes, and they all agree that a road is quite unnecessary there for public utility, as there is no feed along it, and besides, freight can be transported much cheaper by steamer or barges than on pack animals. On the part of the public we most strongly protest against the revenue being wasted in forming a road for Mr. Harper. If the cost of the trail be only \$2,200, Mr. Harper can very well afford to contribute the whole amount, as he is making a princely fortune in the colony, and is one of those who, by the inequalities of our taxation, escapes taxes almost altogether. In conclusion, we would just assure Mr. Harper that the Chief Commissioner will not sanction any outlay like that asked for by him.

GONE TO BIG BEND.—Our old and esteemed friend, Mons. B. Duffis, passed through Yale a few days since en route to Big Bend. If indomitable energy combined with high intelligence, can secure the favor of the fickle goddess, then, indeed, Mons. Duffis will have success in his pursuit after gold. Our best wishes accompany him on his journey.

HEAVY PENALTY.—A trader residing in Barkerville, Williams Creek, was lately fined by the resident magistrate in \$500 for selling liquor to an Indian. The party immediately paid the fine and was liberated.

PREPARING FOR CROPPING.—We learn from a party recently arrived here from the interior of the colony, that the farmers were busy ploughing. A very large area of land will be under cultivation this year.

FOR CARIBOO.—It has been estimated that not more than one man in twenty of those arriving in Yale this season is bound for Cariboo. Big Bend is the centre of attraction, and will be so for at least some time to come.

BREWERY AT BIG BEND.—Mr. Steinberger of Yale is about to start a brewery at Big Bend, the utensils required being already forwarded. A company of Frenchmen are also gone to commence a brewery on French Creek.

KOOTENAY.—News was received here yesterday by express from Kootenay to 25th February last. The season was mild and mining was being carried on.

Latest Telegraphic Dispatches.

LOSS OF THE LABOUCHERE.

The steamer Labouchere, left San Francisco on Saturday at 4 p. m. and was wrecked the same night off Point Reyes. The fog was very dense and vessel got on the breakers before her commander discovered the danger. All the passengers, about 100 in number, were in bed when the vessel struck; they immediately ran on deck; the engine was reversed and the vessel finally hauled off the rocks when it was found that the water was coming in very fast. The pumps were started and the passengers put into boats and upon a raft which had been constructed and headed for shore, which was some 10 miles distant, and which they finally reached, with the exception of two mulattoes, who were in an open boat, which capsized, a passenger named Wilcox, and a steward of the vessel who were lost; when intelligence reached town the Shubrick was sent to the rescue, she reports the Labouchere a total loss, she went down in 60 fathoms water. Some of the passengers were taken by the Montana to Portland, the remainder went back to San Francisco in the Shubrick.

THE EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Wells Fargo & Co. who are freight agents for the P. M. S. S. Co., received by the steamer Sacramento, on her late trip up from Panama a quantity of nitro glycerine, which had reached the Isthmus some time ago, consigned to Bandmann, Nelson & Co., of this city; also two cases of the same article, but in larger sized boxes. These boxes were plainly marked "nitro-glycerine acid." The latter two, were refused by the parties to whom they were consigned, as they had been damaged. Capt. Cox superintendent of the P. M. S. S. Co's., wharf, finding they were leaking sent them down to Wells, Fargo & Co's office, and they were placed in the courtyard. Webster, the freight clerk of W. F. & Co., sent for Haven the freight clerk of the P. M. S. S. Co. to examine the same. Both men were sent to pieces, showing they must have been over the explosive material; no other persons among the dead were so mutilated, some having their bodies filled with splinters, others having their clothes burned or blown off, and others receiving fractures. Knight was evidently killed by the concussion. The boxes containing the nitro-glycerine which exploded were each 2½ feet high, and their superficial measurement was 14 feet 11 inches; only one exploded, the other being found leaking, but not exploded; two hours after the catastrophe search was made for other wounded. Lying in the rear were three bodies; two not recognized were lifeless, the third, which was under the others, proved to be that of Garret H. Bell, assayer. Bell's features were found to be sadly mutilated, his clothes almost torn off, but he still breathed, although insensible; he very soon expired. Meantime the search went on and hundreds taking part in the mournful work. Having obtained a gang of stevedores from the Mail Co's wharf, the work of exhumation is carried on systematically; as the brick and rubbish where the Union Club House kitchen stood was being removed, piece by piece of the mangled remains were brought out one after another and conveyed away on a stretcher. This scene was indescribably mournful and impressive.

