The Cariboo Sentinel.

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THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

Published every Saturday by

ROBERT HOLLOWAY.

PROPRIETOR.

Agents for the "Cariboo Sentinel."

Quesnelmouth,	Mr. Goudie,	Barnard's Express Office
Soda Creek,		Barnard's Express
Yale,	Mr. Evans,	do do
New Westminster		Clarkson & Co.
Victoria,		A. Lyne.
L. P. Fisher,		San Francisco

ROSS BROWNE AND CHINA.

Mr. Ross Browne, who had been U.S. Minister to China, recently gave a lecture on "The Chinese Puzzle," in San Francisco. The following are extracts from the lecture:

Immediately after landing he proceeded to the capital—Pekin. Prince Coon was informed of his arrival, and a day was appointed for his reception. The Prince he described as dissipated and sickly-looking. In manners he is repulsive, but improves on acquaintance with him. All the wit in the Foreign Office is concentrated in two men, who are under the direction of Mr. Harte, an Irishman. He next gave a pleasing anecdote of the reception. After the introduction all sit down, and are treated to hot wine poured out of a tin kettle, and when they are ready, all drink, crying out at the same time, "Hey! Hey!" After this, candies are handed round. The people, he said, are sharp and adroit, but not logical, and when defeated in argument they say it is good; but the ideas are not applicable to China. The Emperor is a sickly youth of 14, whose father died of a fight in Tartary, and has already several wives provided him. The Emperor's tutor is Wo Jim, a malicious old man, and rabid against the foreigners. The Emperor himself is known to have said that he would like to eat every foreigner in China, and sleep on their skin.

All access to the Imperial city is rigidly excluded to foreigners, and when the Imperial youth goes out, foreigners must leave the street he passes. Foreigners are not permitted to see the face of this sickly boy, unless they lick the dust of his feet. Mr. Browne said he had never seen the Emperor, although he had seen his Secretary, and Mr. Harte is of opinion strangers can never get any other audience than that now given. To get an audience with this boy a foreigner has to go through what is called the ca too vah, which consists of knocking one's head against the ground the first, three times, second, six times, and the third nine times. English Ministers are said to have knocked their heads the nine times, but this is denied. The treaty with China does not require that these ancient customs shall be done away with, and consequently there remains no chance of seeing the boy. But the speaker (ironically) went in for going through the performance of the contract and for our Ministers knocking their heads the nine times. The speaker next described at length the difficulties to be encountered in forming trade with China. The climate, the scattered and vast population, the immense mountains and geographical position of the country were against it. Some of the people think trade very immoral, while the difference of religion alone will ever stand a barrier to it. He maintained that the opening of railroads would not advance it, nor tend to civilization except in their immediate locality. The Chinese are intelligent, but they are crushed down, and we should not allow it. Their Ministers are ignorant. They don't know the populations of the Western countries. The Prince asked Mr. Harte if he had not seen a people who had holes through their bodies, wherein Coolies could run their sticks, and so carry them about; and if there was not another people who when they went to walk carried their heads under their arms for convenience. This Prince inquired of Mr. Browne about men in this country whose heads are half wood and half flesh. Mr. B. told him in reply that we had no such men, but that we had men whose heads were all wood, such as certain writers for newspapers—the San Francisco Times, etc. But as the paper was now swallowed up, he would say nothing more than hope its progeny would not be affected with the same weakness of mind or hereditary disease. He gave a fearful account of the savagery of the Chinese and the brutal outrages committed upon foreigners—how they murdered merchants and missionaries, the innocent and unoffending alike. An American missionary, Mr. Howing, was hunted down and stoned by an infuriated mob, without redress. Mr. Taylor and several others were attacked, robbed and stoned by about 3,000 Chinamen. They were driven from their house, and a delicate lady escaped only by leaping from the window. These outrages were reported, but there was no satisfaction whatever given. Catholic priests have been murdered in cold blood. One Catholic priest, after having been cruelly murdered, had his bowels torn out, and his body given to the dogs. All this was done at the instance of the Mandarins, who raised them against ministers; they kidnapped children, took their eyes out for medicinal uses, and converted their bodies to other use.

MARK TWAIN'S MINING REMINISCENCES.

It gets pretty hot in Sacramento, but if you go down to Fort Yuma you will find it hotter. Fort Yuma is probably the hottest place on earth. The thermometer stays at 120 in the shade there all the time—except when it relents and—goes higher. It is a U. S. military post, and its occupants get so used to used to the terrific heat that they are bound to suffer without it. There is a tradition (attributed to John Phœnix) that a very wicked soldier died there, once, and of course he went straight to the hottest corner of perdition, ——, and the next day he telegraphed back for his blankets. There is no doubt about the truth of this statement—there can be no doubt about it—for I have seen the place where the soldier used to board. With a French lady by the name of O'Flannigan, and she lives there yet.

It was in Sacramento Valley that a deal of the most lucrative of the early gold mining was done, and you may still see, in places, its grassy slopes and levels torn and guttered and disfigured by the avaricious spoilers of fifteen and twenty years ago. You may see such disfigurements far and wide over California—and in some such places where only meadows and forests are visible; not a living creature, not a house, no stick or stone, or remnant of a ruin, and not a sound, not even a whisper to disturb the Sabbath stillness—you will find it hard to believe that there stood at one time a wildly, fiercely-flourishing little city of two thousand or three thousand souls, with its newspaper, fire company, brass band, volunteer militia, bank, hotels, noisy Fourth of July processions and speeches, gambling hells crammed with tobacco smoke, profanity, and rough-bearded men of all nations and colors, with tables heaped with glittering gold dust sufficient for the revenues of a German principality; streets crowded and rife with business; town lots worth $400 a front foot; labor, laughter, music, dancing, swearing, fighting, shooting, stabbing; a bloody inquest and a man for breakfast every morning; every thing that goes to make life happy and desirable; all the appointments and appurtenances of a thriving and prosperous and promising young city—and now nothing is left but a lifeless, homeless solitude. The men are gone, the houses have vanished, and even the name of the place is forgotten. In no other land do towns so absolutely die and disappear as in the old mining regions of California.

