THE CARIBOO SENTINEL.

Vol. 2. Barkerville, Williams Creek, B. C., Thursday, May 31, 1866. No. 8.

LETTER FROM VICTORIA—No. III.

Victoria, V. I., May 18th, 1866.

The chief and the earliest event since my last is the investigation into the loss of the Labouchere—which has already lasted for two days and now stands adjourned till after the Assizes. It has been held under a commission from the Governor addressed to the Chief Justice. The leading idea after reading or hearing the evidence so far adduced is, that the ship and cargo might have been saved. This fact is brought out chiefly in the examination of Mr. A. J. Chambers, the chief officer, who gives it as his opinion that the vessel could have been run ashore in the neighborhood of Drakes Bay. He seems to have been clear as to the position of the vessel, guided as he was by the Farallones' light,—which like Los Reyes are clusters of rocks or reefs—which was also noticed by the Captain. Again, the bark Glimpse was, if not at an anchor, at all events passed by the Labouchere within hailing distance. It is remarkable that Capt. Mouat did not get any exact information as to his whereabouts or any help from that vessel. But keeping in view the want of harmony between the Capt. and the mate, and which comes out distinctly in the evidence; the former stating that he told Mr. Chambers they were to separate on arrival in Victoria, and the latter testifying that to the knowledge of all the crew the Capt. snubbed him; I say, bearing in mind the disagreement between these officers, it appears that the Capt. was very much of the opinion of his first officer. Not thinking that there was so much danger as there eventually proved to be, he kept the ship about in the same position, making short tacks of half an hour each, with the intention as soon as daylight afforded accurate observation to choose a convenient place and run her ashore. Unfortunately, owing to circumstances to which I will further allude presently, the water between 2 and 3 a.m. got so rapidly worse that immediate steps had to be taken for the preservation of the lives of those on board. Luckily the vessel was well provided with boats—five extra boats being on board as freight, I believe all for Johnny Reid, our ferryman. Mr. Chambers, with or without orders, having the instinct of self-preservation large, took an early opportunity of going ashore; though, in justice to him, we must say he promptly returned. It drew forth an angry exclamation from the Captain, which he afterwards followed up by a charge of desertion and a refusal to pay his wages, though he paid his (Mr. Chambers') fare up to Victoria on being so advised by the agents, Messrs. Falkner, Bell & Co. The Captain, by the evidence of Edward Dickenson, made every effort to save the mail—the letters. These had been stowed away in a place called the lazarette, under the floor of the ladies' cabin. Nothing but newspaper bags could be reached, and these were pulled out of the water. A valuable package, which proved to be gold watches, consigned to E. Marks & Co., and a small portion of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, out of the cabin, were saved. The whole affair was so immediate a one that the last boat had not left, according to all the evidence, from 5 to 8 minutes before the ship went down, in what was called 30 fathoms. Thus Capt. Mouat, whose coolness and bravery none could doubt, simply through an excess of caution (looking for an appropriate place), disbelieving in, or unaware of the extent of the danger, lost his vessel. And now we come to the most disastrous part of the matter, and no doubt the indirect, if not proximate, cause of the sudden foundering of the steamer; Capt. Mouat in his evidence states that the "paddles could not be disconnected so as to let the engine work the pumps separately." What was the consequence? In order that the engines might pump effectually the vessel was urged on at full speed; the pressure was consequently very much increased at the bows, and the water gained rapidly; the fires were put out soon after 6. It is just possible that sails might at the last moment have been the means of saving the vessel by beaching her; but the Captain's reason for not having masts rigged and sails bent is satisfactory. Besides, who anticipates wrecking 28 miles after leaving port? The direct cause of all the trouble was the derangement of the compasses. Owing to their unaccustomed position forward, they were surrounded by so much iron: two bower chains, 100 fathoms each, 30 to 45 fathoms stream or mooring chain, and the wheel chains, about 2 cwt. each, which latter must have been in close proximity; besides, I presume, not far off, 2 bower anchors, stream, 2 kedge and 3 boat anchors. All this brought about a deviation of one and a half points; when 50 yards to the westward would have steered clear from that fatal rock. But, in conclusion, never was such a fortunate shipwreck. At the worst account, and that doubtful, but two lives lost; a vessel to keep afloat from 10½ p.m., till 8 a.m., after a fatal accident!

Tuesday, 8th May, was the first and the last day of the Assizes; the last fact speaks volumes for the state of our society. The two only cases at all important were those of Tom, the Russian, for burglary, for which, according to the evidence, I think he really deserved the verdict of "guilty," though the jury brought him in "not guilty," contrary to the direct charge of the Judge. Fancy a man employed for months about certain premises, then discharged; a safe key (a duplicate) is missed while he is there; a friend of long standing and a fellow countryman deposes that he has seen a key in Tom's possession similar to the key of the safe shown, all but the brass ring; Tom tells him he is making keys; further, he will soon be rich, and for a reason, he has the keys of Eugene Thomas' safe; on a given day the safe is found open but uninjured, the safe drawer forced and the gold coin abstracted; the skylight is broken and a cord found dangling therefrom; Tom had been employed on the roof to clean the flue of the chimney, and since he had left Thomas' employ had passed a term in the chain-gang. Would not Tom be very apt to be considered the delinquent? No, he was "not guilty."

The other was the famous Copland robbery, in which it came out that the Copland's did lose the $3500 out of an iron box, not their safe; that they had been counting it over as late as half past one on Sunday afternoon, the day they lost it all; that Mrs. Copland went to the street door, to admit a gentleman who called, and held it in her apron during the whole time of his visit; that Mr. and Mrs. Copland went out for a drive in the afternoon, leaving all this money in a somewhat portable and very slight iron box, not their regular safe; that on their way home they met and saw Ah Sam, the Doctor, who is believed to be no Doctor at all, with apparently something heavy in his pockets, trying to elude observation, no doubt their gold; that the delectable Joe, who administered their cooking at one time, had handed to Mrs. Copland a small stone, described by her in Court as between the size of a pea and bean, split in two, to put in her eye to cure her blindness, but which produced great pain instead; that Joe wished, fruitlessly, for Mrs. Copland had lost it, to recover and return to the Dr. this stone, which he valued at $400 to $500, and in default of which he said he (Joe) might have to go as a slave for five years. All this was very interesting; and still more so Joe's confession to Mrs. Copland, in the prison yard, that the bulk of the money was sent to Port Townsend in a canoe, in charge of one Ah Sa and another Chinaman. The only wonderful thing is that Mr. Copland, who spared no expense in ferreting out the robbers, having, as I am credibly informed, paid $300 in hard cash to some Chinese who informed him of the place of concealment of Ah Sam, the Doctor, and Joe—and who showed considerable pluck and great shrewdness in the who affair—the only wonder I say is that Mr. Copland did not send across to Port Townsend, or the Sound generally—though perhaps he did—to arrest and search all and sundry Chinese coming over in a canoe. His enemies and robbers, the Doctor and Joe, were found guilty and sentenced to three years each in the chain-gang.

One remark which his honor the Chief Justice made at the opening case I trust will be taken up and echoed and re-echoed in every Court of Justice in which the arms of Britain are found surmounting the Judge's canopy. It was on the occasion of the trial of an undefended criminal, and he a foreigner: "Is there no gentleman of the Bar, Mr. Attorney, (the Attorney General) who will watch the case for the prisoner? In England there are never wanting gentlemen of the Bar to assist an undefended prisoner. This Colony has quite as many gentlemen of the profession in proportion to criminal cases as are to be found in England. I should wish it more particularly in this case, as the prisoner is a foreigner." Well done Chief Justice Needham! Well done British good feeling and fair play! A fair field and no favor all the world over. Mr. Ring subsequently took the case.

Our last sensation item of intelligence received is that of the bombardment of the city of Valparasio.

ADVERTISING.—A French editor has given the following sensible description of the effect of an advertisement: "The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys."

"The Cariboo Sentinel,"

SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.

ALLAN & LAMBERT, PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—BARKERVILLE, WILLIAMS CREEK, CARIBOO.

Subscription, $1 per week,

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

READING ROOM

AND

Circulating Library!

CAMERONTON, WILLIAMS CREEK.

THE TERMS OF SUSCRIPTION have been reduced to $2 per month; above 400 volumes of New Works have been only lately added to the circulating Library, and more are expected daily. Parties are solicited to subscribe.

1 JOHN BOWRON, Librarian.

A. MACKENZIE,

BARKERVILLE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE.

BAR IRON, STEEL,

CARPENTERS' & MINERS' TOOLS,

Cast Iron Car Wheels,

POWDER, FUSE, &c., &c.

ALSO,

STATIONERY. 1

WILLIAMS CREEK

Bakery, Coffee Saloon

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

BARKERVILLE,

MUNDORF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Meals ready at all hours.

NEUFELDER & CO.,

RICHFIELD,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, &c

Storage and Commission. 8

COHEN & HOFFMAN,

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS

BARKERVILLE.

A large supply of LADIES' GOODS on the way.

E. HODGENS,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

BARKERVILLE—Adjoining the Express Office.

WILLIAM WINNARD,

BLACKSMITH,

BARKERVILLE. 1

M. J. BLACKMAN,

TINSMITH,

BARKERVILLE. 1

BARKERVILLE BREWERY.

NICOLAS CUNIO,

BREWER.

LEWIS WILDE,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

BARKERVILLE. 1

JAMES PURDIE,

BLACKSMITH,

RICHFIELD. 1

HENRY SCHORLING,

VAN WINKLE,

Dealer in all kinds of Provisions, Clothing, &c.

☞ Stabling for Horses; Hay, Barley and Oats always on hand. 1-s

---

BANKS, EXPRESSES, &c.

THE BANK OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $1,562,500,

(With Power to Increase.)

DRAFTS ISSUED ON THE BANK'S BRANCHES,

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND,

VICTORIA AND NANAIMO;

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NEW WESTMINSTER, YALE, MOUTH OF QUESNEL, CARIBOO;

IN THE UNITED STATES,

SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, OREGON.

ON THE BANK OF MONTREAL, IN CANADA,

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

ON NEW YORK—On Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY, (Agents for the Bank of Montreal.

ON SCOTLAND—THE BRITISH LINEN CO.'S BANK

ON IRELAND—UNION BANK OF IRELAND, LIMITED

ON ENGLAND—THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Head Office, Lombard St., London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars.

Bills Discounted and Collected; and Bills of Exchange on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody; Interests and Dividends collected.

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED,

Received on Deposit, or Advances made upon them.

ASSAY OFFICE.

GOLD DUST Melted and Assayed, and returns made within 24 hours.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed.

April, 1866. 1

THE BANK OF

British North America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, ST. HELENS PLACE LONDON.

DRAFTS ISSUED on London, New York, San Francisco, Cariboo, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and on all the Branches of the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Bills of Exchange and Gold Purchased.

Interest on Special Deposits of Money allowed at the rate of a quarter of one per cent. per month.

ASSAY OFFICE.

GOLD DUST Melted and Assayed, and returns made within 24 hours in Coin or Bars.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed.

N. B.—Any instructions as to the disposal of the proceeds of Gold Dust forwarded to the office in Victoria for Assay will be carefully attended to.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Victoria, V. I., April, 1866. 1-s

BARNARD'S

CARIBOO AND BIG BEND EXPRESS,

Connecting at Lillooet and Yale with DIETZ & NELSON'S for New Westminster & Victoria,

WILL ARRIVE AND DEPART from the office in Barkerville, to connect with the steamer "Enterprise" at Quesnelmouth, and the STAGES at Soda Creek, EVERY WEEK, conveying TREASURE, LETTERS and VALUABLES for all parts of the world. Also, Commissions received and forwarded by Express for the collection of Notes, Bills and the purchase of articles to be obtained at New Westminster, Victoria, San Francisco or enroute, and returns made with dispatch.

JOHN B. LOVELL,

1-s Agent, Barkerville.

Important to Miners!

The undersigned is prepared to

CLEAN BLACK SAND, BLOWINGS AND PANNINGS,

On Commission, or will purchase any quantity on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS, at the

Reading Room, Cameronton,

The Subscriber is well known on Williams Creek, and from the confidence reposed in him last Fall in the above business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the Mining community the ensuing season.

8 JOHN BOWRON.

NOTICE.

BIG BEND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DURING THE MINING SEASON the undersigned will be prepared to execute Surveys and transact a General Agency Business. JOHN MORRIS,

1-s Civil Engineer.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The "Cariboo Sentinel" is published every Monday and Thursday. Advertisements intended for insertion must be delivered at latest at 6 o'clock, p. m., the day before publication.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

As will be seen by referring to the report of the proceedings before the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court here, given in our columns this morning, that the recent decisions of our Supreme Court Judge rendered at New Westminster and Lillooet, are receiving their strict interpretation at the hands of an officer who knows the responsibility of his position, and has the manliness to decline the assumption of the dangerous consequences that might fall on himself, by carrying out the edicts of the Supreme Court, without being authorized and empowered so to do. When we consider the manner in which the Supreme Court has disposed of the cases of Eddy and Waldron, is it to be wondered at that an officer holding no written authority (and this is, absolutely necessary,) will do an act that might perhaps bring down upon him an action for damages or even worse. Judge Cox does not refuse to execute the orders of the Supreme Court if properly authorized, but he does decline to act as Deputy Registrar without possessing the requisite powers; he says when he has received from Government special commission or authority, he is quite ready as he has always been when any emergency has presented itself, to act in any matter where his services are required, but where he conscienciously conceives he would be committing an illegal act, he very wisely shirks the duty, and who can blame him? Can Judge Begbie do so? Can the Government do so? We should think not, he is simply declining to make himself a party to what would be called an illegal proceeding. There is only one Registrar of the Supreme Court and only one Sheriff in this Colony, and without a special deputation from either of these officers; no one dare assume their duties without rendering themselves amenable to the law.

Viewing the subject in any light we think that the Government will arrive at the same conclusion as the united voice of the people of this mining community have come to—that Judge Cox has not only performed a duty to himself, but to the Government whose laws he faithfully administers. It is to be regretted that any misunderstanding should arise between gentlemen holding high official positions under the Government of this Colony, but then if the one forces the other to take up a position which he believes to be right we cannot see how it can be avoided.

It certainly seems to us to be high time for the Government to adopt active measures for the establishment of a High Court of Appeal. The interests of the whole country, from Cariboo to New Westminster, loudly demand such a reform in our judiciary, and we are sure the people will not cease to urge it on the attention of the Government until the request has been granted. We have no hesitation in stating that the institution of such a measure would do more to allay the present dissatisfied state of the public mind than any other scheme that could be introduced.

"Man, vain man, clothed with a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven, as make
the angels weep."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CARIBOO SENTINEL."

SIR,—I am glad to see that you are taking a decided position in opposition to the absurd and vexatious system of litigation, which the Chief Justice of this colony is, most unfortunately for his own reputation, and the interests of the mining community, encouraging and prompting. The late decision in the Borealis & Watson case, strikes me as being the most flagrant and arbitrary stretches of power that has ever been committed by an individual occupying the position of a Judge, a position where the man should be sunk in the exponent of the law, on the interpretation of which by its Administrator (in our unfortunate colony), owing to the want of an appellate court, the whole welfare of the community depends, and the power of giving which invests their author with the functions of an autocrat. From begining to end the document which has appeared in print bearing the signature of the Chief Justice, is a most ingenious piece of special pleading, which might do credit to a counsel trying to make the best of a bad case, but ill becomes a Judge. It tells us plainly that we have mining laws containing explicit provisions as to the manner in which claims should be taken up and held, but at the same time that any parties having money enough to stand the costs of a Chancery suit, may omit to comply with these provisions and set the law at defiance; it tends to create a feeling of insecurity as to the value of every title, no man is secure if he strikes a good claim, as after strictly complying with the law which he supposes to be his protection, and spending his last dollar in prospecting, he may find, when he thinks he has reached the long hoped for goal of his ambition, that some more favoured individual had intended taking up the same ground long previously, but had neglected either staking it off or recording it, a grave error certainly, but one which can be expiated by filing a bill in Equity, making a score or two of affidavits, and paying his own costs in a Chancery suit, and this is what is called "Equity."

I shall not at present make any remarks on other recent arbitrary decisions of the same Judge, my object being merely to commence the agitation of this subject, and if the miners are alive to their own interests, they will I trust arouse from their torpitude, and take prompt steps to strike at the root of the evil, and by insisting on a reform of the law save themselves from being crushed into the dust beneath this terrible "one man power." It is true, the apology we have had for a Legislative Council, gave no satisfaction with regard to the petition presented at their last session, praying for the abolition of appeals to Chancery in mining suits; nay, more, that they insulted the petitioners by referring the consideration of the matter to a committee of lawyers, who, as a matter of course, would never advise any reform which would be likely to check litigation, and take the bread out of their own mouths. Next year however I hope there will be some improvement in the system of government, but even a council like the last, would scarcely dare to provoke the indignation of a united and determined population, if the latter would only let them see that they were unanimous in their resolve to be no longer treated as ignorant; irresponsible serfs. Other colonies have been misgoverned before now, but they have also set us the example of showing that determined resistance to misrule by constitutional means, will eventually remove it, that no man or no clique can long continue to exercise arbitary power, or make vexatious exactions against the will of the people, and that the sooner decisive measures are adopted the sooner will the incubus be removed.

MINER.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

San Francisco, May 14.—The Golden City from Panama April 30th, with New York passengers to the 21st, arrived this morning.

Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spanish Fleet, and a portion of the town laid in ruins. Letters to the Panama Herald' says that on the 31st, the morning of the threatened bombardment, H. M. frigates Sutlej and Leander, with the Devastation and storeship Nerens, left the bay and anchored outside. The American ships also had to leave about 8 a. m. The enemy's vessels took up position against the town—the Resolution opposite Vailney station Villa de Madrid and Blanche, 1200 yards from Custom House, Vencedora close in to destroy dwellings, and the ship Namancia remained outside signalling orders. At 9, a. m., the Blanche opened on the Custom House, and the others followed on each available point on which to pour destruction. For nearly three hours the fire was kept up without intermission. At 12 M. the squadron drew off. From 15 millions to 20 millions worth of property was destroyed—nearly all belonging to English, American and other foreign merchants. All the commercial part of the town was destroyed

The Spanish Admiral having received orders from Madrid to desiroy to the utmost all Chilian and Peruvian towns on the coast, on March 27th notified the foreign representatives that in four days he would bombard the city. Every foreign representative protested in the most energetic manner. The British residents were promised protection by the English squadron, and the American Commodore promptly placed his squadron for co-operation, should the threatened bombardment be attempted.

The Representative of France was equally ready to join to prevent the atrocity; but at last the English Admiral withdrew and said he could not interfere except diplomatically—that British interests must look out for themselves on shore. Commodore Rodgers shrank from undertaking active assistance. While the negotiations were going on time was lost to the neutrals, and when the day of bombardment came, the property was still in the Custom House stores. The conduct of the British Admiral is loudly condemned by the English residents. 129 shots were fired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Arowrow-Bogus Company

(UNLIMITED.)