"HALF THE SIZE."—Our Westminster contemporary, in alluding to the TRIBUNE last week, said that it was nearly "half the size" of the Columbian. It omitted, however, to state that the TRIBUNE contains double the amount of reading matter to be found in our leviathan contemporary. Our readers will observe that the type of the TRIBUNE is a great deal smaller than that used by the Columbian, which makes all the difference in the world.

LIVELY TIMES.—There has been lively times in Yale during the past week, a large number of men having arrived for Big Bend. A rival stage company has been called into requisition, and fares to Savana's Ferry have been greatly reduced.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Mr. Conway, the active Superintendent of the W. U. T. Co., arrived in Yale yesterday with a number of men en route for the interior, to push forward the work of extension.

The Government of Vancouver Island have sent an agent to San Francisco to negotiate for a steamer in place of the Labouchere.

Yale road toll receipts for week ending 21st April, \$1,351 84.

BORN.

At Yale, on the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. Meyer Oppenheimer, of a son.

At Lytton, April 21st, the wife of L. Hantier of a son.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRIBUNE.

YALE, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Paris, February 13, 1866.

The Carnival Closing.

We have arrived at the last day of the Carnival. The last fat ox is making his promenade to-day, the last mask ball will take place to-night, and the fat priests of Notre Dame and St. German l'Auxeris will eat their last fat dinner to-night. To-morrow fasting and sobriety commence. Were we to record the balls and masquerades of the last week only, it would require a book. It has been a mad carnival in the most extensive sense of the word, though some who probably have drunk and feasted to satiety pretend to have experienced only dullness. One would think that Parisians would tire of this annual parade of the *boeuf gras*, and it is the fear of this that prompts those who arrange the programme to increase every year the pomp and circumstance. The fat cattle are of course brought from the country, and for many years Normandy furnished the fattest; but this year the Nièvre gained the prizes. There were forty-three sent as competitors, and seventeen were adjudged worthy of the honors of this occasion. But the number was finally reduced to five. The largest is called the beautiful Nièvrenois and weighs 2,720 pounds. The others are named after various personages in popular plays, as Benoitien and the Belle Helena; the next largest weighing 2,660 pounds, and the smallest 2,420 pounds. There are also two butchers who are always in rivalry concerning the possession of these huge creatures, as he who buys them is master of ceremonies during the three days of their glory, and he also provides for the expense, expecting to be repaid with interest by the receipts gathered on the road. The slaughter-house is the place for rehearsals, where they march and countermarch, sing and perform all the evolutions, which are afterwards to be repeated before a public more numerous than the opera presents. At ten o'clock they set forth, with music and colors, the whole cavalcade extending half a mile and composed of 350 persons. First an escort on foot carrying banners, then a triumphal car with an enormous giant glutton, before whom are spread roasts and joints, heads and feet in every state of preparation, which he has the air of continually swallowing without ever being full. Upon his table are all the utensils of the kitchen, while flags float above his head bearing the names of the most celebrated cooks of modern times. After this comes the beautiful Nièvrenois himself, drawn by eight of his peers, only a little inferior to himself in size and beauty. All who compete for the honors of this day are cream color. One hundred and twenty musicians accompany him and he stands as one charmed in the midst. Immediately behind him is the chariot, containing a multitude of sailors and savages, in all manner of fantastic costumes and making all manner of fantastic music. Lastly, is the car which contains the divinities, gods and goddesses, shepherds and shepherdesses, with flocks and herds. High above all, in the centre, is Venus, and around her little Cupids. From each car the tricolor is floating, and hundreds of streamers, red, white and blue; and all who compose the cortege, in carriages or on foot, are fancifully arrayed in the same colors. The boys and girls who represent the various characters present themselves from the markets and shops, and are selected according to their beauty and fitness, and paid from one to four dollars a day. They breakfast at the slaughter-house before departing, return there to lunch, and are supplied with cakes and bonbons during the day. At six o'clock they dine. The oxen who figure on the occasion are not killed till the third morning after their march is finished, in order that there may be no fever in their veins, and their beefsteaks are in great demand. The police decide through what streets the cavalcade shall pass and what houses shall be honored with a "halt." They never fail to call at the Tuileries, and at all the Embassies, Ministers of State, bankers, and other distinguished persons, where the cashier, who is Venus, perched in her eyrie, holds out her bag for the golden gifts. The garlands, bouquets and ribbons are distributed among the pretty girls as souvenirs.

