The New Westminster Times.

No. 9. vol. iii. New Westminster, Saturday, November 17, 1860. Price, 1s.

THE KING OF NAPLES.

(From the London Times.)

Among the summits of our Derbyshire highlands stands the ruins of a mountain. It was never quite an Alp, but even within the reach of human tradition it is said to have been a goodly peak. The tourist who explores that cavernous district still pauses to gaze and wonder at the mass of rubble into which that shivered mountain has fallen. It was not split into fragments by any tremendous volcanic explosion; no riven rocks or large boulders lie about; there is nothing grand or picturesque in the ruin. Some internal weakness seems to have operated to destroy the cohesion of all the constituent atoms of that towering sham. Operated upon by no force which had any effect upon the limestone rocks around, yielding to some influence scarcely greater than that of the ordinary attraction of gravitation, one day it began to crumble and dissolve; and now it lies choking the valley, a prostrate mass of mud,—like that Bourbon sovereignty which yesterday raised its head so high in Naples and Sicily, and to-day crumbles without a touch at the mere menace of an insurgent chief. Such events, at rare intervals, do happen both in physics and in morals, but never without their causes more or less occult and never without our special wonder. The passing away of the Kingdom of Naples is like a story of magic. It is not less wonderful than those tales which amused our childhood, wherein we were told of castles with horrible guardians and dreadful dungeons, which endured in their tyrannous power for ages, echoing to the moans of daring knights, but which in a moment vanished into thin air when the destined champion blew his blast. Translate the wildest of these stories into natural language, and we shall read no more than we may read in that great European event which has passed before our eyes during the last fortnight.

Garibaldi is a skillful soldier and an adventurous leader, but he has not conquered Naples. Even Garibaldi cannot conquer kingdoms by hurrying on a little army at the rate of forty-five miles a-day in postchaises. Even Garibaldi cannot take a city by entering it alone in a railway carriage. This is not war or conquest. It is the operation of a natural law. It is a sort of political chymistry. You may see it at any Mechanics' institute. The lecturer will show you some compound substance in solution; then he will pour in some third substance for which one of the constituents of the compound substance has greater preferance, or chymical affinity, than it has for its present mate. At once, and without hesitation or conflict, down goes the rejected constituents to the bottom of the glass, or flies up in gas, and the two new substances combine and coalesce, happy in their new form of matter, and without further care for the heavy powder that lies at the bottom, or for the light gas which has bubbled off from the surface. This is the sort of natural operation which has taken place in Naples. There was, it seems, no strong affinity between Francis II. and even those soldiers and sailors who were a part of his general system. Even they, by a force of instinct they could not resist, were drawn away to that much less pompous personage whom Mr. Edwin James saw in his red shirt, dirty jean trowsers, and worn-out boots, combing his long thin hair at the glass in a little bedroom. This was the fated man against whom the fleets and armies of the Sovereign of Naples were without power. The wretched King, at the approach of this enemy, felt like a man in a dream whose arm will not obey his will and who cannot strike a blow for his life. The moment was come to join battle with the ragged bands of this half-clad filibuster, and there was a well-clad, well-armed, and well-provisioned, Army and Navy, which might have made a holyday of such a work. But that Army and Navy are but a phantasy. The Admirals come most respectfully to say that the seamen would not fight against Garibaldi. The Generals follow, and are most loyal in their desires, but they are sure that if they lead their men into the field they will all go over to Garibaldi. The national guard come next, and their loyalty is such that they shed tears at the Royal distresses, but they cannot fight against Garibaldi. And so Francis the second, with all the semblance of strength around him, stood without the proffer of a single sword and without power over the action of a single soldier. His police agents, his gaolers, his spies, his torturers had all slunk away, hiding themselves from the great indignation. Nothing was faithful but one holy mountebank, who even to the last played his infamous jugglories with some effect. A "sweating Virgin" produced a grotesque Batel of wailing and lamentations in Naples among crowds who cared nothing for the fall of their young KING. But the time was gone by when the popular tide could be turned by such a trick as this. The King, after lingering in vain, and looking vainly into every eye for some encouragement to remain, departed; the "sweating Virgin" was wiped dry, and Garibaldi came in by the railway train. This ought to be a lesson to Sovereigns who have not yet arrived at the crisis of that disease which has proved so fatal to Monarchs. No King or Emperor in Europe can be at this moment receiving stronger assurances of the discipline and loyalty of his fleet and army than were daily pressed upon Francis of Naples by his Admirals and Generals. No Minister who now counsels a reigning prince could be more certain of the solidity of the Throne at the foot of which he stands than were the Ministers who encouraged Francis of Naples to reject with contumely the advice of the nations which were scandalized by his ill government. No priests who now suggest to reigning Princes "energetic" deeds in service of Holy Church were more profuse of promises of impunity and protection in the course they counselled than were they who directed the conduct of the refugee who has just gone to seek an asylum from the Queen of Spain.

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F. W. WOOD,
MANAGER.

Victoria, March 17, 1860. tc

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Steam Engines,
Quartz
Flour,
Saw Mill,
and other machinery, of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery, and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work, with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.

Russia Iron Screens for Quartz Mills, made at short notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.

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je20-6m Late GODDARD & Co.

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Subscriptions received at the office of the "New Westminster Times," New Westminster, British Columbia. m2-1y

PHILLIP HICK,
Government Bakery,
Has the best quality of Breads, Pies and Cakes.

KEEPS on hand a good assortment of Flour for country Trade also Pilot Bread, Soda, Sugar, and Butter Crackers.

A good assortment of family Groceries, and everything necessary for Bakers' use in the upper country, such as Fruit, Lard, &c., &c.

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THANKFUL for the past favors shown the late firm would respectfully inform Printers that owing to increased facilities, and recent instructions from the Foundry, he is now prepared to sell Plain and Ornamental Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards and Printers' Stock generally, 132, Clay-street, near Sansome, San Francisco.

LIQUORS, &c.

THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have for sale in store, and to arrive,
Martell Brandy,
Booth's Old Tom, in puncheons,
Booths Old Tom, in cases,
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Wines of every description
—ALSO—
The finest Burton and Scotch Ales,
Bottled do do
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March 21, 1860. 3m

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex Armistice, from London:
Superior Pale Sherry, in bulk;
Port Wine, choice, in cases;
Hennessy's Brandy } in cases;
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&c., &c., &c.,
which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms
June 13th, 1860. tc

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K. GAMBITZ,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA,
at his FIRE-PROOF STORE, where he is constantly supplied with NEW GOODS by every steamer, and has always on hand a splendid assortment of
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Silk, Velvet, and Cloth. Also a large variety of fine Silks and Bonnets.
An excellent variety of Alexander's KID GLOVES, and a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, fine Frock Coats; Dress Coats; Over Coats; Vests and Pantaloons of different colors; Fashionable Silk Hats. Gilt Cornices, Curtain Rings, Window Shades, of all colors, French Cassimeres, Broadcloth, Beaver, and Pilot.
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FAMILY FURNISHING GOODS.
Shawls, Alpacas, Merinos, DeLaines, Furs, Gloves Riding Hats, Gauntlets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Velvets, Embroideries, Ribbons, Laces, Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Oil-Cloths, Paper Hangings, Mattings, etc., etc., and all other goods pertaining to the business, at the lowest prices.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
suitable for
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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RECEIVED EX N. S. PERKINS and WAVELET from San Francisco direct,

200 bbls Golden Age Flour;
100 do Golden Gate do
55 do Eureka do
50 do Eclipse do
25 do Self-rising do
200 sacks Barley;
350 sacks Beans;
200 mats China, No. 1, Rice;
200 mats China, No. 1, Sugar.
Also for sale, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Candles, Soap Cheese, Coffee, Teas, N. O. and S. I. Sugars, Powdered and Crushed Sugars, Boston Syrups, Assorted Syrups, Hunt's and Collins' Axes, Wrought and Cut Nails, Powder, shot, and Percussion Caps, Pitch and Tar, all sizes of Rope, and Boats' Oars.

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ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Perfumery, Duck, Drilling Dry, Fancy, and Millinery Goods.
—also—
A large variety of Ribbons, Bonnet, and Dress Trimmings, Musical Instruments, Table and Pocket Cutlery Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
CARPETS, DRUGGETS MATTING, &c., &c.
m21-1m

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Letters addressed to us in care of Messrs. Mayer, Reinhart, & Co., Victoria, V. I., John Dewar, and O. H. Gehricke, San Francisco, Ca., will meet with prompt attention.
m21-1m

TRUETT, JONES, & ARRINGTON,
60, FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS and Importers of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, and every article in his line.

Dealers who may favor us with orders, may rest assured that we will endeavor to give satisfaction in the article, and dispatch in forwarding. n19-tc

H. WATERS, TINSMITH, &c.,
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INFORMS the Traders and Miners of Fraser River that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of camping utensils, in Tin, Iron, and Copper, fit for Miners and Family use.

Also, Gutters and Leaders.
Job Work promptly attended to a43m

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OFFICE ON YATES STREET, VICTORIA, pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Issue Sight cheques on Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco, at "par." m10-3m

HENNESY'S BRANDY,
IN ONE DOZEN CASES.
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
WHARF-STREET, VICTORIA.
se29-tc

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,
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Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
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H. N. DICKSON & Co., - - - London.
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Also, have a House Brokerage, and Real Estate Agency Office, collect Bills, Rents, etc.

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mh21 tc Sole Agents for California.

BEES! BEES!! BEES!!!

—FOR SALE BY—
J. Y. WILSON,
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I OFFER for sale a large number of fine swarms o CALIFORNIA BEES, in every kind of moveable-frame Hive worthy of mention.

These Bees were bred in Alameda county, under the supervision of Mr. N. W. Palmer, one of the most skillful Apiarists in the State.

The extensive manner in which I have engaged in the Bee business gives me extra facilities for furnishing Bees in stronger and healthier Swarms, and at a LOWER RATE than any other dealer in the state.

Full instructions for the management of Bees, and all particulars respecting them can be had by applying to J. Y. WILSON,
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CURTIS & MOORE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS OF
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Camphene Alcohol, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps,
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER, AND FIELD SEEDS.
Agents for all the celebrated Patent Medicines.
Orders promptly filled at San Francisco rates.
a11-6m

THESE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
BITTERS
ARE the most refreshing and agreeable tonic ever produced, being manufactured from the pure Juice of the Grape, imparts to the whole system health, vigor and strength. It is a sure preventive of all diseases of a billious nature. Costiveness, Indigestion, Fever and Ague, and removes from the stomach all dullness of action.

For Sale by all the Druggists and Liquor Dealers throughout the United States.

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Sole Agent for San Francisco.

FRASER RIVER PICKLED AND SMOKED SALMON

FOR SALE a large quantity of Pickled and Smoked Salmon, cured this season in the best style, by the Pioneer fisherman,

C. H. MORSE,
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Any orders left with the Purser of the steamer Col. Moody, will meet with prompt attention. Prices moderate. au15-3m

WEBSTER & CO.,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Leather, and Findings, of every description.
Also—Ladies' Shoes of all kinds. mh17-3m

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ELAM & HOWES,
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IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Wood and Willow-ware, Fancy House-keeping Goods, Twines Cordage, Shoe and Saddlery Thread, Nets, Saines Corks, Floats, Fish-hooks and Lines, and Fishing Tackle of every variety.

Agents for Barbour's Irish Flax Shoe Thread, Gilling Thread, &c.

Agents for the American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.

Agents for the Dolphin Manufacturing Company's Sail Twine, Cordage, &c.

The whole comprising the largest stock and best assortment of the above line of goods on the Pacific Coast, to which they are constantly receiving large additions by arrivals from Atlantic cities. The particular attention of the trade is solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices to defy competition. j20-4m

CALEDONIA BRIDGE END
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DOUGALL & SON, Iron and Brass Founders, practical Engineers, Draughtsmen, &c. Machinery of every description made to order.
Agent in British Columbia, Mr. W. Winnard, Langley,
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J. HERKIMER,
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KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected stock of Family Groceries and Provisions. se22-tc

HENRY HOLBROOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Liverpool Wharf, Columbia-street, New Westminster, British Columbia.

BONDED STORAGE always ready for 500 tons of goods, and every accommodation for landing merchandise on his wharf; wharfage 25 cents per ton.

For Sale ex recent arrivals—
100 sacks Bran,
100 bales California Oat Hay,
50 sacks Wheat,
1000 sacks Barley,
10 sacks Barber's Sugar-cured Hams,
20 firkins Butter,
10 casks S. I. Molasses,
20 cases Preserved Chicken,
20 cases Roast Mutton,
10 cases San Francisco Pilot Bread,
5 cases Java Ground Coffee, &c., &c.,
and a general assortment of goods suitable for this market. se29-1m

W. J. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,
Opposite Liverpool Wharf,
Columbia-street, New Westminster

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS in Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Crockeryware, Paints, Oils, Farming Implements, Mining Tools, Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c.
Agent JEFFRAY & CO.'S Fraser River Express.