It was a driving, vigorous, restless population in those days. It was a curious population. It was the only population of the kind that the world has seen gathered together, and it is not likely that the world will ever see its like again. For, mark you, it was an assemblage of 200,000 young men, not simpering, dainty, kid-gloved weaklings, but stalwart, muscular, dauntless young braves, full of push and energy, and royally endowed with every attribute that goes to make up a peerless and magnificent manhood—the very pick and choice of the world's glorious ones. No women, no children, no gray and stooping veterans—none but erect, bright-eyed, quick-moving, strong-handed young giants—the strangest population, the finest population, the most gallant host that ever trooped down the startling solitudes of an unpeopled land. And where are they now? Scattered to the ends of the earth or prematurely aged and decrepit; or shot or stabbed in street affrays; or dead of disappointed hopes and broken hearts; all gone, or nearly all; victims devoted upon the altar of the golden calf; the noblest holocaust that ever warmed its sacrificial incense heavenward. California has much to answer for in this destruction of the flower of the world's young chivalry.

It was a splendid population, for all the sleepy, sluggish-brained sloths stayed at home—you never find that sort of people among pioneers; you cannot build pioneers out of that sort of material. It was that population that gave to California a name for getting up astounding enterprises and rushing them through with a magnificent dash and daring, and a princely recklessness of cost or consequences, which she bears unto this day—and when she projects a new astonisher, the grave world smiles and admires as usual, and says, "Well, that is California all over."

Apropos of the present weather, it is said that the observations of trappers and hunters on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains are to the effect that the beaver, otter and other sagacious animals were double-lining their homes, which is held as an indication of a severe winter. The trappers place a firm reliance in the signs afforded by the furry tribe, and provide for themselves accordingly.

It appears from statistics just published that although the yield of precious metals has declined much, of late years, in California, the difference is made up from adjoining territories.

The Prince of Satsuma, of Japan, was recently sued in a Parisian court for 25,502 francs, by a M. Lissignol for services rendered the prince in the war against the Mikado. The plaintiff was non-suited.

An editor, describing a church in Minnesota, says: "No velvet cushions in our pews; we don't go in for style. The fattest person has the softest seat, and takes it out with him at the close of the services."

There is an establishment in Bristol, England, where a butt of sherry wine can be manufactured from the raw material in half an hour without using a drop of sherry.

New Zealand exports of wool are rapidly increasing in value to £2,000,000 per year. In spite of troubles with the natives, the colony is going ahead fast.

THE STEAMSHIP GOLDEN AGE IN A TYPHOON.

A letter from a passenger on the Golden Age, bound for Japan, gives an account of a typhoon and its effects on the ship as follows:

On the morning of the 16th of October, there could be seen, at an early hour, that the sea had changed its calm and gentle appearance to rough and foamy billows. A strong breeze from the southwest was beginning to blow; squalls of rain began to show signs at times; the sea increasing, the barometer falling rapidly—all showed tokens of a coming storm. At eight o'clock a. m. we were in the midst of a strong gale, the sea increasing in size, the wind blowing harder, the ship pitching to and fro. Now and then a heavy sea would come up and strike her, which gave the passengers to understand that they must secure a place of safety, or otherwise they must feel the effects of a fall. At ten o'clock a. m. the captain gave orders to cut away the forward part of the hurricane deck, as it was deemed better for the safety of the ship. The Chinamen not having courage enough to go on deck, the officers took the axes and soon cut it away. But the worst was yet to come. At 12:30 p. m. the wind shifted to the northwest. It was not until then that our ship showed signs of fear, for in less than two hours the guards, water-closets and vegetable locker on port side were carried away, and the ship lying nearly on her beam ends, the water coming in through the fire room floor, washing into the fires, putting out all the fires under the port boiler, the engine showing signs of exhaustion, turning over very slow at times. Gangs of men were at the different pumps, pumping the water out of the ship, the water having come in around the port holes and off the guards. The donkey pumps were also kept going. At 2:30 the engines, for want of steam, stopped working. The ship, lying nearly on her beam ends, gave a chance for the sea to come in through the gangways, which greatly increased the leakage of the ship. The chief engineer and his assistants were compelled to go down in the fire-room and fire up themselves, on account of the Chinamen leaving the fires, which shows that they do not possess the same amount of courage as Americans. At eleven o'clock steam was got up, but it was found that there was not enough, as it took all the steam to work the donkey pumps. The ship was now working very heavily on the port side. There were five feet of water in the hold; no steam to work the engine; the ship lying on her beam ends, now almost left to the mercy of the waves. Things were now in a frightful condition; the gangs of the Chinamen that were at the pumps had to have a watch kept over them by the third officer, if not they would soon leave the pumps. When they were relieved by the few Europeans among the crew they would seek a place to hide, so that it would be almost impossible to find them. The wind was now moderating a great deal, the sea was not so high as it was; courage now began to appear, for the storm was now abating. All hands were at the pumps; some were bailing, others were carrying the water out in twenty-gallon kegs. At six o'clock a. m. things began to look different. All the freight had been removed to the starboard side, and also the anchor chain, which turned the ship so much that it lifted the port side out of the water. At ten p. m. the ship was perfectly upright, and all the water off the fire-room floor. The firemen went below to start the fire and get up steam on the port boiler. At ten o'clock a. m. all the water was out of the ship. At 3:30 p. m. engine started once more on our voyage, and the Golden Age sailed along as if nothing had happened, and arrived safely at Yokohama on the 19th of October.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1870.

