The New Westminster Times.

No. 16. vol. iii. New Westminster, Saturday, January 5, 1861. Price, 1s.

IRON CASED SHIPS OF WAR.

From The London Times.

It is at least twenty years ago that the suggestion of sheathing ships of war in iron armor was first made, but the idea never received any practical expression till the Russian War, when floating batteries, thus protected, were employed by the allies against the works of the Russians at Kinburn. This experiment, in the opinion of many officers of good authority, should have been regarded as decisive, for it was shown beyond all doubt that the iron plating of the batteries could resist and repel the shot from the Russian guns. Whether the vessels would have proved eternally or absolutely invulnerable may be another question, but as a matter of fact it was established by the best of proofs that ships might be protected even against heavy artillery, and at tolerably close quarters, by covering their sides with iron. Now, what the Emperor of the French has done is to turn this discovery to the best advantage. He saw in what respect the floating batteries were successful, and in what they were defective. They were successful in the main point of the theory,—that is to say, they resisted hostile shot, but they were so cumbrous, so unwieldy, and so inconvenient in many respects that the invention seemed hardly applicable to the general purposes of maritime war. Napoleon III., however, saw further into the matter. The French authorities were set to work, and the result, after two or three years of experimental efforts, is the production of the vessel of which so much has been said. The Gloire is a floating battery mobilzeid. There is the whole truth of the matter. The French architects, always among the best in the world, have contrived to eliminate one by one the faults of the original essay, until in the end they completed a model combining the solidity of a floating battery with the form and speed of a frigate. As soon as this was accomplished the Emperor saw his way. Orders were given for placing ten of the new vessels on the stocks, and the construction of line-of-battle ships on the old models was discontinued from that time forward. That is the whole story, and we must needs admit that it is greatly to the credit of the authorities across the Channel. We now know that the plates of the Gloire are in no degree superior to those which have been manufactured in this country, and we have been apprised also that the experiments conducted in France gave exactly the same results as were derived from our own. The only difference was in the conclusions, and here the French left us behind them. They saw, as well as we did, that under certain conditions a ship's armor could be perforated by cannon shot; but they saw also that under conditions far more likely to occur the shot would be repelled by the armor, and they seized the advantage without hesitation, although it was not shown to be quite absolute. The result is that they have got a vessel as swift as a smart frigate, and yet as strong as an old floating battery, and it follows, of course, that the Gloire can not only do what the batteries did at Kinburn, but a great deal more besides. Nevertheless, there is much that she cannot do, and this is a point which deserves careful attention. The Gloire, after all, retains so much of the battery character that she is not qualified for long cruises. She can be moved with great rapidity under steam, notwithstanding her weight, but she is not rigged for sailing at all, and consequently could only keep the seas while her coal lasted—about ten days or so. It is doubtful, moreover, how a ship of this kind would behave in bad weather, or how far in any case she would be adapted for more than home service. It has been plainly and authentically stated in our columns that if a ninety-gun ship encountered an iron-clad thirty-gun frigate, the latter would blow the former "into lucifer matches," and therefore it is clear that iron-sheathed vessels will form the best ships-of-the-line. But it is also clear that they would be unavailable for distant voyages or colonial duty generally. The ships that might infest the track of our Australian clippers, or lie in wait for our East Indiamen in the China Seas, would not be Gloires, or Normandies. Such ponderous craft would be helpless in those latitudes or on such service. Their sphere would be in the attack of shore defences or the heavy work of a pitched battle. They are mere batteries still, though they can be manœuvered more rapidly than we ever thought possible.

We observed, however, that the ultimate development of this invention was still uncertain. The fact is there is a conflict of principle in the matter. Mr. Whitworth remarked that it was a race between guns and armor, and that as the greatest power, within certain limits of weight, could undoubtedly be given to guns, armor would be beaten. But this argument also, like that of our authorities, proceeds on the assumption that absolute superiority either in the attack or the defence is to be the object in view, whereas it is by no means impossible that a compromise may be the most advantageous conclusion of all. Suppose, for instance, that a frigate was protected with steel plates so light as scarcely to effect her form or speed, and yet strong enough to repel all shell and a fair proportion of shot at certain ranges? Might not this be a very useful as well as economical form of vessel? At present, now that our Admiralty has taken the matter up, we are going upon the principle of unlimited strength, size, and expenditure, and the principle, in its way, is certainly not a bad one. The ship just laid down at Chatham will probably be as superior to the Gloire in power as the Gloire is to an old wooden frigate, and our four advanced vessels will also, as far as we can learn, be of enormous proportions. Of course, the new model can be magnified like any other, and we shall have our Howes and Royal Alberts probably in iron, exactly as we had in wood. But, although the cost of these fabrics would be prodigious, a check would be forthcoming in the way of numbers. Already, although our Navy is as strong as in the days of Nelson, it has sunk to a far smaller number of vessels. A modern ship-of-the-line is so much more costly as well as more powerful than an old one that a dozen such vessels in the present day form an equivalent to thirty or forty in days gone by, and the same thing will happen, no doubt, with ships of the new pattern. If it does really come to pass that the million of money which we have recently spent upon the launches of a single year will only pay for two vessels, we must be content with these two; and indeed, we may well be so, for what we cannot afford it is certain that no other nation can. Perhaps ten steamers may by and by constitute, as far as line-of-battle ships are concerned, the whole British fleet; but, however this may be, whether the new principle is to be pushed to the utmost, or whether in the end it will be combined by a partial application with principles of older date, we can have nothing to fear so long as our resources are judiciously administered. If the sovereignty of the seas is to be determined by money machinery, and manufactures, we shall stand as well for the prize as we did even when it depended upon stout seamanship and hereditary skill.

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NOTICE.