SOME SECOND HAND INJUNCTIONS on white men and negroes, to be sold cheap. Apply to the Secretary and Foreman. 8

LOST

OFF THE STAGE, BETWEEN BLUE TENT AND 150 Mile House, one Box Books, addressed A. R. ROBERTSON, Richfield. Any person finding the same and leaving it with any of Barnard's Express Agents will be suitably rewarded. 7

E. C. GILLETTE,

MINING SURVEYOR,

CAMERONTOWN. 7

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. J. B. CHANCELLIER and N. CUNIO has been dissolved to-day by mutual agreement. Mr. Cunio remains sole proprietor of the Barkerville Brewery.

Williams Creek, May 23rd, 1866. 6-1m

J. K. SUTER & CO.,

Commission Agents

AND

DEBT COLLECTORS.

Bankrupt Affairs wound up and Balance Sheets prepared; Mining Accounts carefully made up; All kinds of Forms and agreements drawn, and every other description of business promptly attended to.

☞ Office—RICHFIELD, near the Court House. 5

REMOVAL OF GOODS.

H. C. WILMOTT

BEGS TO INFORM THE MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC of Williams Creek that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to remove goods of every description with care between the towns of Richfield, Barkerville and Camerontown, at reasonable rates.

Richfield, May 21st, 1866. 5

NOTICE.

The Steamer "Enterprise"

Will leave SODA CREEK

MONDAY & THURSDAY MORNINGS,

AT DAYLIGHT;

Will leave QUESNEL

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MORNINGS,

AT 6 O'CLOCK,

Connecting at Soda Creek with BARNARD'S STAGES on Wednesday's trip down and Thursday's trip up.

☞ Freight to Quesnel 14 cts. ℔ lb.

Steamer 'Enterprise,' }
May 21st, 1866. } 5

"Williams Creek Flume Ordinance, 1866."

NOTICE TO MINERS.

THE WILLIAMS CREEK BED ROCK FLUME AND DITCH COMPANY, LIMITED, call the attention of Miners to "The Williams Creek Flume Ordinance, 1866," a copy of which can be seen at their office, and hereby caution all persons not to trespass on any ground nor interfere with any rights and privileges therein granted to the Company.

E. A. WADHAMS,
Secretary.

Richfield, 16th May, 1866. 4-4w

BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOON,

CAMERONTOWN,

C. FULTON, PROPRIETOR.

There is no distillery kept in this establishment, and strychnine and rot-gut find no place here. 2

INFORMATION WANTED

AS TO THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE of ALEXANDER HARVY MCNABB, from Norval, C. W., when last heard from was at Lillooet about to cross the mountains East. Parties who can give information will please communicate with John McNabb, Esq., Toronto, C. W., or Mr. J. H. Wright, Williams Creek. If the said A. H. McNabb applies to Mr. Wright he will hear of something to his advantage. 1-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

THE POST OFFICE

will, until further notice, be kept at the

LIBRARY IN CAMERONTOWN,

and Mr. JOHN BOWRON will be the Acting Postmaster

WM. GEO. COX,
J. P.

Richfield, B. C., }
1st May, A. D. 1866. } 1tf

In the County Court of British Columbia Holden at Richfield.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS, a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, has been duly filed on the 16th day of May last by WALTER LONG FENTON, of Camerontown, Williams Creek, British Columbia, late Restaurant and Saloon Keeper, and he having been adjudicated a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to Wm. Geo. Cox, Esquire, the Judge of the above Court, for a first examination on Friday the 15th day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, and on Monday, the 16th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the morning precisely, at the Court House, Richfield, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose Assignees and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or that have any of his estate and effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. M. G. Phillips, Esq., the Official Assignee appointed by the said Court.

JOSEPH PARK,
Richfield,
Counsel for Petitioner.

Richfield, 17th May, 1866. 4

MACK'S HOTEL,

CAMERONTOWN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED THE ABOVE Hotel and Restaurant, and is now prepared to receive Boarders by the week or day.

☞ A first-class COOK has been engaged.

Parties wishing to Board out this season will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as his house for cleanliness, attention to customers, and a good Table, cannot be excelled.

Pies, Coffee, Chops and Steaks at all hours.

1 ALEX. D. McINNES, Prop'r.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

BARKERVILLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MINING TOOLS, &c.,

Beg to call the attention of Miners and others to their full assortment of SUPERIOR GOODS which will be sold

AT COST PRICES!

to make room for a NEW STOCK to arrive so soon as the Roads are open.

☞ Liberal allowance will be made to Restaurant and Hotel Keepers and the Trade generally on large orders. 1

WAKE UP JAKE

RESTAURANT, BAKERY,

AND

LUNCH HOUSE,

Barkerville, B. C.,

KELLY & PATERSON, PROPRIETORS.

Everything is done in connection with this establishment to give satisfaction to the customers.

☞ Meals at all hours. 1

PRAGER & BRO.,

MERCHANTS,

BARKERVILLE,

DEALERS IN

Assorted Merchandize

Wholesale and Retail. 1

GREAT ATTRACTION!

EVERY EVENING,

AT THE

FASHION SALOON,

BARKERVILLE.

ALL LOVERS OF THE TERPISCHOREAN ART are invited to call and enjoy themselves, when a hearty welcome will be extended.

MUSIC, DANCING AND BILLIARDS.

☞ The best of Wines, Liquors and Segars, and Good Order observed.

1 MARTIN & COOK, Prop'rs.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL & RESTAURANT

BARKERVILLE,

MISS THURBER & MR. LAWLESS, Prop'rs

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY FITTED UP on the Restaurant principle with a view to the comfort of the public, and will be conducted in a manner to ensure the satisfaction of those who are disposed to favor the proprietors with their patronage.

Meals at all Hours. Good Beds.

☞ The Bar is furnished with the best selection of Liquors and Segars. 2

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE

RICHFIELD.

LAUMEISTER & CO.,

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, &c.

L. MOUTTET & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORAGE and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

RICHFIELD, Williams Creek, B. C.

WE HAVE ON HAND a large stock of Provisions, Hardware and Vegetables, and are determined to sell them cheaper than any other store on Williams Creek. Come and see and judge for yourselves.

Richfield, May 5th, 1866.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

The high stage of the water in the creek has stopped all mining operations below the Cameron co'y, the Raby and Dead Broke co'ys have been drowned out.—The Cameron co'y washed out on Tuesday 60 ounces from their new shaft.—The Moffat co'y washed out yesterday 30 ounces.—The Morning Star co'y got through bed rock and struck a channel last night.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Salt Spring co'y have been working in the bed of the creek for several years and making fair pay; during this period they have laid 1100 feet of a flume, the depth of ground worked will average 20 feet and at the point where they quit last season was paying from $10 to $12 a day to the hand. One of the share holders was over here on Tuesday and hired 6 or 7 Chinamen to assist them; we believe the wages given to Chinamen is $4 a day.—Wake up Jake co'y have bottomed a shaft 38 feet and found a prospect.—French co.y are doing as well as usual.—Ne'er do Well co'y, 6 shares, have been engaged for the last six weeks sinking shafts, in the last one they found a prospect and started drifting into the hill, getting in 50 feet, rim rock was struck, but after drifting through this about 20 feet they got into a channel; they had been washing all the dirt that was taken out, and on Saturday last on cleaning up had 23 ounces of coarse gold. The Discovery or Sneddon co'y we understand washed up for the last week about 180 ounces.—There are a number of campanies below this point running tunnels and sinking shafts, but we have not heard with what success; the number at work on this creek at present is estimated at about 100.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

We are just informed that the Blair co'y, above the old Dutch co., who have sunk a shaft on the hill side about 20 feet deep and had got as high as $9 to the pan; this is supposed to be the lead which was lost last fall by the old Dutch and Segel co'ys.

VICTORIA ITEMS FROM "CHRONICLE."

On Thursday 10th inst., Major Mallowanski had left for parts unknown; liabilities from $30,000 to $45,000.—An Indian had been arrested for the murder of an Indian boy.—The Governor had informed the Chamber of Commerce that the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States had been brought to an end and no other treaty was in course of negociation.—Isaac Turgoose was convicted of selling whiskey to Indians and fined $100 which was promptly paid.—John Copland had passed his first examination as a bankrupt, trade assignees Messrs. Macready and Nicholson.—A convicted theif in jail had refused to work on the streets because it would degrade him.—After an absence of 150 days the sch'r Kate arrived from the Northern Codfish banks without a single fish.—The suit of the assignees of McDonald vs Trounce came up for trial on the 17th inst. when a verdict was returned for defendant.—The steamer Fifeliter was to make her first trip to Portland on Wednesday last 23rd inst; it was reported she would run in connection with the Montana from San Francisco, and bring passengers for $20 cabin and $10 steerage.—The steamer California left for San Francisco on 17th inst., carrying 300 tons freight and 20 passengers among whom were Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldstone and Right Rev. Bishop Demers.—An Indian had murdered a squaw by shooting her through the head.—A party had started to prospect for coal on Capt. Nagle's property at Sooke.—Sixty tons of Fuca Straits coal had been supplied to the steamer California.—General Halleck and Staff were expected to arrive in a few days.

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

(Before W. G. Cox, Esq.)

Monday, 28th May, 1866.

Humphrey Jones vs. Canon Creek Bed Rock Flume Company.—This was a suit for wages amounting to $517. Judgment for $470.

THE WEATHER.—Since Sunday last the weather has been as pleasant as it could possibly be in the lower country at this season of the year. The effects of this uninterrupted spell of warm weather are to be observed in the increased body of water which now fills the creeks and gulches, everywhere converting streamlets into torrents and creeks into rivers. Serious fears are entertained that the snow will disappear too quickly and a scarcity of water for mining purposes in the early part of the season will be the consequence. The evenings however are tempered by a slight frost, which has a counteracting tendency on the effects of the heat during the day.

ARRIVALS FROM BELOW.—Messrs. C. Gowan and J. H. Todd came in on Monday afternoon. Mr. Gowan made good time—he got in on the 10th day from Victoria.

IRRESPONSIBLE DEPUTIES.

Decisive Stand Taken by Judge Cox.

As we stated in our last issue the Aurora Co. had notified the Davis Co. to appear at Clinton to answer an application that would there be made (on Friday last) before the the Judge of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain them from working certain ground. A messenger was dispatched in all haste, who, finding Judge Begbie at Bridge Creek, procured from him an order to Judge Cox, as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, to issue an injunction, and attach the Seal of that Court to the same, as the seals of the Supreme Court in the Registrar's possession were in the Chief Justice's waggons which had broken down and were some distance behind. The messenger, Wm. Hazeltine, arrived on Tuesday evening and handed the order to Judge Cox, and the hearing came on yesterday morning at half past 11 o'clock in the Court House, Richfield.

Mr. H. P. Walker produced the order from Judge Begbie to the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court at Richfield, (Judge Cox) and requested him to attach the Seals of the Court to the injunction; Judge Cox said he had considered this matter over last night, and had committed his views to paper which he would now read:—

"I HOLD NO COMMISSION AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT, NOR NEVER DID HOLD ONE; I HAVE ACTED AS SUCH FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE SUPREME COURT, AND IT IS NOT LATER THAN THE EXPRESS BEFORE LAST I REMARKED WITH REFERENCE TO THE CASES AGAINST THE SHERIFF THAT ALL MY ACTS DONE AS DEPUTY OF THE SUPREME COURT MUST HAVE BEEN ILLEGAL. I ENTERTAIN AS HIGH RESPECT AND ESTEEM FOR MR. BEGBIE, AS MR. BBGBIE, AND ALSO AS SUPREME COURT JUDGE OF THE COLONY, AS ANY MAN IN IT; BUT FINDING NOW THAT IT IS ATTEMPTED TO DRAG ME INTO THIS DISAGREEABLE QUARREL, AND ACT CONTRARY TO MY OWN RULING AND CONSCIENCE, I WOULD, IF I ACTUALLY DID HOLD A COMMISSION AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT AT THIS MOMENT, RESIGN THE POST AT ONCE. THERE ARE COURT SEALS IN THE RECORD OFFICE, WHICH ARE AT MR. WALKER'S DISPOSAL, BUT THEY WILL NOT BE ISSUED AS SEALS OUT OF THE SUPREME COURT BY ME AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SAME."

Mr. Walker said that as application had been made last night while His Honor was still acting in the capacity of Deputy, he would ask him to attach the seal to the paper.

His honor observed that he had not been acting, and had done no business connected with that office for some time past. He had been treated with disrespect by the Aurora Co'y on the occasion of his decision last fall. He had intimated to them before rendering that decision that if they had any fresh evidence to adduce he was willing to continue the case to enable them to bring it forward, but they had express themselves quite satisfied with the decision. They had afterwards appealed the case to the Supreme Court on the ground of their having such fresh evidence to adduce; let them now go there for their remedy. He had quite enough business in his own court to occupy his time, and would not act as Deputy Registrar unless called on by the Government; he had never received a commission nor any remuneration for performing the duties of that office, and therefore considered himself at perfect liberty to do as he liked in the matter.

POLICE COURT.

(Before W. G. Cox, Esq., J. P.)

Tuesday, 29th May 1866.

J. Mundorf charged by Francis Thomas with having refused to give complainant his lawful change, and with having assaulted him when asked for it. Fined $5, commuted to $2 50.

David Lowry summoned by Geo. Baker for refusing to give up possession of a cabin on Conklin Gulch the property of complainant. House ordered to be given up within one week from date.

☞ If you want to save money get your Newspapers and Magazines from G. C. CLARKSON & Co., Booksellers, Stationers and News Agents, New Westminster, who forward papers by mail or express to all parts of the Colony.

BRIDGE RIVER.

We make an extract from a letter written by Mr. John Simpson, at Lillooet, 16th May inst. Mr. S. has been up Bridge River some distance prospecting for the last six weeks. He says, "I am going up again with other four parties, to bring water on a bar about 20 miles from the mouth of the river, but whether it will pay us for so doing is more than I can tell. The trail is now finished as far as it will be carried until the country has been proved. I am afraid it will do but little good as there are two large creeks in the way which will be very hard to cross without being bridged, one in particular, called Gun Creek is almost impossible to cross at high water which lasts for about two months, so that I don't think the upper part of the river will be properly prospected before the end of the season.

From Mr. Jeffray, who arrived here the other day from Bridge River, we gather the following particulars respecting that region: Our informant, along with Mr. Lorimer and four others, left Lillooet, on the 23rd April last, with all the necessary stock of provisions and tools for carrying on prospecting operations for some time. They proceeded along the new trail as far as Tyackton creek, a distance of about 70 miles, where it terminated. Here they fixed up a boat and proceeded as far as Gun creek, distant 15 miles; they camped at the mouth of this creek and went to work sinking holes and prospecting; the deepest hole they sunk was 8 feet, which they could not bottom for large granite boulders; all the prospects that could be found was two or three fine colors to the pan. They then proceeded up the creek some 7 or 8 miles, prospecting as they went along, and even trying those places which Jamieson and party had prospected last fall, but could not raise more than a color; the banks of this creek are very steep, and the only portions of it that are fit to be prospected are small bars, which occur at intervals as the creek makes a turn. The party left Gun creek and proceeded up the river as far as they could go with their boat, which might be about 1½ miles; drew their boat ashore, cached a part of their provisions and started for Caldwalader creek. They made an attempt to cross a divide, which would have taken them to that creek in 8 or 10 miles, but had to put back on account of the snow, and continued their course by the south fork of Bridge river, which prolonged their journey to about 40 miles. Arriving at the mouth of Caldwalader creek they proceeded up it for about a mile when they found the sluices and camp of Jamieson and party. Out of curiosity they started to rock some of the gravel from the pit that had been worked by Jamieson last fall, and although they washed a good many buckets of dirt all they found was a few colors; this pit is described as being from 30 to 40 feet square, with a depth of from 5 to 6 feet, and out of this only $9 was taken by Jamieson and party. They crossed over with difficulty to the opposite side and commenced to run a cut, which they carried in over 20 feet, following the bed rock and washing the dirt with a rocker as they went along, but did not get anything. They also washed 24 buckets out of a hole that had been prospected last fall, but found nothing. Some of the party then started up the creek and came back and reported that it looked more favorable; all then went up about 2 miles and put down 4 or 5 shafts to bed rock, which looked well, but though they prospected thoroughly did not even get a color. The rocks and boulders were all granite; they could see no traces of quartz anywhere, and on the whole give it as their united opinion that it does not look like a gold bearing country. They remained on this creek 3 days and started back to Lillooet, which place they reached on 17th May inst., having been out 24 days. Whilst on their way back they observed large quantities of geese and ducks on the river, and not a few black and cinnamon bears. There was no snow on any of the creeks they visited. Had they got the least encouraging prospect, even such a prospect as would have paid as much as $4 a day, they had intended remaining for the summer. They were all old and experienced miners, and went there with the determination of giving the diggings a fair trial.

We are very sorry indeed to be compelled to record such a signal failure, but in justice to the public we feel it our duty to give the experience of hard-working and industrious men, whose veracity we can rely on. We hope, however, that Mr. Jamieson when he starts to work his claim will make discoveries that may yet redeem that portion of the country. We cannot conceive how a man like Mr. Jamieson, who is an old miner, could have been deceived with the prospects obtained last fall; but it only illustrates the error into which the Government allowed itself to be drawn in limiting the time of the party to a given day; had Mr. Jamieson been allowed to remain a week or two longer he no doubt might have been in a better position to judge of these diggings, and saved a number of poor men from spending uselessly their hard won earnings.

☞ If you want good Coffee use Fell's.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The following account of the marriage of our esteemed Governor is taken from the Court Journal of Feb. 3d:

On Saturday last (27th Jan.) the marriage of Mr. Seymour, Governor of British Columbia son of the late H. A. Seymour, Esq., to Miss Stapleton, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, of Grey's Court, Oxfordshire, Bart., and rector of the parish, was solemnized at Mereworth Church, Kent. The road from the restory to the church was profusely decorated with triumphal arches and evergreens, flags &c., erected by the villagers as tokens of their affectionate esteem for Sir Francis and Lady Stapleton and their amiable family.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was impressively performed by the Rev Eliot Henry Stapleton, rector of Buckhorn, Weston Dorset, and brother of the bride, the party adjourned to the vestry, where the marriage was duly attested, and the happy pair received the congratulations of their friends. The joy bells then rang forth a merry peal, and the company adjourned to the Rectory, where a sumptuous repast was prepared for about fifty guests.

Early in the afternoon the happy pair, amidst a shower of old shoes, left in a carriage and four greys from Meopham station, en route for the Queen's Hotel Upper Norwood, followed by the sincere good wishes of their friends and relations.

The presents received by the bride were both numerous and costly, and among them we may mention a handsome dressing-case with silver fittings, from Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth; a splendid inkstand of gold and silver, from Viscount and Viscountess Torrington; a valuable gold mounted writing desk, from the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny; a superb pearl hoop ring from from Colonel and Mrs. Tottenham; a diamond and emerald locket, a ruby and beryl locket and a massive gold and diamond bracelet, from Mr. Seymour; ditto from Lord and Lady Farnham; a bracelet of carbuncles and diamonds, from General Seymour, C. B.; a suit of Brussels lace of the most costly description, from Mrs. Seymour, the mother of the bridegroom; a chaste locket of pearls and emeralds, with chain to match, from Capt. Blacker; a pair of crystal bell earrings, set with turquoises of the most novel and elegant design, from Mr. Charles Dalison; an elegant writing table set of Algerian onyx, from the Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wingfield; a group in white Dresden china, from Viscountess Jocelyn; a set of ornaments in pink coral, from Capt. Stapleton, &c.