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 ADVERTISERS.

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

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 its good faith.

SILVER AND GOLD IN OMINECA.

Perhaps only a few miners are aware that silver claims cannot be pre-empted and held on the same conditions as gold claims. Gold claims have absorbed the attention of miners in Cariboo entirely. It has never been supposed that silver deposits would be found so as to interfere with the mining laws as they are generally understood here. The SENTINEL has requested attention to the law relating to silver before now, and deems this a proper time to renew his invitation to miners to make themselves familiar with the argentiferous subject. The discovery of lump silver on Vitalle creek may render it necessary. The Mineral Lands Ordinance, passed at the last session of the Legislative Council, regulates the acquisition and possession of silver-bearing lands, and miners who pre-empt silver claims will therefore have to abide by its provisions. First, as to pre-emption the ordinance says that prospectors may select for purchase a piece of silver-bearing land measuring three chains long by two chains wide, price $100. A company of not less than ten persons may select, for purchase, thirty chains long by six chains wide, price $250. In all cases costs of survey, by a government surveyor, or a surveyor approved of by government, must also be paid by the purchasers of the land. An absolute title is granted on fulfilling the conditions stipulated in the ordinance, and of which conditions the foregoing are the two principal. No representation is requisite, as in the case of gold claims, but a title, acquired according to the ordinance referred to is as unconditional as a freehold title to land. Before purchasing, however, privilege to prospect for two years is given by a license from the Chief Commissioner or any of his Assistants—the Gold Commissioners. On obtaining a license the prospector has the exclusive privilege of prospecting over an area of a hundred acres, which is reserved for that purpose. A company of ten persons may have five hundred acres so reserved. Free grants are provided for. If a prospector expends $1000, or if a company expend $5000, both are entitled to a free grant of the land selected.

When this ordinance was before the Legislative Council, the probability of gold and silver being found in equal quantities, so as to make it difficult to determine whether the deposits should be classified as silver or gold, and thus lead to a possible clash of the gold and silver laws, with respect to their application to such deposits, was never contemplated. Indeed the discovery of disintegrated gold and silver, together in the same channel, is something new in mining experience, we believe. On Vitalle creek, so far as is known at present, the gold deposits preponderate, and the gold mining laws will apply thereto, but it will be nothing surprising to find that as the creek becomes opened up, the gold will be found to have its source in a silver lode. In the neighboring territories the same change, from gold to silver, has frequently occurred while mining a fixed organic vein. It is said that the reason why the exploration party attempted to disguise the real character of the diggings on Vitalle creek was founded on the hope of finding the silver lode, which they valued more than the gold deposits, because, from the quantity of lump silver taken out of the sluice boxes, together with gold, it is presumable that an extremely rich silver lode exists somewhere in the vicinity of the diggings. In addition to the substantial evidences of a silver lode found on Vitalle creek, the explorers also found bits of silver on another creek—a fact not mentioned in their report—and could be washed out of it anywhere up to where it runs past a huge mountain, in which the argentiferous metal, it is thus inferrable, has its source. There can be no doubt that rich silver lodes exist in the Omineca country, that silver will probably be the predominating metal, and therefore it is important that those who have the Omineca fever should know something about the silver mining law—"The Ordinance to Facilitate the Working of Mineral Lands." It would prove of much greater advantage to the country if silver should turn out to be the predominant metal in Omineca. Shallow gold deposits will only attract additional labor; a White Pine in the colony would attract both labor and capital. It will require an extraordinary rich gold field to attract any considerable number of people to the colony, for the recollection of the Big Bend ghost is yet fresh in the vision of the migratory multitude on the Pacific, but an Eberhardt mine or two would make the colony assume a greater importance than ever it did in the estimation of the world.

FROM ENGLAND.—From Bishop Hills, who is in England, the Rev. Mr. Reynard has just received a letter encouraging him to proceed in building the church here, and stating that subscriptions looked promising, one gentleman having given £10.

TEAMS.—Several teams are on the road with grain for seed for the Cariboo farms. A team with flour for Mr. Beedy, of Van Winkle, is also coming up.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPRESS AND GENERAL AGENCY

R. L. LAMONT announces that on after the 25th January, he will leave Barkerville for the new mines at Omineca, taking express matter with him. He will also attend to all orders and commissions. Letters and parcels to be left at the Sentinel Office, Barkerville; at Beedy & Lindhart's, Van Winkle, and at Goudie's store, Quesnelmouth. 1jy22

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE CARIBOO AMATEURS

Announce that they will perform on

Saturday Evening Next,

JANUARY 29TH,

For the

BENEFIT OF MRS S. P. PARKER,

When the following programme will be produced: Commencing with the laughable farce,

THE DEAD SHOT.

