The Cariboo Sentinel.

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THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

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Executed with neatness and dispatch.

Terms moderate.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

On the principle that no news is good news, the public may well gather a very favorable impression with regard to the dependencies of the British Crown. Not many years since Colonial troubles and discontents formed a constant difficulty with Ministers at home, and gave rise to debates in every session. The Colonial Secretary was one of the most important personages in the Cabinet, for it was his duty to govern, or lecture, or worry forty dependencies, great and small, which, on their part, were always begging some favor or declaiming against some grievance. Colonial deputations in London and Colonial indignation meetings across the ocean were the order of the day, and it is difficult to say which were the most formidable to the British taxpayer. Whatever opinion, sentiment or passion the colonist displayed, whether love to us or loyalty to our Queen, or stern local patriotism, the result was always the same—an addition to the home budget. We freely confess that this was not the fault of the colonies, but of those statesmen of tradition at home who clung to the old organization of the British Empire, and insisted on keeping large and increasing English communities in official leading strings. The colonies were to be practically governed from home, their laws were to be made for them, their lands distributed for them, their feuds and friendships with the natives directed for them, and their battles fought for them by the gentlemen of the Colonial Office. It is needless to recapitulate how all this has been changed—how the grant of self government to the colonies has been followed by the strongest inculcation of self-help, and how these communities have become, under such influences, more sufficing to themselves and more useful to the mother country. The last and most conspicuous instance has been that of New Zealand. Only middle-aged men remember the Caffre wars that spoiled more than one budget in days gone by, but the ten thousand British troops sent to the Northern Island of New Zealand to fight a handful of Maories is a thing of yesterday. So slow is the progress of sound administration principles that it needed all the courage of the most powerful of Liberal Ministries to decide on telling the colonists that they must manage their own natives, and great was the outcry with which this barbarous abandonment of our offspring was greeted. However, the act was accomplished, and, by the testimony of those who most opposed it, has been thoroughly successful. It swept away the last vestige of the old colonial system. At precisely the same time the Canadian Dominion was established, and the Australian colonies came to the conclusion that they not only needed no garrisons of British Regulars in time of peace, but felt themselves strong enough to undertake in great part their own defence in case of an Imperial war. Under the new system the colonies are acquiring a more robust political health, and their material prosperity advances so rapidly and evenly that their history is almost barren of events.

Yet there are some who are not wholly pleased by the change. There is a sentimental regret that the connexion between the mother country and the colonies is not so close as it used to be. Fears are expressed that the tie has become so thin and slack that it may soon cease altogether. It is suggested that the present relations are such that if the colonies were to declare themselves independent the difference would be but small. Sir James Martin, Premier of New South Wales, has made himself the exponent of these views. At an entertainment given to the Marquis of Normanby, who was on his way to Queensland, the Chief of the New South Wales Government took up the old topic that the British Parliament and people cared too little for the colonies, and were acting as if they wished to lose them. Lord Normanby in his speech had said that such feelings received no encouragement in high places, and Sir James Martin is glad to hear it. Sir James, however, believes that the views promulgated by Mr Goldwin Smith had been sanctioned to a certain extent by persons high in office, and that they had done somewhat towards severing the ties between England and the colonies. On this point it is, perhaps, impossible to reassure the speaker and those who think with him. All that can be done is to say that every public man at home connected with the colonies has repudiated the doctrine, by whomever promulgated, that the colonies should be declared independent and the Queen's Sovereignty and protection withdrawn. Furthermore, it may be confidently asserted, that, in the opinion of the Liberal party at home, the recent change in system is not only no abandonment of the colonies, but was deliberately adopted and carried out because it afforded the only means of reconciling the retention of foreign dependencies with justice to our home population. Sir James Martin may be reminded that some of the most able of the colonial authorities have encouraged the home Government in its new policy precisely because they saw that, if it were not adopted, the instinct of the democracy at home would be for doing what Mr Goldwin Smith counselled. The colonies are suckers, and not feeders, was the old cry of the economists and utilitarians, and the principles of these teachers are clearly enough the principles on which the England of the future is to be governed. We say that what has been done has been Conservative in the truest sense, and gives the colonial system the chance of a new life.

The colonial Conservatives and their friends in England have a cool way of talking about the cost of the armaments borne by the mother country. Thus Sir James Martin says that the Australians are offended because, "for the sake of a few thousand pounds," the Imperial authorities had withdrawn the garrisons. He hopes that "this spirit of economy will disappear," and "by the adoption of a better policy, we should have sent back to our shores those troops which would do for us not what we are unable to do for ourselves, but which would show that we were one, and, he hoped, indivisible." The contemptuous mention of "a few thousand pounds" is quite in the approved style, and shows how much the speaker has studied the cost of the garrisons and squadrons which England has maintained in every part of the globe. This tone becomes even more indefensible under the circumstances of colonial legislation. Sir James Martin is a Protectionist, and in the sister colony Protection is dominant. The communities with which we are to keep up a "visible connexion" by costly military establishments display their independence by treating England in all commercial matters as a foreign power, and raising the bulk of their revenue by duties on her productions.—[London Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Electors of Cariboo and Lillooet.