100 tons HAY for Sale.
m28, 3m

LANGLEY BROTHERS,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
Yates-street, Victoria,

HAVE received, direct from London, a choice selection of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, and PERFUMERY.
ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE.
Cockle's Anti-Bilious Pills,
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Murray's Fluid Magnesia,
Curling's Sparkling Citrate of Magnesia,
Superior Seidletz Powders,
Essential Oil of Ripstone Pippin,
Essential Oil of Pine Apple,
Essential Oil of Strawberry,
Essential Oil of Raspberry,
Essential Oil of Jargonel Pears,
Essential Oil of Nectar,
Rowland's Macassar Oil,
Rowland's Odonto,
Rowland's Kalydor,
Gosnell's Colognes,
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste,
Gosnell's Soaps,
Gosnell's Hair Brushes. se22-tc

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED at STATIONERS' HALL, a large addition to our stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
carefully selected from a well-filled market, containing many New and Popular Books among them.
STATIONERY,
both low priced and superfine, of every description, in lots, to wholesale or retail.
A Beautiful Assortment of
GOLD PENS, AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY.
Also,—Many articles of Staple and Fancy Stationery, and Standard and Miscellaneous Books heretofore not to be had in this market.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
jul3-1m Yates-street, Victoria.

THE SUNBEAM AND THE OCEAN.

A SUNBEAM, on a summer's day,
Came dancing o'er the ocean spray.
The ocean, on its heaving breast,
Received the welcome, glittering guest.
As they sailed away together,
Scorning to think of wintry weather,
The foaming wavelets, murmering there,
Were but old ocean's bridal prayer.
And thus with life in early morn—
Ere vows are broke' or hearts are worn—
Love's light gladdens hill and dale,
Dispersing shadows on the gale—
Charming, by its radiant hue,
The twilight hour or morning dew,
Life's dark tints are swept along
By its laughing, glorious song;
All is but a stream of pleasure,
Leading to enduring treasure.
But summer's brightness cannot last,
The wintry chill comes on so fast;
And in the icy snow-drop's fall
The sunbeam hears its own recall.
Then dim old ocean's surging moan
Bewails that he is left alone,
So, when dull age, with leaden dart,
Has struck the fickle human heart,
How often one is left alone,
To mourn youth's love-light *turned to stone.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM ON COMMON ROADS.—The *Banff Journal* says:—"The Earl of Caithness, accompanied by the Countess and by the Rev. William Ross, of Kintore, started from Inverness in his steam-carriage, built under his own direction, and though, owing to its being market-day there, the road was filled with horses and conveyances of all kinds, his Lordship passed through them all without any more inconvenience to the general traffic, or alarm to horses, than if he had been in his carriage-and-four. So perfectly had he the whole moving power under his control that he stopped more quickly than an ordinary carriage and horses could draw up, and this he did as often as he saw the least danger of any horse being frightened. He reached Beauly, a distance of fourteen miles, in an hour an twenty minutes, notwithstanding the frequent stoppages, and fifteen minutes lost in getting water. After leaving Beauly, on those parts of the road where some distance forward can be seen, he attained the speed of eighteen miles an hour, and could have kept this up for any distance with ease and safety. After reaching Alness his Lordship turned to the left, and took the road direct for Bonar-bridge. Here the carriage had a severe test applied to it, but he drove it up the hill without difficulty, and coming down the very steep declivity near where the road joins the road from Tain, the control his Lordship had over it was most satisfactory, and enabled him to descend at any rate he wished, and with perfect ease and safety. Leaving the Inn at Ardgy, Lord Caithness then crossed Bonar-bridge, and drove on to Clashmore, after a very succesful drive of nearly seventy miles. The carriage was made by Mr. T. Reckett, Castle Foundry, Buckingham, and is a beautiful piece of work."

THE HIGHEST SPEED.—The highest speed ever attained by horse flesh was four miles in eleven minutes, or at the rate of thirty-three miles an honr. The highest speed of the locomotive, well authenticated, was on one of the English lines, at the rate of seveny-eight miles an hour. And it is said that a Holyhead boat has run twenty-six statue miles an hour, which equals the best time ever made on the North River.

THE PERILS OF SCIENCE.—Some years ago a large whale was caught at the Nore, and towed up to London bridge, the Lord Mayor having claimed it. When it had been at London-bridge some little time, the Government sent a notice to say it belonged to them. Upon which the Lord Mayor sent answer, "Well, if the whale belongs to you, I order you to remove it immediately from London-bridge." The whale was, therefore, towed down the stream to the Isle of Dogs, below Greenwich. The late Mr. Clift, the energetic and talented assistant of his great master, John Hunter, went down to see it. He found it on the shore, with its huge mouth propped open with poles. In his eagerness to examine the internal parts of the mouth, Mr. Clift stepped inside the mouth, between the lower jaws, where the tongue is situated. This tongue is a huge spongy mass, and being at that time exceedingly soft, from exposure to air, gave way like a bog; at the same time he slipped forward towards the whale's gullet, nearly as far as he could go. Poor Mr. Clift was really in a dangerous predicament; he sank lower and lower into the substance of the tongue and gullet, till he nearly disappeared altogether. He was short in stature, and in a few seconds would doubtless have lost his life in the horrible oily msss, had not assistance been quickly afforded him. It was with great difficulty that a boathook was put in requisition, and the good little man hauled out of the whale's tongue.—*Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History.*

MR. COBDEN'S OPINION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—The *Boston Journal* says:—In a recent letter to a friend, Mr Cobden makes the following allusion to American Newspapers, which he is evidently not in love with:

"The paragraph you enclosed, giving a conversation of mine, is one of those rascally acts of eavesdropping for which American newspaper writers are so notorious. There is a good deal of the paragraph which agrees with what I have *thought*; but whether I expressed it in private conversation is more than I could swear to, as no one expects to be made responsible for private gossip. There ought to be the punishment of the pillory or the stocks revived for those who publish in newspapers the unguarded remarks which fall from a man in private conversation, when he frequently speaks merely to provoke a reply and keep people from getting to sleep over too serious an interchange of views."

PAIRING-TIME IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Pairing time amongst the winged inhabitants of the air is the 14th of February, when "birds begin to mate;" but what, says some country readers, is pairing-time in the House of Commons? Well, pairing-time in the House is dinner-time; and pairing means this:—On a great night it is never considered safe for a member to go away without pairing-off—that is to say, one man, for a question, agrees with another, against it, that neither may vote until a certain time; and thus if a division happens before they come back neither party is weakened by their absence. This is what is meant by pairing; and, at the dinner-hour the whips on each side station themselves at the door to see that none of their friends go away without pairs, and for a time, the scene at the door is a very lively one. The whips stand, generally, just outside the House, either in the inner or outer lobby; and each has in his hand a little book in which he enters the pairs. "Can you get me a pair?" says an honourable member to a whip. "How long for?" "Till ten." "Who wants a pair till ten?" shouts the whip. "I do," is the answer fron some other member. "Oh, Brown, here's Jackson wants a pair; and so you can pair with him." Whereupon Jackson and Brown, who, perhaps, have never known each other before, politely lift their hats and retire. "I want a pair till twelve," cries another. "Till twelve? Make it 11, 30, and I can pair you with Malton." "Well say 11.30," "Very well. Fitzhugh, you are paired till 11.30, with Malton, and may go." And so the work goes on for some half hour; and as, perhaps, in the course of this time a hundred members are paired, it may be easily imagined that, what with the calling out of the whip and the scudding about of the members, there is no small bustle and confusion. These agreements to pair are kept very honourably; and it is very rare that a member breaks his pair by accident and never is this done by design. Sometimes we have some very close running. One niget, last Session, a division was called just before eleven. The Sergeant-at-Arms was at the door ready to shut it, when a member who was paired till eleven arrived. The hand was on the stroke; it just glided over it; he rushed in, and the door was shut, and he saved the division. A minute his pair came up; but the door was locked, and he lost the division.

BRIGHT AS A SPEAKER.—If the test of the speaker be the power to arrest the attention of his hearers and hold it, Bright is the best speaker in the House excepting it may be Gladstone; for no man with this one exception, can rivet their minds for an hour as he can. And then, in judging of Bright's power, we must consider the disadvantages under which he labors. He has no official prestige; he has no great party behind him, like Disraeli. Four-fifths of the House dislike both the man and his principles. And when he speaks all the sentiments which he utters are in direct opposition to the opinions and prejudices of the bulk of his hearers. And yet he is listened to; and not only listened to, but there is rapt attention while he is speaking, and the most rabid opponent of the man and his principles is anxious to catch every word that he says. It was so when the fortification question was before the House. On the division there were 268 against him and only a poor 39 in his favor, and yet how attentively the members listened to him, and not only listened to him but seemed to be moved by his speech; for were they not absorbed in their attention, and did they not cheer many of his sentences and laugh a jolly laugh at his humor? Bright's speech on this occasion was one of his most remarkable efforts. Of course we say nothing here of the sentiments of the speaker. Whether he was right or wrong we leave others to decide; but that it was a speech of great ability and most effectually delivered his sternest opponents confessed.

THE ENGLISH BATTALION IN THE NATIONAL ARMY OF SICILY.—At the battle of Melazzo a body of troops called the English battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, did Garibaldi good service. When the Neapolitan troops were beaten off the field of battle into the town they made for the upper portion, firing down the streets as they retreated. The English battalion followed them close to the fortress, and got one of the most advanced posts. Throwing up a barricade across the top of the narrow thoroughfare which leads immediately to the citadel, they maintained a hot fire against the Neapolitans until a stop was put to hostilities by the truce. The *Times* corespondent, treating of one of the most critical periods of the battle of Melazzo, writes as follows:—"Although the whole movement was under the orders more especially of Medici, Garibaldi was, of course, the soul of the fight, finding himself invariably at the point most exposed, and exposing himself, as is his wont to do. He was with the centre, which was making its way slowly over and through all the obstacles, when the news arrived that the left, unable to resist the superior forces of the enemy, was giving way, and thus exposing the whole line to be turned on that side. Taking the only reserve remaining, a battalion composed of North Italians and Palermitans (the so-called English Battalion), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne and several other English officers, he went to the left to stem the advance of the Neapolitans. His presence and the exertions of the officers of the battalion succeeded in steadying those young troops who not only resisted further attacks, but pushed forward towards the guns with which the enemy was sweeping the road. One advance bolder than the rest brought them to the guns; an English sailor, lately enlisted at Patti, was the first to cross the wall behind which one of the guns was posted, and the next moment the gun was carried off in triumph. The English officers of the regiment are Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, Major Percy Windham, Captain Edward Styles, Lieutenant Robert Walker (late 16th Regiment), and Lieutenant Alfred Styles.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
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VICTORIA PRICES CURRENT AND SHIPPING LIST

PUBLISHED every fortnight in time for the California Mail Steamer. The prices Current contains the correct and authentic rates and prices of all descriptions of articles in the Victoria market, as well as reliable reports of the state of trade, shipping, &c. It is as invaluable as an index and commercial authority to every merchant and tradesman as it is a desirable medium for advertising. Printed for A. F. MAIN at the office of the V. I. *Gazette*, Victoria.

TRUETT, JONES, & ARRINGTON,
60, FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
WHOLESALE DEALERS and Importers of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, and every article in his line.
Dealers who may favor us with orders, may rest assured that we will endeavor to give satisfaction in the article, and dispatch in forwarding. n19-tc

H. WATERS, TINSMITH, &c.,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,
INFORMS the Traders and Miners of Fraser River that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of camping utensils, in Tin, Iron, and Copper, fit for Miners and Family use.
Also, Gutters and Leaders.
Job Work promptly attended to a43m

COLONIAL HOTEL,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.
PROSPER & FRANK GRELLEY, would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened their NEW HOTEL, and are ready to accommodate travellers or residents of New Westminster with the choicest eatables the market affords. The sleeping apartments are fitted up in a style that neither Vancouver Island nor British Columbia can excel, and the wines and liqueurs, while enumerating all that a first-rate hotel should boast of, are of the very best and finest description.
Private dining rooms can be always obtained, dinners, &c., gotten up on the shortest notice. 3m
m9d

MACDONALD & CO.,
OFFICE ON YATES STREET, VICTORIA, pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Issue Sight cheques on Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco, at "par." m10-3m

HENNESY'S BRANDY,
IN ONE DOZEN CASES.
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
WHARF-STREET, VICTORIA.
se29-tc

FRASER RIVER PICKLED AND SMOKED SALMON

FOR SALE a large quantity of Pickled and Smoked Salmon, cured this season in the best style, by the Pioneer fisherman,
C. H. MORSE,
Fort Langley,
Any orders left with the Purser of the steamer Col. Moody, will meet with prompt attention. Prices moderate. au15-3m

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
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YATES STREET, VICTORIA,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Leather, and Findings, of every description.
Also—Ladies' Shoes of all kinds. mh17-3m

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WHARF STREET, VICTORIA,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex Armistice, from London:
Superior Pale Sherry, in bulk;
Port Wine, choice, in cases;
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McKenzie's Small Still Whiskey }
Vine Growers' Brandy, in bulk;
Tanqueray's Ginger Brandy, in cases;
&c., &c., &c.,
which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms
June 13th, 1860. tc

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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF
WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, AND CIGARS
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NEW WESTMINSTER,
BEG TO INFORM Traders and Miners, and the public generally, that they now have on hand a large
STOCK OF
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
suitable for
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
They will hereafter receive all their goods direct from San Francisco,
and be enabled to sell at VICTORIA PRICES.

