The Cariboo Sentinel.

Vol. 4. Barkerville, Williams Creek, B. C., Thursday, July 4, 1867. No. 18.

EUROPEAN COLONISTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Ford, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, reports that there are ten colonies established in the Argentine Republic, composed almost entirely of European families, of which the aggregate number is 1394, containing 7550 individuals. Several of these colonies are chiefly composed of Swiss, who have prospered well in their new homes on the land conceded to them by the Government. Some of the Swiss families at Baradero, 120 miles from Buenos Ayres, are now worth £1000. The cultivation of potatoes is their principal industry. One family, husband, wife, and five children, in the colony of St. Carlos, founded by a commercial house at Basle, came over in 1859, and have now by industry and labor repaid money advanced to them by the company for the voyage and first expenses and become possessed of a good farm of their own with 94 head of cattle, 21 horses, 5000 fruit trees, and many acres devoted to wheat and Indian corn. Such an account unfortunately cannot as yet be given of the Welsh colony in Patagonia. The promoters of this colony fixed upon the banks of the river Chupat as a spot eminently adapted for the establishment of a colony, in a region inhabited only by Indians, and cut off from all contact with the civilised world. Another error of judgment was committed in fixing the period at which the emigrants were to reach their destination, which was after the season for sowing had passed. In the absence of crops they had been entirely dependent for the necessaries of life on the charity of the Argentine Government, whose only engagement to them consisted in a bare concession of land, but by this time their crop have been got in (in January or February), and it is hope will compensate them for the hardships and privations to which they have been exposed. Sixty acres were cultivated and sown, and calculating 1680lbs. of wheat to the acre, they will have for the consumption of the present year twice as much wheat as they will require, and will thus be enabled to dispose of the surplus, it is estimated, at a rate of 12s. 6d. the 100lbs. They are in possession of 50 cows and 30 calves.

These Welsh colonists reached the river Chaput on the 28th of July, 1865, having sailed from Liverpool three months previously. Their number, from 153 at starting, was raised by seven births, and by three persons who joined them at Buenos Ayres, to 163; but twenty deaths, and the desertion of twelve of their party, had subsequently reduced their total number on the 30th of June, 1866, to 130 souls. There are sixty-two adult males in the colony, and forty-one adult females; also sixteen males and eleven females under twelve years of age—making ninety families in all. Nine marriages have taken place in the colony. The ground at present occupied extends on each side of the Chaput over an area of twelve miles. The climate is very good, a little colder, drier, and more bracing than that of Buenos Ayres. The bay of Babia Nueva abounds in fish; and game is plentiful. Seals are met with in great numbers on the coast, and inland there are numerous herds of guanacos, or wild llamas, whose skins are highly prized, and are used by the Indians as their only garment. Stone is in every variety, gypsum and salt are met with, the latter article in great abundance. It is also reported that coal exists in the neighborhood of the settlement. The success of this Welsh colony may be said to rest on the future support it will meet with in regard to an augmentation in its number; and new immigrants would escape misfortunes which befel the original settlers. It would be very ungracious not to record the liberal conduct of the Argentine Government towards these pioneers. From the date of their arrival at Patagonia, a regular supply of provisions has been forwarded to them; they have thus been enabled to tide over the serious difficulties with which they were surrounded.

"That's a fine stream for trout," observed a piscatorial acquaintance to a genuine sprig of the Emerald Isle, who was whipping away with great vigor at a well-known and favorite stream, "Faith, an' it must be that same, sure enough," returned Pat, "for deuce a one on 'em will stir out."

☞ The great demand for Fell's Coffee in the mining districts, has brought into existence many spurious imitations, but the intelligence of the mining population is Fell & Co.'s guarantee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FASHION SALOON,

BARKERVILLE,

WILLIAMS CREEK.

THE PROPRIETORS BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE to the public that they have enlarged, refurnished, and thoroughly renovated their capacious and fashionable saloon, sparing neither pains nor expense for the comfort of their Patrons.

This is now the largest and most complete Saloon in British Columbia; consisting of three large separate apartments, viz.: CARD ROOM, BAR ROOM, and BILLIARD SALOON, containing three superb BILLIARD TABLES.

The best LIQUORS and CIGARS obtainable, are served here. This establishment is under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors.

ADLER & BARRY.

June 6th, 1867. 4m

Steele's Restaurant,

RICHFIELD.

H. STEELE BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD FRIENDS and Patrons, that he has opened his OLD STAND, where he will be glad to see them.

☞ MEALS AT ALL HOURS ☜

June 10th, 1867. 11-s

L. MOUTTET & Co.,

RICHFIELD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS.

ALWAYS ON HAND, CALIFORNIA AND ISTHMUS Butter, at $1 25 per lb.

Sole Agents for Girod & Guichon, Quesnelmouth.

June 10th, 1867. 11-s

W. D. MOSES

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING HIS friends and the public generally, that he has enlarged and fitted up his SHAVING SALOON, in a superior manner, having secured the services of an efficient assistant, he is now prepared to operate in a satisfactory manner in all branches of the TONSORIAL ART.

He also begs to call the attention of the ladies to his fine selection of Perfumery, which he is constantly in receipt of, from Langley & Co., Victoria, viz., Pomades, Powders, Oils, Combs, Brushes, and other articles for the Toilet.

He also calls attention to his unrivalled Hair Restorative, guaranteeing to stop hair from falling out, in one week, and in reasonable time restoring Hair to its former state and color.

Also Gentlemen's furnishing Goods; finest assortment of Shirts, Underclothes, Neck Ties, Scarfs, etc.

27th May, 1867 8

PARIS AND LONDON HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

RICHFIELD.

The undersigned have refitted this well known house which is now open for the accomodation of the public.

The Bar will be supplied with the best brands of LIQUORS and CIGARS.

☞ Meals and Beds furnished at all hours.

G. FONTAINE.
FELIX POUCHOT,
Proprietors.

Richfield, 1st May, 1867. 1

W. Winnard,

BLACKSMITH,

BARKERVILLE. 1

E. STEPHENS,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

HAVING TAKEN AN OFFICE IN RICHFIELD, Williams Creek, is prepared to execute Surveys, Plans, Levels, Sections, &c., &c., committed to his charge, with care, despatch, and on REASONABLE TERMS.

