# The Cariboo Sentinel.

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THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

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THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

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Executed with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.

# BY TELEGRAPH

SPECIAL TO THE CARIBOO SENTINEL.

Havre, 24th.

Lille is indignant against Gambetta. The bombardment of Longwy continues incessantly. The fortress replies feebly.

The Emperor William, in a letter to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh, says the reason why Germany has become so strong is through the unity of her princes and people, and that she has recovered her former position in the council of nations. Germany neither wants nor is inclined to transgress her frontiers. She seeks only independence and the mutual advancement and welfare of the nation by extension of her commerce.

London, 24th.

Bismark having refused a pass to Favre, he asked it of the German military authorities, who granted it, devoid, however, of all political inferences.

Several plenipotentiaries to the Conference on the Eastern question have been instructed not to allow themselves to be led into the discussion of questions foreign to the programme already laid down for the consideration of that body.

London, 24th.

It is said Count Bernstoff telegraphed to Versailles that the plenipotentiaries at the first meeting of the Conference were unanimous in their conclusion to prevent discussion of questions not connected with the East.

The Germans before Cambrai have set up batteries near the city. Garibaldi's operations have been suspended on account of Bourbaki's retreat.

Paris correspondence of London Times, under date of 21st, says Trochu is generally considered incompetent. The Council of Defence only failed to accept his resignation because they were unable to find a successor.—It is impossible to make the Parisians consider the question of surrender. They are anxious to fight under competent leaders.—Rations of flour are now half a pound daily for one person. Poor people receive bread gratis, with a pint of wine each and a little syrup. The middle classes suffer most severely. All the potatoes were sold at a franc each, and dog flesh is worth a dollar per pound.

Bordeaux, 23d.

The Prussians attacked Dijon yesterday and were beaten after a battle which lasted five hours. Garibaldi captured the flag of a Prussian regiment of the line.

Dijon, 22d.

The French repulsed the attack of the Prussians to-day along the whole line. The enemy were pursued, and the positions held by them at Dreux seized. Garibaldians entered Dijon amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The Prussians in their flight abandoned their wounded.

London, 24th.

The Germans have occupied Dole, capturing 25 car loads of army stores. The Franc-tireurs have destroyed the bridge over the Moselle between Nancy and Toule.

Paris, 21st.

The Herald's cable dispatch says last night at 11 o'clock a general summons to arms was sounded in the turbulent quarters of Paris, but so depressed was the miserable population that not more than 500 men responded to the call, and it was useless for such a small number to make a descent on the Hotel de Ville, so they gave up the job in despair and took themselves off to their cold and cheerless beds. To-day, the Prefect of Police has a strong body of National Guards at Pont de Ville and adjacent streets, but the unhappy citizens of Paris are too much wasted by misery to be able to get up a revolt, although it is probable some trouble will occur in the streets.

Bordeaux, 24th.

After the battle of Dijon the Prussians retreated towards Mesegny and Savigny. In the west, the Prussians appear to be falling back. Alencon has been evacuated. The enemy have cut the railroad between Lyons and Besancon.

Dijon, 24th.

The defeat of the Prussians on Sunday was complete. The troops under Rivero Garibaldi destroyed 600 of the first Prussian regiment. The French behaved splendidly.

Versailles, 24th.

At the interview to-day between the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh and Favre, Bismark said Bourbaki was caught between Werder and Manteuffel's armies and must shortly surrender. Paris will capitulate in a day or two, when 300,000 Prussians will be relieved to subjugate France. Bismark wants a party to negotiate with; he cannot negotiate without a nation. Regnier suggested that it would be suicidal for any party in France to make peace, when Bismark angrily closed the interview. It is believed negotiations for the capitulation of Paris have been opened.

London, 24th.

The German parliament is expected to assemble at Berlin on 9th March.

Arlong, Belgium, 24th.

The bombardment of Longwy is suspended on account of a heavy fog.

Bruubrout, Switzerland, 24th.

A French corp d'armie has arrived near the Swiss frontier, and the head-quarters of the Army of the South is now at Bruntrow.

Havre, 24th.

The Germans evacuated Bolbre, after having made a requisition for 40,000 francs upon the inhabitants and carried off the Mayor and members of the Council.

London, 25th.

A semi-official declaration from Constantinople says that henceforth Turkey will rely on herself and not on the interest and generosity of European powers.

Brussels, 24th.

Gambetta arrived here yesterday incog. He had an interview with the Foreign and Italian Ministers, and left this a.m.

London, 24th.