RECEIVED EX N. S. PERKINS and WAVELET from San Francisco direct,

200 bbls Golden Age Flour;
100 do Golden Gate do
55 do Eureka do
50 do Eclipse do
25 do Self-rising do
200 sacks Barley;
350 sacks Beans;
200 mats China, No. 1, Rice;
200 mats China, No. 1, Sugar.
Also for sale, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Candles, Soap Cheese, Coffee, Teas, N. O. and S. I. Sugars, Powdered and Crushed Sugars, Boston Syrups, Assorted Syrups, Hunt's and Collins' Axes, Wrought and Cut Nails, Powder, shot, and Percussion Caps, Pitch and Tar, all sizes of Rope, and Boats' Oars.

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A large variety of Ribbons, Bonnet, and Dress Trimmings, Musical Instruments, Table and Pocket Cutlery Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
CARPETS, DRUGGETS, MATTING, &c., &c.
m21-1m

THE BLESSING OF HEALTH
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Why are Diseases so Fatal in Tropical Climates?
Merely because we prescribe for their effect, instead of their cause, and try to relieve symptoms instead of triking at their root. The action of these Pills is precisely the reverse. They expel from the secretive organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay; and the basis of disease being removed, its manifestations vanish. While ordinary remedies only afford a temporary respite to the sufferer, whereas these Pills annihilate the disorder.

Ill Health in Hot Countries.
Frequently arises from nervous disorders affecting the action of the heart and deranging the whole animal economy; these fine Pills will restore the nervous system however deranged, and bring back health and spirits when all other medicine has failed.

Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Frequently lead to the worst phases of human suffering, yet how many in the East and West Indies, and most of our Foreign Possessions, are thus afflicted, unknowing the means of cure placed within their grasp; such should take a few boxes of these Pills according to the directions given in the books, and their ailments will quickly leave them.

Dropsical Swellings and Turn of Life.
This is a most disastrous period in woman's history, it destroys thousands, the whole of the gross humors collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills. Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood.

Stomach and Liver Complaints.
These are complaints of the million, particularly of those in warm latitudes; few escape them; and, if neglected, they lead to innumerable dangerous maladies. But why neglect them when Holloway's Pills will eradicate them as certainly as water extinguishes fire? They relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time. They are admitted by virtue of special decrees into the dominions of despotism, and thus have become a great household remedy.

Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.
These famous Pills should be taken once or twice a week by all classes in this part of the world, by which means, none need fear the attacks of these direful scourges.

A Word to Females.
The local debility and irregularities which are the special annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shortens life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Lumbago
Colics	Fits	Piles
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Inflammation	Secondary Sympt
Dysentery	Tumours	Tic Douloureux
Venereal Affections	Worms of all kinds	Ulcers
		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London. also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
CURTIS & MOORE, Agents, Yates-st., Victoria.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
AND FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

A plentiful supply of pure blood is as essential to animal life as light, heat, and genial showers are to the vegetable kingdom. When the proper circulation of the vital fluid is impeded, sickness is the inevitable consequence, the secretions become unhealthy, the liver becomes clogged with impure bile, which, forced into the system, vitiates and inflames the blood, engendering *scrofula and cutaneous and biliary disorders.* The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine: its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The following recommendation is from one of the oldest physicians in New London, Conn.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen.—Your Sarsaparilla has been very extensively used in this city and the neighboring towns, and so far as my knowledge extends, uniformly with success. In a great variety of diseases of long standing, and of a very distressing and dangerous character, which have resisted a long list of remedial agents, it has been used—in many of them with complete success, and in all with decided benefit. It is regarded by the medical profession as a medicine of great efficacy in a numerous class of diseases, such as inveterate constitutional complaints, when the system has been long diseased; in cases of long use or abuse of mercury; in rheumatism of long standing; in obstinate diseases of the skin; in enfeebled conditions of the system; in chronic abscesses, attended with profuse discharges; diseases of the bones; obstinate ulcers; chronic pulmonary affections; enlarged glands, and various other maladies connected with a depraved state of the system. Its use is usually followed with improvement of appetite and digestion, increase of strength and flesh, better rest at night, the production of a more healthy state of mind, and complete restoration to health.
Truly yours, WM. STERNE, M. D.

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For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

IT NEVER FAILS!
CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE
FOR THE CURE OF
CERTAIN DISEASES, WITH WHICH UNFORTUNATELY MANY ARE AFFLICTED.
Of all the remedies yet discovered for such complaints, this is the most certain, and leaves no injurious effects.
It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. One bottle is generally sufficient to cure an ordinary case, which not unfrequently disappears after six or eight doses.
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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
AND FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1855.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen.—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can certify. Yours, respectfully,
CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.
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ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.
The delicate structure of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15th, 1856.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eyelids, and have tried a number of remedies without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week, before my eyelids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.
Yours, &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADW

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.
For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

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THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have for sale in store, and to arrive,
Martell Brandy,
Booth's Old Tom, in puncheons,
Booths Old Tom, in cases,
Burnett's Old Tom in cases,
McKenzie's Old Tom, in cases,
Tanqueray & Co.'s Old Tom, in cases,
Scotch Whiskey, in puncheons,
Scotch Whiskey, in cases
Jamaica Rum, in puncheons,
Wines of every description
—ALSO—
The finest Burton and Scotch Ales,
Bottled do do
Devonshire Cider, in cases.
March 21, 1860. 3m

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Columbia Street.
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All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
m28, 3m

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Has the best quality of Breads, Pies and Cakes.
KEEPS on hand a good assortment of Flour for country Trade also Pilot Bread, Soda, Sugar, and Butter Crackers.
A good assortment of family Groceries, and everything necessary for Bakers' use in the upper country, such as Fruit, Lard, &c., &c.

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(SUCCESSOR TO O'MEARA & PAINTER)
THANKFUL for the past favors shown the late firm would respectfully inform Printers that owing to increased facilities, and recent instructions from the Foundry, he is now prepared to sell Plain and Ornamental Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards and Printers' Stock generally, 132, Clay-street, near Sansome, San Francisco.

SEED WHEAT.
THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have some choice lots of Seed Wheat on hand from Australia, Mexico, the Meditterranean, and Van Dieman's Land.
Farmers are invited to inspect samples.
For Sale by
THOMAS PATTRICK & Co.,
Corner Government and Johnson streets, Victoria.
m21-1m

AN ASTONSHIING REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It Expels Disease!
It is said that all productions of human skill have their day, and are superseded by new inventions or discoveries. Not so with this remedy. "It is not for a day, but for all time, and in all countries." And Why? Because it strikes at the generic root of all diseases in the blood, and medical art can accomplish nothing beyond that. The Ointment, penetrating through flesh and fibre, like water through a porous substance, reaches the germ or disease, such as scrofula, erysipelas, cancer, tumor, and all eruptive and ulcerous discharges in the circulation, and eradicates the taint at once and forever in this climate.

Bad Legs.
This Ointment will cure any case of Bad Leg even if of twenty years standing, or however hard or discolored the flesh may be, or if swollen the size of a person's body, provided the Ointment is well rubbed into the whole of the parts affected twice a day in large quantities, and the parts kept covered with linen rags thickly spread with the Ointment; from this mode of treatment, a plentiful discharge of unhealthy humor will follow, until the wounds are all healed on the leg, or other parts assume their natural appearance.

Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.
The most inveterate cases of bad legs, scrofulous, or other sores, are cured, if of 20 years standing, by the joint use of the Ointment and Pills. The effect of this unrivalled remedy upon virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete, are safe as well as permanent. It has a wonderful effect in the cure of sores occasioned by mosquetos, sandflies, or giggers.

Piles.
This Ointment will cure the worst cases of Piles if used according to the printed directions even if of 20 years standing.

Eruptions on the Skin.
Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, fade and disappear after a few applications of Holloway's Ointment. In these cases brisk friction is indispensable. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent at once opens the pores, and invigorates the absorbents, it dissipates the inflammation by a double process. Ladies whose faces or arms are disfigured by cutaneous diseases, may readily remove the blemish and restore to the skin its natural tint, flexibility, and softness, by the use of this safe but powerful counter-irritant.

King's Evil, Fever Sores.
In cases of King's Evil where medicinal waters, lotions, and every recipe of pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas.
These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases, yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing antidote to pain and inflammation.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs.	Contracted and Stiff Joints.	Scalds.
Bad Breasts.	Elephantiasis.	Sore Nipples.
Burns.	Fistulas.	Sore-throats.
Bunions.	Gout.	Skin-diseases.
Bite of Mosquetoes and Sand-Flies.	Glandular Swellings.	Scurvy.
Coco-bay.	Lumbago.	Sore-heads.
Chiego-foot.	Piles.	Tumors.
Corns (soft).	Rheumatism.	Ulcers.
Cancers.		Wounds.
		Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.
CURTIS & MOORE, Agents,
Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.

J. HERKIMER,
GROCER AND GENERAL DEALER,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER,
KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected stock of Family Groceries and Provisions. se22-tc

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THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

This journal is published every Saturday morning at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster, in time for the up river and Victoria steamers. Single copy, price 1s., or 25 cents. Terms per quarter, 10s., or $2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or $4.50, and yearly, £1 10s., or $7.50.

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YALE—Mr. HUMPHREY.
PORT DOUGLAS—Mr. THOS. COOPER.
FORT HOPE—Mr. J. H. Merrit.
SHIMILKOMEEN AND ROCK CREEK.
SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. THOS. BOYCE, corner Montgomery and Washington-streets.
CAYOOSH—Mr. A. MacDonald.
NANAIMO—Mr. M'Innes.
LONDON—Messrs. W. L. Kirkland and Co., (Evening Mail) No. 7, King William-street, Strand.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

All Advertisements for insertion in the *New Westminster Times* must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid for each month in advance.

New Westminster Times.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

WE have arrived at that season of the year in British Columbia which has always been associated with depression, if not stagnation in business. The same power that sweeps its congealing arm along the running creeks and impetuous streams of the upper country, is slowly but surely gliding towards the sea, and the business affairs of men become affected with the same contraction and undesirable placidity that overtake and paralyze the bustling river and even mountain torrent. Still we are by no means in that depressed condition which characterised the country last year. In fact, so far as New Westminster is concerned, business is more lively than it has been at any period during the present winter. A great deal of this prosperous state of affairs is, no doubt, due to the efforts of the Municipal Council in providing, as far as their means extended, work for the returned miner during the winter months—but there is also another fact which deserves especial notice, and that is the comparatively speaking small number of miners who have yet come down the river to avoid a winter's residence in the cold regions of the interior. The loss to the miner and to the colony resulting from the former's emigration at this season of the year is almost incalculable—for so impulsive has this class become, that the probabilities are that not one out of every three leaving the colony in the winter season will return in the ensuing spring, however strong their inclination and intention would lead them to do so previous to their departure. The country is thus deprived of a large portion of the very men who are best calculated to develope its mineral resources, from the practical knowledge they have gleaned of the colony during their operations in the interior It is, therefore, a source of gratification to find that the bulk of the miners are now enabled to look upon the approach of winter with a certain degree of complacency, and to prepare themselves to profit by, as much as possible, occasional intervals of fine weather, during the inhospitable season. Every mining country has its natural drawbacks. The want of water in the summer months used to be a sad obstacle to the gold digger of Australia and California, but with increased knowledge of mining and a better acquaintance with the meteorological condition of the country, but little loss of time is now experienced through this absence of so indispensable a requisite in mining operations; and we have no doubt in the course of a little time when British capital finds its way to this country, as it has already done to such extent to the Australian mines, that scientific appliances will be brought to bear on the operations of the miner, that will not only revolutionise the whole system of mining in the colony, but enable him to work during the twelve months of the year, almost without intermission. We look forward with confidence to the effect which this prosperous year will produce on the minds of capitalists. It is certainly unequalled in the annals of gold countries. Before the present year shall have expired a sum but little short of one million pounds sterling shall have been obtained from the mines of British Columbia in a period covering scarcely nine working months. It is true this is but a rough estimate, but we have more abundant and substantial proof that it has exceeded this amount than that it has failed to reach it. When we compute the mining population of the colony at about five thousand, we have an average of two hundred pounds per man during the period of three-quarters of a year. This may, and certainly does, we confess, appear a little fabulous, but when we come to calculate the price of living on the diggings in various portions of the country, the statement loses its appearance of incredibility. The average weekly expenses per man even during the cheapest portions of the summer, at Carriboo and the upper country generally, for the bare necessaries of life exceeded sixteen dollars a week. It is true on the lower Fraser provisions were much cheaper, but even then they cost an amount per week that would be deemed tolerably good average wages amongst thousands of miners in either Australia or California. It is highly gratifying to have to record this extraordinary degree of material prosperity, but it is an equal source of delight to be enabled to point out the almost total absence of crime in the colony. According to the recent assizes held at the various towns the criminal cases were as follows:—New Westminster, none. Hope, a case of burglary. Yale, no case. Douglas, one case—petty larceny by an Indian. Cayoosh, two cases of assault, with slight sentences—one horse-stealing and one case of larceny, both of which charges had no foundation and the prisoners were discharged. Lytton, the only criminals were Indians—one convicted of murder, one remanded till next assizes, for assault, and another acquitted on the charge of shooting with intent to kill. Considering the nature of a gold mining population these statistics prove a state of affairs scarcely equalled by old established communities. Altogether the present condition of British Columbia is one which reflects as highly on the natural capabilities of the country as it does on the morality of the population.