Louisa Lovetrick.....Mrs. S. P Parker
Chatter.....Florence Wilson
Timid.....J. S. Thompson
Thornton.....J. McB. Smith
Captain Cannon.....H. McDermott
Wiseman.....E. Pearson
Williams.....N. Shaw
Grabem.....J. McKay
Snatchem.....M. G. Staples

To be followed by a Musical Interlude, in which several popular Musical Amateurs have volunteered their services, and concluding with the new and excellent comedietta, entitled,

A. S. S.

Mrs Hunter.....Florence Wilson
phia.....Mrs. S. Parker
Diogenes Hunter.....H. Havelock
Mr. ...y Sniggles.....F. Perret
Antho... .....M. G. Staples
Adolphus.....

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission $1 00. Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets may be had on application to Geo. Grant, Esq., Barkerville.

For Sale.

The well known

HOTEL DE FRANCE,

situated opposite the Hudson Bay Co 's store, Barkerville, with all the furniture, fixtures and two first-rate billiard tables, in splendid order.

Apply to
jy 15 1 MME. JULIA PICOT.

FOR THE OMINECA MINES.

THE undersigned begs to inform all parties wishing to ship goods to Vitali's creek and surrounding country that he will be prepared to forward 60,000 pounds per month, on and after the 1st of April next, from Quesnelmouth to the head of navigation.

All consignments attended to with care and dispatch.

ja8tf PATRICK HICKEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

A working half-interest in the McLaren claim, William creek, and one full interest in the Eastern Slope claim, French creek. Going to Peace River, anyhow. Apply to Alex. McKenzie, at the McLaren claim. no6 4

A. McPherson,

WATCHMAKER —AND— JEWELLER,

BARKERVILLE.

Barkerville, May1, 1869

CHEAP GOODS!

—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.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

se4 tf as usual.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A Branch of the

BRITISH COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK

IS NOW OPEN,

At the Magistrate's Office, Richfield, for the receipt of Deposits, in conformity with "The Savings Banks Ordinance, 1869."

Richfield, 3rd Nov., 1869.

(S'd) C. BREW,
no6.3 Stipendiary Magistrate.

A Perfect Cure.

AT THOS. FLETCHER'S SECOND-HAND STORE and General Repairing Shop will be found a Lathe capable of Turning and fitting up Car Axles and Wheels, Hydraulic Nozzles, Hose Couplings, &c., and all repairs of metal work done with neatness.

To be found also, Cooking Stoves, Sheet Iron Stoves, Pumps, Hose, Nails, Picks, Shovels, and almost everything requisite for Miners' use at low prices.

UPPER BARKERVILLE. m15

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

QUESNELMOUTH.

THE Proprietors of this well known House tender their sincere thanks to their friends and the travelling public generally, for their past liberal patronage, and beg to inform them that in order to insure a continuance of the same, Board and Lodging has been reduced to $3 50 per Day. Single Meals, $1 00.

All the luxuries that the country affords are constantly kept on the table. Private Parlors and Suits of Rooms for Families. The Bar is stocked with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Stable is well supplied with the best Timothy, Oats, Hay and Grain. BROWN & GILLIS.

Quesnelmouth, May 1869.

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, May 12, 1869. Proprietors.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between JOHN ADAIR and R. H. BROWN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All assets of John Adair & Co., or Adair & Brown, will be paid to R. H. Brown.

JOHN ADAIR,
ROBT. H. BROWN,
Barkerville, B. C., January 6th, 1870. ja15-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. STROUSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

Groceries, Provisions,

HARDWARE, DRY GOODS

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

BARKERVILLE.

Van Volkenburg & Co.

RETAIL BUTCHERS,

BARKERVILLE, RICHFIELD, AND

MOSQUITO CREEK.

A supply of fresh meat of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Church Institute.

DURING the ensuing winter the following Classes, &c., will be held in connection with the Church Institute:

MONDAY EVENING—7.30 to 10 o'clock—1. (Greek or English) the Acts of the Apostles. 2. (Latin) Cæsar's "De Bello Gallico," fourth book (Invasion of Britain). 3. English Grammar and Analysis Cowper's "Task."

TUESDAY EVENING—8 o'clock till 10.—Military Band.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS—The Class Room will be open for Reading, Study, Chess, &c. The Institute is supplied with the following Magazines or Reviews. Blackwood, Cornhill, London Society, St. Paul's, Once-a-Week, The Edinburgh, Quarterly, North British and Saturday Reviews, and the Pall Mall Budget.

THURSDAY EVENING—7.30 to 10 o'clock—Mathematics—1. Euclid, Books 1 and 2. 2 Elementary Algebra. 3. Arithmetic on "first principles."

FRIDAY EVENING—8 o'clock till 10—Vocal and Instrumental Music. Choir practice.

PUBLIC LECTURES occasionally on Popular Science and History, and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

Season Tickets—For the Classes, &c., Lectures, &c., $7 50.

N.B.—More Elementary Instruction given if desired.

oc27 JAS. REYNARD.

For Sale,

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS,

AT QUESNELMOUTH,

Consisting of about

20,000 lbs. of Iron, Steel, and Hardware.

☞ TERMS—One-half Cash; balance on good security.

Apply to JOHN LANG.
Quesnelmouth, Oct. 1, 1869. oc6 tf

THE BANK —OF— BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862].

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $2,500,000.

With power to increase.

Drafts issued on the Bank's branches
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND—VICTORIA
In the United States:
CALIFORNIA, - - SAN FRANCISCO.
OREGON, - - PORTLAND.
NEW YORK, - Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY, Agents for the Bank of Montreal.
ON CANADA—The Bank of Montreal.
ON SCOTLAND—The British Linen Company's Bank.
ON IRELAND—The Bank of Ireland.
ON MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA—The London Bank of Mexico and South America.
ON ENGLAND—The Bank of British Columbia—Head Office—East India Avenue, Leadenhall street.