The Ball at the Tuileries.

The last ball at the Tuileries was one of masks and costumes, and very small, not more than a thousand persons being invited. There were a few Americans, among them Mrs. Erlanger, and her sister, Miss Slidell, who represented, the "one Sunshine and the other Showers." The Empress personified Marie Antoinette in the day of her glory, with white satin underskirt and tunic, and long train of deep scarlet velvet, trimmed with ermine and embroidered with gold. The Emperor wore

a black coat and small clothes, with a Venetian cloak and the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. He promenaded the salons with the Princess Metternich, who wore a pale yellow silk, in the fashion of the Court of Louis XVI. She carried a long cane, covered with white velvet, and a head in the form of an apple, studded with diamonds. The Prince Imperial was dressed as a Napolitan fisherman. There were so many costumes of the Court of Louis XVI. that it would seem to have been an arrangement. A Russian Princess, an Italian Princess, and the Baroness Rothschild each wore a costume of the unfortunate Queen, the latter literally covered with diamonds. There were a dozen others who might have been taken for the resuscitated ladies of her Court, puffed, powdered and frizzled, and frizzled, powdered and puffed. To describe the half of them would not be possible in our limited space. One lady represented the exterminating angel, with sword in hand, helmet upon the brow, and cuirass of gold upon the breast; and another, Satan, with robe of fire, and black wings upon the back. There was a King of China, and a Queen of Madagascar, and a Prince and peasant of every age and country. The rooms were not so crowded as at the ordinary balls, and a sight more curious cannot well be imagined. There have been two or three others at the houses of different Ministers, at one of which were representatives of the four quarters of the globe, with minor states grouped around them.—[Sac. Union.]

STOVES! STOVES!

J. S. DEAS,

FRONT STREET, YALE, B. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

Parlor, Cooking and Saloon

STOVES,

Imported direct from San Francisco, together with a general assortment of

TINWARE!

Manufactured on the premises, which enables him to sell at the lowest possible rates.

JOBGING and REPAIRING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Messrs. Culler & Parsons

Have now ready at

SAVANA'S FERRY,

A BOAT OF

TWENTY TONS BURDEN,

And are prepared to

CONVEY FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS

To the head of

SHUSWAP LAKE.

Storage and a person to take charge at Savana's. For freight or passage apply to

BUIE BROTHERS, Lytton.

Or the Proprietors.

Savana's Ferry, Feb. 23d, 1866. 1

THE FINE

STEAMER "LILLOOET,"

WILL LEAVE

NEW WESTMINSTER FOR YALE

—ON—

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

RETURNING FROM

YALE TO NEW WESTMINSTER

—ON—

Mondays and Fridays.

URIAH NELSON & CO., LIVERY STABLES!

Wholesale, Forwarding,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

YALE, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

AT THE

HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON FRASER RIVER.

URIAH NELSON & Co. have on hand an immense Stock of Goods, imported direct from San Francisco and Victoria, comprising:

Groceries, Provisions,

Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, MINING

TOOLS, ETC., ETC.,

Which will be sold to Traders and Packers

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

We are forwarding well equipped Trains almost daily to

BIG BEND!

AND CARIBOO MINES.

Freight consigned to us will be forwarded at the Lowest Rates and with the utmost expedition.

URIAH NELSON & CO.

Yale, April, 1866.

Livery and Sale Stables.

W. H. SUTTON,

YALE, B. C.,

HAVING THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT Stables in Yale, is prepared to accommodate the Traveling Public, Teamsters and Packers, with Stabling or Corral room. HAY and GRAIN of all kinds in quantities to suit.

Buggy and Saddle Horses at a moment's notice.

Horses Bought and Sold on Commission.

Yale, April 10, 1866.

Western Union Telegraph Co'y.

MEN WANTED AT QUESNELMOUTH.

THE Telegraph Company will commence work at Quesnel on the 1st of May. Conditions can be ascertained at any of the Company's offices in British Columbia.

EDWARD CONWAY, Assistant Engineer. 1

April 10, 1866.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

REDUCED RATES.