3 ☞ Office, centre of Richfield. ☜

August Stampehl,

SHOEMAKER,

BARKERVILLE.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes always on hand. 1

FENTON SALOON,

RICHFIELD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HOPES HIS OLD PIONEER friends will give him a turn, as he has experienced heavy weather lately. E. F. EDWARDS,

June 6th, 1867. Formerly of Edwards' Ranch

HOTEL DE FRANCE,

LECUYER & LEBRUN, PROPRIETORS,

ARE READY TO ACCOMMODATE EVERY ONE IN the above Establishment.

GOOD FARE AND GOOD BEDS!

Barkerville, 27th May, 1867. 7-s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "CARIBOO SENTINEL"

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE STOCK OF THIS OFFICE HAVING BEEN considerably augmented by the recent importation of a variety of new Ornamental Type, peculiarly suited for

Posters, Circulars, Cards,
Billheads, Programmes for
Balls, Concerts, and
Theatrical Entertainments.

Orders for any description of Job Work will be executed with neatness and despatch.

☞ Terms moderate. ☜

A. McPherson,

WATCHMAKER

— AND —

JEWELLER,

AT E. HODGENS' OLD STAND.

Barkerville, 1st May, 1867. 1-s

F. V. LEE,

Auctioneer, Collector,

— AND —

MINING AGENT.

Goods sold on Commission. OFFICE, Richfield.—SALESROOM, Barkerville. 5-s

NEW TIN SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have commenced in the above business next door to Mundorff's stables, Barkerville, and solicit a share of public patronage.

CAST IRON STOVES

Always on hand.

New Work and Jobbing

Done at reasonable rates.

☞ Our Teams run regularly between Yale and Cariboo and all orders in our line of business carefully attended to.

1-s E. PEARSON & BROS.

FARE REDUCED!

BARNARD'S STAGES WILL LEAVE YALE EVERY

MONDAY,

With H. M. Mails, Express and Passengers, for Lytton, Clinton, Soda Creek, Quesnelle and Barkerville, with branches to Savana's Ferry and Lillooet.

Barnard's Express carries Letters, Treasure, Valuables, and Express Freight to Big Bend, Cariboo and way stations.

FARE TO SODA CREEK, - - $60

FARE TO BARKERVILLE, - - $85

(Exclusive of Steamer's fare.) 1-s

EXPRESS!

DIETZ & NELSON'S

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND VICTORIA EXPRESS,

Connecting at Victoria with WELLS, FARGO & CO., for California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe.

AND AT YALE AND LILLOOET WITH BARNARD'S CARIBOO EXPRESS,

For Big Bend, Cariboo and the Northern Mines,

Conveying Treasure, Valuables, Letters, Packages and Parcels. 1-s

Cariboo Literary Institute

J. S. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT.
JAMES ANDERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN MACLAREN,
JOSEPH CLEARIHUE, } DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH PARK.

THIS INSTITUTION IS NOW OPEN AT BARKERville, where it is now fitted up with a view to the comfort and convenience of the people of Cariboo.

The Reading Room will be found supplied with the latest English, Scottish, Canadian, American and Colonial Papers and Magazines.

Terms of Subscription—$5 per Quarter, or $2 per Month. Single volumes loaned to non-subscribers at 50 cents per volume, with $1 deposit.

Persons not subscribers, visiting the Reading Room, and making use of the Books and Papers, 25 cents for each visit.

The Room will be open from TEN, A. M., till TEN, P. M. JOHN BOWRON,

Secretary and Librarian.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Books and Stationery is always kept for sale. 13-s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The Cariboo Sentinel,"

SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

ALLAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—BARKERVILLE, WILLIAMS CREEK, CARIBOO.

Subscription, $1 per Week.

(Including cost of delivery,) Payable to the Carrier.

QUESNELMOUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

QUESNELMOUTH,

BROWN & GILLIS, PROPRIETORS.

Good Beds; Restaurant; Billiard Table, &c.

Stabling for Horses, Hay and Oats. 8

COLONIAL RESTAURANT,

QUESNELMOUTH,

P. L. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR,

Meals at all hours, and Cooking of the best description. 8

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

ENTERPRISE

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVES QUESNELMOUTH ON

Thursdays and Sundays,

AS SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.,

LEAVES SODA CREEK ON

Tuesdays and Fridays,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

Quesnelmouth, May 2nd, 1867. 1

STOVES! STOVES!

Adams, Pearcy & Co.,

BARKERVILLE,

Have just received a choice selection of

CAST IRON COOKING STOVES

SHEET COPPER, ZINC,

TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON,

with various other articles in their line of trade.

☞ All Jobbing in the Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zinc trade attended to, and warranted to give satisfaction. 1

WAKE-UP-JAKE

Restaurant, Bakery,

— AND —

LUNCH HOUSE,

BARKERVILLE,

PATERSON & GOODSON, PROPRIETORS.

IN ANNOUNCING THE RE-OPENING OF THIS house for the season, the proprietors wish to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will spare no pains in order to merit the patronage of all who give them a call.

Meals at all hours. 1

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

WILL FORWARD PROMPTLY, AT MODERATE TERMS,

English, American,

French, German,

And other Newspapers and Periodicals.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADDING POSTAGE, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

15th May, 1867. 4-3m

PENFOLD'S SALOON,

BARKERVILLE.

MR. PENFOLD BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS friends that his new BILLIARD SALOON is now open, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his visitors.

THE BEST LIQUORS & CIGARS

That can be obtained in the market will always be found at the BAR.

READING, CHESS AND CARD ROOMS,

With private entrance, are attached to the Saloon.

Barkerville, 1st May, 1867. 1-s

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

Agents for the "Cariboo Sentinel.