We must not omit to mention that the bridegroom, in performance of one of his many privileges, presented the bridesmaids with lockets, each different, and of the latest fashion. The poor of the parish were not forgotten on this occasion. They were plentifully regaled by the rector, with his usual kindness and liberality.

LOST IN THE WOODS.—Mr. Goudie, of Quesnelmouth, went out on a shooting excursion last Saturday morning, and not making his appearance at a late hour in the evening his friends became alarmed and forthwith set out on horseback and on foot scouring the woods, without finding any traces of him; they were highly pleased, however, to see him enter an appearance early next morning. It would appear that finding the shades of evening closing in on him rather unexpectedly he fetched up at a native encampment, where he gladly partook of the hospitalities of their camp till the dawn appeared, when he made tracks for home.

INVOLUNTARY BATH.—On Monday evening as an Indian was crossing the creek on a narrow plank opposite town, with a heavy load on his back, he slipped and fell into the stream. His cries for help were loud and deep, and soon attracted a crowd to the spot who rescued him from his critical situation, but not the pack.

SHUSWAP QUARTZ.—A gentleman of this city who is an expert analyzer of quartz, and who has spent considerable time in the most famous mines of this country, and the silver mines of Peru, pronounces the quartz of the Shuswap region, B. C., more valuable and promising than any he has ever seen. This speaks well for those of our friends who have recently embarked in the business of developing ledges at North Cherry Creek.—Portland Oregonian.

☞ There died, on the 11th March, 1866, at Invergordon, a woman named Margaret Munro, or Queen, a pauper, at the age of 112 years. She was a native of the parish of Kilmuir, and came some years ago to live in Invergordon, with a brother of hers, who not long ago died at also over 100 years. Margaret was 100 years old before she applied for parochial relief.—European Times.

CHRONICLES OF CARIBOO.

(From the 'Cariboolte,' 26th January, 1863.)

CHAPTER II.

1. And many of the captains of the ruler dwelt in the land of the Great Deer, and they gathered tythes of the people and sorely afflicted them, and said, stand ye aside for we are holier than ye—we are wise men from the east.

2. And the people called them strange names and said unto them, ye are only wise, in your own conceit.

3. Now there was a law in that land that whosoever moveth his neighbor's land-marks shall be in danger of the judgment:

4. And one of the families that lived in a rich valley in that land were accused of moving their neighbors' land-mark, and they were brought unto the judgment.

5. And there was a great concourse of people, and the son of Brian Boru, gorgeously apparelled, sat in the judgment hall;

6. And when he had heard the whole accusation he called for a basin of gold and a buckskin napkin, and washed his hands clear of the matter, saying, I find no fault in them.

7. And the next year other neighbors came and did likewise, and when they were brought unto the judgment and saw a new and just tetrarch sitting in the hall, they said, we appeal unto Impey.

8. Now when they had come unto Impey's footstool and he had heard them of the whole matter,

9. He lifted up his voice and said unto them, know ye not that it is written, "If a man take thy cloak give unto him thy coat also."

10. And in that year the people began to worship false gods, and they built temples unto them;

11. And in the temples were many altars, covered with green and red, and on them were placed books written within and without with mourning, lamentation and woe—in black, and in red, and in white;

12. And many of the people went out after these strange gods, and offered up sacrifices unto them in silver and in gold, in checks and in wine.

13. And it came to pass in the fifth month that strange women from the Vaterland came and danced before the worshippers, and they were highly pleased;

14. And they swore that they would give them whatsoever they would ask, even to the half of their possessions.

15. Now these women, instructed by a love of gain, asked of them their money and their sleep, and for their vows' sake they did give unto them;

16. And many of them became as eunuchs unto these women.

17. Then came other women worse than the first who also danced before the people, and did other things of which it is a shame even so much as to speak;

18. For whatsoever things are base, whatsoever things are filthy, whatsoever things are lewd, whatsoever things are of evil report, if there be any vice, if there be any shame, these things did they among the people;

19. And moreover they spread the plague among all such as glory in their shame.

20. And it came to pass in the ninth month that certain Jews of the Tribe of Shylock and others, proselytes that they had made, bound themselves by an oath that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed one Jaw-bone who lived in their midst;

21. And the number that bound themselves in this conspiracy were about twenty;

22. And when Jaw-bone heard this he fled unto the streets, and certain Christian men—butchers by trade—took him in and fed him.

23. And a certain friend of Jaw-bone went unto those who had sought his life and said unto them, masters, how much is it that I owe you? and they said $500 in silver, and he said unto them sit down and write nothing, and many others did likewise;

24. And when they sought these men to bring them unto the judgment they fled unto the mountains, and there remained days and nights without number;

25. But unto the friends of Jaw-bone they paid the uttermost farthing.

(To be Continued.)

A genius out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from the keg upon the smoking pile; not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner reasoned out this verdict: "It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't 'visitation of God,' because he wan't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in 'Died for want of common sense!'"

☞ Several thousand men are employed in the Champ de Mars, Paris, in preparing that spot for the erection of the immense building necessary for the Universal Exhibition of 1867. The works are periodically visited by thousands of the Parisians.

☞ We can endure to look upon a melancholy man, but not upon a melancholy child. This is the saddest spectacle in nature.

THE UNIVERSAL PRACTICE of mixing Chicory and other adulteratives with Coffee, has very much damaged in public estimation, what ought to be the most delicious of Beverages. So effectually have the public been drugged with such mixtures that the true properties have been lost sight of, and many prefer a black and thick infusion to a drink rich in spirit and aroma. General as is the use of Coffee, it is little known that in condensing the vapors extracted from the berry in roasting, a liquor is obtained of the most nauseous taste, and of a scent the most unbearable. Under such circumstances it is evidently important that all the gases and fluids extracted by roasting should be carried off as quickly as possible, in order to prevent their returning again to the Coffee, which is the case in the confined cylinder. This object is admirably accomplished by the new and patent "Conical Coffee Roaster" as used by FELL & CO., Victoria, in which the berry is directly exposed to the radiated heat, and the vapor extracted carried off instantaneously. In addition to the advantage to be derived by the rapid removal of the steam containing the objectionable properties, the pure aroma of the Coffee is retained, the essential oil being preserved and not exhausted as in the Cylinder Roaster, where the Coffee is required to remain a much longer time in consequence of the steaming it undergoes by the confined steam. It is chemically impossible to retain the qualities or arrest the deterioration of Coffee when ground. The heat engendered by the process of roasting, and especially of grinding, creates an action in the elementary parts which gradually destroys its fitness for drink. But to retain the essential oil which it contains we have it encased in tins containing from 1 lb. to 28 lbs., and which can be had from any of the respectable dealers. We can confidently recommend those who have hitherto been obliged to refrain from taking Coffee on account of its ill effects, that they may use our Coffee, roasted in the Conical Roaster, being recommended by all medical men under whose notice it has been brought, and by numerous other testimonials in its favor. FELL & CO.,
Coffee Merchants, Yates st., Victoria.

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LILLOOET MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now manufacturing FLOUR of all grades: Extra, Superfine and Fine. Feed Crushed to order.
LILLOOET FLOUR MILL CO.,
1-s F. W. FOSTER, Agent.

EDWIN TYNON,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpettings, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, &c., Lillooet, B. C. 1-s

LILLOOET BREWERY,

JACOB MILTZ, Proprietor, has always on hand a large and superior stock of Lager Beer; at the Bar will be found the best Brandies, Wines and Segars; the public are invited to call. Prepared to fill all orders promptly. 1-s

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL--LILLOOET

SPELMAN and McKENZIE, Proprietors. This House is well fitted up with Good Beds and the Bar is furnished with the best Liquors; Meals are served at all hours on the Restaurant principle; Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. 1-s

Pioneer Hotel---Lillooet,

CHARLES NELSON, Proprietor. This old established House is well fitted up for the comfort of Travellers; the Table is supplied with the best of everything that can be had, and the cooking is not inferior to the best hotel in the lower country; Bedrooms for Families; Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. The Express stops here 1-s.

PORT DOUGLAS ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,

WM. MACDONALD, Proprietor. Miners and others destined for the Bridge River Mines will find every convenience and accommodation afforded them. Good Beds and a Table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 1-s

G. BACIGALUPE, MERCHANT AND PACKER, between Douglas and Lillooet. Always on hand a good stock of Provisions, &c. 1-2m

29 MILE HOUSE--DOUGLAS PORTAGE

G. L. SMITH & CO., Proprietors. This House is well fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers to the Bridge River Mines. Good Beds, Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. A Stage runs twice a week between this house and Port Douglas on the arrival of the steamers from below and connects with the Lake Boats for Lillooet. 1-s

NEW WESTMINSTER ADVERTISEMENTS

HICK'S HOTEL,

LYTTON SQUARE, New Westminster, B.C. now occupied by W. E. STEIN. The above favorably known house is now open to the public; the Bar is constantly supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Segars. s

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Published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the publishing office, New Westminster.

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

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QUESNELMOUTH,
BROWN & GILLIS, PROPRIETORS.
Good Beds; Restaurant; Billiard Table, &c.
Stabling for Horses, Hay and Oats. s

GIROD & GUICHON,

OLD ESTABLISHED GENERAL STORE,
PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Storage, &c.--Terms most Moderate.
QUESNELMOUTH. s

S. POPPER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,
QUESNELMOUTH,
Dealers in Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, &c.
A good selection of Liquors always on hand. 1m

ROAD SIDE HOUSES, &c.

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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

Colonial Hotel, Soda Creek

McLEESE & SENNY, Proprietors,

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THIS House. There is Good Meals; Good Beds; Stabling for Horses; Barley, Oats and Hay. 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.

141 MILE HOUSE,

DENNIS MURPHY, Proprietor. This House is furnished with every convenience for the comfort of Travellers; the Culinary department is under the superintendence of an experienced cook; the Beds are clean and comfortable; the Bar contains the best of Liquors, Segars, &c. Stabling, Hay, Barley & Oats.

BLOOD WILL TELL!

BLUE TENT RANCH.

WM. HENDERSON begs to inform his friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken the above Ranch and is prepared to supply them with First Class Accommodation. Good Stabling for horses; Hay and Grain. 1-s

111 MILE HOUSE.

WM. MANSON, Proprietor, D. A. McLEAN, Agent.

THIS HOTEL IS LARGE AND WELL FITTED UP for the comfort of travellers; the Table is supplied with the best of everything that can be procured, and the cooking is not inferior to any on the road; Bedrooms for families; Stabling, Hay, Barley and Oats. 1-s

83 MILE HOUSE.

ALBERT CRYSLER has opened the above House for the reception of Travellers; the Table is well kept and the Liquors cannot be surpassed; the Beds are clean and comfortable. Stabling for Horses, Hay and Oats. 1-s

JUNCTION HOTEL--CLINTON CITY,

JAMES HURON, Proprietor. This commodious Hotel is well fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of the public; the Beds are all that a weary traveller could desire; the Table is supplied with the best of fare; the Bar contains the choicest brands of Liquors and Segars; good Stabling, Horse Feed, Oats, Barley, &c 1-s

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,

LORENZO LEARTO, Proprietor. This house affords every accommodation for the comfort of Travellers; the Table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season, and the Bar is stocked with the choicest of Wines, Brandies & Segars; good stabling for horses; Hay, Barley and Oats constantly on hand at low rates. Newly milled Flour for sale cheap. 1-s

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. Stage leaves here twice a week for Big Bend and vale, and once a week for Cariboo 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

VICTORIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON HOUSE,

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English & French Silks, Shawls, Dresses, Underclothing, Gloves, and every description of Drapery Goods.

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

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

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BOOTS! BOOTS!!

I SAY SAM! How is it your Boots wear so long and keep your feet so dry? Because I purchase of Charity and Butler, Government Street, Victoria.

JAY & CO., Fort Street, Victoria, V. I. Fresh Garden and Field Seeds guaranteed. Have on hand a carefully selected stock of the above from the best European and American Markets. The early orders of the trade in British Columbia are solicited. Particular attention is called to their large stock of Grass, Clover and Onion Seeds of very superior quality. Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreens, Shrubs, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, Standard and Dwarf Roses of every variety. Catalogues on application. 1-s

R. BRODRICK, COAL AND PRODUCE DEALER. A large stock of Hay, Oats, Wheat and Barley of the best description always on hand; also, Nanaimo, English, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal. Orders sent to Union Wharf, Victoria, V. I., will receive immediate attention. 1-s

GENTILE'S Photographic Gallery, Government St, Victoria, V. I., opposite Hotel de France. Views of Cariboo and Scenery throughout British Columbia, including views of the route to Big Bend, always on hand at liberal rates. 1-s

HIBBEN & CARSWELL, Importing Booksellers & STATIONERS, constantly supplied and receiving from best sources, School, Standard, and Miscellaneous Books, and Staple and Fancy Stationery in all its Branches. Corner Yates and Langley streets, Victoria, Vancouver Island. 1-3m

R. P. WHEAR, TAILOR & OUTFITTER, Fort Street, Victoria, V. I., opposite Bee Hive Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his numerous patrons with every requisite for Clothing suitable for every season of the year. 1-s

THOMAS WILSON & CO., Importers of English Merchandise, wholesale and retail dealers in DRY GOODS, &c., Yates Street, Victoria, V. I. On and after 1st June next in Government Street, opposite the Bank of British Columbia. 1-s

HOTEL DE FRANCE, Victoria, V. I., JOHN BIONE AND PIERRE MANCIET, Proprietors. The Restaurant is supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. In the Bar will be found the choicest Liquors. Furnished Rooms, &c. 1-s

EUGENE THOMAS, Yates street, Victoria, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in WINES, BRANDIES, BEERS, and LIQUORS and depot of Havana Segars. Goods forwarded to the Mining Districts. 1-s

A. FRANKEL, Victoria, V. I., Dealer in FURS, Skins, Hides, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on Furs on signment. Reference—G. Sutro & Co., Sporborg & Rueff, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

MRS. HEIN, MILLINER & DRESS MAKER, Government Street, Victoria, V. I. All kinds of Millinery of the latest styles kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to. 1-s

PETER McQUADE, Ship Chandler, and dealer in Paints, Oils, and Window Glass. Always on hand—a large stock of Rope and Canvass. Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-3m

TAI SOONG & CO., Commission Merchants, Importers and Dealers in Chinese Goods, Rice, Sugar, Opium, Nut Oil, Provisions, &c., Cormorant Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-3m

WO ON & CO., Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Chinese Goods and Provisions, Rice, Sugar, Teas, &c., Cormorant Street, west of Government, Victoria, V. I. CHEW KAY, Manager.

E. WATSON, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver, Yates street, above Government street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

WILSON & MURRAY, GROCERS, PROVISION, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Bakers & Confectioners, Fort Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

SPORBORG & RUEFF, Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, Wharf street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

GRELLEY & FITERRE, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Spirits and Liquors, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

SPROAT & CO., (late ANDERSON & Co.) IMPORTERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Store Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

G. SUTRO & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, Meerschaum Pipes, &c., S. E. corner of Yates and Wharf street, Victoria s

J. B. HAGGIN, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, near corner of Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, V. I.

PIERCE & SEYMOUR, dealers in BEDDING & FURNITURE, Broad Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

CAIRE & GRANCINI, HARDWARE & CLOCKERY MERCHANTS, Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

HENDERSON and BURNABY, MERCHANTS, Wharf street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL.

Vol. 2. Barkerville, Williams Creek, B. C., Thursday, May 31, 1866. No. 8.

LETTER FROM VICTORIA—No. III.

Victoria, V. I., May 18th, 1866.

The chief and the earliest event since my last is the investigation into the loss of the Labouchere—which has already lasted for two days and now stands adjourned till after the Assizes. It has been held under a commission from the Governor addressed to the Chief Justice. The leading idea after reading or hearing the evidence so far adduced is, that the ship and cargo might have been saved. This fact is brought out chiefly in the examination of Mr. A. J. Chambers, the chief officer, who gives it as his opinion that the vessel could have been run ashore in the neighborhood of Drakes Bay. He seems to have been clear as to the position of the vessel, guided as he was by the Farallones' light,—which like Los Reyes are clusters of rocks or reefs—which was also noticed by the Captain. Again, the bark Glimpse was, if not at an anchor, at all events passed by the Labouchere within hailing distance. It is remarkable that Capt. Mouat did not get any exact information as to his whereabouts or any help from that vessel. But keeping in view the want of harmony between the Capt. and the mate, and which comes out distinctly in the evidence; the former stating that he told Mr. Chambers they were to separate on arrival in Victoria, and the latter testifying that to the knowledge of all the crew the Capt. snubbed him; I say, bearing in mind the disagreement between these officers, it appears that the Capt. was very much of the opinion of his first officer. Not thinking that there was so much danger as there eventually proved to be, he kept the ship about in the same position, making short tacks of half an hour each, with the intention as soon as daylight afforded accurate observation to choose a convenient place and run her ashore. Unfortunately, owing to circumstances to which I will further allude presently, the water between 2 and 3 a. m. got so rapidly worse that immediate steps had to be taken for the preservation of the lives of those on board. Luckily the vessel was well provided with boats—five, at present being on board as freight, I believe all for Johnny Reid, our ferryman. Mr. Chambers, with or without orders, having the instinct of self-preservation large, took an early opportunity of going ashore; though, in justice to him, we must say he promptly returned. It drew forth an angry exclamation from the Captain, which he afterwards followed up by a charge of desertion and a refusal to pay his wages, though he paid his (Mr. Chambers') fare up to Victoria on being so advised by the agents, Messrs. Falkner, Bell & Co. The Captain, by the evidence of Edward Dickenson, made every effort to save the mail—the letters. These had been stowed away in a place called the lazarette, under the floor of the ladies' cabin. Nothing but newspaper bags could be reached, and these were pulled out of the water. A valuable package, which proved to be gold watches, consigned to E. Marks & Co., and a small portion of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, out of the cabin, were saved. The whole affair was so immediate a one that the last boat had not left, according to all the evidence, from 5 to 8 minutes before the ship went down, in what was called 30 fathoms. Thus Capt. Mouat, whose coolness and bravery none could doubt, simply through an excess of caution (looking for an appropriate place), disbelieving in, or unaware of the extent of the danger, lost his vessel. And now we come to the most disastrous part of the matter, and no doubt the indirect, if not proximate, cause of the sudden foundering of the steamer; Capt. Mouat in his evidence states that the "paddles could not be disconnected so as to let the engine work the pumps separately." What was the consequence? In order that the engines might pump effectually the vessel was urged on at full speed; the pressure was consequently very much increased at the bows, and the water gained rapidly; the fires were put out soon after 6. It is just possible that sails might at the last moment have been the means of saving the vessel by beaching her; but the Captain's reason for not having masts rigged and sails bent is satisfactory. Besides, who anticipates wrecking 28 miles after leaving port? The direct cause of all the trouble was the derangement of the compasses. Owing to their unaccustomed position forward, they were surrounded by so much iron: two bower chains, 100 fathoms each, 30 to 45 fathoms stream or mooring chain, and the wheel chains, about 2 cwt. each, which latter must have been in close proximity; besides, I presume, not far off, 2 bower anchors, 1 stream, 2 kedge and 3 boat anchors. All this brought about a deviation of one and a half points; when 50 yards to the westward would have steered clear from that fatal rock. But, in conclusion, never was such a fortunate shipwreck. At the worst account, and that doubtful, but two lives lost; a vessel to keep afloat from 10½ p.m., till 8 a.m., after a fatal accident!