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED

Received on Deposit, or Advances made on them.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

Granted on Victoria, San Francisco, Portland, and New York.

Every description of Banking Business transacted

CHARLES S. JONES, Agent,
William Creek, Cariboo

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1870.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM CREEK.

The only new feature in mining operations on this creek is that the Cariboo co. have got to work in their new shaft, but the claims above are still untapped by the bed-rock drain. The various companies in different parts of the creek have resumed work since the weather moderated. Billy Barker is sinking a shaft on the left side of the creek, near the Cariboo claim.

CONKLIN GULCH.

The Felix and McDowell companies suspended operations in the latter part of last week, owing to the prevailing severe frost. The claims paid as well as usual for the work done. The Lone Star co. are running a drain on high rock and getting good prospects.

ANTLER CREEK.

The Bob Ridley co. have got into good pay and are satisfied they have good diggings. Aitcheson & co. have been running a bed-rock tunnel and have broke through the rim into an old channel on the left side of the creek. Rowley & co. are sinking a shaft back in the hill on the left bank, about a quarter of a mile from the creek, and think they have struck the ancient bed of Antler creek.

FINE CREEK.

The companies on this creek were laying over during the past week until the weather softens.

HARVEY CREEK.

Very little doing on Harvey creek. The Minnehaha co. have got the old tunnel cleaned out and all secured ready to drive ahead. The Point co. have gone through some good pay and are running a prospecting drive while the cold weather lasts. The frost has driven the Perseverance co. out of their claim.

KEITHLEY CREEK.

The Grotto claim continues to pay about wages. The Frenchman's claim also continues to pay. Pay has been struck again in the Cascade claim—about 3 oz. to the set of timbers. The Jackson co. have abandoned their ground. The Stonewall claim is looking well this week. The Monte Christo co. are at work prospecting, and the Polly co. are driving along well with their drain.

Mining goes on in Stout and Mink gulches, Beggs gulch, Grouse, Mosquito, Lowbee, Lightning, and several other creeks and gulches, but we hear little of the results, owing to the difficulty of communication, the snow being very deep. The Lightning company, Lightning creek, are still pounding away at the side rock to reach the channel, and part of the Dunbar company are prospecting. The Moonraker co. have not got into pay yet.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

(Before C. Brew, Esq., Gold Commissioner and County Court Judge.)

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

Neufelder vs. Nordenberg.—This case, in which the jury at previous trial had failed to agree, was tried before a special jury, consisting of Messrs. J. S. Thompson (foreman), James Wickham, J. H. Todd, W. A. Meacham, and F. Lallier. Mr. Barnston counsel for plaintiff and Mr. Park for defendant.

Mr. Neufelder testified to the various transactions between himself and defendant in 1863, and payments made on account of same, the last two payments having been made in February and April, 1864, within six years from the present date, the balance now outstanding, according to his books, being $543. He had sent a statement of account to defendant by Mr. G. B. Wright, in 1864, and in 1866 by Messrs. Hawks and Hunt, clerks in Mr. Wright's employment. Defendant had acknowledged his indebtedness to him personally after his return from Peace river, but had pleaded his inability to discharge the amount, owing to heavy pecuniary losses and mismanagement by his partner.

G. B. Wright testified that in July, 1864, Neufelder gave him an account against Nordenberg, with instructions to collect the amount, which was somewhere between $500 and $700, or else to get back a lot of cigars which had been left with defendant among other goods for sale on commission. Defendant admitted correctness of account, but pleaded poverty; some of the goods, he said, were still undisposed of, but he promised to make small payments on account as soon as he could. Left the account with Messrs. Hawks and Hunt, with instructions to collect and remit to Mr. Neufelder.

Defendant denied that he was indebted in any amount to plaintiff, and alleged that he had settled with him in full for goods purchased and also for goods left on commission, a portion of the latter having been returned to plaintiff, for some of which he had not given credit; produced an account book and several documents relating to the affair, but the remainder of his books were in the possession of his assignees in Victoria. Denied having acknowledged either to Mr. Wright or Mr. Neufelder any indebtedness, but when Mr. Hunt spoke to him showed him his accounts, by which there appeared a balance in his favor, when Hunt said Neufelder might settle his own accounts. Do not recollect sending any order to R. Stege to pay Neufelder $6, in February, 1864; did not authorize Winkler to pay $50 on his account in April of that year. Some of the articles left with him for sale were worthless. The payments he had made to plaintiff with goods and cash furnished on his account, commission for receiving and forwarding goods, and goods returned, fully settled all liabilities. Could not tell in whose handwriting the letter to Neufelder authorizing him to collect money from Stege and others was.

The letter in question was produced; it was signed "pro D. Nordenberg, J. H.," and was in the same handwriting as entries made in defendant's book. It stated that plaintiff would find enclosed orders on R. Stege and two other parties amounting to over $100, which he would please try and collect. Of these plaintiff had only succeeded in collecting the order on Stege—amount, $6.