GENTLEMEN,

In pursuance of the terms of Union you will shortly be called on to elect a member from our joint Districts to represent you in the House of Commons of Canada. For this position I now offer myself as a candidate, and should you do me the honor of returning me as your Representative I shall, to the best of my ability, strive to prove that your confidence has not been misplaced.

If elected I shall use my best endeavors to promote the interests of our Province so far as they can be affected by Federal Legislation, and above all to expedite the grand bond of Union—the Trans-continental Railroad.

With reference to general political matters, I can only say at present that if honored by your suffrages, I shall go to the House of Commons untrammelled by party obligations, save that I shall consider it my duty, and the duty of every member from this Province, to lend a cheerful support to the Ministry to whom we owe our new birth and political enfranchisement.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. SPENCER THOMPSON.

Barkerville, Sept. 9, 1871.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

AT RENNIE'S.

A large supply of

Fine Underclothing,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

New Goods will be received every week during the season.

BOOTS, SHOES,

Clothing and Groceries,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

For sale at the Store of the undersigned in Barkerville, opposite the Bank of British Columbia.

W. RENNIE.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER as usual,

je17

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

WAKE-UP-JAKE

RESTAURANT

AND BAKERY

THIS OLD AND WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT is always supplied with the best of everything that can be procured in Cariboo.

Board, - - $14 per Week.

Single Meals - - - - $1.

BREAD MADE FROM THE BEST FLOUR

The Celebrated

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

A superior article to any which can be had from below, Roasted and Ground on the premises from the best selected berries, and warranted free from adulteration.

je17 J. G. GOODSON

ANTELOPE

Restaurant & Saloon

MASON & DALY

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE REMOVED to the spacious premises formerly known as the St. George Saloon, where they will be at all times prepared to furnish

BOARD AND MEALS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

The BAR furnished with the finest WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Board, - $14 per Week.

je17 6m

Pacific Telegraph Hotel,

Store Street (between Herald and Fisgard)

VICTORIA, B.C.

ANDREW ASTRICO, - - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

The most commodious and clean Hotel in Victoria. It is conducted on the European principle. The table is supplied with the very best the market affords.

Meals at all hours of the day. Private Dining Rooms for Families.

Board and Lodging per week, $5 50 and $6 50. Per day, $1. Single meals, 37½ cents. Beds, 50c.

Fire proof Safe in the House. my6 6m

STANLEY HOTEL.

J. J. ROBERTSON

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS OPENED A

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE

AT STANLEY, - - LIGHTNING CREEK

The Table will always be supplied with the best articles that can be got in Cariboo, and the Bar with the

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stanley (Mouth Last Chance Creek,) April 20, 1871. } spe8

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1871.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Time after time have complaints been made and the attention of Government been called to the total disregard which has been shown to the interests of Cariboo, and the inconvenience caused by the defective arrangements, under which the Supreme Court sits in the district only once a year, and when here only remains one or two weeks.

In 1870 the Grand Jury in their report adverted strongly on this point, and Governor Musgrave in his reply promised that it should receive consideration. This year the Grand Jury, seeing that their former remonstrance had been of no avail, again pressed the subject on the Lieutenant Governor's notice, but no reply was made to their report. In the columns of this journal again and again have we referred to this matter, but in spite of Grand Jury reports and all other complaints no attention whatever has been paid to a subject of so much importance, and a flying visit during pleasant weather in summer is all that is vouchsafed to Cariboo. Fortunately the amount of business coming before the Court is generally but light, but that offers no excuse. There were last year several cases where prisoners remained nearly nine months awaiting for trial, and this year the same hardship is likely to ensue, in two cases at least. Besides, in civil cases the absence of the Court causes great annoyance. Suits have been commenced this fall which must either be tried at Victoria, to the great inconvenience of the parties concerned, or, unless a change is made, delayed until next July; and a suit was tried last week in the County Court, damages being laid at a much smaller amount than would otherwise have been done had there been a possibility of its being brought before the Supreme Court here in any reasonable time.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we think the fact is self-apparent that Courts of Assize should be held in Cariboo more frequently than at present, if we are considered to possess equal rights with the inhabitants of other portions of the province. We are never forgotten when taxation is the subject under consideration, but when the administration of justice, for which we pay more heavily than elsewhere, is to be arranged, we are left out in the cold and a deaf ear turned to all our solicitations for redress. Now, while we are left so long without the presence of our high legal functionaries, how do those learned gentlemen employ their time? By the last Government Gazette received we perceive that Assizes were to be held during November and December in Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, and Court was held at the latter city since any was held in Cariboo, showing the facilities for obtaining justice are much greater in the lower country than in the mountains; but it certainly seems preposterous that two judges should be required in the capital or its vicinity all the year round with the brief exception of a fortnight spent in Cariboo and the time occupied on the trip. An Assize Court should be held here at least twice a year, say early in the spring and late in autumn, and we can see no plausible reason why such should not be the case.