Tuesday, 8th May, was the first and the last day of the Assizes; the last fact speaks volumes for the state of our society. The two only cases at all important were those of Tom, the Russian, for burglary, for which, according to the evidence, I think he really deserved the verdict of "guilty," though the jury brought him in "not guilty," contrary to the direct charge of the Judge. Fancy a man employed for months about certain premises, then discharged; a safe key (a duplicate) is missed while he is there; a friend of long standing and a fellow countryman deposes that he has seen a key in Tom's possession similar to the key of the safe shown, all but the brass ring; Tom tells him he is making keys; further, he will soon be rich, and for a reason, he has the keys of Eugene Thomas' safe; on a given day the safe is found open but uninjured, the safe drawer forced and the gold coin abstracted; the skylight is broken and a cord found dangling therefrom; Tom had been employed on the roof to clean the flue of the chimney, and since he had left Thomas' employ had passed a term in the chain-gang. Would not Tom be very apt to be considered the delinquent? No, he was "not guilty."

The other was the famous Copland robbery, in which it came out that the Copland's did lose the $3500 out of an iron box, not their safe; that they had been counting it over as late as half past one on Sunday afternoon, the day they lost it all; that Mrs. Copland went to the street door, to admit a gentleman who called, and held it in her apron during the whole time of his visit; that Mr. and Mrs. Copland went out for a drive in the afternoon, leaving all this money in a somewhat portable and very slight iron box, not their regular safe; that on their way home they met and saw Ah Sam, the Doctor, who is believed to be no Doctor at all, with apparently something heavy in his pockets, trying to elude observation, no doubt their gold; that the delectable Joe, who administered their cooking at one time, had handed to Mrs. Copland a small stone, described by her in Court as between the size of a pea and bean, split in two, to put in her eye to cure her blindness, but which produced great pain instead; that Joe wished, fruitlessly, for Mrs. Copland had lost it, to recover and return to the Dr. this stone, which he valued at $400 to $500, and in default of which he said he (Joe) might have to go as a slave for five years. All this was very interesting; and still more so Joe's confession to Mrs. Copland, in the prison yard, that the bulk of the money was sent to Port Townsend in a canoe, in charge of one Ah Sa and another Chinaman. The only wonderful thing is that Mr. Copland, who spared no expense in ferreting out the robbers, having, as I am credibly informed, paid $300 in hard cash to some Chinese who informed him of the place of concealment of Ah Sam, the Doctor, and Joe—and who showed considerable pluck and great shrewdness in the who affair—the only wonder I say is that Mr. Copland did not send across to Port Townsend, or the Sound generally—though perhaps he did—to arrest and search all and sundry Chinese coming over in a canoe. His enemies and robbers, the Doctor and Joe, were found guilty and sentenced to three years each in the chain-gang.

One remark which his honor the Chief Justice made at the opening case I trust will be taken up and echoed and re-echoed in every Court of Justice in which the arms of Britain are found surmounting the Judge's canopy. It was on the occasion of the trial of an undefended criminal, and he a foreigner: "Is there no gentleman of the Bar, Mr. Attorney, (the Attorney General) who will watch the case for the prisoner? In England there are never wanting gentlemen of the Bar to assist an undefended prisoner. This Colony has quite as many gentlemen of the profession in proportion to criminal cases as are to be found in England. I should wish it more particularly in this case, as the prisoner is a foreigner." Well done Chief Justice Needham! Well done British good feeling and fair play! A fair field and no favor all the world over. Mr. Ring subsequently took the case.

Our last sensation item of intelligence received is that of the bombardment of the city of Valparasio.

ADVERTISING.— A French editor has given the following sensible description of the effect of an advertisement: "The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys."

"The Cariboo Sentinel,"

SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.

ALLAN & LAMBERT, PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—BARKERVILLE, WILLIAMS CREEK, CARIBOO.

Subscription, $1 per week,
(Including cost of delivery,) Payable to the Carrier.

READING ROOM
AND
Circulating Library!
CAMERONTON, WILLIAMS CREEK.

THE TERMS OF SUSCRIPTION have been reduced to $2 per month; above 400 volumes of New Works have been only lately added to the circulating Library, and more are expected daily. Parties are solicited to subscribe.

1 JOHN BOWRON, Librarian.

A. MACKENZIE,
BARKERVILLE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE.

BAR IRON, STEEL,
CARPENTERS' & MINERS' TOOLS,
Cast Iron Car Wheels,
POWDER, FUSE, &c., &c.
ALSO,
STATIONERY. 1

WILLIAMS CREEK
Bakery, Coffee Saloon
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
BARKERVILLE,
MUNDORF & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Meals ready at all hours.

NEUFELDER & CO.,
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DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, &c
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COHEN & HOFFMAN,
DEALERS IN
CLOTHING & DRY GOODS
BARKERVILLE.
A large supply of LADIES' GOODS on the way.

E. HODGENS,
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WILLIAM WINNARD,
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BARKERVILLE BREWERY.
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LEWIS WILDE,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
BARKERVILLE. 1

JAMES PURDIE,
BLACKSMITH,
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HENRY SCHORLING,
VAN WINKLE,
Dealer in all kinds of Provisions, Clothing, &c.
☞ Stabling for Horses; Hay, Barley and Oats always on hand. 1-s

BANKS, EXPRESSES, &c.

THE BANK OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - $1,562,500,
(With Power to Increase.)

DRAFTS ISSUED ON THE BANK'S BRANCHES,
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND,
VICTORIA AND NANAIMO;
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NEW WESTMINSTER, YALE, MOUTH OF QUESNEL, CARIBOO;
IN THE UNITED STATES,
SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, OREGON.
ON THE BANK OF MONTREAL, IN CANADA,
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Whitby, Paterboro, Ottawa, Guelph, Goderich, Stratford, Picton, Perth, Simcoe, St. Catherines;
ON NEW YORK—On Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY, (Agents for the Bank of Montreal.
ON SCOTLAND—THE BRITISH LINEN CO.'S BANK
ON IRELAND—UNION BANK OF IRELAND, LIMITED
ON ENGLAND—THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Head Office, Lombard St., London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars.
Bills Discounted and Collected; and Bills of Exchange on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.
Government and other Securities received for safe custody; Interests and Dividends collected.

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED,
Received on Deposit, or Advances made upon them.

ASSAY OFFICE.
GOLD DUST Melted and Assayed, and returns made within 24 hours.
Ores of every description carefully Assayed.
April, 1866. 1

THE BANK OF
British North America.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, ST. HELENS PLACE LONDON.

DRAFTS ISSUED on London, New York, San Francisco, Cariboo, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and on all the Branches of the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Bills of Exchange and Gold Purchased.
Interest on Special Deposits of Money allowed at the rate of a quarter of one per cent. per month.

ASSAY OFFICE.
GOLD DUST Melted and Assayed, and returns made within 24 hours in Coin or Bars.
Ores of every description carefully Assayed.
N. B.—Any instructions as to the disposal of the proceeds of Gold Dust forwarded to the office in Victoria for Assay will be carefully attended to.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Victoria, V. I., April, 1866. 1-s

BARNARD'S
CARIBOO AND BIG BEND EXPRESS,
Connecting at Lillooet and Yale with DIETZ & NELSON'S for New Westminster & Victoria,

WILL ARRIVE AND DEPART from the office in Barkerville, to connect with the steamer "Enterprise" at Quesnelmouth, and the STAGES at Soda Creek, EVERY WEEK, conveying TREASURE, LETTERS and VALUABLES for all parts of the world. Also, Commissions received and forwarded by Express for the collection of Notes, Bills and the purchase of articles to be obtained at New Westminster, Victoria, San Francisco or enroute, and returns made with dispatch.
JOHN B. LOVELL,
1-s Agent, Barkerville.

Important to Miners!
The undersigned is prepared to
CLEAN BLACK SAND, BLOWINGS AND PANNINGS,
On Commission, or will purchase any quantity on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS, at the
Reading Room, Cameronton,
The Subscriber is well known on Williams Creek, and from the confidence reposed in him last Fall in the above business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the Mining community the ensuing season.
s JOHN BOWRON.

NOTICE.
BIG BEND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
DURING THE MINING SEASON the undersigned will be prepared to execute Surveys and transact a General Agency Business. JOHN MORRIS,
1-s Civil Engineer.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The "Cariboo Sentinel" is published every Monday and Thursday. Advertisements intended for insertion must be delivered at latest at 6 o'clock, p. m., the day before publication.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

As will be seen by referring to the report of the proceedings before the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court here, given in our columns this morning, that the recent decisions of our Supreme Court Judge rendered at New Westminster and Lillooet, are receiving their strict interpretation at the hands of an officer who knows the responsibility of his position, and has the manliness to decline the assumption of the dangerous consequences that might fall on himself, by carrying out the edicts of the Supreme Court, without being authorized and empowered so to do. When we consider the manner in which the Supreme Court has disposed of the cases of Eddy and Waldron, is it to be wondered at that an officer holding no written authority (and this is absolutely necessary,) will do an act that might perhaps bring down upon him an action for damages or even worse. Judge Cox does not refuse to execute the orders of the Supreme Court if properly authorized, but he does decline to act as Deputy Registrar without possessing the requisite powers; he says when he has received from Government special commission or authority, he is quite ready as he has always been when any emergency has presented itself, to act in any matter where his services are required, but where he concienciously conceives he would be committing an illegal act, he very wisely shirks the duty, and who can blame him? Can Judge Begbie do so? Can the Government do so? We should think not, he is simply declining to make himself a party to what would be called an illegal proceeding. There is only one Registrar of the Supreme Court and only one Sheriff in this Colony, and without a special deputation from either of these officers; no one dare assume their duties without rendering themselves amenable to the law.

Viewing the subject in any light we think that the Government will arrive at the same conclusion as the united voice of the people of this mining community have come to—that Judge Cox has not only performed a duty to himself, but to the Government whose laws he faithfully administers. It is to be regretted that any misunderstanding should arise between gentlemen holding high official positions under the Government of this Colony, but then if the one forces the other to take up a position which he believes to be right we cannot see how it can be avoided.

It certainly seems to us to be high time for the Government to adopt active measures for the establishment of a High Court of Appeal. The interests of the whole country, from Cariboo to New Westminster, loudly demand such a reform in our judiciary, and we are sure the people will not cease to urge it on the attention of the Government until the request has been granted. We have no hesitation in stating that the institution of such a measure would do more to allay the present dissatisfied state of the public mind than any other scheme that could be introduced.

"Man, vain man, clothed with a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven, as make
the angels weep."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CARIBOO SENTINEL,"

SIR,—I am glad to see that you are taking a decided position in opposition to the absurd and vexatious system of litigation, which the Chief Justice of this colony is, most unfortunately for his own reputation, and the interests of the mining community, encouraging and prompting. The late decision in the Borealis & Watson case, strikes me as being the most flagrant and arbitrary stretches of power that has ever been committed by an individual occupying the position of a Judge, a position where the man should be sunk in the exponent of the law, on the interpretation of which by its Administrator (in our unfortunate colony), owing to the want of an appellate court, the whole welfare of the community depends, and the power of giving which invests their author with the functions of an autocrat. From begining to end the document which has appeared in print bearing the signature of the Chief Justice, is a most ingenious piece of special pleading, which might do credit to a counsel trying to make the best of a bad case, but ill becomes a Judge. It tells us plainly that we have mining laws containing explicit provisions as to the manner in which claims should be taken up and held, but at the same time that any parties having money enough to stand the costs of a Chancery suit, may omit to comply with these provisions and set the law at defiance; it tends to create a feeling of insecurity as to the value of every title, no man is secure if he strikes a good claim, as after strictly complying with the law which he supposes to be his protection, and spending his last dollar in prospecting, he may find, when he thinks he has reached the long hoped for goal of his ambition, that some more favoured individual had intended taking up the same ground long previously, but had neglected either staking it off or recording it, a grave error certainly, but one which can be expiated by filing a bill in Equity, making a score or two of affidavits, and paying his own costs in a Chancery suit, and this is what is called "Equity."

I shall not at present make any remarks on other recent arbitrary decisions of the same Judge, my object being merely to commence the agitation of this subject, and if the miners are alive to their own interests, they will I trust arouse from their torpitude, and take prompt steps to strike at the root of the evil, and by insisting on a reform of the law save themselves from being crushed into the dust beneath this terrible "one man power." It is true, the apology we have had for a Legislative Council, gave no satisfaction with regard to the petition presented at their last session, praying for the abolition of appeals to Chancery in mining suits; nay, more, that they insulted the petitioners by referring the consideration of the matter to a committee of lawyers, who, as a matter of course, would never advise any reform which would be likely to check litigation, and take the bread out of their own mouths. Next year however I hope there will be some improvement in the system of government, but even a council like the last, would scarcely dare to provoke the indignation of a united and determined population, if the latter would only let them see that they were unanimous in their resolve to be no longer treated as ignorant, irresponsible serfs. Other colonies have been misgoverned before now, but they have also set us the example of showing that determined resistance to misrule by constitutional means, will eventually remove it, that no man or no clique can long continue to exercise arbitary power, or make vexatious exactions against the will of the people, and that the sooner decisive measures are adopted the sooner will the incubus be removed.

MINER.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

San Francisco, May 14.—The Golden City from Panama April 30th, with New York passengers to the 21st, arrived this morning.

Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spanish Fleet, and a portion of the town laid in ruins. Letters to the Panama 'Herald' says that on the 31st, the morning of the threatened bombardment, H. M. frigates Sutlej and Leander, with the Devastation and storeship Nerens, left the bay and anchored outside. The American ships also had to leave about 8 a. m. The enemy's vessels took up position against the town—the Resolution opposite Vailney station Villa de Madrid and Blanche, 1200 yards from Custom House, Vencedora close in to destroy dwellings, and the ship Namancia remained outside signalling orders. At 9, a. m., the Blanche opened on the Custom House, and the others followed on each available point on which to pour destruction. For nearly three hours the fire was kept up without intermission. At 12 M. the squadron drew off. From 15 millions to 20 millions worth of property was destroyed—nearly all belonging to English, American and other foreign merchants. All the commercial part of the town was destroyed

The Spanish Admiral having received orders from Madrid to desiroy to the utmost all Chilian and Peruvian towns on the coast, on March 27th notified the foreign representatives that in four days he would bombard the city. Every foreign representative protested in the most energetic manner. The British residents were promised protection by the English squadron, and the American Commodore promptly placed his squadron for co-operation, should the threatened bombardment be attempted.

The Representative of France was equally ready to join to prevent the atrocity; but at last the English Admiral withdrew and said he could not interfere except diplomatically—that British interests must look out for themselves on shore. Commodore Rodgers shrank from undertaking active assistance. While the negotiations were going on time was lost to the neutrals, and when the day of bombardment came, the property was still in the Custom House stores. The conduct of the British Admiral is loudly condemned by the English residents. 129 shots were fired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Arowrow-Bogus Company

(UNLIMITED.)

SOME SECOND HAND INJUNCTIONS on white men and negroes, to be sold cheap. Apply to the Secretary and Foreman. 8

LOST

OFF THE STAGE, BETWEEN BLUE TENT AND 150 Mile House, one Box Books, addressed A. R. ROBERTSON, Richfield. Any person finding the same and leaving it with any of Barnard's Express Agents will be suitably rewarded. 7

E. C. GILLETTE,

MINING SURVEYOR,

CAMERONTOWN. 7

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. J. B. CHANCELLIER and N. CUNIO has been dissolved to-day by mutual agreement. Mr. Cunio remains sole proprietor of the Barkerville Brewery.

Williams Creek, May 23rd, 1866. 6-1m

J. K. SUTER & CO.,

Commission Agents

AND

DEBT COLLECTORS.

Bankrupt Affairs wound up and Balance Sheets prepared; Mining Accounts carefully made up; All kinds of Forms and agreements drawn, and every other description of business promptly attended to.

☞ Office—RICHFIELD, near the Court House. 5

REMOVAL OF GOODS.

H. C. WILMOTT

BEGS TO INFORM THE MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC of Williams Creek that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to remove goods of every description with care between the towns of Richfield, Barkerville and Camerontown, at reasonable rates.

Richfield, May 21st, 1866. 5

NOTICE.

The Steamer "Enterprise"

Will leave SODA CREEK

MONDAY & THURSDAY MORNINGS,

AT DAYLIGHT;

Will leave QUESNEL

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MORNINGS,

AT 6 O'CLOCK,

Connecting at Soda Creek with BARNARD'S STAGES on Wednesday's trip down and Thursday's trip up.

☞ Freight to Quesnel 14 cts. ℔ lb.

Steamer 'Enterprise,'
May 21st, 1866. 5

"Williams Creek Flume Ordinance, 1866."

NOTICE TO MINERS.

THE WILLIAMS CREEK BED ROCK FLUME AND DITCH COMPANY, LIMITED, call the attention of Miners to "The Williams Creek Flume Ordinance, 1866," a copy of which can be seen at their office, and hereby caution all persons not to trespass on any ground nor interfere with any rights and privileges therein granted to the Company.

E. A. WADHAMS,
Secretary.

Richfield, 16th May, 1866. 4-4w

BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOON,

CAMERONTOWN,

C. FULTON, PROPRIETOR.

There is no distillery kept in this establishment, and strychnine and rot-gut find no place here. 2

INFORMATION WANTED

AS TO THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE of ALEXANDER HARVY MCNABB, from Norval, C. W., when last heard from was at Lillooet about to cross the mountains East. Parties who can give information will please communicate with John McNabb, Esq., Toronto, C. W., or Mr. J. H. Wright, Williams Creek. If the said A. H. McNabb applies to Mr. Wright he will hear of something to his advantage. 1-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

THE POST OFFICE

will, until further notice, be kept at the

LIBRARY IN CAMERONTOWN,

and Mr. JOHN BOWRON will be the Acting Postmaster

WM. GEO. COX,
J. P.

Richfield, B. C., 1st May, A. D. 1866. 1tf

In the County Court of British Columbia
Holden at Richfield.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS, a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, has been duly filed on the 16th day of May last by WALTER LONG FENTON, of Camerontown, Williams Creek, British Columbia, late Restaurant and Saloon Keeper, and he having been adjudicated a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to Wm. Geo. Cox, Esquire, the Judge of the above Court, for a first examination on Friday the 15th day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, and on Monday, the 16th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the morning precisely, at the Court House, Richfield, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose Assignees and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or that have any of his estate and effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. M. G. Phillips, Esq., the Official Assignee appointed by the said Court.

JOSEPH PARK,
Richfield,
Counsel for Petitioner.

Richfield, 17th May, 1866. 4

MACK'S HOTEL,

CAMERONTOWN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED THE ABOVE Hotel and Restaurant, and is now prepared to receive Boarders by the week or day.