Grouse Creek,	A. McWha
Quesnelmouth,	Mr. Goudie, Barnard's Express Office
Yale,	Mr. Evans, do do
Lillooet,	F. W. Foster, do do
New Westminster,	Clarkson & Co
Victoria,	E. Mallandaine / A. Lyne.
Big Bend,	Jas. Bullock, French Creek
Van Winkle,	S. Edwards

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

The first cases in this district, involving sentences of death, were concluded on Tuesday last, when Barry, the murderer of Blessing, and the Indian, Nikel Palsk, the murderer of Morgan, had the awful doom pronounced upon them. We have never lived in any community where the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted, in which opinion ruled so completely against the prisoners, or where the punishment was more justly meted out as an expiation for the measure of their crimes. The case of the convict Barry evinces an amount of human depravity and hardened villainy that makes one shudder to think that human beings, with at least average intelligence like him, are to be found at large in our midst. It is at least reassuring to think that in a British colony, and even in such an isolated portion of it as this, such wretches will not be permitted the exercise of such horrible instincts with impunity. The facts, as elicited from the evidence, are tolerably familiar to the public, both the preliminary and subsequent examinations being fully reported in our columns. The unfortunate man Blessing was a miner whose circumstances, as is commonly the case, compelled him to walk up to the mines. He was accompanied as far as Quesnelmouth by a colored man named Moses. Here Moses having some business that detained him a day, tried to induce Blessing to remain with him, but as the latter seemed anxious to proceed he decided to accompany Barry who was going on the following morning. At parting with Moses, Blessing seemed to have some presentiment of coming evil, for he particularly impressed on Moses his desire that he should remember his name (Charles Morgan Blessing), as he stated in case anything should occur to him. This we think a remarkable evidence of the finger of Providence, that marks out the course of the murderer and follows him to inevitable retribution. It appears that Barry, and the murdered man slept together in an empty house at Quesnelmouth and started on their journey towards Williams creek at an early hour the following morning. They were subsequently seen together on the road, first at the 13-Mile House and afterwards within a mile and a half of the place where the horrid deed was perpetrated. It is supposed that they had chosen a spot sequestrated from the road to rest, possibly at the suggestion of Barry, and while the victim was looking in the direction opposite to where the miscreant was seated, the murderer fired the fatal shot into the back part of his head, and doubtless instant death followed. Barry at once secured the miserable fruits of his crime, amounting to some $60 in money and a specimen breast pin, the latter turning out the chief evidence against him, as from its peculiar form it was readily identified. Barry was subsequently seen by Stark and Gannon at Van Winkle, and when asked what had become of Blessing, said that he left him on the road with sore feet. Barry attempted to deny that he left Quesnelmouth with Blessing on his examination before the magistrate and reiterated it when asked by the learned judge why sentence should not be passed upon him, both of which denials, in the face of the most unquestionable proof, tended more fully to convince both judge and jury of his guilt if a single doubt remained. The circumstances attending the murder of Morgan by the Indians, though equally horrible, is less revolting to humanity inasmuch as the perpetrator was an unenlightened savage. The inherent hatred of the white man may have rendered the crime less atrocious to his mind, and the hope of plunder doubtless had its weight in the commission of it, but there is no doubt that the savage nature of the Indian prevented his realizing all the horrors of the deed he was about to commit. Morgan it appears had halted by the side of a brook near the wagon road to partake of his morning meal; Nikel Palsk and his accomplice appeared on the scene, and no sooner did they discern the solitary man than the former proposed to the latter to shoot him, this was objected to by the other (who turned Queen's evidence and made the statement), but without avail, as Nikel Palsk fired and shot Morgan in the back, the wounded man tried to flee from his murderer, but was again shot in the breast, and the foul deed consummated by the witness Chel-Pekin striking him on the head with a hatchet. The dreadful details as expressed by the accomplice, setting aside very conclusive collateral evidence, makes the expiation of his crime on the scaffold a just and necessary consequence, but the whole character of the deed shows the ignorant bloodthirsty savage throughout, and assumes quite another phase from the blackhearted crime of Barry. We fully concur with the remarks of the counsel for the prosecution and the learned judge, to the effect that the murderer of Blessing was a practiced hand, and is no doubt familiar with crime of the worst character. However this may be, his evil career will soon be finally closed, and he will be ushered into eternity where a punishment more terrible than any human power can inflict awaits him and where the poor ignorant savage will meet more favor from an all-seeing Judge. In Europe where such beings as Barry are unknown or at least extremely rare, a great cry has been raised against the infliction of capital punishment. It is true that the punishment of death is a terrible alternative and should be only resorted to in cases like those under consideration. But we are firmly convinced that an all-wise Creator in the wonderful aid he renders to the arm of human justice, signifies his wish that human retribution should be meted out to the criminal who embrues his hands in the blood of his fellow mortal, and we trust that no over-refined sentimentality will be allowed to interfere with what appears to us to be the Divine will.

PERSONAL.—Mr. T. C. Nuttall who has been seriously indisposed for some time past, left yesterday morning on the stage for Victoria, where it is to be hoped a change of air will restore him to health and strength. He was in such a weakly condition that Mr. Keyes had to accompany him.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in reporting the case Barry & Adler vs. W. W. Hill in last issue, the cause of action instead of being for non-fulfilment of contract, should have read for damages done to paper and saloon and by negligence in painting and papering same and loss of value of paper supplied.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—We learn from the Government Gazette that Mr. J. M. Sparrow has been appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for this district. The appointment will come into operation on and after the 14th inst.

WE are glad to learn that the Ontario Co., Grouse creek, have found good prospects in a shaft they bottomed at 41 feet. As much as $1 50 to the pan has been obtained.

IT WAS reported last night that rich and extensive diggings had been discovered on Willow river. We were unable to glean the particulars.

MRS. W. ALLAN'S grand ball comes off tonight, at Cameronton.

THE Alturas Co., Stouts Gulch, washed up yesterday 94 ounces, for 2½ days washing.

Thos. L. BRIGGS & Co.,

CAMERONTON,

Have just received, and offer for Sale,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT LOW RATES FOR CASH,

200 CASES CHOICE BRANDS OF LIQUORS

— CONSISTING OF —

Brandy—Martell, Hennessey, and Otard Dupey.

Wines—Port, Sherry, Burgundy, and Claret; Sauterne's French White Wine; Sansevaine's California White Wine.

Champagnes—Bouche and Napoleon's Cabinet.

Bitters—Boker's, Sansevaine's, Orange and Hostetter's, Vermouth, Absenthe, Peppermint and Annisette.

Old Tom, Gin, and Scotch Whisky.