We have thought it right to give a periodical growl on this subject at the present time when a new system of Government has been inaugurated, and a Responsible Ministry and elected Legislative Assembly are about to enter upon their important duties, in the hope that it may produce some effect, and we hope that our Cariboo members will make some inquiry into the matter.

A GREAT WANT.

Now that the new Ministry has been formed and the work of framing the Estimates for the ensuing year's expenditure has doubtless been commenced, it is no more than what is incumbent on the press, which is commonly supposed to be an exponent of public opinion, to offer suggestions in regard to different channels into which the public revenue should be diverted. There is every prospect that the provincial local revenue, combined with the Dominion subsidies next year will, even if the road tolls be abolished and a considerable reduction be made in the fees of Court and Mining fees, exceptionally contributed by the miners, afford with economical management a handsome surplus to be devoted to local improvements. Of this contingent surplus, as we have often before intimated, we think Cariboo is entitled to a fair proportion. But there is a work which, though at the other extremity of the province, we deem of the utmost general importance to the whole community,—we allude to a road from the head of permanent navigation to Yale. For five months in the year the only mode of transit between the upper country and the seaboard is by canoes or travel upon the frozen bosom of the Fraser, a mode attended by extreme hardship and danger to travellers, while for freight there is practically no means of conveyance at all. This would be remedied by the construction of the road referred to, which would be of great service at all seasons of the year. This is a subject which has been a favorite topic for years in the lower country, and which we believe is worthy of the most serious consideration on the part of our legislators. The people of the seacoast and the interior are alike interested in it, and if the permanent welfare of the country is looked at it should be undertaken without delay.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The telegraphic report published two weeks since as to the formation of the Ministry is now fully confirmed, the Victoria journals of Nov. 14th containing the official announcement that the Lieutenant Governor had entrusted the formation of the Cabinet to Mr Attorney-General McCreight, and that the latter gentleman had selected as his colleagues Mr A. E. Robertson as Colonial Secretary, and Mr Henry Holbrook as Chief Commissioner. The appointment of Mr Holbrook is, however, stated to be merely of a temporary nature, pending the result of the Cariboo election, from which it may be inferred that it is intended to ask one of the Cariboo members to accept the Chief Commissionership.

Private advices from Victoria state that the appointments have caused considerable excitement in political circles, and that the Cabinet as now constituted is looked on with little favor. Combinations threatening the prolonged existence of the new Ministry are spoken of, and the opening of the House will probably be the signal for a lively contest.

The Election Returns.—According to notice issued by Mr Ball, returning officer for this district, 12 o'clock on Thursday was fixed for the public declaration of the vote at the recent election. It being, however, generally known that the returns from Omineca had not arrived, neither the candidates or public attended at the Court House, and the returning officer having announced that in the absence of those returns he was unable to declare the state of the poll, adjourned the proceedings till 12 o'clock on Saturday (to-day).

The Meadows.—The Kurtz & Lane Co. have got their sawmill started and are now putting down their pumps in the shaft. They expect to commence sinking early next week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TAN FAT HAVING DISPOSED OF HIS INTEREST in the business carried on in Barkerville under the name and style of WA LONG, is no longer authorized to collect any debts due to the concern.

WA LONG.
Chinese Store.

Barkerville, Dec. 8, 1871. de9 1m

NOTICE

DURING THE ABSENCE OF ISAAC OPPENHEIMER from Barkerville, MARCUS WOLFE holds our full Power of Attorney.

OPPENHEIMER BROS.

Barkerville, Nov. 23, 1871. no25 3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or otherwise treating for the purchase of that BRIDGE AND ROAD leading thereto, commonly known as DANIELSON'S, across the Quesnel River, as I have a claim against the said Bridge and Road, being the partner of the said Danielson in the erection thereof.

DAVID ROBB.

Quesnelmouth, October 28, 1871. no18 1m

NOTICE.

I BEG TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT I HAVE disposed of the premises occupied by me in Barkerville, together with my interest in the business heretofore carried on as a Carpenter and Contractor, to Mr JAMES ELDER, for whom I would solicit a continuance of the patronage I have received.