☞ A first-class COOK has been engaged.

Parties wishing to Board out this season will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as his house for cleanliness, attention to customers, and a good Table, cannot be excelled.

Pies, Coffee, Chops and Steaks at all hours.

1 ALEX. D. McINNES, Prop'r.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

BARKERVILLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MINING TOOLS, &c.,

Beg to call the attention of Miners and others to their full assortment of SUPERIOR GOODS which will be sold

AT COST PRICES!

to make room for a NEW STOCK to arrive so soon as the Roads are open.

☞ Liberal allowance will be made to Restaurant and Hotel Keepers and the Trade generally on large orders. 1

WAKE UP JAKE

RESTAURANT, BAKERY,

AND

LUNCH HOUSE,

Barkerville, B. C.,

KELLY & PATERSON, PROPRIETORS.

Everything is done in connection with this establishment to give satisfaction to the customers.

☞ Meals at all hours. 1

PRAGER & BRO.,

MERCHANTS,

BARKERVILLE,

DEALERS IN

Assorted Merchandize

Wholesale and Retail. 1

GREAT ATTRACTION!

EVERY EVENING,

AT THE

FASHION SALOON,

BARKERVILLE.

ALL LOVERS OF THE TERPISCHOREAN ART are invited to call and enjoy themselves, when a hearty welcome will be extended.

MUSIC, DANCING AND BILLIARDS.

☞ The best of Wines, Liquors and Segars, and Good Order observed.

1 MARTIN & COOK, Prop'rs.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL & RESTAURANT

BARKERVILLE,

MISS THURBER & MR. LAWLESS, Prop'rs

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY FITTED UP ON the Restaurant principle with a view to the comfort of the public, and will be conducted in a manner to ensure the satisfaction of those who are disposed to favor the proprietors with their patronage.

Meals at all Hours. Good Beds.

☞ The Bar is furnished with the best selection of Liquors and Segars. 2

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

RICHFIELD.

LAUMEISTER & CO.,

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, &c.

L. MOUTTET & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORAGE and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

RICHFIELD, Williams Creek, B. C.

WE HAVE ON HAND a large stock of Provisions, Hardware and Vegetables, and are determined to sell them cheaper than any other store on Williams Creek. Come and see and judge for yourselves.

Richfield, May 5th, 1866. 1

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

The high stage of the water in the creek has stopped all mining operations below the Cameron co'y, the Raby and Dead Broke co'ys have been drowned out.—The Cameron co'y washed out on Tuesday 60 ounces from their new shaft.—The Moffat co'y washed out yesterday 30 ounces.—The Morning Star co'y got through bed rock and struck a channel last night.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Salt Spring co'y have been working in the bed of the creek for several years and making fair pay; during this period they have laid 1100 feet of a flume, the depth of ground worked will average 20 feet and at the point where they quit last season was paying from $10 to $12 a day to the hand. One of the share holders was over here on Tuesday and hired 6 or 7 Chinamen to assist them; we believe the wages given to Chinamen is $4 a day. —Wake up Jake co'y have bottomed a shaft 38 feet and found a prospect.—French co.y are doing as well as usual.—Ne'er do Well co'y, 6 shares, have been engaged for the last six weeks sinking shafts, in the last one they found a prospect and started drifting into the hill, getting in 50 feet, rim rock was struck, but after drifting through this about 20 feet they got into a channel; they had been washing all the dirt that was taken out, and on Saturday last on cleaning up had 23 ounces of coarse gold. The Discovery or Sneddon co'y we understand washed up for the last week about 180 ounces.—There are a number of campanies below this point running tunnels and sinking shafts but we have not heard with what success; the number at work on this creek at present is estimated at about 100.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

We are just informed that the Blair co'y, above the old Dutch co., who have sunk a shaft on the hill side about 20 feet deep and had got as high as $9 to the pan; this is supposed to be the lead which was lost last fall by the old Dutch and Segel co'ys.

VICTORIA ITEMS FROM "CHRONICLE."

On Thursday 10th inst., Major Mallowanski had left for parts unknown; liabilities from $30,000 to $45,000.—An Indian had been arrested for the murder of an Indian boy.—The Governor had informed the Chamber of Commerce that the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States had been brought to an end and no other treaty was in course of negociation. —Isaac Turgoose was convicted of selling whiskey to Indians and fined $100 which was promptly paid.—John Copland had passed his first examination as a bankrupt, trade assignees Messrs. Macready and Nicholson.—A convicted theif in jail had refused to work on the streets because it would degrade him.—After an absence of 150 days the sch'r Kate arrived from the Northern Codfish banks without a single fish.—The suit of the assignees of McDonald vs Trounce came up for trial on the 17th inst. when a verdict was returned for defendant.—The steamer Fideliter was to make her first trip to Portland on Wednesday last 23rd inst; it was reported she would run in connection with the Montana from San Francisco, and bring passengers for $20 cabin and $10 steerage.—The steamer California left for San Francisco on 17th inst., carrying 300 tons freight and 20 passengers among whom were Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldstone and Right Rev. Bishop Demers.—An Indian had murdered a squaw by shooting her through the head.—A party had started to prospect for coal on Capt. Nagle's property at Sooke.—Sixty tons of Fuca Straits coal had been supplied to the steamer California.—General Halleck and Staff were expected to arrive in a few days.

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

(Before W. G. Cox, Esq.)

Monday, 28th May, 1866.

Humphrey Jones vs. Canon Creek Bed Rock Flume Company.—This was a suit for wages amounting to $517. Judgment for $470.

THE WEATHER—Since Sunday last the weather has been as pleasant as it could possibly be in the lower country at this season of the year. The effects of this uninterrupted spell of warm weather are to be observed in the increased body of water which now fills the creeks and gulches, everywhere converting streamlets into torrents and creeks into rivers. Serious fears are entertained that the snow will disappear too quickly and a scarcity of water for mining purposes in the early part of the season will be the consequence. The evenings however are tempered by a slight frost, which has a counteracting tendency on the effects of the heat during the day.

ARRIVALS FROM BELOW.—Messrs. C. Gowan and J. H. Todd came in on Monday afternoon. Mr. Gowan made good time—he got in on the 10th day from Victoria.

IRRESPONSIBLE DEPUTIES.

Decisive Stand Taken by Judge Cox.

As we stated in our last issue the Aurora Co. had notified the Davis Co. to appear at Clinton to answer an application that would there be made (on Friday last) before the the Judge of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain them from working certain ground. A messenger was dispatched in all haste, who, finding Judge Begbie at Bridge Creek, procured from him an order to Judge Cox, as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, to issue an injunction, and attach the Seal of that Court to the same, as the seals of the Supreme Court in the Registrar's possession were in the Chief Justice's waggons which had broken down and were some distance behind. The messenger, Wm. Hazeltine, arrived on Tuesday evening and handed the order to Judge Cox, and the hearing came on yesterday morning at half past 11 o'clock in the Court House, Richfield.

Mr. H. P. Walker produced the order from Judge Begbie to the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court at Richfield, (Judge Cox) and requested him to attach the Seals of the Court to the injunction; Judge Cox said he had considered this matter over last night, and had committed his views to paper which he would now read:—

"I HOLD NO COMMISSION AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT, NOR NEVER DID HOLD ONE; I HAVE ACTED AS SUCH FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE SUPREME COURT, AND IT IS NOT LATER THAN THE EXPRESS BEFORE LAST I REMARKED WITH REFERENCE TO THE CASES AGAINST THE SHERIFF THAT ALL MY ACTS DONE AS DEPUTY OF THE SUPREME COURT MUST HAVE BEEN ILLEGAL. I ENTERTAIN AS HIGH RESPECT AND ESTEEM FOR MR. BEGBIE, AS MR. BEGBIE, AND ALSO AS SUPREME COURT JUDGE OF THE COLONY, AS ANY MAN IN IT; BUT FINDING NOW THAT IT IS ATTEMPTED TO DRAG ME INTO THIS DISAGREEABLE QUARREL, AND ACT CONTRARY TO MY OWN RULING AND CONSCIENCE, I WOULD, IF I ACTUALLY DID HOLD A COMMISSION AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT AT THIS MOMENT, RESIGN THE POST AT ONCE. THERE ARE COURT SEALS IN THE RECORD OFFICE, WHICH ARE AT MR. WALKER'S DISPOSAL, BUT THEY WILL NOT BE ISSUED AS SEALS OUT OF THE SUPREME COURT BY ME AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SAME."

Mr. Walker said that as application had been made last night while His Honor was still acting in the capacity of Deputy, he would ask him to attach the seal to the paper.

His honor observed that he had not been acting, and had done no business connected with that office for some time past. He had been treated with disrespect by the Aurora Co'y on the occasion of his decision last fall. He had intimated to them before rendering that decision that if they had any fresh evidence to adduce he was willing to continue the case to enable them to bring it forward, but they had express themselves quite satisfied with the decision. They had afterwards appealed the case to the Supreme Court on the ground of their having such fresh evidence to adduce; let them now go there for their remedy. He had quite enough business in his own court to occupy his time, and would not act as Deputy Registrar unless called on by the Government; he had never received a commission nor any remuneration for performing the duties of that office, and therefore considered himself at perfect liberty to do as he liked in the matter.

POLICE COURT.

(Before W. G. Cox, Esq., J. P.)

Tuesday, 29th May 1866.

J. Mundorf charged by Francis Thomas with having refused to give complainant his lawful change, and with having assaulted him when asked for it. Fined $5, commuted to $2 50.

David Lowry summoned by Geo. Baker for refusing to give up possession of a cabin on Conklin Gulch the property of complainant. House ordered to be given up within one week from date.

☞ If you want to save money get your Newspapers and Magazines from G. C. CLARKSON & Co., Booksellers, Stationers and News Agents, New Westminster, who forward papers by mail or express to all parts of the Colony.

BRIDGE RIVER.

We make an extract from a letter written by Mr. John Simpson, at Lillooet, 16th May inst. Mr. S. has been up Bridge River some distance prospecting for the last six weeks. He says, "I am going up again with other four parties, to bring water on a bar about 20 miles from the mouth of the river, but whether it will pay us for so doing is more than I can tell. The trail is now finished as far as it will be carried until the country has been proved. I am afraid it will do but little good as there are two large creeks in the way which will be very hard to cross without being bridged, one in particular, called Gun Creek is almost impossible to cross at high water which lasts for about two months, so that I don't think the upper part of the river will be properly prospected before the end of the season.

From Mr. Jeffray, who arrived here the other day from Bridge River, we gather the following particulars respecting that region: Our informant, along with Mr. Lorimer and four others, left Lillooet, on the 23rd April last, with all the necessary stock of provisions and tools for carrying on prospecting operations for some time. They proceeded along the new trail as far as Tyackton creek, a distance of about 70 miles, where it terminated. Here they fixed up a boat and proceeded as far as Gun creek, distant 15 miles; they camped at the mouth of this creek and went to work sinking holes and prospecting; the deepest hole they sunk was 8 feet, which they could not bottom for large granite boulders; all the prospects that could be found was two or three fine colors to the pan. They then proceeded up the creek some 7 or 8 miles, prospecting as they went along, and even trying those places which Jamieson and party had prospected last fall, but could not raise more than a color; the banks of this creek are very steep, and the only portions of it that are fit to be prospected are small bars, which occur at intervals as the creek makes a turn. The party left Gun creek and proceeded up the river as far as they could go with their boat, which might be about 1½ miles; drew their boat ashore, cached a part of their provisions and started for Caldwalader creek. They made an attempt to cross a divide, which would have taken them to that creek in 8 or 10 miles, but had to put back on account of the snow, and continued their course by the south fork of Bridge river, which prolonged their journey to about 40 miles. Arriving at the mouth of Caldwalader creek they proceeded up it for about a mile when they found the sluices and camp of Jamieson and party. Out of curiosity they started to rock some of the gravel from the pit that had been worked by Jamieson last fall, and although they washed a good many buckets of dirt all they found was a few colors; this pit is described as being from 30 to 40 feet square, with a depth of from 5 to 6 feet, and out of this only $9 was taken by Jamieson and party. They crossed over with difficulty to the opposite side and commenced to run a cut, which they carried in over 20 feet, following the bed rock and washing the dirt with a rocker as they went along, but did not get anything. They also washed 24 buckets out of a hole that had been prospected last fall, but found nothing. Some of the party then started up the creek and came back and reported that it looked more favorable; all then went up about 2 miles and put down 4 or 5 shafts to bed rock, which looked well, but though they prospected thoroughly did not even get a color. The rocks and boulders were all granite; they could see no traces of quartz anywhere, and on the whole give it as their united opinion that it does not look like a gold bearing country. They remained on this creek 3 days and started back to Lillooet, which place they reached on 17th May inst., having been out 24 days. Whilst on their way back they observed large quantities of geese and ducks on the river, and not a few black and cinnamon bears. There was no snow on any of the creeks they visited. Had they got the least encouraging prospect, even such a prospect as would have paid as much as $4 a day, they had intended remaining for the summer. They were all old and experienced miners, and went there with the determination of giving the diggings a fair trial.

We are very sorry indeed to be compelled to record such a signal failure, but in justice to the public we feel it our duty to give the experience of hard-working and industrious men, whose veracity we can rely on. We hope, however, that Mr. Jamieson when he starts to work his claim will make discoveries that may yet redeem that portion of the country. We cannot conceive how a man like Mr. Jamieson, who is an old miner, could have been deceived with the prospects obtained last fall; but it only illustrates the error into which the Government allowed itself to be drawn in limiting the time of the party to a given day; had Mr. Jamieson been allowed to remain a week or two longer he no doubt might have been in a better position to judge of these diggings, and saved a number of poor men from spending uselessly their hard won earnings.

☞ If you want good Coffee use Fell's.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The following account of the marriage of our esteemed Governor is taken from the Court Journal of Feb. 3d:

On Saturday last (27th Jan.) the marriage of Mr. Seymour, Governor of British Columbia son of the late H. A. Seymour, Esq., to Miss Stapleton, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, of Grey's Court, Oxfordshire, Bart., and rector of the parish, was solemnized at Mereworth Church, Kent. The road from the rectory to the church was profusely decorated with triumphal arches and evergreens, flags &c., erected by the villagers as tokens of their affectionate esteem for Sir Francis and Lady Stapleton and their amiable family.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was impressively performed by the Rev Eliot Henry Stapleton, rector of Buckhorn, Weston Dorset, and brother of the bride, the party adjourned to the vestry, where the marriage was duly attested, and the happy pair received the congratulations of their friends. The joy bells then rang forth a merry peal, and the company adjourned to the Rectory, where a sumptuous repast was prepared for about fifty guests.

Early in the afternoon the happy pair, amidst a shower of old shoes, left in a carriage and four greys from Meopham station, en route for the Queen's Hotel Upper Norwood, followed by the sincere good wishes of their friends and relations.

The presents received by the bride were both numerous and costly, and among them we may mention a handsome dressing-case with silver fittings, from Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth; a splendid inkstand of gold and silver, from Viscount and Viscountess Torrington; a valuable gold mounted writing desk, from the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny; a superb pearl hoop ring from from Colonel and Mrs. Tottenham; a diamond and emerald locket, a ruby and beryl locket and a massive gold and diamond bracelet, from Mr. Seymour; ditto from Lord and Lady Farnham; a bracelet of carbuncles and diamonds, from General Seymour, C. B.; a suit of Brussels lace of the most costly description, from Mrs. Seymour, the mother of the bridegroom; a chaste locket of pearls and emeralds, with chain to match, from Capt. Blacker; a pair of crystal bell earrings, set with turquoises of the most novel and elegant design, from Mr. Charles Dalison; an elegant writing table set of Algerian onyx, from the Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wingfield; a group in white Dresden china, from Viscountess Jocelyn; a set of ornaments in pink coral, from Capt. Stapleton, &c.

We must not omit to mention that the bridegroom, in performance of one of his many privileges, presented the bridesmaids with lockets, each different, and of the latest fashion. The poor of the parish were not forgotten on this occasion. They were plentifully regaled by the rector, with his usual kindness and liberality.

LOST IN THE WOODS.—Mr. Goudie, of Quesnelmouth, went out on a shooting excursion last Saturday morning, and not making his appearance at a late hour in the evening his friends became alarmed and forthwith set out on horseback and on foot scouring the woods, without finding any traces of him; they were highly pleased however to see him enter an appearance early next morning. It would appear that finding the shades of evening closing in on him rather unexpectedly he fetched up at a native encampment, where he gladly partook of the hospitalities of their camp till the dawn appeared, when he made tracks for home.

INVOLUNTARY BATH.—On Monday evening as an Indian was crossing the creek on a narrow plank opposite town, with a heavy load on his back, he slipped and fell into the stream. His cries for help were loud and deep, and soon attracted a crowd to the spot who rescued him from his critical situation, but not the pack.

SHUSWAP QUARTZ.—A gentleman of this city who is an expert analyzer of quartz, and who has spent considerable time in the most famous mines of this country, and the silver mines of Peru, pronounces the quartz of the Shuswap region, B. C., more valuable and promising than any he has ever seen. This speaks well for those of our friends who have recently embarked in the business of developing ledges at North Cherry Creek.—Portland 'Oregonian.'

☞ There died, on the 11th March, 1866, at Invergordon, a woman named Margaret Munro, or Queen, a pauper, at the age of 112 years. She was a native of the parish of Kilmuir, and came some years ago to live in Invergordon with a brother of hers, who not long ago died at also over 100 years. Margaret was 100 years old before she applied for parochial relief.—'European Times.'

CHRONICLES OF CARIBOO.

(From the 'Cariboolte,' 26th January, 1866.)

CHAPTER II.

1. And many of the captains of the ruler dwelt in the land of the Great Deer, and they gathered tythes of the people and sorely afflicted them, and said, stand ye aside for we are holier than ye—we are wise men from the east.

2. And the people called them strange names and said unto them, ye are only wise in your own conceit.

3. Now there was a law in that land that whosoever moveth his neighbor's land-marks shall be in danger of the judgment:

4. And one of the families that lived in a rich valley in that land were accused of moving their neighbors' land-mark, and they were brought unto the judgment.

5. And there was a great concourse of people, and the son of Brian Boru, gorgeously apparelled, sat in the judgment hall;

6. And when he had heard the whole accusation he called for a basin of gold and a buckskin napkin, and washed his hands clear of the matter, saying, I find no fault in them.

7. And the next year other neighbors came and did likewise, and when they were brought unto the judgment and saw a new and just tetrarch sitting in the hall, they said, we appeal unto Impey.

8. Now when they had come unto Impey's footstool and he had heard them of the whole matter,

9. He lifted up his voice and said unto them, know ye not that it is written, "If a man take thy cloak give unto him thy coat also."

10. And in that year the people began to worship false gods, and they built temples unto them;

11. And in the temples were many altars, covered with green and red, and on them were placed books written within and without with mourning, lamentation and woe—in black, and in red, and in white;

12. And many of the people went out after these strange gods, and offered up sacrifices unto them in silver and in gold, in checks and in wine.