An extensive fire was raging at Longwy yesterday. The flames were visible all night, and to-day the fire is still burning. Meanwhile the bombardment continues.

London, 25th.

The Times says in a leader, if Favre refuses unconditional surrender and will not end the war on German terms, Bismark has in his possession a full acceptance of these terms by the French Emperor and Empress, and will threaten to restore Napoleon.

Versailles, 25th.

There is ground for belief that Paris will surrender. Great scarcity of fuel and provisions.

Colmar, 24th.

The population of Alsace is troublesome. A German force is required in the province to prevent an outbreak.

London, 25th.

Bernstoff is advised of Favre's reported visit to Versailles. The Times says there is no official confirmation of opinion that negotiations are in progress for the capitulation of Paris.

Garibaldi routed a detachment of Landwehr and destroyed the railroad at Fonteux and Burgundy.

New York, 26th.

Nothing additional to London telegrams from Versailles that there is ground for belief that Paris will surrender to-day, has been received. As already telegraphed, Bismark announces that Bourbaki is caught between the armies of Werder and Manteuffel and must surrender. A dispatch from Bordeaux admits the Germans are on the Lyons railroad.

London, 27th.

The following particulars have been received of the first visit of Favre to the German head-quarters at Versailles. It appears Favre arrived at Versailles on 23d in Bismark's carriage, which had been sent to the Prussian outposts for him. He was much fatigued but drove at once to the Chancellor's office. After a long interview, he took dinner with Bismark, after which the latter held a conference with the Emperor at 11 o'clock the same night. Odo Russell, the representative of the British Foreign Office, had been apprised beforehand of the approaching visit of Favre.

Bordeaux, 27th.

It is officially announced that Gen. Clinthort has been appointed to command the first army in the place of Bourbaki, who is no longer able to perform active service. The latter, in a moment of mental aberration, appears to have made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

Washington, 29th.

Secretary Fish received the following telegram from Moran, Charge d'Affairs at London, dated Sunday, 29th:

The German ambassadors were officially informed of the capitulation of Paris, and an armistice of three weeks by sea and land was signed last night at Versailles by Bismark and Favre. The army of Paris will remain in the city as prisoners of war, but it is not known whether they will be disarmed or not.

Versailles, 27th.

The Prince Imperial is to be the future Emperor wish the Empress as Regent. A large force will be immediately despatched in pursuit of Chancey.

Versailles, 28th.

The Germans occupied the forts around Paris at 10 o'clock this morning.

London, 29th.

The Emperor William has sent the following to the Empress Augusta:

Versailles, 28th.

Last night an armistice of three weeks was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will retain order. The city will be allowed to re-victual as soon as all the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly to be convened at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All armies in the field will retain their respective positions. The ground between opposing lines to be neutral.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

New York, 29th.

The World's cable dispatch, dated London, 25th, says the Secretary of the Empress to-day denied that she signed the agreement which Bismark claims.

London, 28th.

Favre was in conference with Bismarck at midnight. Bismarck carried his points. Capitulation involves peace, and the cession of Alsace and German Lorraine, and payment of a money indemnity. A portion of the German army to return home and the war to be closed. It is necessary to retain some territory, in order to secure fulfillment of compact. The Mobiles are to be sent home and the German army to enter Paris. The Emperor will return immediately to Berlin.

London, 29th.

An official dispatch, dated Versailles, Friday morning, says Favre returned yesterday to Paris. He will come to Versailles again to-day, accompanied by a military officer for the purpose of settling the terms of the capitulation. There has been no firing since last Thursday.

PARKER'S PROP.

1840 1870

The Great Family Medicine

TAKEN INTERNALLY,

It cures sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., and Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Cramp or Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

Cures, Felons, Boils, and Old Sores, Severe Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Breasts, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague, Chills and Fever.

PAIN KILLER,

Taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough, a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else.

See printed directions which accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. 1o4

LUMBER! LUMBER!

MESSRS. MEACHAM & MASON 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.

# THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1871.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

is published in Barkerville every Saturday. All advertisements intended for insertion, must be delivered at latest at Six o'clock, P. M., the day before publication.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

## REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A gross imposition on the rights of the people of the mainland has been perpetrated by the Legislative Council in apportioning three members to Vancouver Island and only three to the rest of the colony. What earthly right, we should like to know, has the Island to one half the representation in the House of Commons? Take away the mines of Cariboo, and with the exception of the Nanaimo coal, what would it have to depend on? Nothing. The people of British Columbia were cajoled into union with the Island in the first place against their own interests, and now they reap the fruits. A mere dependency of the mainland, depending upon it for very existence, tries to monopolize everything—capital, terminus, graving dock and, finally, representatives. The miners and farmers of British Columbia, scattered as they are over so vast an extent of country, are merely to be placed on a par with the people of an island possessing but one-twentieth part of its domain, and, we venture to say, not one half its population. A more outrageous and shameful violation of justice we cannot well conceive; and in thus trampling on and subverting the rights of suffrage the Government nominees, with one exception, sided with the Island members. The plea given is that their population is equal to if not greater than ours,—a plea which we defy any one to sustain. When the total population of the colony was assumed in the Confederation terms to be sixty thousand, Indians and Chinese were included, at least three-fourths of whom are residents of the mainland. But even taking the white population alone into account, we claim a preponderance. Look at the election returns. Victoria city, returning two members, polled about 600 votes. Cariboo, without Omineca, polled 590 at a season when a large number of miners had gone below; and yet Cariboo is not now considered fit to return one member to Ottawa but is to be joined with Lillooet, while New Westminster, polling 290, and Yale-Kootenay, polling 199, are each placed on the same footing. And this is what they call representation according to population! While in the face of all this, Victoria members have the impudence to say they never wish to hear the terms "Mainland" or "Island" used. Of course not, so long as they can gormandize everything themselves, and Government members stultify themselves by pandering to their insatiable cupidity.

## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

On January 12th, Mr DeCosmos moved that the House resolve itself into committee to consider the question of responsible government. A long discussion ensued, and the following resolution, proposed by Dr Helmcken, was finally adopted: "That the Governor be respectfully requested to send down to the House a bill to enlarge the number of popular members, excluding nominated members from this Council, so as to enable a new Legislative body and the form of administration known as responsible government to come into operation at the first session of the Legislature subsequently to the union with Canada." On the 13th and following days, the Estimates were discussed. On motion of Mr DeCosmos, the advocate of retrenchment, opposed by Drs. Carrall and Helmcken, an addition of $600 was voted to the salary of the Lillooet Magistrate. A hard fight occurred over the appropriation of $5000 for the Assay Office, which was fiercely opposed by the Island members and supported by Carrall and Nelson. The vote was passed by 6 to 4. In addition to the amounts on the Estimates, on motion of Dr. Carrall, $15,000 was voted for Giscome portage and $500 for William Creek Fire Brigade. On motion of Mr De Cosmos, $3000 was voted for a trail from the Forks of Skeena to Tatlah Landing, provided sufficient funds be on hand; and on motion of Mr Nelson, $750 for New Westminster Fire Department. January 20th, the Confederation Resolutions were finally adopted, three members being apportioned to the mainland and three to the Island. There was a sharp contest on the latter question between the representatives of the two sections, but the Government nominees supporting the claims of the Islanders, justice to the mainland was refused. Dr. Carrall introduced bills to exempt the Lane & Kurtz co. from duties and road tolls, and to facilitate the introduction of road steamers. The latter was postponed, and in considering the former in committee, Mr Humphreys opposed it fiercely on the ground that it was encouraging the introduction of foreign capital! The question of the adoption of the Canadian Tariff was shelved for the present by a resolution introduced by Dr. Helmcken, that the Dominion Government be requested to allow this colony to retain the present Tariff, but reduce the duties on spirits, wheat and flour. Dr. Carrall strongly advocated the immediate adoption of the Canadian Tariff.

AVALANCHE—On Saturday morning last as Harry Wilmot's express sleigh had got a short distance up the hill from Richfield on its way to Vanwinkle, a snow slide came down carrying sleigh, passengers and horses over the road and a considerable distance down the bank. Fortunately no one was injured, nor was any damage done to the equipage.

CARIBOO SCHOOL DISTRICT—The Inspector of Schools has notified the member for Cariboo that the usual grant of $480 will be allowed to this district when a school board shall have been elected, the manner of raising expenses settled, and a proper party selected for appointment by the Governor as teacher. We have not space for the letter in this issue.

THE WEATHER for the last week has been very fine with but little snow, and the roads are getting into good order again. The last few nights have been cold, but the days have been bright and pleasant.

EXPRESS—Barnard's express arrived on Wednesday, a day or two sooner than generally expected, and leaves again this morning. There were no passengers up.