To arrive, in a few days—500 gallons choice brands of Brandy, Wines, Whisky, Rum, etc.

Also on hand—20,000 lbs Extra Superfine Soda Creek Flour, equal to the best brands in the market.

And to arrive in a few days—2,000 lbs. Graham Flour; 1,000 lbs Cracked Wheat.

Goods received on STORAGE or COMMISSION, at the lowest market rates.

1st July, 1867. 1m

L. A. BLANC,

Photographic Artist,

HAS NOW OPENED A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY at RICHFIELD, and is prepared to take

Carte de Visite, Trimbre de Poste, Ambrotypes, Leather Pictures, Milanotypes, Views of Houses, Claims, etc., Single or Stereoscopic.

Portraits also taken on White Silk, Linen or Cotton Cloth.

Richfield, 29th June, 1867. 1m

$50 REWARD!

LOST.

IN Barkerville, on Thursday Evening last, a POCKET BOOK, containing Money and Notes. Any one finding the same, and leaving it at the Wake-up-Jake Restaurant, Barkerville, will receive the above reward.

1st July, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fourth of July Ball!

MRS. WILLIAM ALLAN BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public generally, on Williams, Grouse and Lowhee creeks, that she intends opening the Pioneer Hotel, Cameronton, on the evening of THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of JULY next, with a GRAND BALL and SUPPER, on which occasion she trusts to see all her old friends and acquaintances, without any further invitation. Messrs. Adler & Barry's spacious saloon, Cameronton, will be used as the Ballroom, and no pains will be spared to make this one of the BEST entertainments of the season.

TICKETS, $5.00 each—may be obtained at the Pioneer Hotel, Cameronton; Mr. Strouss' store, Barkerville; and Mrs. Tracey's, Grouse Creek.

25th June, 1867.

MRS. PARKER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

UPPER BARKERVILLE,

HAS been opened for the convenience of the public where GOOD MEALS can be obtained at all hours. As the culinary department is under the direct surveillance of the Proprietress, she trusts to be able to afford every satisfaction to those who may favor her with their patronage.

29th June, 1867. 1m

KERR'S

ALE BREWERY,

BARKERVILLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING COMPLETED ALL his arrangements, will open his Brewery THIS DAY, when he will be happy to supply all who favor him with a call, with a good article of ALE, either in bulk or in bottle.

JAMES H. KERR,

July 1st, 1867. 1m

THE

CARIBOO EXCHANGE

HOTEL,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF the mining community, and the public generally. No expense has been spared to render the house all that could be desired, for comfort and convenience. The Bar is supplied with a complete stock of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

WELL AIRED BEDS

may be had at a moderate charge.

E. ORD, Proprietress.

July 1, 1867. 1m

THE SNUG SALOON,

BARKERVILLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED THE above Saloon, would respectfully invite their friends and the public to step in and sample their ALES, WINES and LIQUORS, the quality of which, they flatter themselves, will suit the tastes of the most fastidious. The best brand of CIGARS always on hand.

SCOTT & McHARDY.

29th June, 1867. 1m

In the matter of the Companies' Act, 1862; the Companies' Ordinance, 1866; and of the Artesian Gold Mining Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company, by the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, was, on the Twelfth day of June, A. D., 1867, presented to Matthew Baillie Begbie, Esquire, Judge of the said Court, by Howard Trenholm, a creditor of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said Judge, at Richfield, in British Columbia, on the Eighth day of July, 1867, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company, under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company, requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated at Richfield, B. C., the 18th day of June, 1867.

A. R. ROBERTSON,
Counsel for the Petitioners.

WE HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED OF MESSRS. VanVolkenburgh & Co. the business of retail Butchers, on Grouse Creek. Our purchase includes all book or other accounts due to the late firm, and we would request all debtors to the late firm to make immediate payment to us alone. In the future management of our business, we will endeavor to merit the patronage of the patrons of our predecessors.

J. B. GREAVES,
J. VANVOLKENBURGH.

Grouse Creek, June 12th, 1867. 15-1m

BELLA UNION SALOON,

— KEPT BY —

Mrs. Fanny Bendixen,

BARKERVILLE.

THIS SALOON, WHICH IS FITTED UP IN THE most elegant style, has just been opened to the public. None but the best brands of LIQUORS and CIGARS served at the Bar.

There is a PRIVATE SALOON for the accommodation of customers.

June 10th, 1867. 1m

WILLIAM RENNIE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

BARKERVILLE.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER AT THE shortest notice. Gum Boots repaired, and WARRANTED WATER TIGHT, and all other work connected with his business executed with NEATNESS and DISPATCH.

Opposite Cariboo Sentinel Office.

June 6th, 1867. 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

— AND —

RETAIL MERCHANTS,

BARKERVILLE. 1-s

EXPRESS NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, BARNARD'S EXPRESS IS not responsible for damage on LIQUIDS shipped in Tin or Glass, unless by special contract.

Until further notice, the Express will arrive here every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, and close for below every TUESDAY, at NINE o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT POOL,
Agent.

Barkerville, May 29th, 1867. 8

COSMOPOLITAN

Restaurant and Bakery,

BARKERVILLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED his Establishment, has re-opened the same for the accommodation of the Public, and trusts to merit a share of their patronage. His Bakery has also undergone repair, and he is now ready to execute orders from all who wish good bread.

JACOB VELTE, Proprietor.

June 10th, 1867. 11-s

REMOVAL.

C. STROUSS,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.,

BARKERVILLE.

Has removed to his NEW STORE, opposite OCCIDENTAL HOTEL. 13

BUIE BROS.,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOBACCO,

CIGARS, LIQUORS,

Clothing and Hardware,

BARKERVILLE.

June 27, 1867.

M. A. BENRIMO,

Accountant, Collector,

— AND —

COMMISSION AGENT,

BARKERVILLE,

OFFICE.—OPPOSITE N. CUNIO'S BREWERY.