13. And it came to pass in the fifth month that strange women from the Vaterland came and danced before the worshippers, and they were highly pleased;

14. And they swore that they would give them whatsoever they would ask, even to the half of their possessions.

15. Now these women, instructed by a love of gain, asked of them their money and their sleep, and for their vows' sake they did give unto them;

16. And many of them became as eunuchs unto these women.

17. Then came other women worse than the first who also danced before the people, and did other things of which it is a shame even so much as to speak;

18. For whatsoever things are base, whatsoever things are filthy, whatsoever things are lewd, whatsoever things are of evil report, if there be any vice, if there be any shame, these things did they among the people;

19. And moreover they spread the plague among all such as glory in their shame.

20. And it came to pass in the ninth month that certain Jews of the Tribe of Shylock and others, proselytes that they had made, bound themselves by an oath that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed one Jaw-bone who lived in their midst;

21. And the number that bound themselves in this conspiracy were about twenty;

22. And when Jaw-bone heard this he fled unto the streets, and certain Christian men—butchers by trade—took him in and fed him.

23. And a certain friend of Jaw-bone went unto those who had sought his life and said unto them, masters, how much is it that I owe you? and they said $500 in silver, and he said unto them sit down and write nothing, and many others did likewise;

24. And when they sought these men to bring them unto the judgment they fled unto the mountains, and there remained days and nights without number;

25. But unto the friends of Jaw-bone they paid the uttermost farthing.

(To be Continued.)

A genius out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from the keg upon the smoking pile; not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner reasoned out this verdict: "It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't 'visitation of God,' because he wan't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in 'Died for want of common sense!'"

☞ Several thousand men are employed in the Champ de Mars, Paris, in preparing that spot for the erection of the immense building necessary for the Universal Exhibition of 1867. The works are periodically visited by thousands of the Parisians.

☞ We can endure to look upon a melancholy man, but not upon a melancholy child. This is the saddest spectacle in nature.

THE UNIVERSAL PRACTICE of mixing Chicory and other adulteratives with Coffee, has very much damaged in public estimation, what ought to be the most delicious of Beverages. So effectually have the public been drugged with such mixtures that the true properties have been lost sight of, and many prefer a black and thick infusion to a drink rich in spirit and aroma. General as is the use of Coffee, it is little known that in condensing the vapors extracted from the berry in roasting, a liquor is obtained, of the most nauseous taste, and of a scent the most unbearable. Under such circumstances it is evidently important that all the gases and fluids extracted by roasting should be carried off as quickly as possible, in order to prevent their returning again to the Coffee, which is the case in the confined cylinder. This object is admirably accomplished by the new and patent "Conical Coffee Roaster" as used by FELL & CO., Victoria, in which the berry is directly exposed to the rarified heat, and the vapor extracted carried off instantaneously. In addition to the advantage to be derived by the rapid removal of the steam containing the objectionable properties, the pure aroma of the Coffee is retained, the essential oil being preserved and not exhausted as in the Cylinder Roaster, where the Coffee is required to remain a much longer time in consequence of the steaming it undergoes by the confined steam. It is chemically impossible to retain the qualities or arrest the deterioration of Coffee when ground. The heat engendered by the process of roasting, and especially of grinding, creates an action in the elementary parts which gradually destroys its fitness for drink. But to retain the essential oil which it contains we have it encased in tins containing from 1 lb. to 28 lbs., and which can be had from any of the respectable dealers. We can confidently recommend those who have hitherto been obliged to refrain from taking Coffee on account of its ill effects, that they may use our Coffee, roasted in the Conical Roaster, being recommended by all medical men under whose notice it has been brought, and by numerous other testimonials in its favor. FELL & CO.,
Coffee Merchants, Yates st., Victoria.

LILLOOET ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
LILLOOET MILLS.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now manufacturing FLOUR of all grades: Extra, Superfine and Fine. Feed Crushed to order.
LILLOOET FLOUR MILL CO.
1-s F. W. FOSTER, Agent.

EDWIN TYNON,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, &c., Lillooet, B. C. 1-s

LILLOOET BREWERY,
JACOB MILTZ, Proprietor, has always on hand a large and superior stock of Lager Beer; at the Bar will be found the best Brandies, Wines and Segars; the public are invited to call. Prepared to fill all orders promptly. 1-s

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL--LILLOOET
SPELMAN and McKENZIE, Proprietors. This House is well fitted up with Good Beds and the Bar is furnished with the best Liquors; Meals are served at all hours on the Restaurant principle; Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. 1-s

Pioneer Hotel---Lillooet,
CHARLES NELSON, Proprietor. This old established House is well fitted up for the comfort of Travellers; the Table is supplied with the best of everything that can be had, and the cooking is not inferior to the best hotel in the lower country; Bedrooms for Families; Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. The Express stops here 1-s

PORT DOUGLAS ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,
WM. MACDONALD, Proprietor. Miners and others destined for the Bridge River Mines will find every convenience and accommodation afforded them. Good Beds and a Table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 1-s

G. BACIGALUPE, MERCHANT AND PACKER, between Douglas and Lillooet. Always on hand a good stock of Provisions, &c. 1-2m

29 MILE HOUSE--DOUGLAS PORTAGE
G. L. SMITH & CO., Proprietors. This House is well fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers to the Bridge River Mines. Good Beds, Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. A Stage runs twice a week between this house and Port Douglas on the arrival of the steamers from below and connects with the Lake Boats for Lillooet. 1-s

NEW WESTMINSTER ADVERTISEMENTS

HICK'S HOTEL,
LYTTON SQUARE, New Westminster, B C. now occupied by W. E. STEIN. The above favorably known house is now open to the public; the Bar is constantly supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Segars. s

The "British Columbian"
Published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the publishing office, New Westminster.
THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN is the oldest newspaper published in this colony, and has a larger circulation therein than any other. Its columns are regularly supplied with full telegraphic news from all parts of the world, while it contains a faithful record of local events, and a full report of Legislative proceedings.
The "British Columbian" is supplied to all parts of this colony by Express upon extremely liberal conditions. For terms, &c., see Express Agents.
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Meals at all hours, and Cooking of the best description. s

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THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THIS House. There is Good Meals; Good Beds; Stabling for Horses; Barley, Oats and Hay 1-s

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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.

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BLOOD WILL TELL!
BLUE TENT RANCH.
WM. HENDERSON begs to inform his friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken the above Ranch and is prepared to supply them with First-Class Accommodation. Good Stabling for horses; Hay and Grain. 1-s

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WM. MANSON, Proprietor, D. A. McLEAN, Agent.
THIS HOTEL IS LARGE AND WELL FITTED UP for the comfort of travellers; the Table is supplied with the best of everything that can be procured, and the cooking is not inferior to any on the road; Bedrooms for families; Stabling, Hay, Barley and Oats. 1-s

83 MILE HOUSE.
ALBERT CRYSLER has opened the above House for the reception of Travellers; the Table is well kept and the Liquors cannot be surpassed; the Beds are clean and comfortable. Stabling for Horses, Hay and Oats. 1-s

JUNCTION HOTEL--CLINTON CITY,
JAMES HURON, Proprietor. This commodious Hotel is well fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of the public; the Beds are all that a weary traveller could desire; the Table is supplied with the best of fare; the Bar contains the choicest brands of Liquors and Segars; good Stabling, Horse Feed, Oats, Barley, &c 1-s

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
LORENZO LEARTO, Proprietor. This house affords every accommodation for the comfort of Travellers; the Table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season, and the Bar is stocked with the choicest of Wines, Brandies & Segars; good stabling for horses; Hay, Barley and Oats constantly on hand at low rates. Newly milled Flour for sale cheap. 1-s

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 Savona's Steamboat Landing, 22 miles; from Spence's Bridge, 20 miles. Travellers will find prices and accommodations to suit the times. Give them a call. Stabling, Hay & Grain; attentive hostlers. Stage leaves here twice a week for Big Bend and Yale, and once a week for Cariboo 1-s

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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

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Receive regular supplies by Express via Panama and by sailing vessels via Cape Horn.
☞ Particular attention given to all orders.
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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

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I SAY SAM! How is it your Boots wear so long and keep your feet so dry? Because I purchase of Charity and Butler, Government Street, Victoria.

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R. P. WHEAR, TAILOR & OUTFITTER, Fort Street, Victoria, V. I., opposite Bee Hive Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his numerous patrons with every requisite for Clothing suitable for every season of the year. 1-s

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A. FRANKEL, Victoria, V. I., Dealer in FURS, SKINS, HIDES, WOOL, &c. Liberal advances made on Furs consigned. Reference—G. Sutro & Co., Sporborg & Rueff, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

MRS. HEIN, MILLINER & DRESS MAKER, Government Street, Victoria, V. I. All kinds of Millinery of the latest style kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to. 1-s

PETER McQUADE, Ship Chandler and dealer in Paints, Oils, and Window Glass. Always on hand—a large stock of Rope and Canvass. Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-3m

TAI SOONG & CO., Commission Merchants, Importers and Dealers in Chinese Goods, Rice, Sugar, Opium, Nut Oil, Provisions, &c., Cormorant Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-3m

WO ON & CO., Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Chinese Goods and Provisions, Rice, Sugar, Teas, &c., Cormorant Street, west of Government, Victoria, V. I. CHIN KAY, Manager.

E. WATSON, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver, Yates street, above Government street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

WILSON & MURRAY, GROCERS, PROVISION, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Bakers & Confectioners, Fort Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

SPORBORG & RUEFF, Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, Wharf street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

GRELLEY & FITERRE, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Spirits and Liquors, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

SPROAT & CO., (late Anderson & Co.) IMPORTERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Store Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

G. SUTRO & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, Meerschaum Pipes, &c., S E. corner of Yates and Wharf street, Victoria s

J. B. HAGGIN, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, near corner of Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, V. I.

PIERCE & SEYMOUR, dealers in BEDDING & FURNITURE, Broad Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

CAIRE & GRANCINI, HARDWARE & CROCKERY MERCHANTS, Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I. 1-s

HENDERSON and BURNABY, MERCHANTS, Wharf street, Victoria, V. I 1-s

No. 8.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL.

Vol. 2. Barkerville, Williams Creek, B. C., Thursday, May 31, 1866. No. 8.

LETTER FROM VICTORIA—No. III.

Victoria, V. I., May 18th, 1866.

The chief and the earliest event since my last is the investigation into the loss of the Labouchere—which has already lasted for two days and now stands adjourned till after the Assizes. It has been held under a commission from the Governor addressed to the Chief Justice. The leading idea after reading or hearing the evidence so far adduced is, that the ship and cargo might have been saved. This fact is brought out chiefly in the examination of Mr. A. J. Chambers, the chief officer, who gives it as his opinion that the vessel could have been run ashore in the neighborhood of Drakes Bay. He seems to have been clear as to the position of the vessel, guided as he was by the Farallones' light,—which like Los Reyes are clusters of rocks or reefs—which was also noticed by the Captain. Again the bark Glimpse was, if not at an anchor, at all events passed by the Labouchere within hailing distance. It is remarkable that Capt. Mouat did not get any exact information as to his whereabouts or any help from that vessel. But keeping in view the want of harmony between the Capt. and the mate, and which comes out distinctly in the evidence; the former stating that he told Mr. Chambers they were to separate on arrival in Victoria; and the latter testifying that to the knowledge of all the crew the Capt. snubbed him; I say, bearing in mind the disagreement between these officers, it appears that the Capt. was very much of the opinion of his first officer. Not thinking that there was so much danger as there eventually proved to be, he kept the ship about in the same position, making short tacks of half an hour each, with the intention as soon as daylight afforded accurate observation to choose a convenient place and run her ashore. Unfortunately, owing to circumstances to which I will further allude presently, the water between 2 and 3 a. m. got so rapidly worse that immediate steps had to be taken for the preservation of the lives of those on board. Luckily the vessel was well provided with boats—five extra boats being on board as freight, I believe all for Johnny Reid, our ferryman. Mr. Chambers, with or without orders, having the instinct of self-preservation large, took an early opportunity of going ashore; though, in justice to him, we must say he promptly returned. It drew forth an angry exclamation from the Captain, which he afterwards followed up by a charge of desertion and a refusal to pay his wages, though he paid his (Mr. Chambers') fare up to Victoria on being so advised by the agents, Messrs. Falkner, Bell & Co. The Captain, by the evidence of Edward Dickenson, made every effort to save the mail—the letters. These had been stowed away in a place called the lazarette, under the floor of the ladies' cabin. Nothing but newspaper bags could be reached, and these were pulled out of the water. A valuable package, which proved to be gold watches, consigned to E. Marks & Co., and a small portion of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, out of the cabin, were saved. The whole affair was so immediate a one that the last boat had not left, according to all the evidence, from 5 to 8 minutes before the ship went down, in what was called 30 fathoms. Thus Capt. Mouat, whose coolness and bravery none could doubt, simply through an excess of caution (looking for an appropriate place), disbelieving in, or unaware of the extent of the danger, lost his vessel. And now we come to the most disastrous part of the matter, and no doubt the indirect, if not proximate, cause of the sudden foundering of the steamer; Capt. Mouat in his evidence states that the "paddles could not be disconnected so as to let the engine work the pumps separately." What was the consequence? In order that the engines might pump effectually the vessel was urged on at full speed; the pressure was consequently very much increased at the bows, and the water gained rapidly; the fires were put out soon after 6. It is just possible that sails might at the last moment have been the means of saving the vessel by beaching her; but the Captain's reason for not having masts rigged and sails bent is satisfactory. Besides, who anticipates wrecking 28 miles after leaving port? The direct cause of all the trouble was the derangement of the compasses. Owing to their unaccustomed position forward, they were surrounded by so much iron: two bower chains, 100 fathoms each, 30 to 45 fathoms stream or mooring chain, and the wheel chains, about 2 cwt. each, which latter must have been in close proximity; besides, I presume, not far off, 2 bower anchors, 1 stream, 2 kedge and 3 boat anchors. All this brought about a deviation of one and a half points; when 50 yards to the westward would have steered clear from that fatal rock. But, in conclusion, never was such a fortunate shipwreck. At the worst account, and that doubtful, but two lives lost; a vessel to keep afloat from 10½ p.m., till 8 a.m., after a fatal accident!

Tuesday, 8th May, was the first and the last day of the Assizes; the last fact speaks volumes for the state of our society. The two only cases at all important were those of Tom, the Russian, for burglary, for which, according to the evidence, I think he really deserved the verdict of "guilty," though the jury brought him in "not guilty," contrary to the direct charge of the Judge. Fancy a man employed for months about certain premises, then discharged; a safe key (a duplicate) is missed while he is there; a friend of long standing and a fellow countryman deposes that he has seen a key in Tom's possession similar to the key of the safe shown, all but the brass ring; Tom tells him he is making keys; further, he will soon be rich, and for a reason, he has the keys of Eugene Thomas' safe; on a given day the safe is found open but uninjured, the safe drawer forced and the gold coin abstracted; the skylight is broken and a cord found dangling therefrom; Tom had been employed on the roof to clean the fine of the chimney, and since he had left Thomas' employ had passed a term in the chain-gang. Would not Tom be very apt to be considered the delinquent? No, he was "not guilty."

The other was the famous Copland robbery, in which it came out that the Copland's did lose the $3500 out of an iron box, not their safe; that they had been counting it over as late as half past one on Sunday afternoon, the day they lost it all; that Mrs. Copland went to the street door, to admit a gentleman who called, and held it in her apron during the whole time of his visit; that Mr. and Mrs. Copland went out for a drive in the afternoon, leaving all this money in a somewhat portable and very slight iron box, not their regular safe; that on their way home they met and saw Ah Sam, the Doctor, who is believed to be no Doctor at all, with apparently something heavy in his pockets, trying to elude observation, no doubt their gold; that the delectable Joe, who administered their cooking at one time, had handed to Mrs. Copland a small stone, described by her in Court as between the size of a pea and bean, split in two, to put in her eye to cure her blindness, but which produced great pain instead; that Joe wished, fruitlessly, for Mrs. Copland had lost it, to recover and return to the Dr. this stone, which he valued at $400 to $500, and in default of which he said he (Joe) might have to go as a slave for five years. All this was very interesting; and still more so Joe's confession to Mrs. Copland, in the prison yard, that the bulk of the money was sent to Port Townsend in a canoe, in charge of one Ah Sa and another Chinaman. The only wonderful thing is that Mr. Copland, who spared no expense in ferreting out the robbers, having, as I am credibly informed, paid $300 in hard cash to some Chinese who informed him of the place of concealment of Ah Sam, the Doctor, and Joe—and who showed considerable pluck and great shrewdness in the who affair—the only wonder I say is that Mr. Copland did not send across to Port Townsend, or the Sound generally—though perhaps he did—to arrest and search all and sundry Chinese coming over in a canoe. His enemies and robbers, the Doctor and Joe, were found guilty and sentenced to three years each in the chain-gang.

One remark which his honor the Chief Justice made at the opening case I trust will be taken up and echoed and re-echoed in every Court of Justice in which the arms of Britain are found surmounting the Judge's canopy. It was on the occasion of the trial of an undefended criminal, and he a foreigner: "Is there no gentleman of the Bar, Mr. Attorney, (the Attorney General) who will watch the case for the prisoner? In England there are never wanting gentlemen of the Bar to assist an undefended prisoner. This Colony has quite as many gentlemen of the profession in proportion to criminal cases as are to be found in England. I should wish it more particularly in this case, as the prisoner is a foreigner." Well done Chief Justice Needham! Well done British good feeling and fair play! A fair field and no favor all the world over. Mr. Ring subsequently took the case.

Our last sensation item of intelligence received is that of the bombardment of the city of Valparasio.

ADVERTISING.—A French editor has given the following sensible description of the effect of an advertisement: "The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys."

"The Cariboo Sentinel,"
SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.
ALLAN & LAMBERT, PROPRIETORS.
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Subscription, $1 per week,
(Including cost of delivery,) Payable to the Carrier.

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AND
Circulating Library!
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THE TERMS OF SUSCRIPTION have been reduced to $2 per month; above 400 volumes of New Works have been only lately added to the circulating Library, and more are expected daily. Parties are solicited to subscribe.
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BAR IRON, STEEL,
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POWDER, FUSE, &c., &c.
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WILLIAMS CREEK
Bakery, Coffee Saloon
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RESTAURANT,
BARKERVILLE,
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Meals ready at all hours.

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DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, &c
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A large supply of LADIES' GOODS on the way.

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HENRY SCHORLING,
VAN WINKLE,
Dealer in all kinds of Provisions, Clothing, &c.
☞ Stabling for Horses; Hay, Barley and Oats always on hand. 1-s

BANKS, EXPRESSES, &c.