GOOD NEWS—Our friends of the Talisman co. will, we are sure, be delighted to learn, on the authority of the Colonist, that they have struck pay yielding 60 oz. to the set.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SYLVESTER'S
**Omineca Express**

WILL ARRIVE AT WILLIAM CREEK on or about the 20th March next

☞ A general Express business conducted.

feb 4 RUFUS SYLVESTER.

**P. MANETTA,**

Miners' Provision Store,

BARKERVILLE.

AT THIS STORE will always be found a well-selected stock of the

FRESHEST GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS IN CARIBOO.

BEST JAVA COFFEE

Roasted and Ground daily.

Branch Store at Last Chance,

Where a good assortment of Goods will always be found.

I trust by strict attention to business and fair and square dealing, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. fe4

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO C. P. O'NEILL, Grouse Creek, are requested to call on him and settle their accounts on or before FIRST MARCH, 1871. de25 2m

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE, MR. JAS. McB. SMITH holds my Power of Attorney. All persons indebted to me are requested to make an early settlement with him.

W. STERLING.

Barkerville, B.C., January 13, 1871. ja14 2m

A Fortune

TO BE MADE BY PURCHASING THE

ORAM GROUND,

SITUATED ON WILLIAM CREEK, adjoining the BALLARAT CO.'S upper line.

One, or even four men, can make a good thing by investing in the above, as it will be sold cheap.

For particulars, apply to

D. SIDDALL, Dentist,

ja7 1m Barkerville.

For Sale,

MOST EVERYTHING THAT IS USEFUL!

At Low Prices,

—AT—

THOS. FLETCHER'S

Second-hand Store,

BARKERVILLE. je11

"ELDORADO"

Billiard and Dancing

SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ACQUAINT THEIR friends and the public that they have leased the above well-known and commodious Saloon from Mr Wm. Sterling, where they will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of the community.

They wish to inform every one that they will furnish NO LIQUORS OR CIGARS at the Bar BUT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY that can be procured in Cariboo.

The Billiard Tables will always be kept in good order so as to afford satisfaction to their patrons.

W. W. BODD,

ja7 1m J. Z. HOUGH.

Van Volkenburgh & Co.

Retail Butchers,

BARKERVILLE, RICHFIELD

—AND—

VAN WINKLE.

A SUPPLY OF THE

BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MEAT

ALWAYS ON HAND.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM HIS friends and the public, that he has fitted up some

COMFORTABLE BED-ROOMS

in his new building, where he is prepared to give good Beds at a reasonable price. Those who will favor him with their patronage, may depend on the cleanness and comfort of his house.

He takes also this opportunity to remind the Caribooites that his Brewery has received the FIRST PRIZE of the Colony for his celebrated

XXX ALE,

And the true amateurs will be able to judge by themselves that such honorable prize has been justly awarded to him.

N. B.—A large front room to let.

Barkerville Jan. 28 1869. N. STEIN

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIN SHOP.

Sheet and Cast Iron Stoves

TIN PLATE & SHEET IRON.

ALL JOBBING WORK IN TIN, COPPER, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Lead Piping, attended to with promptness, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Hardware Iron & Steel,

Blasting Powder,

HARNESS, ETC., ETC

FOR SALE.

E. PEARSON & BROS.,

BARKERVILLE AND QUESNELMOUTH.

VAN WINKLE 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 proprietors will sell Goods

AS CHEAP AS ANY IN CARIBOO.

Orders promptly filled, and forwarded with dispatch.

BEEDY & LINDHARD,

Van Winkle. Proprietors

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

I HAVE been requested by several respectable parties, who can testify to the efficacy of my system, to again make public the fact that

Moses' Hair Invigorator

WILL PREVENT BALDNESS,
RESTORE HAIR THAT IS BECOMING THIN OR FALLING OFF, and effectually CURE SCURF OR DANDRUFF.

This is not a mere assertion on my part, as I have in my possession numerous testimonials certifying to the success of my remedy.

I do not of course pretend that I can make the hair grow on heads which have been bald for years; but I will guarantee to stop the hair from falling off, to increase its growth, and effectually remove scurf or Dandruff.

W. D. MOSES,
Barkerville, B.C.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that during last spring my hair was rapidly falling out and my head was fast becoming bald, when I applied to Mr W. D. MOSES, Barber, Barkerville, who in a few weeks restored my hair to its former healthy state DAVID GIBBONS.

Barkerville, Dec. 29, 1866. no26.1m

DR. SIDDALL,

Physician & Dentist,

Has returned to Barkerville, and may be consulted at his old stand.

Dr SIDDALL returns many thanks to the people of the Lower Country for their kindness and patronage while on his professional tour, and by strict attention to business trusts to retain the confidence previously bestowed upon him by the people of Cariboo.