THE most bitter enemy of the New Westminster Municipal Council cannot accuse it of want of energy or industry. Three months have just elapsed since that body came into existence, and during the time mentioned, the amount of work done in clearing the town site and grading streets is perfectly astonishing, especially when it is considered how limited were the funds at the council's disposal, and how gigantic the difficulties with which it had to contend. It would, we are certain, be almost a vain search to find another local assembly of the same nature, that came into life out of so chaotic a mass, and possessed such crude materials wherewith to mould a local legislative body. Well might Governor Douglas have drawn back with an excusable timidity at the thought of granting such powers as the council possesses, to a community at the time so numerically small, so new to the country and each other, and so diversified in opinions. But happily His Excellency yielded to the wishes of the majority and the result has proved that his confidence in the judgment and trustworthiness of the inhabitants of New Westminster has not been misplaced. The actions of the council are a sufficient commentary on our fitness for representative government, and we must confess stand out in favorable contrast with the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of the neighboring colony. But the council has not confined irself to the important duties of clearing and grading the streets: many reports and resolutions have been brought forward on other matters that will prove of the utmost consequence to the interest of the colony at large. We will refer our readers to one valuable document, which we print elsewhere, under the head of the "Report of the Harbor committee of the Port of New Westminster." Nothing we believe will conduce more to the Shipping interests of British Columbia than a wide-spread publicity given to this report. The utter ignorance which prevails almost everywhere outside the colony on the capability of the Port of New Westminster, and its outlet to the sea, has been the principal cause of our scanty arrivals of sea going vessels; but with the elaborate and detailed information which the report in question affords, we have every reasonable hope of seeing ere long the trade and commerce of New Westminster considerably augmented. We might go on to enumerate almost *ad infinitum* the immense benefits which have flowed from or are likely to follow the efforts of our Municipal councillors, and show to the unappreciative and unthinking portion of the inhabitants (if there be such amongst us) how much time and labor, to the sacrifice of personal interest is expended by this small body of local legislators; but we have sufficient confidence in the discrimination of the population, and in that good sense which will teach them to afford every assistance to the carrying out of Municipal regulations. We make these remarks because we are aware that in a little time nuisances and obstructions in the public streets, and other measures which will conflict with individual interests or caprice, will be dealt with in a proper manner by the council.

The resignation of Mr. Homer has caused a vacancy in the representation of No. 2 ward, which will be filled up on Tuesday December 11. We regret that any unfortunate difficulty should have arisen in the council to cause the resignation of so valuable a member, and one who has devoted himself so diligently to the interests of the community he represented, and we sincerely hope the candidate who will obtain the majority of votes at the coming election will be in no way unworthy of his predecessor.

CAPT. KING.—We see by the *Colonist* that this gentleman is still confined in Victoria jail—that the Governor refused to pardon him,—and that Judge Cameron, on the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, after a learned argument by Mr. McCreight, declined to grant the application, and confirmed the decision of Mr. Pemberton, We think the course taken by the authorities is foolish in the extreme, as they will find in its effect on public opinion. Such an evident instance of partiality in allowing the principal provoker of the "contempt" to escape even the slightest punishment, and at the same time imprisoning his antagonist would be sufficient to turn the highest law tribunal in the world into everlasting contumely and disgrace. We are too closely allied to Vancouver Island to look with apathy on the mal-administration of justice in that colony, and too much attached to the universal idea of the unimpeachable integrity and impartiality of the English court of Law to look with anything but shame and regret, on an action likely to compromise that reputation of almost infallibility. *Salus populi suprema lex.* The safety of the people is certainly as much the supreme law in the present age as it was in that of semi-barbarism, and it will be something for the future historian of these colonies to record that this doctrine met its first great overthrow at the hands of a British magistrate in the British colony of Vancouver Island.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOPE ASSIZES.—These Assizes were held on the 27th ult., before his Honor judge Begbie. The only case for trial was that of William Calaghan, who was indicted for Burglary. The prosecutor Hermann, being sworn, stated that on the morning of the 25th about 2 o'clock, he was lying awake on his bed near the counter, when he heard a noise, and instantly struck a match, by which he perceived a man groping about near the counter. He could distinctly swear that the man was the prisoner at the bar. He asked him what he wanted, all the prisoner answered was "Burns." He instantly went and examined the till, which he found open, and then proceeded in search of the prisoner, (who had escaped by the front door) but without success. He then examined the premises and found a small window at the back open, and two shakes taken out, and a pair of blankets and shoes lying outside. The prisoner denied the charge but urged nothing in his defence. He was then ordered to try on the shoes, which had been found outside of the window and they fitted him exactly. The Jury found a verdict of "guilty" and the judge sentenced him to three years imprisonment with hard labor.

DOUGLAS ASSIZES.—There was but one case for trial at these Assizes which were held on the 5th inst., an indian named Charley, who was indicted for stealing from a dwelling house some gold dust, several pairs of trowsers and blankets. The indian pleaded "guilty" with a smile on his face, when the Judge sentenced him to six months imprisonment with hard labour, expressing at the same time his sincere regret that he had it not in his power to award him a severe whipping. The property was ordered to be returned to its owner.

THE HOPE.—This new steamer arrived in New Westminster on Monday last. She returned from her first trip up the river to Yale, which was succesful, on Thursday night.

HARRISON RAPIDS.—The detachment of Royal Engineers, who have been at work on the "rapids" of Harrison river, are obliged to leave that place on account of the unusually high stage of water and inclemency of the weather. They will return again in the spring.

MUNICIPAL DINNER.—The members of the Municipal council, on the occasion of their second quarterly meeting, gave a dinner at the Colonial Hotel on Thursday evening last. The usual loyal and other toasts were given and drank with much enthusiasm. It was quite evident that whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the council lately, on this occasion the harmony and unanimity of feeling were peculiarly striking,—whether owing to the effect of the eatables and drinkables provided by Messrs. Grelley or not we cannot say.

THE CONVICT BECKER.—This unfortuaate wretch who is at present undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life in Victoria, for stealing in company with the notorious Sprague a quantity of gold dust from Mr. Romano's store, at Fort Yale, has sent us a long communication for publication, attempting to prove his innocence of the charge for which he was convicted. If there be any foundation for the statement he makes, (which we will condense in a few words) some parties in Yale who are conversant with the details of the case should, we think, give the subject a little attention. Becker says that, on the night of the robbery he was sleeping in Romano's store, and was aroused next morning by Mr. Romano saying his house had been robbed. Becker's cap was found outside the building which confirmed the suspicion that had been immediately attached to him, but the convict says he never knew how his cap got there, except through the machinations of Sprague, who committed the robbery and wished to fasten it upon him (Becker). No money was found on his person, but upwards of $1,800 was discovered with Sprague. Sprague was arrested and promised to clear Becker of the charge by pleading "guilty" but did not do so. Sprague, however, is ready to take an oath that Becker had no hand in the robbery. A large portion of the money was hidden by Sprague and was afterwards found, clearly proving, as Becker argues, that he (Sprague) alone was concerned in the robbery inasmuch as no money could be found with him (Becker.) Such is the substance of Becker's communication—the whole affair may be a fabrication, still we think it would be rather heartless to refuse giving the man, though he be a convict an opportunity to put forth his statement to the public, more especially as his sentence—penal servitude for life—is most extraordinarily severe, and certainly unprecedented in the present age for such a crime as the one of which the prisoner was convicted.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The Custom receipts for the week ending Nov. 10th are:—Duties £295 0 0; Tonnage Dues £59 2 0; Harbor dues £11 11 11; Head money £3 4 0; Total £368 17 11.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE PORT OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Harbor Committee in this their first Report will confine their statements to the condition of the Port of New Westminster as they at present find it as nearly as the subject will admit of, leaving much important matter for a future period when they will be better prepared to enter upon it.

From what is already known and by daily experience proved, your Committee are convinced that were a knowledge of the capabilities and advantages of the port of New Westminster more generally understood over the Maritime Countries of the Pacific, of the Eastern coast of America, and of Europe, it would tend greatly to induce foreign shipping, trade, and immigration, direct to the colony; keeping this fact in view, your commitee will endeavor to shape their report.

Previous to 1858, when the gold discovery in British Columbia became generally known, the Fraser river was visited by the craft and steamers of the Hudson's Bay Company only. In that year numerous boats and sailing vessels from the adjacent countries entered the river, with thousands of persons for the purposes of mining and trade.

In September 1859, Captain Richards R. N. in H. M. S. S. Plumper, by the request of His Excellency Governor Douglas, re-surveyed the approaches to the Fraser river, and rebuoyed the entrance at the Sand Heads. On this occasion the Plumper ascended the river as far as Langley, 15 miles above New Westminster, and upwards of 30 from the Heads. *

This survey was very favorable to the navigation of the river. Captain Richard's report is appended hereto, and his directions will be found to be a useful acquisition to nautical men.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Victoria, Vancouver Island, Sept. 26, 1859.

The entrance to the Fraser River having been rebuoyed, the accompanying "Notice to Mariners," which has been furnished to the Government by Captain Richards, of Her Majesty's Surveying Ship Plumper, is herewith published for general information.

By Command
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Entrance to the Fraser River has been rebuoyed. All the buoys are placed on the Northern or Port side of the channel on entering, with the exception of one on the South Sand Head.

The following table points out the position, and gives the description of each buoy:—

ON SOUTH SAND HEAD.

1 — A spar buoy moored in 11 feet at low water. The spar painted white and black in horizontal bands, surmounted by a ball of the same colors also, in horizontal bands.

ON NORTH SAND HEAD.

2 — A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar black and white, in vertical lines, surmounted by a ball painted in the same manner.

ON NORTH SIDE OF THE CHANNEL.

3 — A spar buoy moored in 9 feet. Spar black and white horizontally. Ball red.

4 — A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar white and black bands horizontally, surmounted by a white diamond, and marked 1.

5 — A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar, white surmounted by a black diamond, marked 2.

6 — A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar, white surmounted by a red diamond, marked 3.

7 — A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar, white, surmounted by a crescent red and black, marked 4.

8 — A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar, white and black vertically, crescent red, marked 5.

On entering the River, the Sand Head buoys should not be approached within half a mile, until the passage between them is brought to bear N. ½ E., when a vessel may steer in, mid channel, or pass the North Sand Head buoy and the first one inside it, from a cable to a cable and a half's length.

The remaining five buoys on the North side of the channel, may be passed from half a cable to a cable's length, keeping them on the port hand in entering. After passing the inner buoy, a strait course may be steered for Garry Point.

It must be remembered that the ebb tide sets to the southward, over the Roberts bank, and the flood to the northward, over the Sturgeon bank.

By attention to these directions, a vessel drawing from 15 to 16 feet water, may enter the Fraser with safety at half tide.

The buoys assume a vertical position, varying from an angle of 35° to 80°, according to the state of the tide and wind, and can be plainly seen from a vessel's deck at a distance of three miles in clear weather.

Vessels bound for the River and coming through the "Plumper Pass," should steer N. N. W. as soon as they enter the strait of Georgia. This course leads direct for the Sand Heads eleven miles distant, some slight allowance being of course made for the tide, which runs from one to two knots in the strait, and more as the entrance of the river is approached.

Vessels from the southward, passing Robert's Point, must avoid the Robert's bank, which is very steep to: by not bringing the lower part of this point to the southward of east, the bank will be cleared.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS,
Captain H. M. Surveying Ship Plumper.
September 24th, 1859.

In June, 1860, a Board of Pilots was established at Victoria, Vancouver Island, "for the surveyed harbors and waters of British Columbia." It appeared, upon the examination of candidates for Pilots, that sailing vessels, or steamers drawing 20 feet of water could enter the Fraser river with safety at neap tides.

Inward bound vessels have only to signalise off Victoria for a pilot, and without the necessity of going into that port, are brought in safety to New Westminster. † The charge for pilotage from Victoria to within the Sand Heads, or the bar of the Fraser, is $5, or £1 sterling per foot; from thence to New Westminster $2.50, or 10s per foot. (optional)

Two tides will generally bring sailing vessels from the "Heads" to the port during the months from August to April, the river being then low; and three tides from the months of May to July, the river being then high—distance about 18 miles—one or two tides will take them down clear of the "Heads."

The anchorage in the river is good all the way, and the winds blow up from the mouth westwardly nearly 10 months of the year.

The wharf accommodation at New Westminster is good, and vessels of the largest dimensions may lie and discharge in security without being affected by any winds,—the Harbor being perfectly land-locked.

Connected with the pilotage, it may be proper to state, that, from Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Strait of Fuca, to New Dungeness—lying South Eastward from Victorio, on the South or United States side—there are two Light Houses, one at each of the points named, and one on the Race Rocks, at the approach to Victoria and Esquimalt, on the British, or North side of the Strait.

The run between New Westminster and Victoria has been made by steamers within six hours,—distance 75 miles.

The approaches to the entrance of the Fraser river, from either the Westward, Southward, or Northward, present no dangers whatever to shipping, there being neither sunken rocks, reefs, nor banks, with the exception, in the latter instance, of the main bar which is intersected by the channel, and the shelter of the Islands The sea is consequently prevented from rising on the bar so as to endanger a vessel, should she even accidently get on the Sand Heads,—a circumstance which has been fully proved;—while the South Head of the entrance into Burrard Inlet, an arm of harbors (English Bay at the entrance being the first) not excelled by any other in the world, lies N. by E. from the Sand Heads about 7 miles.