Mr. Park, for defence, argued that the action was barred by the statute of limitation, and that there was no evidence that defendant had either admitted the debt or authorized any payment to be made on its account within six years.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who requested a day's time, in order that they might thoroughly examine all the books and papers relating to the case. Counsel on both sides agreed to this, Mr. Park, however, applying to have the decision deferred for six weeks, to enable defendant to procure his old books from Victoria. The Judge refused to comply with this, however, unless security was given for any damages which might be awarded.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

The jury in the above case returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $344 55.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

The examination of the affairs of William Moore, laborer, of Van Winkle, a petitioner in bankruptcy, was postponed until his creditors shall have been notified of his bankruptcy by advertisement in the Government Gazette. Do his creditors ever see the Gazette?

Ogden vs. Owens.—Judgment summons. Ordered to pay $10 per month.

Meachem & Nason vs. Jew Gim.—Judgment summon on an order to pay $20 per month. Defendant, who is a Chinaman, prevaricated so much in his statements that his Honor ordered him to be sent to goal for forty days.

Maury vs. Michaels.—Suit to recover $345 with interest on promissory note. Defendant acknowledged the debt and judgment was given for plaintiff.

DULL.—Letters from Victoria and San Francisco refer to things generally as being unusually dull.

MINING RECORDS.—No claims were recorded during the present week.

THE COLD SNAP.—Up to the middle of last week we had been favored with unprecedented mild weather, and were instituting comparisons between our climate and others, ending in a preference for the former over all, but when thirty degrees below were marked by the *mercury in Fahrenheit's* instrument we began to think that nothing is perfect, and defects are necessary in order to distinguish and appreciate beauty. The extreme cold, however, only lasted a few days, ending with the wane of the moon on Monday. The Barkerville Pickwick Club debated the question whether the moon and the weather had any affinity. A celebrated savant, it was said, had exploded the moon and tide theory, and why should the moon have anything to do with the weather? The long and learned controversy ended in favor of moonshine and so did the cold weather.

SILVER DISCOVERY.—A silver lead has been discovered on Nicomen Flat, Thompson river Miners who have been in silver-mining districts say that the Thompson river country appears to be silver-bearing. Nobody, however, cared about looking for it until the ordinance referred to on our second page became law. A few miles from Nicomen Flat is the farm of an enterprising genius who has been popularly surnamed "Silver Jack," and who selected his present romantic locale under the impression that he would ultimately be enriched by the discovery of a silver lead in his neighborhood. Lump silver, it is well known, has been found in Thompson river.

CASES.—One hundred and ninety-four cases were tried before Judge Brew during the past year. It is stated in the Colonist that three J. P.'s are to be commissioned for every every district except Victoria, who will do the business of the stipendiary magistrates, which functionaries are to be dispensed with. The number of cases arising in this district, and the still greater number looming through the vista of Omineca, will keep the J. P.'s pretty busy, and as they will not be paid anything their services will be all the more willingly rendered—doubtless.

"THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."—A prospectus for this journal for 1870 has been issued. The Scientific American is a most useful instructor for all classes, trades and professions. It is especially valuable to the farmer and miner in a new country like this, for it always contains something derived from the experience of farmers and miners similarly situated. Inventions and improvements, wherever originated, are noticed and illustrated in its columns, which also contain interesting extracts from British journals of like character. The prospectus will appear in our next issue.

LYTTON ITEMS.—Mons. Hautier is about to put up a lumber mill at Lytton. It will be driven by the wind, of which there is always a plentiful supply in the town named after the great novelist. Mr. Chas. Chapman is preparing for a grist mill. Machinery from the steamer Lady of the Lake has been brought to Lytton for the mill. Grain will be shipped from the farms on the Fraser.

EXPRESS.—Barnard's express arrived on Thursday morning last, with colonial, British and foreign mails. Dr. Trevor, from Quesnelmouth, was the only passenger. The express left Yale on the 10th. There was no snow from Yale to Clinton. At Quesnelmouth the rivers were not frozen, but floating ice was abundant.

PITY THE SORROWS.—We are informed that the recent cold weather in the farming districts has developed the marital inclinations of the numerous bachelors so much that a public meeting is in contemplation, and that the government will be called upon to increase the proportions of the female immigration scheme.

ENTERPRISING.—By advertisement it will be seen that R. L. Lamont will start on the 25th January for Omineca mines, and will take an express and execute commissions, etc. It is his intention to establish an express from Quesnelmouth to the mines.

SLIM.—Owing to the cold weather, there was a slim attendance at the last theatrical performance here. The receipts fell short of current expenses.