In all branches of Dental work he warrants to give satisfaction or return the money, and pay the patient for the time lost while sitting in his chair.

Teeth extracted in a style that will defy the world to excel, and Teeth filled with pure Gold and Silver or with the Os Artificial Filling, which will save any tooth, even when introduced upon a bleeding nerve.

Teeth put in upon plate and upon pivots. Parties who may require the Doctor's services would do well to make an early call, as he does not intend to remain long in Barkerville.

☞ Remember that the charges are moderate, and the office opposite the Assay Office, Barkerville.

WAKE-UP-JAKE

Restaurant and Bakery.

THE Proprietor of this old and well-known establishment would respectfully thank his numerous friends and the public for the extensive patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and trusts that by his usual strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their confidence and support.

Meals, $1. Board, $14 per Week.

BREAD MADE OF THE BEST FLOUR

I recommend to the public my

GROUND COFFEE,

which is a much superior article than any which can be had from below. I Roast and Grind it myself and choose the best berries, consequently the public may be sure of its being free from adulteration.

J. G. GOODSON.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1871.

# BY TELEGRAPH

SPECIAL TO THE CARIBOO SENTINEL.

New York, Jan. 30.

The Herald's special from Versailles, of the 29th, says: Fort Valerien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to drown the mines. Heavy guns have been moved into the forts, as the enciente is stronly armed and no confidence can be placed in the fickle population of Paris until after a general disarmament. A strong force of infantry and artillery has been moved forward to cover working parties. The object is to spare further bloodshed and give an opportunity to the French people, through the Assembly of Representatives at Bordeaux, to decide for war or peace. Elections will be permitted in all the departments. The regulars, marines and mobiles in Paris will be prisoners, except 12,000 men required to maintain order. All the troops but the National Guards will be dissolved; the French troops will deliver up their arms, flags and field artillery, within 14 days; the French may retire into Paris. Arms and cannon of the forts to be delivered up, but the enciente guns to be dismounted and the carriages delivered to the Prussians. A line of demarcation is to be drawn between the encient and the forts. The French portion extends to the encients only, the Prussian portion to within 500 paces from the enciente, with certain topographical modifications.—Fort Vincennes will remain in hands of the French.

Paris remains completely invested from a military point of view, but 33 miles of the road will be repaired and permission to convey sufficient supplies for daily subsistence of population granted.

Bourbaki's army and the fortress of Belfort not included in the armistice. The line of demarcation for the Southern army to be the line of the Loire.

Favre returned to Paris yesterday evening. Not more than three weeks rations remain in Paris at present time. The French at Versailles are generally rejoicing at approaching peace.

The latest reports concerning negotiations say Bismark demands two provinces, a French colony, 10 war ships, and 400 000,000 francs as final terms of peace. The capitulation of Paris will only be regarded as a military act, apart from all political negotiations.

The following official dispatch from the Minister of the North German Confederation at Washington to the North German Consul of this city was received to-day: The forts of Paris are surrendered and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea agreed upon. The National Assembly is summoned to meet at Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, Jan. 30.

Chancey's headquarters are at Laval. The 15th, 19th and 25th Corps occupy Nores and Neve. Bourbaki has the 18th, 20th and 24th Corps at Rohens and Parturs. Garibaldi is at Dijon with 30,000 men. Faidherbe has the 22d and 33d Corps at Douay and Soissons Cambria is in front of Havre with 30,000 men, and the camp of instruction contains 50 000 At the end of the armistice France can resume operations with 900,000 men.

New York, Jan. 31.

The Herald's Versailles special of 26th says: As the facts concerning negotiations are developed a better feeling is evident among the French and Germans, and all begin to agree in hoping for the termination of the war. The French are well pleased at the apparent modification of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphal entry into the capital. The negotiations between Bismark and Favre are most interesting. The arrival of Favre was known to no one except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival he was immediately admitted to the presence of the Chancellor, who inquired what was the object of this visit. Favre, much affected, replied, "To put a stop to the sufferings of Paris. Now that hope of relief from without is lost, Paris must seek peace. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give without loss of advantages or honor." Bismark expressed a desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the suffering and gallant French nation consistent with the safety, honor and interest of united Germany. This had been from first to last the object and desire of the Emperor since the commencement of this unhappy war, forced upon them. Favre then demanded the terms already reported. Bismark replied: "It is not my province to refuse or accept terms: but I must say that the terms are such that I cannot myself approve them, and I feel confident that my august Majesty will reject them. However, it is my duty to submit them for his consideration." Favre was then politely placed under surveillance. The first overtures were presented and rejected. After Favre's return, he accepted in substance the terms demanded by the Emperor. Great excitement prevailed at Versailles. An interview again took place between Bismark and Favre. The former afterwards waited on the Emperor and communicated Favre's acceptance of the terms on the part of the Provisional Government.