These facts go to remove any doubts heretofore existing from a want of knowledge of the eligibility of the Fraser river as a harbor, and to prove that the capabilities and advantages of the port of New Westminster are superior to most of the harbors of the world; and so soon as true and full sailing directions are made out and published, by those whose duty it is to cause that service to be performed, there will be but little need of pilots for New Westminster.

The committee present the following brief statement or data of the shipping and trade of New Westminster:—

SHIPPING.

Entered during the half year ending September 30th, 1860.

Vessels.	British.	Foreign.	Total Tonnage.
Steam 66.	tons. 2,847.	tons. 13,139.	15,986.
Sailing 38.	419.	2,267.	2,686.
104.	3,266.	15,406.	18,672.

Cleared during the same time:—

Vessels.	British.	Foreign,	Total Tonnage.
Steam 66.	tons. 2,826.	tons. 13,139.	15,965.
Sailing 39.	468.	2,280.	2,748.
105.	3,294.	15,419.	18,713.
Boats 3.			

TRADE,

Imports during the half year ending Sep. 30th, 1890. . . . . £147,685.

Exports are gold, furs, pickled salmon, umber, cranberries, &c., of which no particular record is at present required to be kept. The shipment of gold, however, to San Francisco from Aug. to Dec. 1858, by Wells, Fargo, & Co., was . . . . £67,553.
During the year 1859, by Express . £242,260.
Up to 30th Sep., 1860, by Wells, Fargo & Co., . . . £173,600.

To which must be added approximate amounts carried away by miners, Chinese, and other private parties, by the route of the Eastern and Southern Frontiers, to Oregon, California, and Washington Territory, which may be computed, in round numbers at . £1,500,000.

Total gold exported 1858, 1859, to 30th Sep., 1860. . . £1,983,413.

The exportation of Furs as near as we can learn, amounted during the spring season to about . . £8,000.
The autumn season will, however, be much greater, probably amounting to . . . £10,000.
The fur produce of the northern portion of the colony, exported from Fort Simpson and other harbors in the north may be estimated at . . . £50,000.

Total £68,000.

Steamers (exclusively British) ply on the Fraser river at the cost of two shillings per registered ton per annum, without any further form of entering and clearing at the Customs. On the inland Lakes they are at present entirely free. There are as yet only three;—one on Lake Lilloet, another on Lake Anderson, and the third on Lake Seton (all on the Lilloet route to the Upper Fraser.) Five steamers hold licenses for Fraser river; and the steamer which has carried the mails (gratis) to and from Victoria, up to the first of October, is owned by United States citizens.

Your committee urgently call ubon the Council to take some immediate action relative to the water Frontage, and to adopt such measures as may by them be deemed the best to induce the Government to place it under the control of the Municipal Council, for the purpose of disposing of it in the most equitable and beneficial manner to meet the requirements of the city and of the interests of the colony at large,

In conclusion, your committee would also recommend that this council petition the Governor for a Light Ship to be placed at the Sand Heads as early as possible for the benefit of shipping coming to the port. Appended is a valuable communication on this head:—

Her Majesty's Surveying Ship Plumper
Off New Westminster, October 20th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your address conveying a resolution of the Municipal council of the city of New Westminster.

Your appreciation of the labors of the surveying ship cannot but be very gratifying to my officers and myself, and for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to convey them, I desire to express to you our best thanks.

I may be permitted at the same time to observe that however highly you may estimate our services, it is yet to natural causes alone that the Fraser owes its immunity from dangers and difficulties almost always incident to the navigation of Bar Harbors. Effectually sheltered and protected as it is, in common with nearly 300 miles of the coast of British Columbia, by the natural breakwater, which the sister colony affords, your noble river is accessible at most times to vessels of from 18 to 20 feet draught and 1000 tons, subject only to occasional inconsiderable delay at certain stages of tide.

It is free from risk of life and property in a higher degree than any river I am acquainted with on the western side of this continent, and when a light-vessel is established at the Sand Heads, marked by permanent buoys, the seaman may guide his vessel through at all times with ease and safety. I beg to assure you that the prosperity of your port will always be a subject of deep interest to me, and while I continue to conduct the nautical survey in these seas, it will be a duty no less than a pleasure to further the interest of commerce and navigation in your colony by all the means at my disposal. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very Obedient Servant,

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS,
Captain, R. N.

To the President and members of the Municipal Council New Westminster.

The above report was adopted by the Municipal Council. LEONARD M'CLURE, President.

* The steamer Otter, drawing twelve feet of water has ascended as far as Sumas river 15 miles higher.

† Pitt river, a branch of the Fraser, the entrance into which is about five miles above New Westminster, connecting with a lake of the same name, was ascended by the Plumper on the same voyage. The Coquitlum another branch of the Fraser, about 3½ miles above New Westminster, is separated, it is said, at a point a few miles above its junction, from Burrard Inlet by a low swampy portage some three or four miles across, about half a mile only, of which portage is dry ground, exhibiting an extraordinary facility for canal communication.

A PEAL OF BELLS.

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

SIR,—It is well known that Miss Burdett Coutts, in addition to her munificent gift for the sustenance of the see of British Columbia and Vancover Island, presented a handsome peal of bells for the use of one of the churches. Claiming as British Columbians the hope to retain our pre-eminence over Vancouver Island, it behoves us to step forward in behalf of our city, declared by Proclamation to be the capital, and to exert ourselves to obtain the benefit of the chimes we should love to hear echoing over the waters which wash our city walls.

Through your columns, therefore, let me propose a subscription for the erecsion of a tower suitable for the bells, and in harmony with the architecture of our handsome cathedral. For one I could promise the aid of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10—str Henrietta, Insley, Douglas.
Nov. 12—Barge Indian Queen, Davis, Victoria, provision.
12—canoe Caoribo, Hayward, Victoria, provisions.
12—str Hope, Millard, Victoria, general cargo.
Nov. 14—str Otter, Mouatt, Victoria, general cargo.
14—str Col. Moody, Irving, Hope and Yale.
15—str Eliza Anderson, Fleming, victoria, general cargo.
16—str Caledonia, Frain, Fort Hope.
16—schr H. C. Page, Obery, Victoria, general cargo.
17—str Otter, Mouatt, Victoria.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14—str Otter, Mouatt, Victoria, passengers.
15—str Eliza Anderson, Flemyng, Victoria.
Nov. 16—str Henrietta, Insley, Port Douglas.
16—str Col. Moody, Irving, Forts Hope and Yale.
17—str Otter, Mouatt, Victoria.
17—str Hope, Millard, Yale.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.
TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until Monday the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock noon for constructing a bridge over the ravine on Spaulding-street, and for taking off the logs on said Street, also for clearing and grading Begbie-street.

Specifications of the above work, can be seen at the Store of W. J. Armstrong, Esq.

Tenders to be endorsed on the envelope, "Tenders for Road," and addressed to the undersigned.

VALENTINE HALL,
Town Clerk.

New Westminster Nov. 17th 1860.

NEW WESTMINSTER GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Grand Jury summoned for the present Assizes held at New Westminster this day, in accordance with the duties that devolve upon them, beg to present your Honor with the following Report, which they request may be laid before His Excellency Governor Douglas:—

That we consider that it is the duty of all good Governments to provide education for the young and as we have many children in this city wanting education, we consider that the Government ought to make a grant of money for a public school and that a teacher to the same be appointed for the benefit of such children.

We have also to repeat that we have visited the Prison, and that it is now ready to receive the prisoners belonging to the colony, who are kept at our expense in the neighboring colony of Vancouver Island, and suggest that they be sent up without delay, as their labor will be useful in the formation of our roads and streets,

And as we are aware that there are plenty of funds in the hands of the Treasurer of this colony, we request that a Post-office be erected, as the public are put to great inconvenience by its being kept in the Prison, which, from its situation, is at times nearly inaccessible to the people.

And as the outside buoys lately put down marking out the entrance to the Port are washed away, we consider no delay ought to occur in placing at the Sand Heads a Light-ship,—such being considered by all practical men the only permanent way of making out the channel,—and that buoys be placed in other parts where necessary. That the interest of the underwriters, and protection to the commerce of British Columbia demand immediate action of Government on this head.

That we have in the immediate vicinity of this city large tracts of land suitable for agricultural pursuits, from which the colony will derive a large revenue when made available for settlement, and having several farmers already settled on the line of roads who are unable to bring their produce into market, we recommend that a waggon road be made from the Camp to Burrard Inlet by the north line, and that another be constructed from the end of Douglas street to English Bay. Also that trails be made to terminate opposite this city to open up the land an the other side of the river, one to Mud Bay, and another to join the road to Langley.

We consider that the Municipal Council of this city have expended the money placed at their disposal judiciously, and we recommend that another sum be granted them by Government.

That some disposition be immediately made of the Water frontage of the city so that the present owners of Wharves and improvements be protected, and other parties enabled to go on with the construction of wharves and other improvements, which at present they are unable to do on account of the delay in the issue of the necessary Proclamation, which also prevents the frontage from being made available.

That the system of collecting duties in detail, part here and part up the country, we condemn as a most serious injury to commerce, and suggest that all duties on goods entering Fraser river be collected at the Port of entrance, and that the Mule tax and tonnage dues be abolished.

We request that his Excellency's attention may be called to the fact of the Attorney General being absent the two previous assizes, and that there was a prisoner for him to prosecute last assizes. We protest against his receiving a large salary from British Columbia when residing in another colony and not attending to the duties of his office.

HENRY HOLBROOK, Foreman.

And 15 other Grand Jurors.

To his Honor JUDGE BEGBIE,
Chief Justice of British Columbia.

New Westminster, Nov. 12th, 1860.

COLONIAL FEDERATION.

We copy the following extract from an admirable article in the *Canadian News* on the subject of the federation of all the North American colonies.

This union of the provinces for federative purposes is viewed with satisfaction by the Government at home, for it would relieve them of some difficult and many unpleasant and unthankful duties. The colonists regard such a step as one which would be attended with advantage to themselves, and the American people, who have paid any attention to the question, have long since regarded it inevitable. "Look," said one of the United States journals two years since, "upon this infant empire—a young giant in swaddling clothes, with its right hand extending across the Atlantic to play with its mother's apron strings—the mother it is destined soon to outgrow, and its left resting over the Rocky Mountains, writing its name in the golden sand by the broad ocean, and its bosom full of the power of new and abundant life; and you see the cousin that comes to divide with us a continent." Some of the newspapers in the State of Maine have even gone so far as to say that their State would willingly join such a great and powerful confederacy.

A British Columbia, which should combine in one Government Upper and Lower Canada, the Red River district, Vancouver Island, and the newly-formed colony in the Pacific, the vast territory still monopolised by the Hudson Bay Company, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, would, in time, become as powerful as any other great confederation. If such a combination were to take place, its Government would make its voice heard upon many matters of permanent importance. The rights of the British fisheries would not be signed away by a distant Government, ignorant or careless of their extent and value, for the mere purpose of winning the favor of a ruler, who had made the concession a portion of the price of his alliance. The Federal Government of a British North America would discuss, with the adjoining States, conventions of reciprocity, which should be something more than treaties in mere name; and when the selfish American legislators should urge upon the Government at Washington repudiation of solemn engagements, because it would be profitable to break through them, the most obsequious of Secretaries of State would be compelled to remind the orators that it would not be prudent to trifle with the powerful Government on the other side of the St. Lawrence, lest in their turn they might withhold advantages which the citizens of the United States would perhaps learn to value when too late to enjoy. A Government which represented the joint opinions of the North American provinces would protest to some purpose when they found that the Imperial Government had so far disregarded the interests of the colony confided to its care, as to subsidise a great enterprise in opposition to a colonial interest. flagrant breaches of faith as those made in the matter of the intercolonial railway, and just recently in the case of the Cunard and Galway Packet contracts, would neither be attempted at home nor permitted by a strong Federal Government. No administration, whether Conservative or Liberal, would, in order to obtain a few votes in the House of Commons, venture to bargain away the confidence of a British colony, or support, by immense grants of the public funds, an American port in opposition to a Canadian one. The Parliamentary Whipper-in would think twice before he would venture to make promises to vaccillating Irish members, the fulfilment of which would jeopardise the noblest possession of the British Empire. Colonial interests will be more attended to in Downing-street, and much better protected in the colonies than is now the case when all the provinces shall merge their minor differences into one grand North American confederacy.

There yet remains one point of view in which the proposed union will not fail to be of advantage. The separate colonies would be a source of weakness in the event of war; combined, they would be powerful for the purposes of their own defence. A New York journal, in commenting upon the probable result of the Prince's visit, and referring to the coming federation of the provinces, sees in it a wise and prudent defensive policy on the part of the Imperial Government, as against the "uncontrollable impulses" of the adjoining states. According to the *New York Post*, "the somewhat reckless foreign policy of the last two administrations," have made the United States "a dangerous neighbor," against which British statesmen have thought it desirable to consolodate with military power. "With a well-organised Government" says our contemporary," extending along our frontier the entire length of the continent, for a land aproach, and a seacoast accessible to an invading fleet every fifty miles for more than three thousand, the United States will find herself under stronger bonds than she has ever yet been for her good behaviour to England."