June 17, 1867. 13

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of REMI DAZET, late of Williams Creek, Cattle Dealer, deceased, intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE above Estate, are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above Estate, are required to send in their accounts on or before the EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Lytton, 8th June, 1867. 13

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of FRANCOIS CASSE, late of Williams Creek, Cattle Dealer, deceased, intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE above Estate, are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against the above Estate, are required to send in their accounts, on or before the FIFTH DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1867, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 25th June, 1867.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of JAMES PURDIE, late of Williams Creek, Blacksmith, deceased, intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE above Estate, are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above estate, are required to send in their accounts on or before the TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 27th June, 1867.

L. WEILL,

San Francisco Store.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

— IN —

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

NEXT DOOR TO THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

Barkerville, 29th June, 1867. 17

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

THE ASSIZES.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Begbie.)

Monday, July 1st, 1867.

His Lordship, accompanied by his honor H. M. Ball, Mr. C. E. Pooley, Registrar, and Deputy Sheriff F. V. Lee, took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock, A. M., when the following gentlemen were empannelled as a grand jury:

J. H. Todd, foreman, M. Winkler, D. Oppenheimer, E. A. Wadhams, Dr. Wilkinson, L. Twing, R. R. Monro, John Polmere, John Work, E. Dewdney, F. Neufelder, J. J. Bramley, H. S. Blunt, J. O. Floyd, Dr. Carrall, A. Hoffmeister, John Adair, C. Strouss, T. Buie, I. Weill.

His lordship addressed the jury as to the unusual number of the cases, and the enormity of the offences charged, and adjourned the court to enable the jury to deliberate on the indictments presented. After the lapse of an hour, true bills were brought in against the following persons: James Barry, for the murder of C. M. Blessing; Nikel Palsk, for the murder of John Morgan; and Hard Curry, for perjury.

On his lordship resuming his seat on the bench, the prisoner, James Barry, was placed in the dock, and the indictment having been read over to him, he pleaded "not guilty," whereupon the following jury was empannelled:

W. Winnard, foreman, George Wilson, E. Vaughan, C. A. Brouse, Wm. Langen, E. Pearson, C. Moorhouse, James Mann, A. Clink, George Dakin, Frank Lecuyer, W. S. Melross.

Mr. H. P. Walker opened the case for the prosecution, by a speech of considerable length, in which he recited the various circumstances connected with the murder, which he was prepared to bring evidence to establish.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. A. R. Robertson.

The first witness called for the prosecution was—

William H. Fitzgerald, who being sworn, said—Last fall, from information I received, I went to a place about two miles on the other side of Edwards' ranch, at Beaver Pass, where I found the body of a man. It was lying behind an undulation of ground, in a clump of bushes; the body was decomposed; the skull was three or four yards from the trunk. Examined the skull, and found a bullet hole in the back part of it, which appeared to have been produced by a six-shooter revolver; the clothing was very much decomposed. I identify a sheath knife, tin cup, watch, silver pencil case, and gold pen; they have been in my possession ever since I found the body. The cup has the name C.M. Blessing engraved on it; the only money I found, was a French franc piece. I identify the two gold pins now shown me; I took them from a dancing girl last autumn, and they have been in my hands ever since. One remarkable feature about one of them is, that when turned in a certain position, the profile of a man's face is distinctly shown.

Cross-examined—It is quite possible that paper money might have decayed on the body There might have been paper money sewed up in the clothing unknown to me; I could recognize one of the pins years after I had once seen it. The body was found fifty yards from the wagon road, and within twenty feet of the old trail. My impression is that the murder was committed on the trail, as the ground is steep towards the road.

W. D. Moses, sworn—Knew deceased Charles Morgan Blessing; travelled up country with him last spring. We got to Quesnelmouth at seven o'clock on the evening of 28th May, 1866. Saw prisoner on the evening of 29th, in front of Brown & Gillis' saloon; Blessing and I were together. Prisoner addressed me as Mr. Moses, and enquired when I was going up to the creek; told him I would not go till next day. Blessing said he would like to go if I would; told him I was engaged, and could not go till day after. Prisoner and Blessing got into conversation; Blessing left Barry and said to me "I don't like to travel with that fellow." Blessing came to me again, and said he thought he would go, and promised to meet me at Van Winkle. He said his name was Charles Morgan Blessing, and said "be sure to recollect it, if anything should happen to me in this country." He then went into the saloon to get his blankets, and went up to the bar to take a drink; he paid for the drinks with a Bank of British Columbia bill. I said Charley you are not broke yet; he answered by saying he had $50 or $60 left. I identify the knife, watch and pencil case; they were Blessing's. Blessing and Barry went out of the saloon, in the direction of an empty house, where they were going to sleep. I have never seen Blessing since. When I got to Van Winkle, I enquired at Macaffery's if any one had asked for me, and was answered in the negative. This was on the 1st June. I got to Williams creek next day. A day or two after this Barry came into my shop, and I enquired of him where my "chummy" was. He said "your chummy, who is he?" I said the man who left Quesnelmouth with you. He replied, "that coon, I left him on the road, his feet were sore." I asked what time they left that morning, and he said about four or five o'clock. On a second occasion, I asked Barry about Blessing, and got the same answer. Some time afterwards I asked him if he had seen the man yet, when he looked savagely at me, and muttered something I could not distinguish.

Cross-examined—Prisoner was near enough Blessing to hear him say he had not much money. Never saw the initials on any of the articles produced before, but they look like those Blessing had.

H. P. Stark, sworn—Have known prisoner by sight for three years; saw him at Quesnelmouth on 29th May, 1866. Asked him when he would leave, he said next morning. I left on the morning of the 30th. Saw Barry at the thirteen mile house along with another man I did not know. We all left the house together, but did not travel far in company; we went ahead of Barry and his companion. I went to Boyd & Heath's that day. Next day I saw Barry alone at Van Winkle; Elliott, who travelled with me, asked Barry what became of his companion. He answered that he had sore feet, and would stay at Beaver Pass that night.

Patrick Gannon, sworn—Remember driving cattle to Williams creek towards the end of May last year. Recollect seeing prisoner on 31st May on this side of Boyd & Heath's. There was some one along with him, they had a camp fire, and were taking breakfast; was in a hurry, and did not notice the man. Saw Barry again the same night at Van Winkle, and heard Elliott ask him about his partner.