THEATRE ROYAL.—What has become of the histrionic enterprise of Cariboo? Whence comes it that while the corps of the A. D. A. is gradually diminishing by untimely departures to other penal settlements, so few are willing to make good the loss? Does not the dramatic youth of our fatherland disburse coin of the realm for the opportunity of venting "in character" the brilliant conceptions which crowd his brain, while engaged—under a self-inflicted compulsion—in, say the genial task of dissecting the classic fruits of Greece and the Levantine shores into symmetrical forms, both cube and rhombohedron, alluring to the eye of the thrifty housewife? Does he not sacrifice sums varying from three pounds to four bob sterling?—sums, alas! as periodicals inform us, sometimes procured by practical errors of *judgment* as to ownership of said Mediterranean delicacies? Does he not sacrifice the larger sum for the chance of informing whom it may concern that he was personally acquainted with the deceased Yorick; or to offer fabulous landed interests in exchange for immediate possession of a cayoosh, buzzard head 'orse; while for the smaller sum does he not inform his lord that "the carriage waits?" Why, then, is it that here in Cariboo, where he is really wanted, with well appointed house, very big chessboard, and all and every desideratum for effective delivery, that he is so apathetic? No fear of failure need deter him. In view of his excellent intentions, hypercriticism would be too base. Arouse, then, all and every ye who may! Throw timidity to the dogs! Join the Amateurs! Get cast in a hurry! And if the worst come to the worst, trust to the prompter for memory, and four consecutive brandy cocktails for courage, and—"pile in!" Seriously, the want of more members to the association is beginning to show itself. The constant call on the faithful to take part in almost every performance, places "Her Majesty's servants" in an unfair position. Few professional actors are gifted with sufficient versatility to appear before the same audience time after time without at last seeming somewhat tedious to that audience; thus, to say nothing of the time the members of the association are called upon to sacrifice, they are put to a constant strain to give satisfaction. To fill the characters for last Saturday's entertainment, the whole strength of the company was called out, and "all the violins" had to leave the orchestra to take part in the latter piece. "The Turkish Bath" was presented to a semi-frozen audience of a few dozen souls, and it is difficult to give a fair criticism of the merits either of the piece or the performers; but, speaking in general terms, it was not badly acted, though, of course, none could expect the same amount of vivacity as would have been ordinarily displayed; besides which, all the points of the comedy were allowed to pass unnoticed by the melancholy audience. It is, however, doubtful whether "The Turkish Bath" would be a decided success even under favorable circumstances, too much depending upon somewhat protracted monologue, the success of which in its turn depends on the humor of the house. During the interlude the house resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, resulting in its taking up a new position round the stove, and so giving "Mrs. Harris" a better chance. This farce was so much of the "screamer" order that it was a pity more were not present; for if a few throats could do so much, what would a full house have done? Florence Wilson was a rather lively Mrs. Harris, and, what was of chief importance, enunciated distinctly. The unobtrusive character of Fanny Platt was agreeably acted by Mrs. Parker. Mr. Havelock's Henry Masker was easy and full of humor. Mr. Smith—who appears to best advantage where his part involves action—was more at ease towards the end of his piece than at the earlier part; but he can improve a good deal on his Samuel Slickey. Mr. McDermott made a respectable Mugbolt. Mr. J. Hough's Biliary Shivers was, for a family practitioner, slightly "irrepressible."

O.

PUNCTUAL.—Barnard's express. It will leave to-day.

ORIGIN OF SLEEP.

When Man was made, it puzzled Satan much
How Adam's soul and body he could win,
So he invented Woman; and with such
A soul endowed her, she was sure to sin:
And once get Adam underneath her thrall,
Satan was certain both of them would fall.

But then another difficulty rose—
How to get Adam to accept his bride?
This he o'ercame, as everybody knows,
By sending him to sleep; then by his side
Placed Eve. For Satan knew this much of life,
That, wide awake, he'd never take a wife.

—[The Period.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that the younger Mormons are beginning to find out that the chief objection to a plurality of wives is that it entails a like number of mothers-in-law.

Here is a "personal" advertisement in a French newspaper: "Eliza, you can return to the house. The boil on my nose has gone."

On a tombstone in a churchyard in Ulster is the following epitaph: "Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brothers."

The impecunious Lord Hamilton, who has recently had such a ridiculous time trying to dodge the London sheriffs, is a near relative of the French Emperor.

Louis Napoleon drew the trifle of ten millions of francs from his account in the Bank of England, to defray the expenses of Eugenie's visit to the canal at Suez.

A Russian Count found a noted tenor clandestinely visiting his wife, and in revenge made the singer sit at the piano and perform opera airs for five hours under cover of his pistol.

The quantity of gold produced in Nova Scotia from the date of the first discovery of the precious metal to the end of 1868, a period of eight years, amounts to 170,000 ounces. The best year was 1867, when the yield amounted to nearly 30,000 ounces.

Anna Gareshna, a young girl at Kieff, Russia, lately saved 7 children from a burning house, which none of the firemen dared to enter. The Emperor, on hearing of her heroism, sent her a thousand silver roubles, and the Empress sent her a valuable necklace.

The Republicans of Spain have succeeded in making themselves so abhorred by their excesses that they would hardly be able to hoist their flag again in any part of Spain without having the whole population of the district at once against them.

A New Orleans wife, "having her suspicions," recently inspected a bouquet which her husband intended for a favorite danseuse, and discovered a little note expressing admiration, etc. She substituted an invitation to dine at her house. The young woman came, but the husband was more surprised than pleased.

A "nice" young man put up at a hotel in Colorado, but failed to pay his bills. The landlord took possession of his clothes during the night, leaving instead a second-hand outfit. When the young man awoke in the morning he was astonished, turned his face to the wall and wept. Three days and two nights he has kept in bed, refusing to eat anything. He will not be comforted, because his clothes are not.

A curious accident happened at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, lately, in which the stage carpenter almost lost his life. In one of the beautiful scenes of "Red Light," the moon rises from the lake, over which its light ripples in a way almost true to nature. The moon by which this effect is produced is constructed of a heavy copper box. Mr. Steelman had guided the moon on its slow, majestic ascent from the bosom of the black water, until it disappeared in the lowering clouds above, when something gave way, and the moon coming down on Mr. Steelman's head, laid him out as flat as a grilled mackerel. A little cold water soon brought him to.