THANKS to Jeffray's and Ballou's expreses for numerous favors also to Mr. S. T. Tilley for Eastern papers.

PUBLIC MEETING.

IN Accordance with a petition presented to the Municipal Council a Public Meeting will be convened at the Court-house, New Westminster, on Tuesday evening next, at six o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to be adopted to obtain wagon roads from New Westminster to Burrard Inlet, &c.

LEONARD M'CLURE,
President of Municipal Council.

November, 16, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Cayoosh under the style of NEUFELDER, PEARSON, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FELIX NEUFELDER.
JOHN B. PEARSON.
GEORGE RUSSELL.

Cayoosh, B. C., Oct. 18th, 1860.

The business will be carried on by F. NEUFELDER, who is authorised to collect all debts due the late firm and pay all claims.

J. B. PEARSON.
GEO. RUSSELL.

no17-3in

ELECTION NOTICE.

NEW WESTMINSTER MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

I HEREBY give notice that Mr. Joshua R. Homer, a member of the New Westminster Municipal Council for Ward No. 2, having resigned,

An Election will be held at the County Court House, New Westminster, to choose a councillor in his stead, agreeably to Section 20, of the New Westminster Council Act, 1860.

Nomination will take place at noon on Monday the 17th, proximo, and Polling will commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the following day.

C. BREW,
Chief Inspector of Police.

New Westminster, Nov. 17, 1860. td

IN CHANCERY.

MANETTA *vs.* SOULIE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THE EL DORADO SALOON,

New Westminster.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst., 1860, EDGAR DEWDNEY, Auctioneer, will sell the whole of the above premises including the fixtures, 2 Billiard Tables, a Piano, and about 300 gallons of Liquors.

Also the Lease, which has 14 months to run, and the good-will of the house.

The above will be sold in lots, unless a purchaser offers for the whole.

(Signed) M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Lands and Works hereby gives notice that Tenders are requested for the supply of 30,000 (thirty thousand) best red cedar shingles, within three weeks of the acceptance of the contract, and to be delivered at such place or places in the camp above high water mark as may be pointed out.

The shingles to be of the best description, closely packed in ¼ bundles of 20 courses, 16 inches in length, not less than 4 inches in breadth, properly dressed, edges shot off even thickness, and to guage three shingles to the inch.

Payment of 90 per cent. to be made for every 10,000 shingles delivered, and the balance at the completion of the contract.

Tenders will be received up till 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 21st November, 1860, to be endorsed in the left handlower corner 'Tenders for Shingles,' and to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at his office in the camp.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Royal Engineer Camp, New Westminster, Nov. 16. } H. R. LUARD, Captain, R. E.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of ROBERT T. COOPER, deceased, will please present them for payment; persons indebted will call and settle their claims.

no10-4in WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the 'Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.
Ex parte William Anderson, Petitioner.

TO G. W. Lee, Thomas J. Stoyell, and L. B. White, Take notice that the Petitioner will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration of title in his favor to lot 3, block 10, in the town of Fort Hope. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said application it may be granted *ex parte*.

ANDREW C. ELLIOTT,
Counsel for Petitioner.

Nov. 3d, 1860. 3t

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the 'Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.'
Ex part James Edney, Petitioner.

TO H. T. Smith, J. Herron, Charles Baker, and Wilson Waddingham—Take notice that the Petitioner will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration of title, in his favor, to 20 feet by 120 being the southernmost ½ portion of lot 4, block 1, in the town of Fort Hope. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said application it may be granted *ex parte*.

ANDREW C. ELLIOTT,
Counsel for Petitioner.

Yale, Nov. 3d, 1860. 3t

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the 'Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.'
Ex parte Peter O'Rielly, Petitioner.

TO O. Copp, William McGhie, Robert T. Smith, Joshua Anderson, John T. Smith, Patrick Everett, and Samuel R. McDole—Take notice that the Petitioner will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration of title, in his favor, to lot 8, block 4, in the town of Fort Hope. That at the same time he will move for a declaration of title, in his favor, to the southernmost half of lot 4, block 3, in the said town; and for a declaration of title in his favor to lot 2, block 10, in the said town. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said applications they may be granted *ex parte*.

ANDREW C. ELLIOTT,
Counsel for Petitioner.

Yale, Nov. 3d, 1860. 3t

HENRY HOLBROOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Liverpool Wharf, Columbia-street, New Westminster, British Columbia.

BONDED STORAGE always ready for 500 tons of goods, and every accommodation for landing merchandise on his wharf; wharfage 25 cents per ton.

For Sale ex recent arrivals—
100 sacks Bran,
100 bales California Oat Hay,
50 sacks Wheat,
1000 sacks Barley,
10 sacks Barber's Sugar-cured Hams,
20 firkins Butter,
10 casks S. I. Molasses,
20 cases Preserved Chicken,
20 cases Roast Mutton,
10 cases San Francisco Pilot Bread,
5 cases Java Ground Coffee, &c., &c.,
and a general assortment of goods suitable for this market. se29-1m

W. J. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,
Opposite Liverpool Wharf,
Columbia-street, New Westminster

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockeryware, Paints, Oils, Farming Implements, Mining Tools, Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c.
Agent JEFFRAY & CO.'S Fraser River Express.

100 tons HAY for Sale.
m28, 3m

J. HERKIMER,
GROCER AND GENERAL DEALER,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER,

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected stock of Family Groceries and Provisions. se22-tc

PHILLIP HICK,
Government Bakery,
Has the best quality of Breads, Pies and Cakes.

KEEPS on hand a good assortment of Flour for country Trade also Pilot Bread, Soda, Sugar, and Butter Crackers.

A good assortment of family Groceries, and everything necessary for Bakers' use in the upper country, such as Fruit, Lard, &c., &c.

J. B. PAINTER,
(SUCCESSOR TO O'MEARA & PAINTER)

THANKFUL for the past favors shown the late firm would respectfully inform Printers that owing to increased facilities, and recent instructions from the Foundry, he is now prepared to sell Plain and Ornamental Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards and Printers' Stock generally, 132, Clay-street, near Sansome, San Francisco.

LIQUORS, &c.

THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have for sale in store, and to arrive,
Martell Brandy,
Booth's Old Tom, in puncheons,
Booths Old Tom, in cases,
Burnett's Old Tom in cases,
McKenzie's Old Tom, in cases,
Tanqueray & Co.'s Old Tom, in cases,
Scotch Whiskey, in puncheons,
Scotch Whiskey, in cases
Jamaica Rum, in puncheons,
Wines of every description
—ALSO—
The finest Burton and Scotch Ales,
Bottled do do
Devonshire Cider, in cases.
March 21, 1860. 3m

MAYER, REINHART, & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF
WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, AND CIGARS
Liverpool Wharf
NEW WESTMINSTER,

BEG TO INFORM Traders and Miners, and the public generally, that they now have on hand a large STOCK OF
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
suitable for
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

They will hereafter receive all their goods direct from San Francisco,
and be enabled to sell at VICTORIA PRICES.

RECEIVED EX N. S. PERKINS and WAVELET from San Francisco direct,

200 bbls Golden Age Flour;
100 do Golden Gate do
55 do Eureka do
50 do Eclipse do
25 do Self-rising do
200 sacks Barley;
350 sacks Beans;
200 mats China, No. 1, Rice;
200 mats China, No. 1, Sugar.
Also for sale, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Candles, Soap Cheese, Coffee, Teas, N. O. and S. I. Sugars, Powdered and Crushed Sugars, Boston Syrups, Assorted Syrups, Hunt's and Collins' Axes, Wrought and Cut Nails, Powder, shot, and Percussion Caps, Pitch and Tar, all sizes of Rope, and Boats' Oars.

A LARGE
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Perfumery, Duck, Drilling Dry, Fancy, and Millinery Goods.
—also—
A large variety of Ribbons, Bonnet, and Dress Trimmings, Musical Instruments, Table and Pocket Cutlery Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS MATTING, &c., &c.
m21-1m

MAYER, REINHART, & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

HAVING concluded arrangements for a regular line of vessels, to run twice a month direct, from San Francisc to this place, would be pleased to receive orders for British Columbia.

Letters addressed to us in care of Messrs. Mayer, Reinhart, & Co., Victoria, V. I., John Dewar, and O. H. Gehricke, San Francisco, Ca., will meet with prompt attention.
m21-1m

TRUETT, JONES, & ARRINGTON,
60, FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
WHOLESALE DEALERS and Importers of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, and every article in his line.

Dealers who may favor us with orders, may rest assured that we will endeavor to give satisfaction in the article, and dispatch in forwarding. n19-tc

COLONIAL HOTEL,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

PROSPER & FRANK GRELLEY, would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened their NEW HOTEL, and are ready to accommodate travellers or residents of New Westminster with the choicest eatables the market affords. The sleeping apartments are fitted up in a style that neither Vancouver Island nor British Columbia can excel, and the wines and liqueurs, while enumerating all that a first-rate hotel should boast of, are of the very best and finest description.

Private dining rooms can be always obtained, dinners, &c., gotten up on the shortest notice. 3m
m9d

JAMES PATRICK & CO.
ARE REGULARLY IN THE RECEIPT OF
BUTTER, CLEAR BACON SIDES, HAMS, AND PORK
CANDLES,—Hydraulic, Pressed and Adamantine.
LARD—"J. H. & Co.'s" 10-lb cans, in 120-lb. cases.
NAIL—Old Colony and Parker Mills, assorted sizes
N. O. SUGAR, half barrels.
DRIED APPLES, half barrels.
ALSO,
Have for sale, in store and to arrive, the following well known brands of
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
Three-fourths of them are direct from the manufacturers, consequently can be offered at comparatively low prices:
Half-Pounds.
T. & S. Hardgrove's Peach,
Turpin & Yarbrough's Apricot;
J. H. Greaner's Pride of the Union
A. L. Royster's Fruit;
W. Greaner's Sun;
T. & S. Hardgrove' Golden Gate;
A. L. Royster's Invincible;
A. L. Royster's Mary's Own;
Harvey Birch;
Knickerbocker;
Pomona and Queen of Hearts.
Bright Pounds.
Peerless—T. & S. Hardgrove;
Gold Leaf—John H. Greaner;
Gallego—Clopton;
J. M. Langhorn & Co.'s Extra;
Brewer's Gold Leaf;
Murrell & Burke's Sun-Cured;
Rockaday—Golden Seal;
Giralda, Wine Sap, etc.
Bright Half-Pounds.
Gold Leaf—J. H. Greaner;
Pippin—John W. Young;
Wine Sap—George W Gillian
Fancy Tobaccos
Invincible Twist;
Planter's Pride Twist, in foil;
Wine Sap Twist;
Atlantic Cable Twist, in foil;
Perfect Love, small plugs;
Game Cock Twist, in foil.
Smoking Tobacco.
Hardgrove's Peerless, Killikinick and Riddick's Gold Leaf.
Fine Cut.
John Anderson & Co.'s Solace.
Snuff.
Lorillard's Coarse Rappee and Macaboy.
For sale by single case or package.
FINE HAVANA SEGARS.
By each Steamer we are in receipt of the Choicest Brands of Havana Segars, selected by our house in Havana (PATRICK Y CA.) especially for this market.
The above goods are offered to the trade by the single case or package, by JAMES PATRICK & CO.,
m10-1y San Francisco.

THE BLESSING OF HEALTH
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Why are Diseases so Fatal in Tropical Climates?
Merely because we prescribe for their effect, instead of their cause, and try to relieve symptoms instead of triking at their root. The action of these Pills is precisely the reverse. They expel from the secretive organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay; and the basis of disease being removed, its manifestations vanish. While ordinary remedies only afford a temporary respite to the sufferer, whereas these Pills annihilate the disorder.

Ill Health in Hot Countries.
Frequently arises from nervous disorders affecting the action of the heart and deranging the whole animal economy; these fine Pills will restore the nervous system however deranged, and bring back health and spirits when all other medicine has failed.

Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Frequently lead to the worst phases of human suffering, yet how many in the East and West Indies, and most of our Foreign Possessions, are thus afflicted, unknowing the means of cure placed within their grasp; such should take a few boxes of these Pills according to the directions given in the books, and their ailments will quickly leave them.

Dropsical Swellings and Turn of Life.
This is a most disastrous period in woman's history, it destroys thousands, the whole of the gross humors collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills. Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood.

Stomach and Liver Complaints.
These are complaints of the million, particularly of those in warm latitudes; few escape them; and, if neglected, they lead to innumerable dangerous maladies. But why neglect them when Holloway's Pills will eradicate them as certainly as water extinguishes fire? They relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time. They are admitted by virtue of special decrees into the dominions of despotism, and thus have become a great household remedy.

Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.
These famous Pills should be taken once or twice a week by all classes in this part of the world, by which means, none need fear the attacks of these direful scourges.

A Word to Females.
The local debility and irregularities which are the special annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shortens life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Lumbago
Colics	Fits	Piles
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Inflammation	Secondary Sympt
Dysentery	Tumours	Tic Douloureux
Venereal Affections	Worms of all kinds	Ulcers
		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London. also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

CURTIS & MOORE, Agents, Yates-st., Victoria.