ON and after the First of April the following rates will be charged for transmission of messages:

New Westminster to Quesnel.....	10 words....	\$5 00
" to Soda Creek.....	"	5 00
" to Clinton.....	"	3 00
" to Cook's Ferry.....	"	2 50
" to Yale.....	"	1 50
" to Hop.....	"	1 00
" to Matsqui.....	"	50

One half the above rates will be charged on every additional five words.

ED. CONWAY, Assit. Engineer. 1

The Stables formerly known as

JIM BLACK'S,

AT YALE, B. C.,

Have recently been purchased by me, thoroughly renovated and placed in the hands of a first-class Groom.

The Stables will be so conducted as to allow of Horses being left on Livery, or parties may take charge of their own.

A ample corral room for Trains of Animals is provided.

Hay, Grain, and Feed of all kinds and of the best quality only, will be kept on hand.

1

F. J. BARNARD.

THE BANK OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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 QUESNEL and CARIBOO.

IN THE UNITED STATES,

SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND, OREGON.

ON THE BANK OF MONTREAL IN CANADA,

Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Whitby, Peterboro, Ottawa, Guelph, Goderich, Stratford, Picton, Perth, Simcoe, St. Catharines.

ON NEW YORK,

Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY, [Agents for the Bank of Montreal.]

ON SCOTLAND,

The British Linen Company's Bank.

ON IRELAND,

The Union Bank of Ireland.

ON ENGLAND,

The Bank of British Columbia—Head Office, Lombard Street, 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.

Yale, April, 1866.

1

THE BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up Capital, - - - - - \$5,000,000

Undivided Net Profits, - - - - - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: 7, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHMENTS:

SAN FRANCISCO—F. H. Grain & W. S. Sutherland, Agents.

NEW YORK—Walter Watson & James Smith, Agents.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London, C.W., Brantford, Halifax, N.S., St. John's, N. B., Victoria, V. I. Cariboo, B. C.

AGENTS:

SCOTLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

IRELAND—Provincial Bank of Ireland.

FRANCE—Marechal, Andre & Cio, Paris.

AUSTRALIA—Union Bank of Australia.

INDIA, CHINA & JAPAN—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.

DRAFTS ISSUED on London, New York, San Francisco, 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.

The Bank receives Gold Dust and Bars for safe keeping without charge; undertakes the purchase and sale of Stock; the Collection of Bills and other money business in the United States and British Provinces.

ASSAY OFFICE.

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.

1

British Columbia Tribune.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following is a copy of this bill, which has been passed by Congress over the veto of the President:

"Section 1. All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without distinction of color; but the inhabitants, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be parties to suits, to give evidence, and to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. Any person who, under color of any law, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to deprivation of any right secured or protected by this Act, or to different punishments, pains or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for all other persons, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

The third section gives United States District Courts exclusive jurisdiction of cases arising under the Act, and also, concurrently with the United States Circuit Courts, of all cases, civil or criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce the rights secured by this Act in the judicial tribunals of the State; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such persons for any cause whatever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this Act or the Act establishing the bureau for the relief of the freedmen and refugees, and all Acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this Act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court, in the manner prescribed by the Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases. The United States Marshals and District Attorneys and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are empowered to prosecute cases under this bill. Severe penalties are provided for all persons who may in any way hinder the operations of it.

The fourth section provides that on all questions of law arising in any case under the provisions of this Act, final appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Nothing in this Act, however, is to be so construed as to affect the laws of any State concerning the right of suffrage.

THE FENIANS.—The following is from the New York correspondence of the Sacramento Union:

General Sweeny, who is the generalissimo of the Fenians, has revealed his plans, apparently, with such freedom as to make it doubtful whether he is starting John Bull on a false scent or telling the truth. To attempt a revolution in Ireland just now, he says, is an absurdity, and it is only those who have no knowledge of warfare, no conception of the gigantic force it would take to meet the enemy there, resting on his base of operations, who dream of such a possibility. But he proposes to strike at John Bull three thousand miles from home, and near the Fenians' base, and it is asserted that British Columbia is the destined spot on which the green flag of Erin is to be displayed. Privateers are to swarm forth from the Straits of Juan de Fuca, to prey upon the valuable British commerce in the China seas, and the Pacific is to be cleared of the enemy's vessels. The Shenandoah has set the example in those waters, and now John Bull may find that he has set a bad example.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—By the arrival of the bark Australind at San Francisco, 67 days from Sidney, we have New South Wales dates of January 13th:

Dunn, the notorious bushranger, whose atrocities have long been the terror of peaceful citizens, had been captured after a desperate resistance.