William Fraser, sworn—Got acquainted with prisoner at New Westminster, in April 1866; was at work at Moody's saw mill. He travelled with me from Yale to Quesnelmouth; he carried a six-shooter revolver. He was short of money at Quesnelmouth; he asked me for money, as he said he was dead broke; I refused, but he got $5 from Daniel Fraser. Saw Barry again about first June, at Cameronton, dancing with the hurdies; have seen him paying money for this at the bar.

John H. Sullivan, sworn—I left this creek on second October last, with a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner. He was given in my charge at Yale on the 8th. After passing Cornwall's ranch, he asked me who made the charge against him. I told him he would find that out when he got to the creek; he said he could tell me who it was, and named Moses, the barber; as he had asked him several times concerning a man named Blessing, he got vexed with Moses, and told him he was not the man's keeper. He also said he had plenty money when he came on the creek, but went through on the hurdies. He said he left Quesnelmouth alone, but overtook a Frenchman.

George Gartley, sworn—Came from San Francisco last spring with Blessing. He wore a gold specimen pin, which I now identify. Think the two pins were connected by a small chain; he valued it much, as it had been dug out of the mines by himself.

Cross examined—I have seen many specimens, but none like the one produced.

William Love, sworn—Corroborated the preceding witness as to the identity of the pin.

Frederick Dibble, sworn—Prisoner worked with me last summer; we had a conversation about the hurdies, with whom he had been dancing. He showed me two pins, one of which I now identify, and said that they wanted them.

Thomas Barry, sworn—Was interested in the dancing saloon at Cameronton last year. Have seen prisoner in my saloon frequently; I charged him a dollar for each dance; can't say how much he paid me in June. He sometimes got credit; did not give him credit at first.

George Baker and Mr. Coombs were called for the defence, to show that prisoner was at work for them in the month of June, but failed to prove whether it was in June, July or August.

This closed the case, the prisoner bringing no further exculpatory evidence.

Mr. Robertson, in an able speech, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and was followed by the prosecuting attorney, but our space will not permit us to give their speeches in detail.

The judge summed up the evidence in a clear and lucid manner, pointing out the law governing such cases, and left the case in the hands of the jury, who, after deliberating for an hour, brought in a verdict of "guilty," against the prisoner.

The prisoner was then remanded till to-morrow for sentence.

Tuesday, 2nd July, 1867.

The court met this morning at ten o'clock, when the prisoner, Nikel Palsk, was arraigned for the murder of John Morgan. The charge having been interpreted to him by Mr. E. Dewdney, who was sworn as interpreter, he plead "not guilty." A jury, composed of the following gentlemen, was then empannelled:

Wm. Meacham, foreman, Jonah Williams, J. McNerhaine, A. Ward, John Endt, William Rennie, Charles Fredden, Duncan Cameron, H. Edwards, William Brunton, Alfred Lewis, James Ellison.

Mr. G. A. Walkem, at the request of the judge, appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Walker opened the case for the prosecution, and called the following witnesses:

John Grant, sworn—Knew Morgan when he was alive; saw him last alive about the first November, 1865. Saw his body in a house at Soda creek, after it was brought in; I identified it. Thought, on examining the body, that he had been shot on the left side, although there were holes on the right side; there was a wound near the ear, as if inflicted by a sharp instrument, and also one on the top of the head. Morgan was going down country.

John H. Sullivan, sworn—On the seventh November, 1865, I found the dead body of a man near Soda creek; it was lying about one hundred and ninety yards from the 172 mile post, and about sixty yards from the wagon road. I partially examined it on that day, and found the head crushed in; there was also a cut on the ear, running through to the skull; next day I examined it more closely, and discovered a gunshot wound on each side of the body. Found no money or valuables on the body; saw a leather watch guard cut near to where the watch should have been. I attended the inquest, which was held at Soda creek on the eighth. The jury brought in a verdict that deceased was murdered by some person or persons unknown.

Chil-Pecken, the accomplice of the prisoner who gave Queen's evidence, was sworn through the interpreter and said, I know about the murder of a white man two years ago. Prisoner got a musket and a bottle of liquor at Quesnelmouth and we both went on down the river and slept at a siwash house that night; got up next morning and went on, after getting a hatchet at the siwash house; we came to where a white man was sitting, eating; prisoner told me twice he would kill him, and I said no; we both went on again and found the same man sitting by the road. I had whisky and asked the man to take some but he refused. Shortly after I saw prisoner point his gun at the man; I was afraid and went back a little; prisoner said what are you afraid of; then prisoner fired his musket and shot the man in the back but did not kill him; the man got his blankets and ran off; prisoner loaded his gun again and we both went after the man, he looked round and prisoner fired a second time, the man fell and prisoner told me to kill him with the small axe and I did so; we hauled the body a short distance off; we took a $10 note, a gold watch and a specimen from the body. The watch was in the blankets. We both went to Mrs. Ritchie's, at Canoe creek, and prisoner sold the watch to her for $5 50 and the specimen for $2 50. The first shot was in the back and the second in the breast.

Cross-examined—I have not been promised my liberty to give evidence against the prisoner.

W. H. Fitzgerald sworn—Went to Mrs Ritchie's, Canoe creek, on 23rd Nov., 1865 (being shown a gold watch and specimen) I identify them as those I received from her at that time; they remained in my possession till last May. I arrested prisoner on Thompson river in 1865, I showed him at that time the watch and specimen, and he recognized them and said he bought the watch from an Indian and the specimen from a Spaniard and sold both to a woman at Canoe creek.

E. Hodgens sworn—Was a watchmaker on this creek in 1866; identify the watch produced as one I repaired for John Morgan in 1865.

Cross-examined—Have got the number of the watch in my book; can swear to the watch, could not do so without referring to the number.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution and the prisoner having no testimony to adduce, Mr. Walkem went over the whole of the evidence, pointing out the defective links and urging the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that might exist in their minds as to his guilt. Mr. Walker followed in a speech of some length, in which he reviewed the evidence, drawing the special attention of the jury to the strong circumstancial evidence against the prisoner, corroborated as it was by the direct evidence of his accomplice and white men, and concluded by asking for a conviction against the prisoner.

His honor the Chief Justice explained the law regulating cases like the present, and summed up the testimony adduced in a very learned manner, cautioning the jury not to place much dependence on the statements of the accomplice unless they were fully borne out by other evidence.