All parties indebted to me are requested to settle before 20th November, and any parties having claims against me will please present them before that date.

JOHN BRUCE.

11th November, 1871. no11

Lumber! Lumber!

MEACHAM & NASON

ARE prepared to furnish Lumber at their Mills, William Creek, or deliver it to order.

LUMBER DELIVERED ON LIGHTNING CREEK AT THE SAME RATES AS ON WILLIAM CREEK.

Having a Planing Machine in operation they will also furnish

DRESSED LUMBER:

at satisfactory rates. no4

COMMISSION, STORAGE, AND General Agency.

JAMES WICKHAM,

ap15tf Barkerville.

Vanwinkle Store, LIGHTNING CREEK.

MINERS AND TRADERS will find it to their advantage to purchase at this Store, where there is

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

of the very best description on hand, and the stock constantly replenished by new arrivals. The proprietor will sell Goods

AS CHEAP AS ANY IN CARIBOO.

Orders promptly filled and forwarded with dispatch.

J. W. LINDHARD.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor,

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

HAS ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY receiving, a large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which he is prepared to make to order in the most approved styles.

☞ Parties on William Creek can have their measures taken by Mr McCallum, Barkerville.

☞ All orders from Cariboo promptly attended to. no4

Gerow & Johnson's Stages

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

Will leave Barkerville

ONCE EVERY FORTNIGHT

FOR YALE & INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

GEROW & JOHNSON'S

Express and Stage Line

CARRIES

LETTERS, TREASURE, VALUABLES, EXPRESS FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

AT REDUCED RATES.

☞ Collections, Commissions and General Express business done with punctuality and dispatch.

☞ Office of the Cariboo Agency at DAVID KURTZ'S STORE.

ap29 Barkerville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stoves and Tinware.

CAST IRON BOX & COOKING STOVES

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

A full assortment of

TINWARE

of good quality, comprising:

French Coffee Pots and Saucepans,
Block Tin Teapots & Wash Bowls.

In addition, we have

CLOTHES-WRINGERS,

AT LOW FIGURES.

☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜

Being well supplied with Sheet Iron from Nos. 27 to 16, we are prepared to make to order both Plain and Ornamental Stoves, at prices to suit the times.

☞ Miners and others will find it to their advantage to purchase a good article. ☜

N.B.—Anything in the line made as ordered, with neatness and dispatch.

SANDERSON PEARCY,
(Per John Bibby.)

oc7 3m

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR,

FOR SALE AT CLINTON MILLS

SODA CREEK,
QUESNELLE, and
BARKERVILLE

J. HARPER.

A Chance!

PARTIES PREPARING FOR WINTER

WILL SAVE MONEY!

By calling at the

Second-hand Store,

Where they will find a fine assortment of

Tinware & Stoves,

—ALSO,—

MINERS' & CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
ZINC, LEAD PIPE,
SHEET IRON (all gauges),
STOVE POLISH,
REVOLVERS, GUNS,
BALLS, CAPS, SHOT,
POWDER, POWDER FLASKS,
SHOT BAGS,
DOOR LOCKS, PADLOCKS,
BASTARD & MILL SAW FILES

And other articles too numerous to mention.

FORCE PUMPS and BEER MACHINES put up and warranted.

☞ STOVES MADE TO ORDER at moderate prices.

Repairing of Metals done as usual.

THOS. FLETCHER,
Barkerville.

New Lodging House and Saloon.

MRS. W. MICHAEL

BEGS TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND THE public that she has leased the well known house formerly occupied by Mr A. Kelly.

THE BEDROOMS

Are furnished in the most comfortable style, and the Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. no11

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1871.

PASSENGERS.

By Barnard's Express, arrived Dec. 7.—From Yale—Mrs E. Allen, to Clinton; Mrs Waddell and three Chinamen, to Barkerville; two Chinamen to Quesnelmouth.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM CREEK.

The favorable change in the weather has had the effect of setting a number of claims to work again. The Forest Rose co. started in the latter part of last week, and worked through the coldest nights yet experienced. The cause of their stopping was not the water freezing in their ditch, but the bursting of a flume near French creek. This has been repaired and the ditch being well protected with snow they hope to be able to work all winter. They are now taking out as much dirt as at any time during the summer.—The Ballarat co. last week washed 32 oz., working altogether underground. The different companies along the line of the drain, from Cameronton up to the Cariboo, have all got to work. The California co. in the hill above the Forest Rose, are working and getting encouraging prospects. The Alabama co. have completed their tunnel into the deep ground adjoining the old Morning Star cut, and intend working inside during the winter.

JACK OF CLUBS CREEK.