THE BANK OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $1,562,500;
(With Power to Increase.)
DRAFTS ISSUED ON THE BANK'S BRANCHES,
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND,
VICTORIA AND NANAIMO;
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NEW WESTMINSTER, YALE, MOUTH OF QUESNEL, CARIBOO;
IN THE UNITED STATES,
SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, OREGON.
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Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Whitby, Peterboro, Ottawa, Guelph, Goderich, Stratford, Picton, Perth, Simcoe, St. Catherines;
ON NEW YORK—On Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY, (Agents for the Bank of Montreal.
ON SCOTLAND—THE BRITISH LINEN CO.'S BANK
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ON ENGLAND—THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Head Office, Lombard St., London.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars.
Bills Discounted and Collected, and Bills of Exchange on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.
Government and other Securities received for safe custody; Interests and Dividends collected.
GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED,
Received on Deposit, or Advances made upon them.
ASSAY OFFICE.
GOLD DUST Melted and Assayed, and returns made within 24 hours.
Ores of every description carefully Assayed.
April, 1866. 1

THE BANK OF
British North America.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, ST. HELENS PLACE LONDON.
DRAFTS ISSUED on London, New York, San Francisco, Cariboo, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and on all the Branches of the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Bills of Exchange and Gold Purchased.
Interest on Special Deposits of Money allowed at the rate of a quarter of one per cent. per month.
ASSAY OFFICE.
GOLD DUST Melted and Assayed, and returns made within 24 hours in Coin or Bars.
Ores of every description carefully Assayed.
N. B.—Any instructions as to the disposal of the proceeds of Gold Dust forwarded to the office in Victoria for Assay will be carefully attended to.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Victoria, V. I., April, 1866. 1-s

BARNARD'S
CARIBOO AND BIG BEND EXPRESS,
Connecting at Lillooet and Yale with DIETZ & NELSON'S for New Westminster & Victoria;
WILL ARRIVE AND DEPART from the office in Barkerville, to connect with the steamer "Enterprise" at Quesnelmouth, and the STAGES at Soda Creek, EVERY WEEK, conveying TREASURE, LETTERS and VALUABLES for all parts of the world. Also, Commissions received and forwarded by Express for the collection of Notes, Bills and the purchase of articles to be obtained at New Westminster, Victoria, San Francisco or enroute, and returns made with dispatch.
JOHN B. LOVELL,
1-s Agent, Barkerville.

Important to Miners!
The undersigned is prepared to
CLEAN BLACK SAND, BLOWINGS AND PANNINGS,
On Commission, or will purchase any quantity on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS, at the
Reading Room, Cameronton,
The Subscriber is well known on Williams Creek, and from the confidence reposed in him last Fall in the above business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the Mining community the ensuing season.
s JOHN BOWRON.

NOTICE.
BIG BEND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
DURING THE MINING SEASON the undersigned will be prepared to execute Surveys and transact a General Agency Business. JOHN MORRIS,
1-s Civil Engineer.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The "Cariboo Sentinel" is published every Monday and Thursday. Advertisements intended for insertion must be delivered at latest at 6 o'clock, p. m., the day before publication.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

As will be seen by referring to the report of the proceedings before the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court here, given in our columns this morning, that the recent decisions of our Supreme Court Judge rendered at New Westminster and Lillooet, are receiving their strict interpretation at the hands of an officer who knows the responsibility of his position, and has the manliness to decline the assumption of the dangerous consequences that might fall on himself, by carrying out the edicts of the Supreme Court, without being authorized and empowered so to do. When we consider the manner in which the Supreme Court has disposed of the cases of Eddy and Waldron, is it to be wondered at that an officer holding no written authority (and this is absolutely necessary,) will do an act that might perhaps bring down upon him an action for damages or even worse. Judge Cox does not refuse to execute the orders of the Supreme Court if properly authorized, but he does decline to act as Deputy Registrar without possessing the requisite powers; he says when he has received from Government special commission or authority, he is quite ready as he has always been when any emergency has presented itself, to act in any matter where his services are required, but where he conciencious conceives he would be committing an illegal act, he very wisely shirks the duty, and who can blame him? Can Judge Begbie do so? Can the Government do so? We should think not, he is simply declining to make himself a party to what would be called an illegal proceeding. There is only one Registrar of the Supreme Court and only one Sheriff in this Colony, and without a special deputation from either of these officers; no one dare assume their duties without rendering themselves amenable to the law.

Viewing the subject in any light we think that the Government will arrive at the same conclusion as the united voice of the people of this mining community have come to—that Judge Cox has not only performed a duty to himself, but to the Government whose laws he faithfully administers. It is to be regretted that any misunderstanding should arise between gentlemen holding high official positions under the Government of this Colony; but then if the one forces the other to take up a position which he believes to be right we cannot see how it can be avoided.

It certainly seems to us to be high time for the Government to adopt active measures for the establishment of a High Court of Appeal. The interests of the whole country, from Cariboo to New Westminster, loudly demand such a reform in our judiciary, and we are sure the people will not cease to urge it on the attention of the Government until the request has been granted. We have no hesitation in stating that the institution of such a measure would do more to allay the present dissatisfied state of the public mind than any other scheme that could be introduced.

"Man, vain man, clothed with a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven, as make
the angels weep."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CARIBOO SENTINEL,"

SIR,—I am glad to see that you are taking a decided position in opposition to the absurd and vexatious system of litigation, which the Chief Justice of this colony is, most unfortunately for his own reputation, and the interests of the mining community, encouraging and prompting. The late decision in the Borealis & Watson case, strikes me as being the most flagrant and arbitrary stretches of power that has ever been committed by an individual occupying the position of a Judge, a position where the man should be sunk in the exponent of the law, on the interpretation of which by its Administrator (in our unfortunate colony), owing to the want of an appellate court, the whole welfare of the community depends, and the power of giving which invests their author with the functions of an autocrat. From begining to end the document which has appeared in print bearing the signature of the Chief Justice, is a most ingenious piece of special pleading, which might do credit to a counsel trying to make the best of a bad case, but ill becomes a Judge. It tells us plainly that we have mining laws containing explicit provisions as to the manner in which claims should be taken up and held, but at the same time that any parties having money enough to stand the costs of a Chancery suit, may omit to comply with these provisions and set the law at defiance; it tends to create a feeling of insecurity as to the value of every title, no man is secure if he strikes a good claim, as after strictly complying with the law which he supposes to be his protection, and spending his last dollar in prospecting, he may find, when he thinks he has reached the long hoped for goal of his ambition, that some more favoured individual had intended taking up the same ground long previously, but had neglected either staking it off or recording it, a grave error certainly, but one which can be expiated by filing a bill in Equity, making a score or two of affidavits, and paying his own costs in a Chancery suit, and this is what is called "Equity."

I shall not at present make any remarks on other recent arbitrary decisions of the same Judge, my object being merely to commence the agitation of this subject, and if the miners are alive to their own interests, they will I trust arouse from their torpitude, and take prompt steps to strike at the root of the evil, and by insisting on a reform of the law save themselves from being crushed into the dust beneath this terrible "one man power." It is true, the apology we have had for a Legislative Council, gave no satisfaction with regard to the petition presented at their last session, praying for the abolition of appeals to Chancery in mining suits; nay, more, that they insulted the petitioners by referring the consideration of the matter to a committee of lawyers, who, as a matter of course, would never advise any reform which would be likely to check litigation, and take the bread out of their own mouths. Next year however I hope there will be some improvement in the system of government, but even a council like the last, would scarcely dare to provoke the indignation of a united and determined population, if the latter would only let them see that they were unanimous in their resolve to be no longer treated as ignorant, irresponsible serfs. Other colonies have been misgoverned before now, but they have also set us the example of showing that determined resistance to misrule by constitutional means, will eventually remove it, that no man or no clique can long continue to exercise arbitary power, or make vexatious exactions against the will of the people, and that the sooner decisive measures are adopted the sooner will the incubus be removed.

MINER.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

San Francisco, May 14.—The Golden City from Panama April 30th, with New York passengers to the 21st, arrived this morning.

Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spanish Fleet, and a portion of the town laid in ruins. Letters to the Panama 'Herald' says that on the 31st, the morning of the threatened bombardment, H. M. frigates Sutlej and Leander, with the Devastation and storeship Nerens, left the bay and anchored outside. The American ships also had to leave about 8 a. m. The enemy's vessels took up position against the town—the Resolution opposite Vailney station Villa-de Madrid and Blanche, 1200 yards from Custom House, Vencedora close in to destroy dwellings, and the ship Namancia remained outside signalling orders. At 9, a. m., the Blanche opened on the Custom House, and the others followed on each available point on which to pour destruction. For nearly three hours the fire was kept up without intermission. At 12 M. the squadron drew off. From 15 millions to 20 millions worth of property was destroyed—nearly all belonging to English, American and other foreign merchants. All the commercial part of the town was destroyed

The Spanish Admiral having received orders from Madrid to desiroy to the utmost all Chilian and Peruvian towns on the coast, on March 27th notified the foreign representatives that in four days he would bombard the city. Every foreign representative protested in the most energetic manner. The British residents were promised protection by the English squadron, and the American Commodore promptly placed his squadron for co-operation, should the threatened bombardment be attempted.

The Representative of France was equally ready to join to prevent the atrocity; but at last the English Admiral withdrew and said he could not interfere except diplomatically—that British interests must look out for themselves on shore. Commodore Rodgers shrank from undertaking active assistance. While the negotiations were going on time was lost to the neutrals, and when the day of bombardment came, the property was still in the Custom House stores. The conduct of the British Admiral is loudly condemned by the English residents. 129 shots were fired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Arowrow-Bogus Company

(UNLIMITED.)

SOME SECOND HAND INJUNCTIONS on white men and negroes, to be sold cheap. Apply to the Secretary and Foreman. 8

LOST

OFF THE STAGE, BETWEEN BLUE TENT AND 150 Mile House, one Box Books, addressed A. R. Robertson, Richfield. Any person finding the same and leaving it with any of Barnard's Express Agents will be suitably rewarded. 7

E. C. GILLETTE,

MINING SURVEYOR,

CAMERONTOWN. 7

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. J. B. CHANCELLIER and N. CUNIO has been dissolved to-day by mutual agreement. Mr. Cunio remains sole proprietor of the Barkerville Brewery.

Williams Creek, May 23rd, 1866. 6-1m

J. K. SUTER & CO.,

Commission Agents

AND

DEBT COLLECTORS.

Bankrupt Affairs wound up and Balance Sheets prepared; Mining Accounts carefully made up; All kinds of Forms and agreements drawn, and every other description of business promptly attended to.

☞ Office—RICHFIELD, near the Court House. 5

REMOVAL OF GOODS.

H. C. WILMOTT

BEGS TO INFORM THE MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC of Williams Creek that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to remove goods of every description with care between the towns of Richfield, Barkerville and Camerontown, at reasonable rates.

Richfield, May 21st, 1866. 5

NOTICE.

The Steamer "Enterprise"

Will leave SODA CREEK

MONDAY & THURSDAY MORNINGS,

AT DAYLIGHT;

Will leave QUESNEL

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MORNINGS,

AT 6 O'CLOCK,

Connecting at Soda Creek with BARNARD'S STAGES on Wednesday's trip down and Thursday's trip up.

☞ Freight to Quesnel 1¼ cts. ℔ lb.

Steamer 'Enterprise,'
May 21st, 1866. 5

"Williams Creek Flume Ordinance, 1866."

NOTICE TO MINERS.

THE WILLIAMS CREEK BED ROCK FLUME AND DITCH COMPANY, LIMITED, call the attention of Miners to "The Williams Creek Flume Ordinance, 1866," a copy of which can be seen at their office, and hereby caution all persons not to trespass on any ground nor interfere with any rights and privileges therein granted to the Company.

E. A. WADHAMS,
Secretary.

Richfield, 16th May, 1866. 4-4w

BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOON,

CAMERONTOWN,

C. FULTON, PROPRIETOR.

There is no distillery kept in this establishment, and strychnine and rot-gut find no place here. 2

INFORMATION WANTED

AS TO THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE of ALEXANDER HARVY MCNABB, from Norval, C. W., when last heard from was at Lillooet about to cross the mountains East. Parties who can give information will please communicate with John McNabb, Esq., Toronto, C. W., or Mr. J. H. Wright, Williams Creek. If the said A. H. McNabb applies to Mr. Wright he will hear of something to his advantage. 1-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

THE POST OFFICE

will, until further notice, be kept at the

LIBRARY IN CAMERONTOWN,

and Mr. JOHN BOWRON will be the Acting Postmaster

WM. GEO. COX,
J. P.

Richfield, B. C.,
1st May, A. D. 1866. 1tf

In the County Court of British Columbia
Holden at Richfield.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS, a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, has been duly filed on the 16th day of May last by WALTER LONG FENTON, of Camerontown, Williams Creek, British Columbia, late Restaurant and Saloon Keeper, and he having been adjudicated a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to Wm. Geo. Cox, Esquire, the Judge of the above Court, for a first examination on Friday the 15th day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, and on Monday, the 16th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the morning precisely, at the Court House, Richfield, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose Assignees and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or that have any of his estate and effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. M. G. Phillips, Esq., the Official Assignee appointed by the said Court.

JOSEPH PARR,
Richfield,
Counsel for Petitioner.

Richfield, 17th May, 1866. 4

MACK'S HOTEL,

CAMERONTOWN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED THE ABOVE Hotel and Restaurant, and is now prepared to receive Boarders by the week or day.

☞ A first-class COOK has been engaged

Parties wishing to Board out this season will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as his house for cleanliness, attention to customers, and a good Table, cannot be excelled.

Pies, Coffee, Chops and Steaks at all hours.

1 ALEX. D. McINNES, Prop'r.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

BARKERVILLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MINING TOOLS, &c.,

Beg to call the attention of Miners and others to their full assortment of SUPERIOR GOODS which will be sold

AT COST PRICES!

to make room for a NEW STOCK to arrive so soon as the Roads are open.

☞ Liberal allowance will be made to Restaurant and Hotel Keepers and the Trade generally on large orders. 1

WAKE UP JAKE

RESTAURANT, BAKERY,

AND

LUNCH HOUSE,

Barkerville, B. C.,

KELLY & PATERSON, PROPRIETORS.

Everything is done in connection with this establishment to give satisfaction to the customers.

☞ Meals at all hours. 1

PRAGER & BRO.,

MERCHANTS,

BARKERVILLE,

DEALERS IN

Assorted Merchandize

Wholesale and Retail. 1

GREAT ATTRACTION!

EVERY EVENING,

AT THE

FASHION SALOON,

BARKERVILLE.

ALL LOVERS OF THE TERPISCHOREAN ART are invited to call and enjoy themselves, when a hearty welcome will be extended.

MUSIC, DANCING AND BILLIARDS.

☞ The best of Wines, Liquors and Segars, and Good Order observed.

1 MARTIN & COOK, Prop'rs.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL & RESTAURANT

BARKERVILLE,

MISS THURBER & MR. LAWLESS, Prop'rs

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY FITTED UP ON the Restaurant principle with a view to the comfort of the public, and will be conducted in a manner to ensure the satisfaction of those who are disposed to favor the proprietors with their patronage.

Meals at all Hours. Good Beds.

☞ The Bar is furnished with the best selection of Liquors and Segars. 2

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

RICHFIELD.

LAUMEISTER & CO.,

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, &c.

L. MOUTTET & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

RICHFIELD, Williams Creek, B. C.

WE HAVE ON HAND a large stock of Provisions, Hardware and Vegetables, and are determined to sell them cheaper than any other store on Williams Creek. Come and see and judge for yourselves.

Richfield, May 5th, 1866. 1

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

The high stage of the water in the creek has stopped all mining operations below the Cameron co'y, the Raby and Dead Broke co'ys have been drowned out.—The Cameron co'y washed out on Tuesday 60 ounces from their new shaft.—The Moffat co'y washed out yesterday 30 ounces.—The Morning Star co'y got through bed rock and struck a channel last night.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Salt Spring co'y have been working in the bed of the creek for several years and making fair pay; during this period they have laid 1100 feet of a flume, the depth of ground worked will average 20 feet and at the point where they quit last season was paying from $10 to $12 a day to the hand. One of the share holders was over here on Tuesday and hired 6 or 7 Chinamen to assist them; we believe the wages given to Chinamen is $4 a day. —Wake up Jake co'y have bottomed a shaft 38 feet and found a prospect.—French co.y are doing as well as usual.—Ne'er do Well co'y, 6 shares, have been engaged for the last six weeks sinking shafts, in the last one they found a prospect and started drifting into the hill, getting in 50 feet, rim rock was struck, but after drifting through this about 20 feet they got into a channel; they had been washing all the dirt that was taken out, and on Saturday last on cleaning up had 23 ounces of coarse gold. The Discovery or Sneddon co'y we understand washed up for the last week about 180 ounces.—There are a number of campanies below this point running tunnels and sinking shafts but we have not heard with what success; the number at work on this creek at present is estimated at about 100.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

We are just informed that the Blair co'y, above the old Dutch co., who have sunk a shaft on the hill side about 20 feet deep and had got as high as $9 to the pan; this is supposed to be the lead which was lost last fall by the old Dutch and Segel co'ys.

VICTORIA ITEMS FROM "CHRONICLE."

On Thursday 10th inst., Major Mallowanski had left for parts unknown; liabilities from $30,000 to $45,000.—An Indian had been arrested for the murder of an Indian boy.—The Governor had informed the Chamber of Commerce that the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States had been brought to an end and no other treaty was in course of negociation. —Isaac Turgoose was convicted of selling whiskey to Indians and fined $100 which was promptly paid.—John Copland had passed his first examination as a bankrupt, trade assignees Messrs. Macready and Nicholson.—A convicted theif in jail had refused to work on the streets because it would degrade him.—After an absence of 150 days the sch'r Kate arrived from the Northern Codfish banks without a single fish.—The suit of the assignees of McDonald vs Trounce came up for trial on the 17th inst. when a verdict was returned for defendant.—The steamer Fideliter was to make her first trip to Portland on Wednesday last 23rd inst; it was reported she would run in connection with the Montana from San Francisco, and bring passengers for $20 cabin and $10 steerage.—The steamer California left for San Francisco on 17th inst., carrying 300 tons freight and 20 passengers among whom were Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldstone and Right Rev. Bishop Demers.—An Indian had murdered a squaw by shooting her through the head.—A party had started to prospect for coal on Capt. Nagle's property at Sooke.—Sixty tons of Fuca Straits coal had been supplied to the steamer California.—General Halleck and Staff were expected to arrive in a few days.

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

(Before W. G. Cox, Esq.)

Monday, 28th May, 1866.

Humphrey Jones vs. Canon Creek Bed Rock Flume Company.—This was a suit for wages amounting to $517. Judgment for $470.

THE WEATHER.—Since Sunday last the weather has been as pleasant as it could possibly be in the lower country at this season of the year. The effects of this uninterrupted spell of warm weather are to be observed in the increased body of water which now fills the creeks and sluices, everywhere converting streamlets into torrents and creeks into rivers. Serious fears are entertained that the snow will disappear too quickly and a scarcity of water for mining purposes in the early part of the season will be the consequence. The evenings however are tempered by a slight frost, which has a counteracting tendency on the effects of the heat during the day.

ARRIVALS FROM BELOW.—Messrs. C. Gowan and J. H. Todd came in on Monday afternoon. Mr. Gowan made good time—he got in on the 10th day from Victoria.

IRRESPONSIBLE DEPUTIES.

Decisive Stand Taken by Judge Cox.

As we stated in our last issue the Aurora Co. had notified the Davis Co. to appear at Clinton to answer an application that would there be made (on Friday last) before the the Judge of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain them from working certain ground. A messenger was dispatched in all haste, who, finding Judge Begbie at Bridge Creek, procured from him an order to Judge Cox, as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, to issue an injunction, and attach the Seal of that Court to the same, as the seals of the Supreme Court in the Registrar's possession were in the Chief Justice's waggons which had broken down and were some distance behind. The messenger, Wm. Hazeltine, arrived on Tuesday evening and handed the order to Judge Cox, and the hearing came on yesterday morning at half past 11 o'clock in the Court House, Richfield.