The court then adjourned, so as to allow the jury to deliberate. After a lapse of a quarter of an hour, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." against the prisoner.

The prisoner, Nikel Palsk, was asked if he had anything to say, why sentence should not be passed on him, and answered "no."

The prisoner, Barry, was then brought forward, and asked the same question; when he answered that he had nothing to say, further than that he never committed the murder for which he was charged. When asked if he had any statement to make, he said "I never remember travelling with any stranger until I got to the 13-mile house; the stranger overtook me there. The witness Stark came up afterwards; we started out together; Stark and his companion went on. I travelled three quarters of a mile with the stranger, and then parted with him, and have not seen him since. I admit that Gannon saw me alongside of a camp fire, but when I got there I found two men there, and after resting a little, I went off. I passed three or four Chinamen on the road, and came on to Van Winkle that night. This is all the statement I have to make."

The judge then addressed the prisoner, Barry, who still maintained the same stolid indifference which he manifested throughout the whole trial, and said, "I concur with the verdict of the jury; it is one given after due consideration of the whole circumstances. It is a matter of extreme importance to have to decide on a matter of life and death. The longer the jury considered the evidence, the more thoroughly were they convinced of your guilt. It is clear that you started with the murdered man from Quesnelmouth; that you knew he had money; that you were penniless; that you were seen at the 13-mile house in his company; and again seen with him a short distance from the spot where the body was afterwards found, that the man was never more seen alive. You had money when you came on the creek; you were in possession of a nugget belonging to the murdered man, which you disposed of to a witness, which has not been produced. You are found in possession of a weapon that would produce the crime. I can no more doubt your guilt, than if I had been an eye-witness to it. I have no doubt you seduced your victim to leave the road, and then perpetrated the crime; and that you did it for the sake of booty, the most sordid of all motives; that you revelled for months on the proceeds, and then left; that you gave a false name when apprehended. You have given no explanation regarding the nugget, and none as to the disappearance of Blessing; you have appeared perfectly indifferent. It has been proved that you did not work, nor do anything to get money. It is impossible to conceive a crime more wanton or atrocious than that which you have committed. I can offer you no hope of mercy. Beside you stands a man with no common tie of blood or color, who slew a man, actuated with the like pernicious avarice; the same fate that dogged your footsteps awaits him; you have both dyed your hands in blood, and must both suffer the same fate. The law for the savage as well as the Christian is death for death. My painful duty now is to pass the last sentence of the law on you both; which is, that you be taken to the place whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may the Lord have mercy on your souls."

Neither of the prisoners seemed in the least affected by the awful sentence pronounced. On the contrary, Barry seemed to make light of his position, to judge from his expression to the crowd assembled around the door of the court house, when he told them to "clear the ranks," and let him pass.

The court adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Wednesday, 3rd July, 1867.

The court met at 10 o'clock, when the case the Queen vs. Hard Curry, indicted for perjury was called, and the accused failing to appear he was declared an outlaw. The bondsmen — Van Vleck, W. Wright and E. C. Parsons were next called the latter only appearing.

The Chief Justice addressing Mr. Parsons said, I want the body of Hard Curry, this man was safe in the hands of the jailor, but afterwords committed to your custody where he is still supposed to remain; you are responsible for him.

Mr. Parsons—I do not know where Hard Curry is. He went out prospecting some time ago and I have not seen him since.

Chief Justice—If it should ever appear that you were cognizant of his disappearance, you will be liable to be indicted for his offence, and subject to his punishment, which I may tell you would be seven years in the chain gang.

The bail was ordered to be estreated.

THE man Dogherty, who got hurt last Sunday, while working in the Discovery claim on Grouse creek, is recovering rapidly.

NEGRO SERMONS.

One Sabbath evening, as I was walking from the General Hospital to my office, I heard singing. I enquired of a passer-by if the negroes had service at that hour. He said they had. I went into the church and took a back seat. Some of the congregation, however, espied me, and cried out, "We want to hear the white bruder preach." The old minister without any hesitation, came to me and said "It am de wish of de people dat you deliver yourself of a sermon, and I, bein' de minister of dis church, invite you to step forward and deliver to de people a sermon. No excuse would be received. The negroes, seeing me hesitate, cried, "bring de white bruder along." I went forward and spoke to them. The negroes are always pleased when a white man takes notice of them. They will act generally upon the advice of a white man from the North. Sometimes when I was speaking, I could scarcely be heard, by reason of the amens, hallelujahs, and clapping of hands.

Many of the readers of Good Words are ministers. Writers on homiletics tell them to make the divisions in their sermons clear. A sermon which I heard at Chattanooga, Tennessee, from a negro, possessed at least clear and distinct divisions. The preacher said he would take his text from the Psalmist David, "O give tanks unto de Lord." For de clear apprehension of dis truth recorded in de Scriptures, I will divide my sermon into four metaphors. [Metaphors he understood to be divisions.] Now, metaphors are used in de Old Scriptures and de New, by de Psalmist David, and de Apostle Paul, and I, bein' a minister and a servant of de Lord, will use metaphors on dis occasion. De first metaphor dat I will use am Pride. Now, bredren and sisters, you never can give tanks unto de Lord if you have pride. Pride am de fader of sin. Why, look yar; don't you know dat de most of you has sich proud hearts dat you find it hard to tank de Lord for his mercies? Why, when you were slaves you had proud hearts, but you could give a few tanks unto de Lord. Now, de government up dar at Washington made you contrabands; at dis you get puffed up, and a little prouder; you thought yourself somethin' better dan when you were slaves; but now, when by de proclamation of dat great man, who has gone to his rest—"O give tanks unto de Lord," dat de vilains dat killed him can't get at him—you've got free, and am called freedmen, der is no puttin' up wid you, you've got so awful stuck up. Why, look yer, you've got finger-rings upon your fingers, and ear-rings upon your ears; you am dressed up wid all de fringes and de furbelows, and got so many big ideas in you head, dat you can't give tanks unto de Lord at all. But I jes tell you dis; you am de same niggers as you were before de war—jes de same; and if you don't square roun' and change yer pride, you can never give tanks unto de Lord.