Rumors are current that Gen. Moltke is dissatisfied with the Crown Prince's army on account of the sortie of the 19th. He said ground was lost, and expressed his opinion openly.

London, Feb. 1.

Herald's Berlin correspondence says the conditions of peace presented by Bismark and Favre embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, with Belfort and Metz; the payment of 10,000,000 francs, indemnity for expenses of war; cession of colony of Pondicherry; and transfer to German navy of 20 first-rate frigates. Favre referred these terms to the National Assembly which meets at Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, 1st.

Gambetta has issued the following proclamation:—"Frenchmen! Prussia believes the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chambers ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. If it is necessary to make an armistice, let the instruction of the young troops continue with unexampled vigilance for defence, and for war if necessary. Install a National Republican Assembly as will be willing to make such a peace only as is compatible with the honor, rank and interest of France.

Florence, 1st.

Prussia declines the suggestions of neutral powers regarding pacification, and prefers to prosecute for herself the conditions of peace.

Madrid, 2d.

The Herald's cable dispatch says: At a military parade to-day the King was accompanied by the Marshals, Generals, and Ministers of State. About 40,000 men took the oath of loyalty to the King. The Government is in possession of important facts connected with the assassination of Gen. Prim. The principal agent was an old detective, Gen. Gonzalles Beva.

Berlin, 1st.

The semi-official journals believe that an understanding has been established between Bismark and Favre as to a basis on which negotiations for peace shall proceed.

London, 2d.

A letter from Col. Duncan Kentry, of the Bordeaux War Department, says there is an immense reaction in official circles and amongst the people against the Provisional Government. Ten millions of the people would vote for the restoration of the Emperor to-morrow. France will refuse to continue the war. The Mobiles arriving in Bordeaux shout vive l'Emperor.

Basle, 1st.

Many thousands of Bourbaki's army died of starvation. 15,000 prisoners taken, including all the officers and baggage, cannon, mitrailleuse and two eagles. Only 8000 of the army of Bourbaki escaped in the direction of Lyons. Manteuffel is in Paris.

London, 2d.

The entrance of Bourbaki's army into Switzerland was effected in accordance with convention between Gen. Clenthort and Gen. Persving.

A special dispatch from Versailles says Bismark is indisposed and was visited yesterday by the Emperor.

Lille, 2d.

The Echo du Nord is in favor of peace. It calls the appeals of the Municipality of Bordeaux encroachments upon the powers of the constituted Assembly. Meetings are being called in the Departments of the North to nominate members for the Constituent Assembly.

A Lyons newspaper publishes a programme of a Radical Society of Paris founded by Ballin Debishner and Peatre. It pronounces for a Republic, with an Assembly and Executive to be chosen and elected, the suppression of standing armies and substitution therefor of militia; reduction of the budget and the abolition of titles, and the renouncing forever of all wars for purpose of conquest, concluding with a demand that no negotiations be made with Prussians while they remain on French soil.

There are reasons to believe that a large majority of the people of France will elect representatives in favor of peace. The terms of the armistice are accepted by all the departments except Bourher and Durhroit. At Marseilles the election will be proceeded with.

Favre has appealed to the Emperor of Germany to pity Paris, admitting that he had overstated the amount of provisions by several days. The Emperor sent in six millions of rations in consequence, together with 1500 head of cattle.

Florence, 1st.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has by a vote of 232 against 29 resolved to transfer the capital to Rome.

Bordeaux, 2d.

Twelve opposition journals have protested against the decree of Tuesday touching disqualification of deputation sent.

A public meeting elected the future Committee of Public Safety, which comprises Gambetta, Louis Blanc and Rochfort.

A telegram from Favre says the Germans have agreed to allow an election to be held in Alsace.

The French Generals in the north and in central France protest against the Prussian demands relative to line of demarcation.

The 24th Regiment, including Garibaldi's, escaped the pursuit of Manteuffel, who pursued the French to the Swiss frontiers. Mantzarg is crowded with French and the churches are filled with sick and wounded.

London, 2d.

The French prisoners are distributed through the Cantons of Berne, Freiburg and Geneva. The French are still entering Switzerland.