The example set by Sir Samuel W. Baker, as an elephant hunter in Ceylon, has been followed by many Englishmen, who have become tired of the modern sport of shooting pheasants, partridges, and grouse, almost as tame as barn-door fowls. A party of these modern Nimrods recently arrived at Grahamtown, Cape of Good Hope, after an eighteen months' excursion in the country lying around Lake Ngami. They had shot 82 elephants, 11 white rhinoceroses, 37 black rhinoceroses, 6 giraffes, 28 buffaloes, 4 koodoos, 9 oryx, 17 elands, 21 sea-cows, 2 leopards, 10 lions, and great quantities of smaller game. Their wagons were heavily loaded with the tusks, horns, skins, etc., of these animals.

A HYENA.

The following strange story appeared in a late number of the Great Barrington (Mass.) Courier:

In the southern part of the town of New Marlboro, near the Connecticut line, lives a family by the name of F—. It seems this family are predisposed to consumption. About the 1st of last January, one of the family—Emily, a girl eighteen years old—died of this disease, and was buried at Cornwall Hollow, Conn. The mother and a brother Charles, and a sister Eliza, remain. Charles is now fast fading away with the same disease. During the summer a man by the name of Case, who lives in a town to the east, was in this section hiring cattle pasture. He met this family of F— and told them some awful stories of how persons nearly dead with the consumption had been cured by digging up some relative who had died with the same disease, taking out the liver, lungs, heart, etc., where fresh blood would be found, and burning them; after this the sick ones would improve until health was restored. The reason assigned was that there was a sort of vital current existing between the living and dead, that those organs in the dead body that contained fresh blood and appeared to be alive, would continue to live until the vitality of the living subject is exhausted, unless said organs were taken out and consumed by fire.

Eliza heard and believed these stories, and if they ever appeared absurd they soon became matters of fact to her. Dr. S., of an adjoining town, was importuned to do the dissecting—no rest could be obtained until the thing was accomplished. Strange the doctor consented. On the 16th of August the doctor and a half-dozen friends dug up the body of Emily, cut out the liver and a portion of the lungs, took them some distance from the grave and burned them. The heart and a portion of the lungs were found decayed—that portion of the lungs supposed to be destroyed before her death—and fresh blood was found in the liver, enough to thoroughly besmear the doctor's hands. These are facts, and they say Charles' health has begun to improve.

PEABODY AND INDEPENDENCE DAY.—A writer in the New York Independent relates the following anecdote of the late Mr. Peabody, the London banker: "In 1854, Gen. Sickles was secretary of legation in London, and he proposed a subscription 'Independence' dinner. A meeting was held to consider the proposal, at which Mr. Peabody unexpectedly appeared. He rose and said that he had no wish to put himself forward, and that if he might be permitted to give the dinner he would place himself at the disposal of the committee of arrangements both as regarded the guests to be invited and the toasts to be given. His offer was accepted. But no committee was appointed. The dinner was given in a style of unusual splendor, but when the cloth was removed, and the glasses charged to pledge the national toast, great was the dismay at Mr. Peabody's preface upon rising, that in deference to her sex, if not to her position, he would propose as the leading toast, 'The Health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.' General Sickles moved from the table and left the room. Many refused to rise. Some turned the glasses upside down, and murmurs of disapprobation were heard on all sides. Mr. Peabody, however, persisted. The toast was drunk with mingled applause and hisses, and the American Minister, taking occasion in his response afterwards to express pointedly but courteously his regret, remained seated at the table. This affair gave rise to much bitterness of feeling, but Mr. Peabody continued to give these dinners till 1858."

EXPLOITS IN ABYSSINIA.—Shortly after the termination of the late war in Abyssinia, an adventurous married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, together with their son, while on a pleasure tour, ventured entering Abyssinia. Their intrepidity met with a tragic end. A tribe of natives murdered them. Messrs. Powell and Jenkins, brothers of the unfortunate couple, have, it appears from late news from Suez, well avenged their death. On arriving within the boundaries of Kassa's dominions, that prince very kindly placed some troops at their disposal, and with these they at once proceeded to the hostile tribe's territory, captured the head perpetrators of the crime, burned three villages, and carried away some 1400 head of cattle as a present to Kassa. Several of the enemy wore articles of dress which were at once recognized as those of the late Mr. Powell. It was ascertained at the same time that this gentleman and lady were murdered in their sleep, but no traces whatever could be found of their son, as his body was not found buried with those of his parents; so, whether he was also killed or carried away is not known. Everything belonging to the late Mr. and Mrs. Powell was recovered, with the exception of their jewellery and money.

The Long Drive quartz claim, New Zealand, yielded 6000 oz. gold in five weeks, recently.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

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Restaurant and Bakery.

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

Meals, $1. Board, $16 per Week.

BREAD MADE OF THE BEST FLOUR

We recommend to the public our

GROUND COFFEE,

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

PATTERSON & GOODSON.

Barkerville, May 18, 1869. my1a

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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. 23, 1869. N. CUNIO

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MESSRS. MEACHAM & NASON are prepared to furnish Lumber at their Mills, William Creek, and as they have now a

PLANING MACHINE

in operation, they will supply DRESSED LUMBER at $15 per thousand. Shingles, $12 per thousand.

au21 tf

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Miners' Provision Store,

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Best Java Coffee Roasted and Ground DAILY.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST RATES.

The BAR is fully supplied with the choicest Havana Cigars, Wines and Liquors.

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

A large lot of HEYWOOD'S celebrated BACON for sale, at a very low figure.

Feb. 20, 1869. 8m

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D. SPENCER,

Importer of Books, Stationery, and Fancy Foreign Manufactures,

FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

May 1, 1869. u

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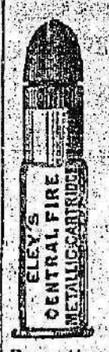

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