Mr. H. P. Walker produced the order from Judge Begbie to the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court at Richfield, (Judge Cox) and requested him to attach the Seals of the Court to the injunction; Judge Cox said he had considered this matter over last night, and had committed his views to paper which he would now read:—

"I HOLD NO COMMISSION AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT, NOR NEVER DID HOLD ONE; I HAVE ACTED AS SUCH FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE SUPREME COURT, AND IT IS NOT LATER THAN THE EXPRESS BEFORE LAST I REMARKED WITH REFERENCE TO THE CASES AGAINST THE SHERIFF THAT ALL MY ACTS DONE AS DEPUTY OF THE SUPREME COURT MUST HAVE BEEN ILLEGAL. I ENTERTAIN AS HIGH RESPECT AND ESTEEM FOR MR. BEGBIE, AS MR. BBGBIE, AND ALSO AS SUPREME COURT JUDGE OF THE COLONY, AS ANY MAN IN IT; BUT FINDING NOW THAT IT IS ATTEMPTED TO DRAG ME INTO THIS DISAGREEABLE QUARREL, AND ACT CONTRARY TO MY OWN RULING AND CONSCIENCE, I WOULD, IF I ACTUALLY DID HOLD A COMMISSION AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT AT THIS MOMENT, RESIGN THE POST AT ONCE. THERE ARE COURT SEALS IN THE RECORD OFFICE, WHICH ARE AT MR. WALKER'S DISPOSAL, BUT THEY WILL NOT BE ISSUED AS SEALS OUT OF THE SUPREME COURT BY ME AS DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SAME."

Mr. Walker said that as application had been made last night while His Honor was still acting in the capacity of Deputy, he would ask him to attach the seal to the paper.

His honor observed that he had not been acting, and had done no business connected with that office for some time past. He had been treated with disrespect by the Aurora Co'y on the occasion of his decision last fall. He had intimated to them before rendering that decision that if they had any fresh evidence to adduce he was willing to continue the case to enable them to bring it forward, but they had express themselves quite satisfied with the decision. They had afterwards appealed the case to the Supreme Court on the ground of their having such fresh evidence to adduce; let them now go there for their remedy. He had quite enough business in his own court to occupy his time, and would not act as Deputy Registrar unless called on by the Government; he had never received a commission nor any remuneration for performing the duties of that office, and therefore considered himself at perfect liberty to do as he liked in the matter.

POLICE COURT.

(Before W. G. Cox, Esq., J. P.)

Tuesday, 29th May 1866.

J. Mundorf charged by Francis Thomas with having refused to give complainant his lawful change, and with having assaulted him when asked for it. Fined $5, commuted to $2 50.

David Lowry summoned by Geo. Baker for refusing to give up possession of a cabin on Conklin Gulch the property of complainant. House ordered to be given up within one week from date.

☞ If you want to save money get your Newspapers and Magazines from G. C. CLARKSON & Co., Booksellers, Stationers and News Agents, New Westminster, who forward papers by mail or express to all parts of the Colony.

BRIDGE RIVER.

We make an extract from a letter written by Mr. John Simpson, at Lillooet, 16th May inst. Mr. S. has been up Bridge River some distance prospecting for the last six weeks. He says, "I am going up again with other four parties, to bring water on a bar about 20 miles from the mouth of the river, but whether it will pay us for so doing is more than I can tell. The trail is now finished as far as it will be carried until the country has been proved. I am afraid it will do but little good as there are two large creeks in the way which will be very hard to cross without being bridged, one in particular, called Gun Creek is almost impossible to cross at high water which lasts for about two months, so that I don't think the upper part of the river will be properly prospected before the end of the season.

From Mr. Jeffray, who arrived here the other day from Bridge River, we gather the following particulars respecting that region: Our informant, along with Mr. Lorimer and four others, left Lillooet, on the 23rd April last, with all the necessary stock of provisions and tools for carrying on prospecting operations for some time. They proceeded along the new trail as far as Tyackton creek, a distance of about 70 miles, where it terminated. Here they fixed up a boat and proceeded as far as Gun creek, distant 15 miles; they camped at the mouth of this creek and went to work sinking holes and prospecting; the deepest hole they sunk was 8 feet, which they could not bottom for large granite boulders; all the prospects that could be found was two or three fine colors to the pan. They then proceeded up the creek some 7 or 8 miles, prospecting as they went along, and even trying those places which Jamieson and party had prospected last fall, but could not raise more than a color; the banks of this creek are very steep, and the only portions of it that are fit to be prospected are small bars, which occur at intervals as the creek makes a turn. The party left Gun creek and proceeded up the river as far as they could go with their boat, which might be about 1½ miles; drew their boat ashore, cached a part of their provisions and started for Caldwalader creek. They made an attempt to cross a divide, which would have taken them to that creek in 8 or 10 miles, but had to put back on account of the snow, and continued their course by the south fork of Bridge river, which prolohged their journey to about 40 miles. Arriving at the mouth of Caldwalader creek they proceeded up it for about a mile when they found the sluices and camp of Jamieson and party. Out of curiosity they started to rock some of the gravel from the pit that had been worked by Jamieson last fall, and although they washed a good many buckets of dirt all they found was a few colors; this pit is described as being from 30 to 40 feet square, with a depth of from 5 to 6 feet, and out of this only $9 was taken by Jamieson and party. They crossed over with difficulty to the opposite side and commenced to run a cut, which they carried in over 20 feet, following the bed rock and washing the dirt with a rocker as they went along, but did not get anything. They also washed 24 buckets out of a hole that had been prospected last fall, but found nothing. Some of the party then started up the creek and came back and reported that it looked more favorable; all then went up about 2 miles and put down 4 or 5 shafts to bed rock, which looked well, but though they prospected thoroughly did not even get a color. The rocks and boulders were all granite; they could see no traces of quartz anywhere, and on the whole give it as their united opinion that it does not look like a gold bearing country. They remained on this creek 3 days and started back to Lillooet, which place they reached on 17th May inst., having been out 24 days. Whilst on their way back they observed large quantities of geese and ducks on the river, and not a few black and cinnamon bears. There was no snow on any of the creeks they visited. Had they got the least encouraging prospect, even such a prospect as would have paid as much as $4 a day, they had intended remaining for the summer. They were all old and experienced miners, and went there with the determination of giving the diggings a fair trial.

We are very sorry indeed to be compelled to record such a signal failure, but in justice to the public we feel it our duty to give the experience of hard-working and industrious men, whose veracity we can rely on. We hope, however, that Mr. Jamieson when he starts to work his claim will make discoveries that may yet redeem that portion of the country. We cannot conceive how a man like Mr. Jamieson, who is an old miner, could have been deceived with the prospects obtained last fall; but it only illustrates the error into which the Government allowed itself to be drawn in limiting the time of the party to a given day; had Mr. Jamieson been allowed to remain a week or two longer he no doubt might have been in a better position to judge of these diggings, and saved a number of poor men from spending uselessly their hard won earnings.

☞ If you want good Coffee use Fell's.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The following account of the marriage of our esteemed Governor is taken from the Court Journal of Feb. 3d:

On Saturday last (27th Jan.) the marriage of Mr. Seymour, Governor of British Columbia son of the late H. A. Seymour, Esq., to Miss Stapleton, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, of Grey's Court, Oxfordshire, Bart., and rector of the parish, was solemnized at Mereworth Church, Kent. The road from the rectory to the church was profusely decorated with triumphal arches and evergreens, flags &c., erected by the villagers as tokens of their affectionate esteem for Sir Francis and Lady Stapleton and their amiable family.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was impressively performed by the Rev Eliot Henry Stapleton, rector of Buckhorn, Weston Dorset, and brother of the bride, the party adjourned to the vestry, where the marriage was duly attested, and the happy pair received the congratulations of their friends. The joy bells then rang forth a merry peal, and the company adjourned to the Rectory, where a sumptuous repast was prepared for about fifty guests.

Early in the afternoon the happy pair, amidst a shower of old shoes, left in a carriage and four greys from Meopham station, en route for the Queen's Hotel Upper Norwood, followed by the sincere good wishes of their friends and relations.

The presents received by the bride were both numerous and costly, and among them we may mention a handsome dressing-case with silver fittings, from Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth; a splendid inkstand of gold and silver, from Viscount and Viscountess Torrington; a valuable gold mounted writing desk, from the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny; a superb pearl hoop ring from from Colonel and Mrs. Tottenham; a diamond and emerald locket, a ruby and beryl locket and a massive gold and diamond bracelet, from Mr. Seymour; ditto from Lord and Lady Farnham; a bracelet of carbuncles and diamonds, from General Seymour, C. B.; a suit of Brussels lace of the most costly description, from Mrs. Seymour, the mother of the bridegroom; a chaste locket of pearls and emeralds, with chain to match, from Capt. Blacker; a pair of crystal bell earrings, set with turquoises of the most novel and elegant design, from Mr. Charles Dalison; an elegant writing table set of Algerian onyx, from the Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wingfield; a group in white Dresden china, from Viscountess Jocelyn; a set of ornaments in pink coral, from Capt. Stapleton, &c.

We must not omit to mention that the bridegroom, in performance of one of his many privileges, presented the bridesmaids with lockets, each different, and of the latest fashion. The poor of the parish were not forgotten on this occasion. They were plentifully regaled by the rector, with his usual kindness and liberality.

LOST IN THE WOODS.—Mr. Goudie, of Quesnelmouth, went out on a shooting excursion last Saturday morning, and not making his appearance at a late hour in the evening his friends became alarmed and forthwith set out on horseback and on foot scouring the woods, without finding any traces of him; they were highly pleased however to see him enter an appearance early next morning. It would appear that finding the shades of evening closing in on him rather unexpectedly he fetched up at a native encampment, where he gladly partook of the hospitalities of their camp till the dawn appeared, when he made tracks for home.

INVOLUNTARY BATH.—On Monday evening as an Indian was crossing the creek on a narrow plank opposite town, with a heavy load on his back, he slipped and fell into the stream. His cries for help were loud and deep, and soon attracted a crowd to the spot who rescued him from his critical situation, but not the pack.

SHUSWAP QUARTZ.—A gentleman of this city who is an expert analyzer of quartz, and who has spent considerable time in the most famous mines of this country, and the silver mines of Peru, pronounces the quartz of the Shuswap region, B. C., more valuable and promising than any he has ever seen. This speaks well for those of our friends who have recently embarked in the business of developing ledges at North Cherry Creek.—Portland 'Oregonian.'

☞ There died, on the 11th March, 1866, at Invergordon, a woman named Margaret Munro, or Queen, a pauper, at the age of 112 years. She was a native of the parish of Kilmuir, and came some years ago to live in Invergordon with a brother of hers, who not long ago died at also over 100 years. Margaret was 100 years old before she applied for parochial relief.—'European Times.'

CHRONICLES OF CARIBOO.

(From the 'Cariboolte,' 26th January, 1866.)

CHAPTER II.

1. And many of the captains of the ruler dwelt in the land of the Great Deer, and they gathered tythes of the people and sorely afflicted them, and said, stand ye aside for we are holier than ye—we are wise men from the east.

2. And the people called them strange names and said unto them, ye are only wise in your own conceit.

3. Now there was a law in that land that whosoever moveth his neighbor's land-marks shall be in danger of the judgment:

4. And one of the families that lived in a rich valley in that land were accused of moving their neighbors' land-mark, and they were brought unto the judgment.

5. And there was a great concourse of people, and the son of Brian Boru, gorgeously apparelled, sat in the judgment hall;

6. And when he had heard the whole accusation he called for a basin of gold and a buckskin napkin, and washed his hands clear of the matter, saying, I find no fault in them.

7. And the next year other neigubors came and did likewise, and when they were brought unto the judgment and saw a new and just tetrarch sitting in the hall, they said, we appeal unto Impey.

8. Now when they had come unto Impey's footstool and he had heard them of the whole matter,

9. He lifted up his voice and said unto them, know ye not that it is written, "If a man take thy cloak give unto him thy coat also."

10. And in that year the people began to worship false gods, and they built temples unto them;

11. And in the temples were many altars, covered with green and red, and on them were placed books written within and without with mourning, lamentation and woe—in black, and in red, and in white;

12. And many of the people went out after these strange gods, and offered up sacrifices unto them in silver and in gold, in checks and in wine.

13. And it came to pass, in the fifth month that strange women from the Vaterland came and danced before the worshippers, and they were highly pleased;

14. And they swore that they would give them whatsoever they would ask, even to the half of their possessions.

15. Now these women, instructed by a love of gain, asked of them their money and their sleep, and for their vows' sake they did give unto them;

16. And many of them became as eunuchs unto these women.

17. Then came other women worse than the first who also danced before the people, and did other things of which it is a shame even so much as to speak;

18. For whatsoever things are base, whatsoever things are filthy, whatsoever things are lewd, whatsoever things are of evil report, if there be any vice, if there be any shame, these things did they among the people;

19. And moreover they spread the plague among all such as glory in their shame.

20. And it came to pass in the ninth month that certain Jews of the Tribe of Shylock and others, proselytes that they had made, bound themselves by an oath that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed one Jawbone who lived in their midst;

21. And the number that bound themselves in this conspiracy were about twenty;

22. And when Jaw-bone heard this he fled unto the streets, and certain Christian men—butchers by trade—took him in and fed him.

23. And a certain friend of Jaw-bone went unto those who had sought his life and said unto them, masters, how much is it that I owe you? and they said $500 in silver, and he said unto them sit down and write nothing, and many others did likewise;

24. And when they sought these men to bring them unto the judgment they fled unto the mountains, and there remained days and nights without number;

25. But unto the friends of Jaw-bone they paid the uttermost farthing.

(To be Continued.)

A genius out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from the keg upon the smoking pile; not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner reasoned out this verdict: "It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't 'visitation of God,' because he wan't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in 'Died for want of common sense!'"

☞ Several thousand men are employed in the Champ de Mars, Paris, in preparing that spot for the erection of the immense building necessary for the Universal Exhibition of 1867. The works are periodically visited by thousands of the Parisians.

☞ We can endure to look upon a melancholy man, but not upon a melancholy child. This is the saddest spectacle in nature.

THE UNIVERSAL PRACTICE of mixing Chicory and other adulteratives with Coffee, has very much damaged in public estimation, what ought to be the most delicious of Beverages. So effectually have the public been drugged with such mixtures that the true properties have been lost sight of, and many prefer a black and thick infusion to a drink rich in spirit and aroma. General as is the use of Coffee, it is little known that in condensing the vapors extracted from the berry in roasting, a liquor is obtained of the most nauseous taste, and of a scent the most unbearable. Under such circumstances it is evidently important that all the gases and fluid extracted by roasting should be carried off as quickly as possible, in order to prevent their returning again to the Coffee, which is the case in the confined cylinder. This object is admirably accomplished by the new and patent "Conical Coffee Roaster" is used by FELL & CO., Victoria, in which the berry is directly exposed to the reflected heat, and the vapor extracted carried off instantaneously. In addition to the advantage to be derived by the rapid removal of the steam containing the objectionable properties, the pure aroma of the Coffee is retained, the essential oil being preserved and not exhausted as in the Cylinder Roaster, where the Coffee is required to remain a much longer time in consequence of the steaming it undergoes by the confined steam. It is chemically impossible to retain the qualities or arrest the deterioration of Coffee when ground. The heat engendered by the process of roasting, and especially of grinding, creates an action in the elementary parts which gradually destroys its fitness for drink. But to retain the essential oil which it contains we have it encased in tins containing from 1 lb. to 28 lbs., and which can be had from any of the respectable dealers. We can confidently recommend those who have hitherto been obliged to refrain from taking Coffee on account of its ill effects, that they may use our Coffee, roasted in the Conical Roaster, being recommended by all medical men under whose notice it has been brought, and by numerous other testimonials in its favor. FELL & CO.,
Coffee Merchants, Yates st., Victoria.

LILLOOET ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are now manufacturing FLOUR of all grades: Extra, Superfine and Fine. Feed Crushed to order.
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DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, &c., Lillooet, B. C. 1-s

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JACOB MILTZ, Proprietor, has always on hand a large and superior stock of Lager Beer; at the Bar will be found the best Brandies, Wines and Segars; the public are invited to call. Prepared to fill all orders promptly. 1-s

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Pioneer Hotel---Lillooet,
CHARLES NELSON, Proprietor. This old established House is well fitted up for the comfort of Travellers; the Table is supplied with the best of everything that can be had, and the cooking is not inferior to the best hotel in the lower country; Bedrooms for Families; Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. The Express stops here 1-s

PORT DOUGLAS ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,
WM. MACDONALD, Proprietor. Miners and others destined for the Bridge River Mines will find every convenience and accommodation afforded them. Good Beds and a Table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 1-s

G. BACIGALUPE, MERCHANT AND PACKER, between Douglas and Lillooet. Always on hand a good stock of Provisions, &c. 1-2m

29 MILE HOUSE--DOUGLAS PORTAGE
G. L. SMITH & CO., Proprietors. This House is well fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers to the Bridge River Mines. Good Beds, Stabling for Horses, Horse Feed, &c. A Stage runs twice a week between this house and Port Douglas on the arrival of the steamers from below and connects with the Lake Boats for Lillooet. 1-s

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Published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the publishing office, New Westminster.
THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN is the oldest newspaper published in this colony, and has a larger circulation therein than any other. Its columns are regularly supplied with full telegraphic news from all parts of the world, while it contains a faithful record of local events, and a full report of Legislative proceedings.
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Meals at all hours, and Cooking of the best description. s

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BROWN & GILLIS, PROPRIETORS.
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OLD ESTABLISHED GENERAL STORE,
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A good selection of Liquors always on hand. 1m

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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

Colonial Hotel, Soda Creek
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THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THIS House. There is Good Meals; Good Beds; Stabling for Horses, Barley, Oats and Hay. 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.

141 MILE HOUSE.
DENNIS MURPHY, Proprietor. This House is furnished with every convenience for the comfort of Travellers; the Culinary department is under the superintendence of an experienced cook; the Beds are clean and comfortable; the Bar contains the best of Liquors, Segars, &c. Stabling, Hay, Barley & Oats.

BLOOD WILL TELL!
BLUE TENT RANCH.
WM. HENDERSON begs to inform his friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken the above Ranch and is prepared to supply them with First Class Accommodation. Good Stabling for horses; Hay and Grain. 1-s

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WM. MANSON, Proprietor, D. A. McLEAN, Agent.
THIS HOTEL IS LARGE AND WELL FITTED UP for the comfort of travellers; the Table is supplied with the best of everything that can be procured, and the cooking is not inferior to any on the road; Bedrooms for families; Stabling, Hay, Barley and Oats. 1-s

83 MILE HOUSE.
ALBERT CRYSLER has opened the above House for the reception of Travellers; the Table is well kept and the Liquors cannot be surpassed; the Beds are clean and comfortable. Stabling for Horses, Hay and Oats. 1-s

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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 Savona's 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. Stage leaves here twice a week for Big Bend and Yale, and once a week for Cariboo 1-s

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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

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