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED at STATIONERS' HALL, a large addition to our stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
carefully selected from a well-filled market, containing many New and Popular Books among them.
STATIONERY,
both low priced and superfine, of every description, in lots, to wholesale or retail.
A Beautiful Assortment of
GOLD PENS, AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY.
Also,—Many articles of Staple and Fancy Stationery, and Standard and Miscellaneous Books heretofore not to be had in this market.
HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
jul3-1m Yates-street, Victoria.

HENDERSON & BURNABY
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex Armistice, from London:
Superior Pale Sherry, in bulk;
Port Wine, choice, in cases;
Hennessy's Brandy } in cases;
McKenzie's Small Still Whiskey }
Vine Growers' Brandy, in bulk;
Tanqueray's Ginger Brandy, in cases;
&c., &c., &c.,
which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms
June 13th, 1860. tc

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.
Ex parte John Fredirck Mitchell, Petitioner.

TO George W. Rood, Joseph Coyne, William T. Hurtt, J. L. Harris, Donald McBride, and William McGhie—Take notice that the Petitioner will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration of title, in his favor, to lot 1, block 12, in the town of Fort Hope. That at the same time the Petitioner will move for a declaration of title, in his favor, to lot 5, block 12, in the said town. And for a declaration of title, in his favor, to lot 8, block 12, in the said town. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said applications, they may be granted *ex parte*.

ANDREW C. ELLIOTT,
Counsel for Petitioner.

Yale, Nov. 3d, 1860.

FRESH AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale
200 bushels Ky. Blue Grass Seeds, very fine.
200 bushels Red Top grass seed,
20,000 pounds Alfalfa Cloves, pure,
3,000 pounds Red Clover
1,000 pounds White Dutch Clover,
1,000 pounds Lucerne Clover,
2,000 pounds Timothy Grass Seed,
1,000 pounds Hungarian Grass,
1,000 pounds Millet Seed,
500 pounds Mixed Lawn Grass,
500 pounds Rye Grass,
500 pounds Sainfoin Grass,
1000 pounds California Wild Oats,
2000 pounds Hemp Seed,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Also a large assortment of fresh Garden, Tree, Fruit, and Flower Seeds, Dutch Bulbous, Flowering Roots, Pruning and Budding Knives sold to suit purchasers.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.
Address by mail or express to
J. P. SWEENY & Co.,
no9-2m 108, California street, San Francisco.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.
INSURANCE ON TREASURE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO INSURE TREASURE from all navigable points on Fraser River to Victoria or elsewhere by the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY and NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Terms—Cheap.
Application must be made to the New Westminster, Hope, Yale, Douglas, and Victoria offices of Ballou's Express.
no10-1m W. T. BALLOU.

LEVI & BOAS
Columbia Street.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in all sorts of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. Have always on hand a large assortment of Provisions and Groceries direct from San Francisco, will sell them at the lowest market prices.
All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
m28, 3m

SEED WHEAT.
THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have some choice lots of Seed Wheat on hand from Australia, Mexico, the Meditterranean, and Van Dieman's Land.
Farmers are invited to inspect samples.
For Sale by
THOMAS PATTRICK & Co.,
Corner Government and Johnson streets, Victoria.
m21-1m

FURNITURE.

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the undersigned have received additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture—and now offer
Painted sets, ten pieces;
Extension Tables, 8 and 10 feet long;
Centre Tables, serpentine and round ops, assorted sizes;
Card Table, harp and square pillars
Common Tables, 2½, 3, and 3½ long;
Bedsteads, Mahogany, French, Cottage, double and single;
Lounges, spring seats, in damask and leather covers;
Sofas, spring seats, hair cloth, with round and pillow ends;
Desks, with fall and door fronts;
Cheffoniers, walnut and mahogany carved fronts, shelves, fret work;
Bureaus, one-half marble top, scroll and painted pine, 4 and 6 drawers;
What-nots, walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves;
Mirrors, in gilt and mahogany frames, assorted sizes, for parlors, chambers, and saloons;
Children's Cribs and Cradles, also High and Low Chairs, assorted sizes;
Chairs, Mahogany, Hair-cloth, spring seats, cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining Grecian cane, heavy barroom, and common wood seat;
Rockers, spring seats, mahogany and cane seats and backs, sewing and arm;
Sinks, Washstands, Chair Cushions, Coverlets, Towel Racks, Willow Cribs, &c.
—ALSO—
BEDDING,
Pulu, Curled Hair, Moss, Wool, and Straw Mattresses, best Feather Pillows, all sizes; in the manufacture of which we use none but the best materials, and guarantee our work.
PIERCE & SEYMOUR.
Broad-street, between Yates and View streets.
Victoria, V. I., April 11, 1860. 3m

VICTORIA PRICES CURRENT AND SHIPPING LIST

PUBLISHED every fortnight in time for the California Mail Steamer. The prices Current contains the correct and authentic rates and prices of all descriptions of articles in the Victoria market, as well as reliable reports of the state of trade, shipping, &c. It is as invaluable as an index and commercial authority to every merchant and tradesman as it is a desirable medium for advertising. Printed for A. F. MAIN at the office of the V. I. *Gazette*, Victoria.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Between the dark and daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper, and then a silence,
Yet I know by their merry eyes
They are plotting and planning together
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,
A sudden raid from the hall!
By three doors left unguarded
They enter my castle wall.

They climb up into my turret
O'er the arms and back of my chair;
If I try to escape, they surround me;
They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,
Their arms about me entwine,
Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen
In his Mouse-Tower on the Rhine.

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old moustache as I am
Is not a match for you all?

I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart,
But put you down in the dungeons
In the round-tower of my heart.

And there will I keep you forever,
Yes, forever and a day,
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,
And moulder in dust away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Buffalo Hunting.—The quantity of buffalo meat annually slaughtered and cured throughout the country for pemican is something surprising. The muster-roll of the main-river party swells to the dimensions of an army. Here it is—not simply derived from approximation, but correctly ascertained by a close and careful count:—500 men, 600 women, 680 children; 730 horses, 300 oxen, and 950 carts. The buffalo first appeared in sight in the neighborhood of Bad Hill, about sixty miles from the boundary line, and in a run in which 220 hunters were engaged, 1300 buffalo were shot. The camp then moved southwards by the Sandy Hills, until they came within five miles of the Little Souris River, and at this place they killed over 1000. Here they stayed awhile to dry their meat and manufacture pemican, and whilst thus occupied a herd of about 250 came by at a trot, running their last race; they were all brought down and converted into pemican. After that, and up to the latest time intelligence came from the camp, three small herds—one of 80, another of 30, and a third of 15—were destroyed on the plains. Buffalo growing scarce, the expedition moved back to Devil's Lake, where the more serious business of buffalo shooting was relieved by a bear, beaver, and deer hunt. This sport over—and good sport it was, several grizzly bears and a variety of lesser animals were made to bite the dust.—*Red River Nor' Wester.*

A Long-Lost Treasure.—An interesting experiment is in progress for recovering treasure from the thirty-six gun frigate, Lutine, which foundered off Terchelling, on the Dutch coast, sixty-one years ago. She had been captured by the British from the French, and had been selected to convey an amount of specie, supposed, according to some statements, to be nearly £2,000,000, partly for the pay of British and Russian troops, and partly for the relief of Hamburg merchants. During the past thirty or forty years, various attempts have been made to recover the treasure, and about £50,000, had at considerable expense, been obtained; but the wreck ultimately sanded up, and her position was not rediscovered until some fishermen accidently found a portion entangled in floating ice. Within the last few weeks the parties interested, in conjunction with a committee of Loyd's on behalf of the representatives of the underwriters who sustained loss, have resolved to employ Heink's diving apparatus, and the result is that an examination has been effected, which shows that the wreck is at present unusually free from sand, although still buried to a great extent, and that hopes are held out of the possibility of a considerable portion of the treasure being recovered this season. It is stated, however, that prompt action will be necessary, as, from the influence of peculiar winds, the sand may at any time again accumulate.—*London Times.*

A Mighty River.—The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has an area of drainage nearly three times as large as that of all the rivers of Europe that empty themselves into the Atlantic. This plain is entirely covered with a dense primeval forest, through which the only paths are those made by the river and innumerable tributaries. The forest is literally impenetrable. Humboldt remarks that two mission stations might be only a few miles apart, and yet the residents would require a day and a half to visit each other, along the windings of small streams. Even the wild animals get so involved in the dense masses of wood (even the jaguar) that they live for a long time in the trees, a terror to the monkey whose domains they have invaded. The trees measure from eight to ten feet in diameter, and the intervals are occupied by shrub like plants, which here, in those tropical regions become aborescent. It is navigable for 2,000 miles from the ocean; it is nearly 100 miles wide at its mouth; in some places 800 feet deep; and its torrent projects, as it were, into the ocean more than 800 miles, perceptibly altering its waters at this distance from the American shores.

Lynch Law in Colerado.—Four weeks ago a Mexican was brought into town, accused of stealing horses. It was Sunday morning, the people were on their way to church; the captors, with their prisoner, attracted their attention, a crowd collected, a Court was organized, a lumber waggon was used for the Judge's bench, clerk's desk, &c., and near the wheel sat the unfortunate man, with one end of a rope about his neck, the other in the hands of the sheriff; he was surrounded by the crowd, all of whom were the jury. Counsel were appointed, and the trial commenced. I had proceeded but a short time, when the clergyman who was to preach that morning appeared. He mounted the waggon and stated to the crowd that "he was late, but if they would wait a quarter af an hour he would preach them a sermon." A person informed the reverend gentleman that they had a hanging job on hand and could not attend to hear him. The clergyman then put the question to the crowd, whether they would have the hanging or the sermon first. They decided by a unanimous vote to have the hanging first and proceeded with the trial. The evidence was conclusive that he had stolen the horses, and he was sentenced to be hung. The prisoner begged for mercy; offered two thousand dollars, fifty head of cattle, and twenty horses to be released, promising to leave the country and never return; his offer was refused. When he found there was no hope, he begged them to hang him as soon as possible. A platform was constructed. He declined making any remarks, and in the presence of the citizens of the town he was launched into eternity. His neck was broken, and after hanging half an hour his body was cut down—they rolled about him his *ponchois* and buried him. The crowd then proceeded to the church, and thus ended the first and last hanging in Colorado. Over the grave of the unfortunate man, is a board with this inscription:—"Antomio Chiholo.—Hung by the citizens of Colorado, July 25th, 1860, for horse stealing."

The Temporalities of the Established Church of England and Ireland.—There are in the patronage of the Sovereign, that is, virtually, of Her Majesty's ministers, about 200 dignities, (such as archbishoprics, bishoprics, deaneries, &c.,) and 290 livings, of the annual value of $1,776,000. The Prince of Wales has the disposal of 29 livings, worth $35,520. The Lord Chancellor disposes of 788 dignities and livings, of the value of $888,000. The Duchy of Lancaster has 48 livings, value $66,600. The archbishops and bishops, the Deans and chapters, have the disposal of 4,000 dignities and livings, of the value of $4,440,000. There are in the gift of the University of Oxford 482 livings, value $666,000. Cambridge has 307 livings, value, $444,000. The livings under private patronage are 7,063, with an income of nearly $8,880,000. This gives for the Church in England 13,215 dignities and livings, with a gross income of nearly $17,760,000. The Irish branch of the Church has two archbishops, and thirteen bishops, with 300 dignities and 2,000 livings, possessing an annual income of nearly $4,440,000. The total number, therefore, of dignities and livings in the United Church of England and Ireland is 15,500, realizing an aggregate income of more than $17,000,000, or nearly £5,000,000 sterling. These calculations are based on the published values of the various dignities and livings, the actual value being in very many cases much greater.

Chinese Peculiarities.—The Chinese have succeeded in raising the Cormorant, sunk in the Peiho. They built a boat into which they transferred the Cormorant's engines. But alas! they would not work, and no one could set them going. So Sang-ho-lin-sin sent down four watchmakers from Pekin. "You are accustomed to machines," said he: "set that barbarian machine going, or I will cut off your heads." The unhappy watchmakers succeeded in lighting the fires and inducing the smoke to ascend through the funnel. This seems to have contented their taskmaster, for, though the engines are not working, we have no account of the watchmakers' decapitation.

The Emperor is in a state of drunken, helpless imbecility. Among the many curious institutions of China, that of the Censorate is entitled to a high place. The Censors are intrusted with "the care of manners and customs, the investigation of all public offices within and without the capital, the discrimination between the good and bad performance of their business, and between depravity and uprightness of the officers employed in them." These officers excercise the right of reproof with extraordinary candor and plainness, though it is to be feared that their remonstrances are frequently unavailing. Some months ago the Censor protested against the conduct of the Emperor, against his drunkenness and dissipation, his attachment to actors, and love of low society. This reproof to Majesty was published in the *Pekin Gazette*, and circulated throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. Shortly before his degradation, Ho-kwei-tsing, late Governor-Generol of this province, in conjunction with Wang-yu-ling, addressed a long memorial to the Emperor. They described in piteous terms the state of the district, with the regular troops disbanded, the rebels victorious on every side, and Shanghai only preserved from assault by the presence of the allied forces.—*Cor. London Times.*

Government Notices and Proclamations.

NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 31st August, 1860.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE for British columbia, heretofore published in the Colony of Vancouver Island, having been discontinued as a separate pamphlet, notice is hereby given that from this date and until further notice all Government advertisements and Proclamations, and other matters useful and necessary for general information and guidance, will be published in the columns of the New Westminster Times newspaper; and such publication shall in all cases be taken and deemed as publication in the *Government Gazette.*

By command of his Excellency.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A SALE OF TOWN LOTS at Lytton will be held at that place on the 1st day of December next.

The upset price of each lot is Twenty Pounds (£20) and the conditions of sale are as follows:—Ten per cent. deposit on the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in three monthly instalments, on or before the 1st day of March, 1861, by which date if the whole be not paid the lots will positively be forfeited, together with all sums paid thereon.

Application for further particulars is to be made to the Assistant Gold Commissioner at Lytton.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E. and
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Office,
New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 24, 1860.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia, Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorised by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the same, and

WHEREAS it is of great importance to proceed with all possible expedition with the construction of the Roads now in progress from Fort Yale, Fort Hope, and Douglas through the several passes of the Cascade Range of Mountains, viz., from Fort Yale, along the course of the Fraser River; and from Fort Hope along the course of the Quequenlla River, and from Douglas along the course of the Lilloet River.

And whereas as well for the maintenance of the said several Roads considerable sums of money are required.

And whereas; in the course of the past year, the cost of carriage to points beyond the said Mountains has been lessened by fully the moiety thereof (viz.,) by sums varying from sixpence to one shilling on the carriage of each pound weight avourdupois.

And whereas petitions have been presented from Fort Hope and Fort Yale praying that such a Toll as hereafter mentioned may be established and levied, and that the money so raised may be applied in forming, maintaining and improving the means of land communication from the points at which such Tolls may respectively be levied:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, do hereby declare, proclaim and enact as follows:

I. There shall be levied and paid as, and from the Tenth day of November next, unto and to the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of one shilling for every Fifty pounds weight avoirdupois of all goods (and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity than 50 pounds weight of goods) taken or carried beyond Douglas in the direction of Lake Lilloet, whether on the Lilloet River on the Trail or Road. And upon every fifty pounds weight avoirdupois of all goods taken or carried beyond Fort Yale by land or water in the direction of Spuzzem, and of all goods taken or carried beyond Fort Hope by land in the direction of Boston Bar or the Shimilkomeen.

II. The duties hereby imposed shall be deemed to be Customs Duties and shall be under the care and management of the Collector of Customs for the time being for the Colony, who by himself, and his officers shall have all the powers and authorities for the collection, recovery and management thereof, as are under or by virtue of the Customs Consolidation Act 1853, and the Supplemental Customs Consolidation Act, 1855, or either of them, or any other Act or Proclamation, vested in the said Collector for the collection, recovery, and management of Duties of Customs, and all other powers and authorities requisite for levying the said Duties.

III. Every infraction or attempted infraction of this Proclamation shall be deemed an act of smuggling, or attempted smuggling, as the case may be, and every Justice of the Peace in the Colony shall have all such powers to deal with every person charged with an offence against this Proclamation as a Stipendiary Magistrate for a Metropolitan District in England has to deal with a person charged with smuggling in such District.

IV. Upon payment of any Duties leviable under this Proclamation, a receipt shall be given by the person receiving the duty, in which shall be given the nature of the goods, the date of payment, the name and address of the person from whom payment has been received, and of the person to whom the goods are consigned, or (where there shall be no consignee) of the person to whom the same shall have been given in charge; and such receipt may be in the form in the schedule hereto, and shall be signed by the person appointed to receive the said Duties; and it shall be lawful for any Constable, or for any person thereto authorized by the said Collector of Customs to demand the production of such receipt by any person found in charge of goods upon any of the Trails, Roads, or Rivers herein before mentioned; and wherever any goods shall be found without such receipt, or not fully covered and described in such receipt, or without any person being in charge, all the goods so found shall, until the contrary be proved, be deemed to be smuggled goods, and they and all persons connected with the same, and the vehicles and animals on which the same may be laden shall be dealt with accordingly.

V. Such portion as shall be thought fit, not exceeding one moiety of any fine which may be imposed under this Proclamation may by the convicting Justice in any case be directed to be paid to, or distributed in such manner as he shall think fit, amongst the person or persons giving evidence or information leading to the conviction in such case.

VI. All monies received under this Proclamation at each of the said three Towns shall be carried to separate accounts, entitled respectively the "Yale Fund," the "Douglas Fund," and the Fort Hope Fund," and shall be applicable to the several purposes aforesaid.

VII. In the construction of this Proclamation the Town of Douglas shall be held to include all places within a radius of one mile from the Court House there. The Town of Fort Yale shall be taken to extend to the commencement of the blasting on the River shore, and for the space of 800 yards from the Bridge up the present mule Trail towards Spuzzem. The Town of Fort Hope shall include all the space between Fraser River, the Quequealla and the Millrace at Fort Hope. The expression "goods" shall include every description of inanimate personal property, except such as shall be actually employed for the purposes of carriage of other goods: as Waggons, Drays, Packsaddles in actual use, and the like.

VIII. There shall be exempt from all duty payable under this Act:

1st. The food, necessaries, tools and materials *bona fide* taken and supplied to persons working on said Roads.

2nd. Miners' packs carried by the owners and not exceeding 30lbs avoirdupois in weight for each man's load. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Executive to direct that the duties imposed by this Proclamation shall not be levied on goods actually belonging to and borne by Indians, or *bona fide* belonging to and taken by the occupiers of any lands within two miles of Fort Yale, Fort Hope, and Douglas for *bona fide* use upon such lands.

IX. This Proclamation may on all occasions be cited as the "Roads Tolls Act, 1860."

{L. S.} Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's command.

William A. G. Young,
Acting Colonial Secretary

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Date of payment.	Description of Goods.	Weight in lbs.	Name & address of person paying duties.	Name & address Consignee.	Name & address of party in charge.	Name and address of party in charge.
1860. Aug. 20.	Flour.	1750.	A. B., F. Yale, Front street.	None.		C. D., of Fort Yale and Lytton.

20th August, 1860, Received £1 15 0.
(signed.) E. F——,
Deputy Collector.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
September 1st, 1860.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its *number*, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its *weight*, in ounces and decimals of ounces, and its *fineness* in thousandths; also with a Government Cipher, at present a crown over the letters VR.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and such certificate will have tables of British Mint valuation and of the latest San Francisco valuations, whereby parties may calculate for themselves the value of the bar for English or American markets.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces a fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.).

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

Assays of Ores are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

For a Complete Analyeis of any Mineral, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOL GOSSETT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

Assays are made with the utmost despatch.

Office open from 10, a. m., to 4, p. m., except on steamer days, when deposits will be received for assay at 8, a. m.

W. DRISCOL GOSSET.

New Westminster, Aug. 1, 1860.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

A plentiful supply of pure blood is as essential to animal life as light, heat, and genial showers are to the vegetable kingdom. When the proper circulation of the vital fluid is impeded, sickness is the inevitable consequence, the secretions become unhealthy, the liver becomes clogged with impure bile, which, forced into the system, vitiates and inflames the blood, engendering scrofula and cutaneous and biliary disorders. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine: its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The following recommendation is from one of the oldest physicians in New London, Conn.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen.—Your Sarsaparilla has been very extensively used in this city and the neighboring towns, and so far as my knowledge extends, uniformly with success. In a great variety of diseases of long standing, and of a very distressing and dangerous character, which have resisted a long list of remedial agents, it has been used—in many of them with complete success, and in all with decided benefit. It is regarded by the medical profession as a medicine of great efficacy in a numerous class of diseases, such as inveterate constitutional complaints, when the system has been long diseased; in cases of long use or abuse of mercury; in rheumatism of long standing; in obstinate diseases of the skin; in enfeebled conditions of the system; in chronic abscesses, attended with profuse discharges; diseases of the bones; obstinate ulcers; chronic pulmonary affections; enlarged glands, and various other maladies connected with a depraved state of the system. Its use is usually followed with improvement of appetite and digestion, increase of strength and flesh, better rest at night, the production of a more healthy state of mind, and complete restoration to health.

Truly yours, WM. STERNE, M. D.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

IT NEVER FAILS!

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE

FOR THE CURE OF

CERTAIN DISEASES, WITH WHICH UNFORTUNATELY MANY ARE AFFLICTED.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for such complaints, this is the most certain, and leaves no injurious effects.

It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. One bottle is generally sufficient to cure an ordinary case, which not unfrequently disappears after six or eight doses.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bowels, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

Lynn County, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1855.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can certify. Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

The delicate structure of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

New York, July 15th, 1856.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eyelids, and have tried a number of remedies without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your Roman Eye Balsam, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week, before my eyelids were entirely free from inflammati , which had not been the case before for many years

Yours, &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 Broadw

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CHOICE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES.

W. H. OLIVER,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, & SPIRITS

Johnson street, opposite Wharf street,

Is in constant receipt, by every arrival, of new and fresh goods belonging to the trade, in bulk and cases.

Traders, dealers, and Proprietors of Bars, are invited to call and examine my stock, where they will find a most complete and full assortment of everything comprised in the Liquor line, and at the lowest prices.

SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA WINE,

a very choice, light, and pure wine for family use, in cases and packages. Its purity can be depended upon, and is worthy the attention of all connoisseurs.

je20-1m

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

of every description,

128, Washington streeet, San Francisco.

49 and 51, Fourth street, between J. and K. streets, Sacramento.

Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton.
And First street, San Jose. je20-3m

DR. ROSENBAUM'S STOMACH BITTERS!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels.

All of these diseases you will soon be relieved of, by use of these Bitters, as per directions on the Bottles. This great anti-dyspeptic is the result of profound and elaborate study of one of the most celebrated physicians of the present century, in the accomplishment of which he has spent both time and money. We do not hesitate to affirm that where Dr. Rosenbaum's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur. It has been analyzed by the most scientific chemists in the Medical Faculty, and is now prescribed by nine-tenths of the Physicians of the land. Try them—test them—on your constitution, and go your way rejoicing.

Are you dyspeptic?—take these Stomach Bitters.

Are you bilious?—try one of these bottles and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation?—remove the cause by a free use of the Bitters.

Have you fever and ague?—cure and prevent this destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters.

The superiority of these Bitters has induced many to put up a spurious article. To prevent deception in future, each cork will be branded, "N. B. Jacobs & Co." And the labels will bear our own signature, without which, none are genuine.

Caution.—Consumers of Rosenbaum's Bitters are cautioned against the many counterfeits now afloat in the market, and especially against a cheap and worthless article called Rosenschi's Bitters, put up in this by Messrs. Turner Bro.'s, with the avowed intention of preying on the well-earned reputation of Rosenbaum's Bitters, as a remedial agent in all cases of Dyspepsia and similar diseases. The genuine Rosenbaum has our name branded on each cork, and our signature on each label.

N. B. JACOBS & Co., Proprietors
m21-6m Sansome st., corner Commercial.

AN ASTONSHIING REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It Expels Disease!

It is said that all productions of human skill have their day, and are superseded by new inventions or discoveries. Not so with this remedy. "It is not for a day, but for all time, and in all countries." And Why? Because it strikes at the generic root of all diseases in the blood, and medical art can accomplish nothing beyond that. The Ointment, penetrating through flesh and fibre, like water through a porous substance, reaches the germ or disease, such as scrofula, erysipelas, cancer, tumor, and all eruptive and ulcerous discharges in the circulation, and eradicates the taint at once and forever in this climate.

Bad Legs.

This Ointment will cure any case of Bad Leg even of of twenty years standing, or however hard or discolored the flesh may be, or if swollen the size of a person's body, provided the Ointment is well rubbed into the whole of the parts affected twice a day in large quantities, and the parts kept covered with linen rags thickly spread with the Ointment; from this mode of treatment a plentiful discharge of unhealthy humor will follow, until the wounds are all healed on the leg, or other parts assume their natural appearance.

Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.

The most inveterate cases of bad legs, scrofulous, or other sores, are cured, if of 20 years standing, by the joint use of the Ointment and Pills. The effect of this unrivalled remedy upon virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent. It has a wonderful effect in the cure of sores occasioned by mosquetos, sandflies, or giggers.

Piles.

This Ointment will cure the worst cases of Piles if used according to the printed directions even if of 20 years standing.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, fade and disappear after a few applications of Holloway's Ointment. In these cases brisk friction is indispensable. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent at once opens the pores, and invigorates the absorbents, it dissipates the inflammation by a double process. Ladies whose faces or arms are disfigured by cutaneous diseases, may readily remove the blemish and restore to the skin its natural tint, flexibility, and softness, by the use of this safe but powerful counter-irritant.

King's Evil, Fever Sores.

In cases of King's Evil where medicinal waters, lotions, and every recipe of pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas.

These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases, yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing antidote to pain and inflammation.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs.	Contracted and Stiff Joints.	Scalds.
Bad Breasts.	Elephantiasis.	Sore Nipples.
Burns.	Fistulas.	Sore-throats.
Bunions.	Gout.	Skin-diseases.
Bite of Mosquetoes and Sand-Flies.	Glandular Swellings.	Scurvy.
Coco-bay.	Lumbago.	Sore-heads.
Chiego-foot.	Piles.	Tumors.
Corns (soft).	Rheumatism.	Ulcers.
Cancers.		Wounds.
		Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

CURTIS & MOORE, Agents,
Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.

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