The sheep disease, which has raged so fearfully in the Australian colonies, has reached its culminating point; the number of animals infected on the 1st of November last being only 16,000.

The New South Wales Ministry has been reconstructed, with Cowper as Premier, Robertson as Secretary for Lands, Smart as Secretary for Public Works, Bardeken as Colonial Treasurer, and Plunket as Attorney General.

The political wrangle in the colony of Victoria is still continued. The Parliamentary elections were pending and the excitement ran very high. A free trade candidate was howled down in Melbourne and not allowed to speak. Charges of bribery and corruption were openly made against members of the Ministry.

The prospects of the wheat crop in all parts of Australia are reported to be very fine.

The effects of the late drouth were terrible. Bush fires were raging on all sides; animals were perishing with thirst by thousands; the heat was intense and the earth was literally scorched. No wonder the people hailed the welcome rain with joy, and offered up prayers for the grateful benefaction.

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.—Colonel Henry Real, a veteran of the Revolution and war of 1812, now over ninety years old, was introduced to General Grant in New York the other day. The Colonel addressed the General as follows:

General: I am proud to see you. I have shook hands with nearly all the Presidents of the United States. I have known all the Generals who have commanded the armies of the United States. I was once one of the richest merchants in the United States, belonging to the firm of Henry Real & Co., in this city. I served fourteen years under General Washington, and knew him well. I carried the news of peace, in the Revolution, to the camp on the Commons, and ran like a wild man to the camp through the Bowery, shouting aloud—"Peace, peace; there is peace between Great Britain and North America!" I nursed Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and spanked him. I have shook hands with every President of the United States since General Washington with the exception of Andy Johnson. I shook hands with President Lincoln in the City Hall in this city, and that good man trembled like an aspen leaf when he saw me, an old soldier of the Revolution. We have peace now, and we may thank you for it. God bless you, God bless you, General Grant.

NEW MODE OF SHOEING HORSES.—A Paris blacksmith has invented a new system of shoeing horses. Instead of the shoe being placed—frequently much too hot—on the hoof, and burning its own resting place, the outside of the hoof is cut away round the foot to about the depth of half an inch; this leaves a ledge into which the shoe fits, and is then flush with the frog, which just touches the ground, and the whole foot touches the ground instead of being raised as of old by the shoe. The visible advantages of this are that the foot is little pared, and that instead of a great heavy shoe the animal is shod in what are little less than racing plates. The advantages claimed by the inventor are, that the horse never slips, that the shoe allows the foot to expand naturally, and that it lasts as long and is as cheap as the old plan.

FRENCH GIRLS.—At the suggestion of the Empress Eugene, the Government has decided that a certain number of young girls educated at the Imperial School for Orphans of Military men, at St. Denis, shall be provided with places in the telegraph offices. From twenty-five to thirty pupils are now practicing daily on Morse's apparatus, with a view to qualify themselves.

GENERAL GRANT'S FATHER.—Jessie R. Grant, the father of Lieutenant General Grant, has been appointed Postmaster at Covington (Kentucky).

British Columbia Tribune.

WEEKLY PAPER.

OFFICE—YALE.

GEORGE WALLACE, Proprietor, & Editor.

T. DE NOUVION,

WHOLESALE MERCHANT

IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS,

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,

LYTTON, B. C.

COLONIAL BAKERY,

FRONT STREET,

YALE, B. C.

Bread, Pies and Cakes,

CONSTANTLY OF HAND.

1

A. McLARDY.

J. F. BARRY'S SALOON,

FRONT STREET,

YALE, B. C.

BEERS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of the best description that can be imported.

CIGARS!

OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.

The Proprietor will be happy to have his friends give him a call on their way to Big Bend. 1

FORT YALE HOTEL

AND RESTAURANT,

FRONT STREET, YALE, B. C.

THIS HOUSE affords Excellent Accommodation for travelers.

GOOD BEDS, EXCELLENT FARE,

—AND—

CHOICE LIQUORS AT THE BAR.

STABLING FOR ANIMALS. HAY AND OATS AT THE LOWEST RATES.

1

KELLEY & LANE, Proprietors.

DR. J. E. BROUSE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.,

CANADIAN LICENTATE,

GRADUATE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, C. E.,

Can be consulted daily at his office in Yale, next to Oppenheimer & Co.'s store.