The Two Sisters co. have got fairly into the channel, and last week washed over 35 oz. They have not taken out much ground yet.—The First Chance co. were compelled temporarily to stop last week on account of ice in their ditch. They are putting in elevators.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

The Victoria and Vancouver companies have started pumping again in conjunction. The South Wales co. are about commencing to rock in the diggings during the severe weather. The Spruce and Vanwinkle companies have let contracts for running their drains.

FRENCH CREEK.

The Ambrose co. continue drifting across the channel from their blind shaft.

HARVEY CREEK.

The Minnehaha co. were forced to stop during the late cold weather, through the same cause as so many other claims—accumulation of ice in the creek. They would start again as soon as a permanent channel was formed. The Manitoba co. have at last struck through the rock in their tunnel into gravel, but had not commenced to open out at last accounts.

MINING RECORDS.

GROUSE CREEK.

Cascade co.—Dec. 4—Recorded in favor of C. P. O'Neill, 450 feet; re-record.

Bastedo co.—Dec. 4—Recorded in favor of Lem Goon, 1 creek claim, being re-record of lower 100 feet of Bastedo co.

COUNTY COURT.

(Before H. M. Ball, Esq., Gold Commissioner and County Court Judge.)

TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1871.

N. CUNIO VS. JEAN CAUX.—Mr Walkem counsel for plaintiff, moved that the verdict rendered by the jury on 30th November in favor of defendant be set aside and a new trial granted, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

The application was opposed by Mr Davie, counsel for defendant.

The Judge refused the motion, saying that he could not agree with plaintiff's counsel as to the verdict being against the weight of evidence. The jury had considered the circumstances on both sides, and he had left it to them to say whether the contract had been express or conditional. They had decided that it was conditional, in which decision he coincided.

☞ THE RAILROAD STORE ☜ (nearly opposite the Government Assay Office, Barkerville).—This store has been opened by Mr C. A. Noltemeier in connection with his store in Victoria, with the largest and best assortment of boots and shoes ever brought to Cariboo. He has introduced a novelty in the form of warm Winter Boots for both ladies and gentlemen. Leather and Shoe Findings and Groceries are also kept on hand. Boots made to order, from best materials, for $15 per pair. Repairing neatly done.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.—LATEST!—Line down, as usual, below Quesnelmouth.

POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1871.

Jean Caux was charged on the information of Nicholas Cunio with having committed perjury on the trial in the County Court on Thursday previous of the case of Cunio vs. Caux, by swearing falsely that he had not made an express agreement with complainant to bring a quantity of freight from Yale.

Complainant testified to the same effect as on the County Court trial—namely, that the prisoner had made a positive agreement with him to bring fifteen or sixteen thousand lbs. of freight from Yale, for the carriage of which a previous contract had been made with M. C. Davis; that prisoner had told him he knew Davis had sold his pack train, and that prisoner had not asked for an agreement in writing, but had merely said, "do we need a written agreement?" to which witness had replied he did not think it was necessary.

A. Vignolo, who was present when the conversation took place, gave similar evidence.

B. N. Maury testified that prisoner had told him positively that he was going to Yale for a load for Cunio.

Mr Walkem, counsel for prosecution, read the evidence of prisoner as given in the County Court, wherein he denied that he had made any positive agreement with complainant, or that he told Cunio that he was certain Davis had sold his train, and stated that he had asked for a written agreement, which Cunio refused to give. A letter was also produced which had been sent by Cunio to Kimball & Gladwin, telling them to give the freight to Caux, and if Davis should have got another train and demanded a load to try and procure freight for him. Counsel applied that prisoner should be committed for trial.

Messrs. Davie & Park, counsel for prisoner, asked that he should be discharged, as the evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge.

The Magistrate decided that sufficient evidence had been produced to warrant the case being sent before a jury, and he should therefore order prisoner to be committed for trial at the next Assizes. Bail for his appearance would be taken in two sureties for $1000.

The sureties were subsequently procured and prisoner released.

CARIBOO HOSPITAL.—The Grand Jury last summer while requesting the Government to make more adequate provision for the maintenance of the Cariboo Hospital, in view of the fact that the resident surgeon, Dr. Bell, had received no remuneration for his past year's services, resolved to follow the example of last year and solicit subscriptions from the public. Committees were accordingly appointed for the various localities in this vicinity, who succeeded in obtaining the sum of $1039 25, which amount was handed to Dr. Bell last week by the late foreman of the Grand Jury, Mr J. S. Thompson. The promptitude and willingness of the miners to subscribe to this laudable and indispensable institution deserve much praise, and had it not been for the scarcity of funds among a large number of those who have been engaged all year in prospecting a much larger amount would have been realized. As it is, a few who were unable to contribute cash put down their names on the subscription lists with the intention of paying their mite as soon as able. The amounts collected in various localities were as follows:

Barkerville and vicinity, by Messrs. Todd, Davison and Kurtz	$295 00
Lower William Creek, by Mr Oppenheimer	171 00
Upper William Creek, by Mr Lallier	85 75
Lightning Creek, by Messrs. Polmere and Pattullo	221 00
Lowhee Creek, by Mr Forrist	148 00
Stout's Gulch, by Mr R. H. Brown	61 50
Grouse Creek, by Mr Rogers	57 00
	$1039 25

We hope that the Legislative Assembly will next session appropriate a sufficient amount to keep up the hospital properly, as we believe that it is one of those institutions which should be maintained out of the public revenue without the necessity of individuals being called on annually to contribute to its support.

THE WRITS for the House of Commons which were in the Canadian mail left behind at San Francisco on trip of 1st November, arrived in Victoria via Oregon. The Vancouver Island writs have been issued to the returning officers, and the Cariboo writ is said to have left Victoria twenty-two days ago.

THE STATE OF THE ROADS.—For the last week, owing to heavy snow which had fallen, the road between William and Lightning creeks has been almost impassable. Several sleighs attempted to go out from Richfield but had to turn back, and others loaded would not attempt to come farther up than Vanwinkle. On Thursday Barnard's Express had a very hard time in getting through, taking nearly all day, it being supposed at first that they would not be able to accomplish the trip. We think, in view of the great importance of keeping communication open during the winter, that the Government should make an allowance for keeping the road broken. If attended to systematically it could be done on reasonable terms, while if once left to block the cost may be much greater hereafter. Merchandize of every description is now scarce here, while there are large stocks on the way; flour is not to be had, and if the road is not kept in a passable condition prices will rule high this winter. Since July last nothing of any account has been done on this road, and it was allowed to remain in a frightful state before the snow fell; so we think some little reparation is now due to the people of the district, and past neglect should be in some measure condoned by the expenditure of a small sum in this manner during the winter.

BRIDGE AT QUESNELMOUTH.—Among public improvements urgently required in Cariboo we think the construction of a bridge across Quesnel river at Quesnelmouth is one of those most deserving of prompt attention on the part of Government, and we hope to see the necessary amount placed on the estimates for the ensuing year. At the present season of the year and in spring, when the ice is breaking up, the crossing is attended with much delay and even danger, as is shown by the fact that Barnard's Express was delayed a day on the last down trip, and another on the up trip, in crossing the rapid and dangerous stream filled with float ice. Once the river becomes thoroughly frozen over the delay ceases and the danger becomes less, but such a barrier should not be allowed to exist any longer on our only direct highway. Even in summer the ferry is considered dangerous and unreliable. Many accidents have occurred at different times, and teamsters have refused to be accountable for freight in crossing. This promises to be a serious drawback to the importation of machinery which is likely to be required hereafter in our mines. If an accident should occur and a single casting be lost thereby, the consequence would be that the whole of the machinery to which it belonged would be perfectly useless for months. To cure these evils and provide a safe and expeditious mode of crossing the river at all seasons, there is only one remedy—build a bridge.

THE WEATHER.—The latter end of last week suddenly relapsed into what threatened to be a repetition of the cold spell just over, Friday and Saturday nights being the coldest of the season so far, the maximum reading of the thermometer for the twenty-four hours, commencing at 9 a.m. on Saturday, being 10 below zero and the minimum 31 below. This was colder than any day last winter, when there was only one day on which the maximum stood 5 below. This week has been mild, with high wind and drifting snow on Monday and heavy rain on Tuesday. Yesterday was very mild, threatening more snow.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Victoria Standard gives some information as to the missionary labors of the Episcopal Church in Vancouver Island and on the Mainland, and says that although there is a temporary vacancy in the ministry at Cariboo, a clergyman will be provided for this district as soon as practicable.

MORE CATTLE.—Messrs. Van Volkenburgh & Co. received yesterday a band of 39 fine cattle from the ranch of Mr H. O. Bowe, Alkali lake. Mr T. Harper, with a band of about 100 head, is expected here next week.

LIBERAL.—The city of Montreal alone has subscribed no less than one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to the Chicago relief fund.

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The Quebec Budget publishes a full account of the Hon. Mr Langevin's movements in British Columbia, the address presented to him in Cariboo and his reply, and the speeches and proceedings at the public dinner in Victoria. The Budget, after referring to the gratifying result of the hon. gentleman's tour, concludes: "What surprises us, however, in reading the accounts of Mr Langevin's movements in the Pacific province, where he appears to have been on the move night and day, is how he could have found time to go to dinner!"