Second metaphor dat I will use is dis—You chew too much tobacker. Now, bredren, and some of you sisters, too, you use too much tobacker; you don't expect to give tanks when yer mouths are full of dis weed. Why, I only uses a little plug, which does me de whole day; but some of you chews and snuffs and dips all de time, until ye make perfect pigs of yourself. Now, what does de Bible say, bredren? It says cleanliness is next to godliness. If you ain't cleanly, you can't be godly; if you ain't godly, you can't give tanks unto de Lord; and I jes tell you dis, you can't be cleanly, and can't be godly, and therefore can't give tanks unto de Lord, if you use so much tobacker.

Third metaphor—You swear too much.—Now, bredren, I know dis am a fault among ye. Do you tink because you hear de officers roun' yer swearin', dat you am goin' to be officers by imitatin' dem? Do you tink because you hear de big men roun' yer swearin' dat you am goin' to be big men by imitatin' dem? No such ting. Now, what does de Bible say? "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or de leopard his spots?" No more can you become big men and officers by imitatin' dem in dis. No, no, bredren, you'll be de same niggers all de time; and, mind ye, don't let me hear any one of ye swearin' roun' yer, for, if you do, you can't give tanks unto de Lord.—Good Words.

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Just received—an assortment of Stationery, Pocket Diaries for 1867, and Billiard Table articles.

P. S.—Prescriptions carefully compounded. 1-s

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THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO afford every accommodation to the travelling public, and hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of the patronage bestowed on the former proprietors. This is one of the most comfortable and commodious Hotels on the road, containing as it does warm and well furnished bed rooms with good beds. The TABLE is supplied with every delicacy it is possible to procure in the upper country. The BAR is stocked with the best of Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE!

PARTIES DESIROUS of shipping freight WITH DISPATCH, will find it to their advantage by giving us a call before engaging elsewhere.

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A good stock of Grain and Hay always on hand.

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References:—W. A. MEACHAM, E. A. WADHAMS, T. HARPER, J. J. BRAMLY.

Victoria, April, 1867. 1

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A. CASAMAYOU begs leave to state that he has removed his stock of Goods consisting of GROCERIES, &c., from Wharf street to the Brick Building on Yates street, adjoining Cowper's Boot Store, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

He will sell his Goods by Wholesale, at the lowest rates, for cash. 1.s

WILLIAM ZELNER, dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Victoria, V. I. 1-s

Free Port for Ever!

WE THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and the public, that we will supply them with the best FRENCH LEATHER BOOTS (duty free) ever offered in B. C.

At our old Stand, Government St., Victoria, V I

1-s CHARITY & BUTLER.

ROADSIDE ADVERTISEMENTS.

STABLING for HORSES.
WILLIAM McWHA,
LYTTON CITY, B. C.,

Begs to inform the public generally that he has

STABLE & CORALL ACCOMODATION

On his premises for upwards of 200 Horses.
Hay and Oats for Sale cheap.
GOOD SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.
TERMS MODERATE. 1-s

C. E. ROMBROT,
BOSTON BAR, B. C.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. 1s

The Bonaparte House,

SEMLEN & PARKE, Proprietors, at the Junction of the Cariboo and Big Bend Roads, is now open for the accommodation of the public. Distance from Clinton, 26 miles; from Savanas Steamboat Landing, 22 miles; from Spence's Bridge, 30 miles. Travellers will find prices and accommodations to suit the times. Give them a call. Stabling, Hay & Grain, attentive hostlers. Stages leave here regularly for Yale, and Cariboo 1-s

164 MILE OR DEEP CREEK HOUSE,

IS OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE Travelling public; the bedrooms are spacious and airy and the Beds cannot be surpassed for cleanliness and comfort by any in the lower country; the Table is always supplied with the best of victuals. Stabling for Horses; Hay, Oats and Barley constantly on hand.

COLD SPRING HOUSE
BOYD & HEATH, Proprietors,

THIS HOUSE is situated 26 miles from Quesnelmouth. The proprietors having lately fitted up bedrooms and good Beds are now prepared to afford every accommodation for Travellers; the Table is furnished with all the luxuries that can be procured; the Bar is well supplied with the best brands of Liquors and Segars; good Stabling, Hay, Oats and Barley. The CHEAPEST House on the Road. 1-s

LOCHLOMAND OR 74--MILE HOUSE.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN HOUSE has been recently opened by the undersigned, who will make it his constant study by using every endeavour to accomodate the traveling public, to deserve a share of the patronage bestowed on the former occupants.

The Bar contains nothing but the very best of LIQUORS and CIGARS. Give him a call

1-s EDWARD TROFATTER

COLONIAL HOTEL,
SODA CREEK.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made in the charges at this establishment, so as to suit the times.

Meals, $1; Beds. 75 Cents.

McLEESE & SENAY,
Proprietors.
May 1st, 1867. 1-s

122 MILE HOUSE,
LAKE LA HACHE.

T. F. WALTERS, formerly of the 94 MILE HOUSE, having purchased this Ranch, is now prepared to accomodate the traveling public with GOOD MEALS and BEDS at moderate rates. 1-s

THE ASHCROFT HOUSE
MESSRS. CORNWALL'S.

AT THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE, half-way between Spence's Bridge and Clinton, on the Yale Route. Travellers will find Good Accommodation. The best of living, of Liquors, and of Wines Fresh Butter, Milk and Vegetables. Good Stabling and cheap feed. 1-s

111 MILE HOUSE.
AGE IS NOTHING!
BLOOD WILL TELL!

THIS HOTEL IS LARGE AND WELL FITTED UP for the comfort of travelers; the Table is supplied with the best of everything that can be procurd, and the cooking is not inferior to any on the road; Bedrooms for families; Stabling, Hay, Barley and Oats.

The trail to Cedar and Horse-Fly Creeks leaves the Wagon Road at this place.

1-s WM. HENDERSON.

FOREST HOUSE.
36 MILE POST,
BETWEEN YALE AND LYTTON, B. C.

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

STABLING FOR HORSES.

TIMOTHY HAY and OATS at Lowest Rates.

BOOTHROYD BRO'S,
1-s Proprietors.

BOSTON BAR
International Hotel.

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

WILLIAM CHARTERS
1-s Proprietor.