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES

FOR SALE. 1

OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Yale, British Columbia,

AT THE

Head of Steam Navigation

ON

FRASER RIVER.

OPPENHEIMER & CO. beg to intimate that they are prepared to receive, store and forward to any part of British Columbia every description of merchandise, on the lowest possible terms.

A Fire-Proof Brick Warehouse

For STORING GOODS, has been erected, and Consignors may rely upon the safe and expeditious transportation of goods to their destination.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF

Groceries, Provisions,

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, Etc., Etc.

Which we are receiving by every arrival from San Francisco and Victoria, and which we offer for sale at reasonable rates,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.

Yale, B. C., April, 1866.

EXPRESS LINE STAGES!

THE COACHES of this line will now run regularly, leaving Yale, B. C., on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

AND FRIDAYS,

AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

FOR CACHE CREEK,

(Big Bend Route), until the completion of the road, when they will go to Savana's Ferry.

The Coach for CARIBOO will leave Yale on Monday. 1

F. J. BARNARD.

THE FINE

STEAMER "LILLOOET,"

WILL LEAVE

NEW WESTMINSTER FOR YALE

—ON—

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

RETURNING FROM

YALE TO NEW WESTMINSTER

—ON—

Mondays and Fridays.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRIBUNE.

YALE, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The following is a copy of the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill:

"To the Senate of the United States: I regret the bill entitled 'An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish means of their vindication,' contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people and my obligations to the Constitution. By the first section, all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared citizens. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, gypsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes and persons of African blood. The bill does not propose to give these classes any status of citizenship in the States except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the rights of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship, thus to be conferred on several excepted races is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. If, as claimed by many, all persons born in the United States are already citizens, the passage of this bill can't be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress, it is sound policy to make the entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, citizens. Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to the privileges and immunities of citizenship? Have the people of the several States expressed such convictions? It may also be asked whether it is necessary they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by this bill. These rights are, by Federal and State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before naturalization, and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection to those for whom this bill provides. Besides, the policy of the Government always has been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions should pass through a certain probation. This bill, in effect, discriminates against a large number of intelligent and worthy foreigners, and in favor of negroes, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues of light and intelligence have just been suddenly opened, by proposing to make them citizens at once. The first section also contains an enumeration of rights to be enjoyed: To make and enforce contracts, sue and be sued, give evidence, inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real estate and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws, the same as white citizens, and to be subject to the same punishments, pains and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none others. This perfect equality of white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal laws in every State, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In none of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between the different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the races by the statutes of some States, North as well as South; it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall marry a negro to a mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, 'Marriage between them and the whites is forbidden in some States where slavery does not exist, and prohibited in all slaveholding States by law, and where not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting and regarded as offensive against public decency.' I do not say this bill repeals State laws on this subject, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make. Therefore they cannot, under this bill, enter into a marriage contract with whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of State policy, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination touching contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal State laws as to the marriage contract between the races. Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights conferred by this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to

the States. If Congress can repeal State laws discriminating in these subjects, why may it not repeal all State laws discriminating on suffrage? The object of the second section is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons by imposing penalties upon members of Legislatures who may pass such laws, and upon Judges or officers who may attempt to execute them. This invades the dominion of the States, for which there is no warrant, and for which there is no necessity. I do not apprehend such conflicting legislation as the bill seems to contemplate as so likely to occur as to render it necessary to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

W. H. SUTTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR

LYON & CO.'S CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA ALE!

IN BBL'S. AND HALF BBL'S.

Yale, April, 1866.

STOVES! STOVES!

J. S. DEAS,

FRONT STREET, YALE, B. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

Parlor, Cooking and Saloon

STOVES,

Imported direct from San Francisco, together with a general assortment of

TIN WARE!

Manufactured on the premises, which enables him to sell at the lowest possible rates.

JOBGING and REPAIRING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Messrs. Culler & Parsons

Have now ready at

SAVANNA'S FERRY,

A BOAT OF

TWENTY TONS BURDEN,

And are prepared to

CONVEY FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS

To the head of

SHUSWAP LAKE.

Storage and a person to take charge at Savanna's.

For freight or passage apply to

BUDE BROTHERS, Lytton,

Or the Proprietors.

Savanna's Ferry, Feb. 23d, 1866.