THE MAIL has not yet arrived, and is not expected before Sunday evening. What the cause of the delay is we do not know, as things seem to have got disorganized between here and Victoria, the latest dates from Victoria being only four days ahead of those received a fortnight ago.

BARNARD'S EXPRESS arrived on Thursday afternoon, having been detained a day crossing Quesnel river in a canoe, with ice running thick, and three days from Quesnelmouth to Barkerville on account of the heavy state of the roads. The down Express leaves this morning.

ACCIDENT ON THE ROAD—NARROW ESCAPE—A portion of the road near the 8-mile post, above Yale, broke away recently, and as John Alway's six-mule team was endeavoring to get past the break it was precipitated over the bank a height of about twenty-five feet, but, strange to say, no damage was sustained.

THE "HORTON" COMPLICATION.—We have comedy enough to relieve the tragedy of the last week or two. When the agonized feeling of sympathy for the Chicago sufferers was becoming too much for poor human nature to bear, a little further away in the Northwest the Fenians resorted to their old antics of being tied up in a bag or stone jug, and let out again. And now, lo and behold! down East we have "a tempest in a teapot." The reported chase and escape of an American schooner were sufficient to set "the sea on fire," rivalling on the seaboard the prairies of the West. The "down-easters" seem to have gone wild, first with terror and then with joy. Now, all this appears supremely ridiculous in a people who have lately passed through a great war. It belittles a nation to make any unprincipled adventurer or filibuster who seeks a little notoriety the hero of the hour. Better that the miscreants were encouraged to imitate the exploits of Blondin or Sam Patch for the entertainment of a public so fond of sensation. Their brief comedy is no less sure of a tragic termination. The American schooner E. A. Horton was seized for an alleged infraction of fishing laws, and taken into the little harbor of Guysboro, where there was no force to prevent recapture. Such a madness, it seems, was never dreamed of. It is this feat of petty larceny that some persons are foolish enough to magnify into a patriotic and military achievement rivalling grand exploits in war. They must be bullies of the Butler type. We are glad to see that the act is regretted by all right-minded citizens of the republic. Like the Trent affair, it will be a sad damper to the jubilation of the mob, but a credit to the nation, promptly and handsomely to surrender—as they doubtless will do—what has been so burglariously seized.

The New York Tribune says:—"Cutting out the Horton from Guysboro harbor, while she was in the custody of the legally constituted authorities, was a gross breach of international law. The perpetrators have escaped or are not known, but the vessel is in an American port; and if the British Government makes a demand for her she will have to be given up, galling though such a sacrifice may be. It is well to cheer the brave captors and toss caps in air when the gallant little craft, with the stars and stripes flying, comes into harbor; but the facts in the case are as pitiless as they were when we surrendered the prisoners from the Trent, or would have given up the rebel cruiser cut out from Bahia if she had not been "accidentally sunk" in Hampton Roads. We are in a fair way to settle all great international disputes with amity and much good-will. Perhaps the Canadians, who have just joined hands with us on the line of the European and North American Railway, may, in the fervor of fresh fraternal enthusiasm, overlook this cause for complaint. At any rate, a wrong confessed is half redressed."

We see it stated in the Gazette, on what authority does not appear, that the escaped fishing schooner, E. A. Horton, over which such a fuss has been made, "will be delivered up to the Canadian authorities till the process in which she is defendant has been concluded."—[Montreal Witness.

WOMAN'S CAPACITY AND FEROCITY AS A "FIGHTER."

The Amazon Army of the King of Dahomey furnishes a curious illustration of what habit and training can effect in modifying the tastes and powers of women. In 1803 the English Government sent a mission to Dahomey to try to induce the King to give up the slave trade. Commodore Wilmot, who was at the head of the expedition, thus describes the "woman-power" in this African despotism:

"The Amazons are everything in this country. There are nearly 5000 of them in the king's army;" and, he adds, "there can be no doubt that they are the mainstay of the kingdom. They are a very fine body of women, remarkably well-limbed and strong, armed with muskets, swords, gigantic razors for cutting off heads, bows and arrows, blunderbusses, &c.; their large war-drum was conspicuous, hung round with skulls.

"They are first in honor and importance, all messages are carried by them to and from the king and his chiefs. They are only found about the royal palaces, form the body-guard of the sovereign, and no-one else is allowed to approach them. At the reception of the embassy the king ordered them to go through a variety of movements and to salute me, which they did most creditably; they loaded and fired with remarkably rapidity, singing songs all the time. They marched better than the men, and looked far more warlike in every way; their activity is astonishing—they would run with some of our best performers in England. On one occasion the king appeared in a carriage drawn by his body-guard of women. As soldiers in an African kingdom and engaged solely in African warfare, they are very formidable enemies, and fully understand the use of their weapons."