Brussells, 2d.

It is said the Government of Paris have undertaken an obligation to advocate in the Constitutional Assembly the preliminaries agreed upon at Versailles. No one is allowed to enter Paris without a pass.

## ROAD STEAMERS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—In the course of your remarks on "Road Steamers" in your last issue, you state that the application of Messrs Barnard and Beedy for the exclusive privilege of running road steamers over our roads for three years has provoked considerable discussion, and that "several of our merchants and others in Barkerville have addressed a communication to our representative in opposition to the scheme, the chief objection being that it is dangerous to grant any parties a monopoly for so long a time."

It could not be expected but that so grand, beneficial and enterprising an undertaking would find opposers, for past experience teaches us that to the grandest and greatest undertakings, no matter how beneficial to the public at large, there would be those who would feel themselves aggrieved, either from jealous or interested motives, and it is but natural that the same should be the case in the present instance. But such is not a general feeling. Our population does not contain many who do not appreciate men of energy; and in the place of throwing obstacles in their way, our people will join hands with them and say, we will assist you to the utmost when it is for the general welfare. There can be no doubt, if it proves a success, that the inauguration of Road Steamers would benefit both merchant and miner; for where is the merchant among us who does not feel the inconvenience and loss of capital incurred by the present system of forwarding? his goods being from one to two months on the road, while he has to lay in his stock for the whole year during the three months that feed is good for animals or pay a higher rate of freight. Again, if he finds himself running short of an article, he has got to pay express freight if he wishes it up in a hurry. The difficulty of forwarding heavy machinery is another impediment not to be disregarded. The introduction of the Road Steamer will be the first step to bring capitalists to invest their capital among us. They will by quick transportation for the merchant lower the profit on his stock, as he can make quicker returns on his capital, and thus largely benefit the consumer. It is in fact impossible to estimate the benefits to be derived from this new mode of carrying freight and passengers; and it is but fair and just that if Messrs. Beedy and Barnard, either with their own capital or by their influence with capitalists, are willing to undertake the experiment, they should be protected. On the other hand, in return for such privilege, we have the right to say, if you ask exclusive rights, we must demand a guarantee that you will deliver freight and carry passengers both quicker and cheaper than by the present mode of transit. The names of Barnard and Beedy is sufficient surety of the success of the undertaking; they both from among our first pioneers; have followed each step of the progress of our new colony, and played no small part in each step itself. They are highly respected, and having the confidence of the public in general, will have the good wishes of the population, not of Cariboo alone, but of the whole colony, for the success of their undertaking. When we sent the petition praying his Excellency to give the subject his serious consideration, we felt the importance of having a more expeditious mode of transport, and we have no reason to think that his Excellency will neglect to guard both the interests of the people and of those who undertake the investment of their capital in the experiment.

The colony has long felt the want of capital, and it is daily remarked that we have resources enough to remunerate it well if it was only brought among us. But how can we expect it to come when we hold out no inducements? At the slightest attempt a certain class cries out "No Monopoly!" as was the case a few years ago when a company offered to work and open out the meadows below Barkerville; and the consequence is that instead of labor being remunerated from the capital required to open up this ground, it has lain idle, and many have had to leave the country. Let us bear in mind then, in the future that by opposing such privileges, or, if you will, monopolies, which we have not ourselves the means to carry out, we injure the community at large.

JUSTICE.

## MINING COURT.

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

MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

T. MCLARDY vs. J. B. LOVELL AND J. O. FLOYD—Suit to recover $451 50, balance of wages due for working defendants' interest in the White Pine co. since 8th May, 1870.

It appeared from the evidence that plaintiff had agreed to work the two interests in question, being guaranteed $2 50 per day and regular wages if the claim paid sufficient. At the time of his going to work wages were $6 per day, but in August last they had been reduced to $5; he, however, claimed that he had not been duly notified till December. Subsequent to 21st January regular work in the claim had been suspended, and plaintiff was notified that his services were not farther required; and he now claimed that having been discharged, he was entitled to full wages for all the time he had worked.

The Commissioner decided that plaintiff had no claim for wages at $6 after the time when the rate had been reduced in the claim, and that the fact of being discharged did not entitle him to the balance until the claim produced enough to pay it. As to whether plaintiff had received his fair proportion of the gold taken out, that was a matter of accounts, which he suggested had better be left to arbitration.

Both parties agreed to adopt this course.

## MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM CREEK.

The Ballarat co. last week washed 44 oz. The Forest Rose 56 oz. The Caledonia co. made expenses. Good prospects have been struck by the Barker on high rock behind the road, and by the Alert co. in the old Borealis ground.

STOUT GULCH.

The Jenkins co. last week washed 54 oz.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Talisman co. last week washed 26½ oz. The Heron co. find the rock pitching off steep in the supposed old channel.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

The Spruce co. last week washed 130 oz and the Lightning co. 112 oz. The Vanwinkle co. started their machinery on Wednesday and lowered the water sufficiently to allow access to the drive on Thursday night, which is standing all right, since which the water keeps rising and falling. They think when the channel drains a little there will not be much trouble. Eldorado co. are making wages.

## REGISTER OF THERMOMETER

At Richfield, from 4th to 10th Feb., 1871, taken at 9 a.m. each day, showing the highest and lowest range for the preceding 24 hours:

| | MAX. | MIN. |
|---|---|---|
| February 4, | 44 | 22 |
| 5, | 52 | 0 |
| 6, | 45 | 2 |
| 7, | 20 | 0 |
| 8, | 24 | 3 below zero. |
| 9, | 18 | 11 " " |
| 10, | 22 | 16 " " |

NARROW ESCAPE—Mr M. Carey, a shareholder in the Ballarat co., fell from top to bottom of the shaft one day last week, a distance of about 70 feet, and miraculously escaped unhurt. The men who were below rushed to pick him up, supposing him seriously injured if not killed; but he declined their proffered assistance, enquiring, coolly, "Where's the bowl of my pipe?"

IN the Police Court, last Monday, Ah Tak, for stabbing another Chinaman at the Forks of Quesnel, was further remanded for eight days.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

If the ancient Paris fought for the ancient Helen, why, if history repeats itself, should not the modern Paris fight for the modern L.N.?

It was said of one who remembered everything that he lent, but nothing that he lent, that he had lost half his memory.

When the editor of a Woman's Rights paper speaks of "the most delicious, delightful, delectable, entrancing, and distracting of all innocent indulgence," she means a kiss.

An Irishman who had just landed, said the first bit of meat he ever ate in this country was a roasted potato—boiled yesterday. "And if you don't believe me, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket."

"Here, you young rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?" "After the girls, father." "Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?" "No, sir; but mother did."

It was some years ago said, in the House of Representatives at Washington, that a gentleman, who was known to have a pretty good appetite, had eaten away his senses. "Pooh!" replied Clay, "they would not be a mouthful to him."

It was mentioned one day to President Lincoln that two ladies of his acquaintance had quarrelled, and loaded each other with abuse. "Have they called each other ugly?" said the President. "No, sir." "Very good; then I will undertake to reconcile them."

After the first battle near Metz, King William asked Bismark if such a profusion of fire and smoke did not put him in mind of Hades?" "Yes, your Majesty," replied the blunt minister, "especially as I observed your Majesty to be in the midst of it."

Deacon Bliffkins would get drunk occasionally, not only to the surprise of his friends, but also to his own, as he never took over a mouthful or two of liquor at a time. The mystery was at last solved by measuring the Deacon's mouth, which, it was found, held only a shade less than a pint.

An Irish boy, who was trying to get a place, denied that he was a native of Ireland. "I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman," said the gentleman who was about hiring him; "but this I know, you were born in Ireland." "Och, your honor, if that's all," said the boy, "small blame to that. Suppose I had been born in a stable, would I have been a horse?"

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# FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR,

## FOR SALE AT CLINTON MILLS

SODA CREEK,

QUESNELLE, and

BARKERVILLE

J. HARPER,

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COMPRISING—

## 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.

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as usual.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

# Scientific American

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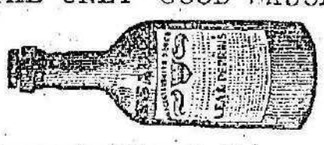

*Caution against Fraud.*—The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

*and to see that their names are upon the* WRAPPER LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of *attorney to take instant proceedings against* MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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## NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE, MR. JAS. McB. SMITH *holds my Power of Attorney. All persons* indebted to me are requested to make an early settlement with him.

W. STERLING.

Barkerville, B.C., January 15, 1871. ja14 2m

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MEDICAL.

# To Physicians.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation: upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœ, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of profound confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Chemist and Druggist of 19 Year's Experience.

(From the largest manufacturing Chemists in the world.)

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

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WILLIAM WIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers and Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

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## FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society

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once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

## HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

## IMPROVED ROSE WASH

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure.

## USE

## HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

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