Western Union Telegraph Co's.

MEN WANTED AT QUESNELMOUTH.

The Telegraph Company will commence work at Quesnel on the 1st of May. Conditions can be ascertained at any of the Company's offices in British Columbia.

EDWARD CONWAY,

Assistant Engineer.

April 10, 1866.

THE

HUDSON'S BAY

COMPANY

Invite attention to their large and well assorted Stock of

NEW GOODS!!

AT YALE, B. C.,

JUST RECEIVED PER "PRINCESS ROYAL" FROM LONDON,

And consisting in part of the following, viz.:

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Provisions,

Hardware,

MINING TOOLS,

WINES AND SPIRITS

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, Etc., Etc.

These Goods are offered to the

MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND PACKERS

OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN LOTS TO SUIT,

And on the most reasonable terms.

Every description of Country Produce Bought, or taken in Exchange for Goods.

Yale, B. C., April, 1866.

Livery and Sale Stables.

W. H. SUTTON,

YALE, B. C.,

HAVING THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT Stables in Yale, is prepared to accommodate the Travelling Public, Teamsters and Packers, with Stabling or Corral room. HAY and GRAIN of all kinds in quantities to suit.

Buggy and Saddle Horses at a moment's notice.

Horses Bought and Sold on Commission.

Yale, April 10, 1866.

FOR SALE,

THREE SLATE BED

BILLIARD TABLES!

ALSO,

One Fine Wooden Bed,

Suitable for packing to BIG BEND.

Apply to W. H. SUTTON, Yale.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

REDUCED RATES.

On and after the First of April the following rates will be charged for transmission of messages:

New Westminster to Quesnel.....	10 words,...	\$5 00
" to Soda Creek.....	"	5 00
" to Clinton.....	"	3 00
" to Cook's Ferry..	"	2 50
" to Yale.....	"	1 50
" to Hope.....	"	1 00
" to Matsqui.....	"	1 00

One half the above rates will be charged on every additional five words.

ED. CONWAY,

Assist. Engineer.

In the matter of the Estate of Seligman

Elsasser, who has made an assignment for the benefit of his Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above Estate, are requested to forward a statement of the same (duly verified) to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of May next, or they may be deprived of the first dividend.

Dated at Victoria, the 5th of April, 1866.

JOHN WILKIE,

F. WEISSENBURGER,

Assignees.

THE BANK OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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 QUESNEL and CARIBOO.

IN THE UNITED STATES,

SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND, OREGON.

ON THE BANK OF MONTREAL IN CANADA,

Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Whiteby, Peterboro, Ottawa, Guelph, Goderich, Stratford, Picton, Perth, Simco, St. Catharines.

ON NEW YORK,

Messrs. BELL & GUNDY, [Agents for the Bank of Montreal.]

ON SCOTLAND,

The British Linen Company's Bank.

ON IRELAND,

The Union Bank of Ireland.

ON ENGLAND,

The Bank of British Columbia—Head Office, Lombard Street, 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.

Yale, April, 1866.

THE BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up Capital, - - - - - \$5,000,000

Undivided Net Profits, - - - - - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: 7, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHMENTS:

SAN FRANCISCO—F. H. Grain & W. S. Sutherland, Agents.

NEW YORK—Walter Watson & James Smith, Agents.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London, C.W., Brantford, Halifax, N.S., St. Johns, N. B., Victoria, V. I. Cariboo, B. C.

AGENTS:

SCOTLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

IRELAND—Provincial Bank of Ireland.

FRANCE—Marcevard, Andre & Cie, Paris.

AUSTRALIA—Union Bank of Australia.

INDIA, CHINA & JAPAN—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.

DRAFTS ISSUED on London, New York, San Francisco, 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.

The Bank receives Gold Dust and Bars for safe keeping without charge; undertakes the purchase and sale of Stock; the Collection of Bills and other money business in the United States and British Provinces.

ASSAY OFFICE.

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.

LIVERY STABLES!

The Stables formerly known as

JIM BLACK'S,

AT YALE, B. C.,

Have recently been purchased by me, thoroughly renovated and placed in the hands of a first-class Groom.

The Stables will be so conducted as to allow of Horses being left on Livery, or parties may take charge of their own.

Ample corral room for Teams of Animals is provided.

Hay, Grain, and Feed of all kinds and of the best quality only, will be kept on hand.

F. J. BARNARD.