These female warriors are, according to the same authority, full of their importance.—Their manner is bold and free, and they affect a military swagger in their walk, notwithstanding which the Commodore speaks admiringly of "their good manners and modest behavior." He adds:

"Most of them are young, well looking, and without any ferocity in their expression, though an occasional skull or jaw-bone may be seen dangling at their cross-belts. They are supposed to live a life of chastity, and there is no doubt that they do so, as it would be impossible for them to do wrong without being found out, and such discovery would lead to instant death. The only menial service which they perform is to fetch water (which is extremely scarce) for the use of the king and his household, and morning and evening long strings of them may be seen with water jars on their heads silently and quietly wending their way to the wells in single file, the front one with a bell around her neck, which she strikes when any men are seen; these immediately run off to leave the road clear, and must wait till the file is passed, for if an accident happened to the woman or her jar, any man near would be considered responsible, and either imprisoned for life or his head cut off. Business is suspended and everybody delayed to their great inconvenience by this absurd law." The Amazons enjoy their consequence, and laughed heartily when they saw the Commodore obliged to step aside in order to avoid them.

It is also stated that in war fewer prisoners by far are made among them than among the men soldiers; they fight more fiercely, with more determination, and would rather die than yield. Indeed, they are far superior to the men in everything—in appearance, in dress, in figure, in activity, in their performance as soldiers, and in bravery. It is curious to see the old Greek legends, which we have so long disbelieved, thus fully borne out.

A Girl, forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, said: "Oh dear, no, sir; but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."

CRUMBS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The Age of Man.—"The age of man," says the Good Book, "is three score years and ten," yet many cases are on record of men who have attained the age of one hundred, and there are instances of persons reaching one hundred and twenty to one hundred and seventy, and even to one hundred and eighty-five—the age of a Hungarian peasant named Petrach Czartan, who was born in 1587 and died in 1772. Shakspeare divides life into seven stages, and men of science into four distinct periods only—infancy, youth, maturity, and decline. Some apply the terms infancy, boyhood, adolescence, virility, maturity, decline, and old age, or a state of childhood.—Infancy refers to the first two years of existence, during which the first set of teeth are developed; childhood, between two and eight, when the first teeth are shed and new ones take their places; boyhood, from eight to fifteen, when a marked transition is effected; adolescence, from fifteen to twenty-one; manhood culminates at forty-five or forty-eight. From that time, although the mind retains and even increases its power, still the body begins to lose its energy, and gradually declines through the descending scale of maturity to old age. Women are more precocious than men, and yet the average duration of life exceeds the male, owing probably to the fact that they are less exposed to accident and dangers in the common course of events consequent to our daily vocations, and more extreme cases of female longevity are recorded.

The number of species of animals known to be now living is thus given by Mr Brentham:—The number of mammalia is estimated at between 2000 and 3000 species; birds at about 10,000; reptiles and amphibians under 2000; fishes at about 10,000; insects at above 150,000; crustacea and arachnida rather above 10,000; mollusca, about 20,000; worms, radiates and sponges and infusoria under 6000; while there are about 100,000 species of plants. He thinks a "Genera Plantorum" is still within the capabilities of a single botanist, while such a work on animals would have to be accomplished by a division of labor among zoologists.

As to the origin of the phrase "Old Nick," Archdeacon Nares tells us that "Nick" was a very old man among the Northerns, and from them we derived the word. We borrowed it, in fact, from the title of an evil genius among the Danes. They believed that he often appeared on the sea and deep rivers in the form of a sea-monster, presaging immediate shipwreck and drowning to the unhappy sailors. Keyster, another antiquarian authority, mentions a deity of the waters, worshipped by the ancient Danes and Germans, under the name of Nicken or Nocca. Hence, doubtless, the term "Old Nick" arose by an easy corruption.

In the museum at Cassel, Germany, is a library made from five hundred European trees. The back of each volume is formed of the bark of a tree, the sides of the perfect wood, the top of young wood and the bottom of old. When opened the book is found to be a box, containing the flower, seed, fruit and leaves of the tree, either dried or imitated in wax.

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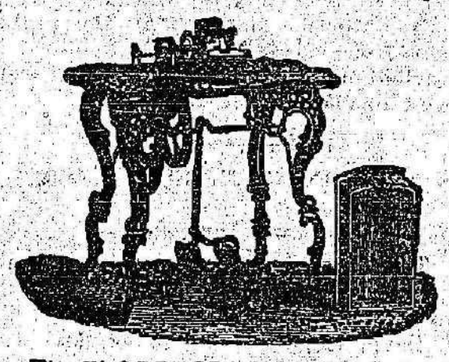

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