LOST on or about the 3rd day of November, atNew Westminster, a cheque drawn by Gustavus B. Wright on Messrs. Wells, Fargo, & Co., San Francisco. The cheque is payable to the order of Mayer, Reinhart, & Co. A reward of $10 will be paid for its recovery.
Address Reinhart & Co., Victoria, de29-2in

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between G. B. Wright, J. H. Scott, and A. Nelson, under the style of WRIGHT, SCOTT, & NELSON, is this day dissolved—J. H. Scott retiring from the firm.

The business will in future be conducted by the undersigned, under the name of WRIGHT & NELSON, who will also assume all the debts and credits of the former concern.

G. B. WRIGHT.
A. NELSON.

Port Douglas, Dec. 1, 1860. 1m

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 billiary 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 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.

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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.

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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 BROADWAY

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Have for sale, in store and to arrive, the following well known brands of

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Three-fourths of them are direct from the manufacturers, consequently can be offered at comparatively low prices:

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T. & S. Hardgrove's Peach,
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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 ipher, at present a crown over the letters VR.

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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.

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FOR A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ANY MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOL GOSSETT.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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
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Colics	Fits	Piles
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Sore Throats
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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.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that my partner, H. WHITE, having disappeared suddenly from Fort Hope, all persons are cautioned against giving him any credit on the strength of the firm known as White & Coe, as I will be in no way responsible for any debts so contracted.

dec22-3in JOHN COE.

WEBSTER & CO.,

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Leather, and Findings, of every description.

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COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster Times.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

The past week sufficiently proves what can be done by a little energy when properly directed. Not more than eight days ago, we were still in our political doze, with scarcely a prospect of being woke into activity at least until the warm weather and the mosquitoes lent us their kind and efficient assistance. Now we are plunged into an electioneering contest compared with which a Municipal election is a very tame affair indeed. We are glad to see so general an interest taken in the establishing of a convention, even though it may bring with it all the jarring of political discord. The people of New Westminster are right in looking at the contest which is to take place on Wednesday next in as important a light as if the successful candidates were to take their seats in a regular Legislature of the Colony. For on the men so elected will devolve the responsibility of obtaining representative government and good laws for the colony. Every jealousy, therefore, or pettiness should be laid aside, and the simple question of who are the most capable men to fill the rather difficult and onerous positions of delegates to the first general representative body in British Columbia, should alone fill the minds of the inhabitants. We hope that no improper means will be exerted for individual ends, and that the clerical influence which was evidently struggling to gain a mastery at the political meeting the other night will confine itself to spreading sacred truths instead of political fallacies. We are not of those who wish to chain the clergyman to the pulpit—there are other and manifold duties, perhaps equally important to the moral and social well-being of the people which devolve upon him as minister of the Gospel, but in that catalogue, we do not include the bandying words at political meetings, or attempting to become the "master" as well as the "pastor" of his congregation. This religious political "influence" we shall do our utmost to "nip in the bud;" for a more insidious or dangerous cancer could not possibly exist in an infant colony. Its evil fruits are to be seen in every country where some particular religious sect or sects are banded together for political purposes. Let us not in British Columbia inaugurate a Juggernaut that has proved so detrimental to public liberty and protection in Newfoundland. Church and Politics have as little affinity in free countries as Church and State, and we have no idea of standing passively by at this stage of the colony's existence and see this Upas tree spreading its deadly branches over our political future. Nothing can be more alarming to every real well-wisher of religion—nothing more to be dreaded by every patriotic and intelligent citizen—than to see a minister of any denomination attempting to influence his congregation in electioneering contests or political squabbles. Every one is aware of the suasive power of Clergymen over the weaker minded portion of their flocks, and from what we could see on Wednesday evening, when the question was obliged to be put whether Parliamentary precedent should be followed or not—a question that had it been negatived would have had the effect of abolishing chairman, order, and the meeting itself, in turning the respectable assemblage into a mob—we are inclined to think religious bodies in New Westminster by no means an exception to the rule. We do not wish to make a dead set against the members of any particular denomination—for our remarks apply to the Rev. Mr. Pringle as well as to the Rev. Mr. White; and were it not that the subject is one of the most vital importance to the future well-being of the colony we would not run the risk of calling down on our heads the anathemas of both Episcopalian and Wesleyan. Both gentlemen are undoubtedly worthy of that respect which they receive from their respective congregations and the inhabitants generally—but to maintain that respect and good feeling we would point out to them the necessity of refraining from making political enemies.

In the selection of delegates the inhabitants cannot be too careful, or scrutinize too narrowly the mental calibre of the candidates. We do not want men who have shown since their residence in New Westminster a disposition only to frustrate and oppose every good measure which they had not the capacity to create. Nor do we want individuals who wish to circumscribe the people's choice, and obtain thereby a better chance of election, by attempting to exclude any member of the Municipal council. The election should be on the broadest possible basis. Let us put the poorest man in the community into the convention, and pay for his services, if he really possesses better qualifications than his fellows. Let us search for ability, and wherever it is to be found let it be seized upon; for the necessity of having men capable of originating schemes for the good government of the colony is one which at once forces itself upon us. Let us, therefore, show an array of practical talent that will at once set at rest any doubts on the mind of our own or the Home Government, of our fitness to govern ourselves. But above all let us show that even in an informal election, originated by the people themselves, the glorious privilege of manhood suffrage, the widest and most unlimited exercise of the power of voting, is not misplaced when put into the hands of every inhabitant of British Columbia, irrespective of property qualification.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONVENTION MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting was convened at Mr. Cormack's store, on Wednesday evening last by the President of the Municipal Council "for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to form a Convention of the inhabitants of British Columbia."

Mr. Ramage was called to the Chair and Mr. V. Hall was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Scott came forward and made some very sensible remarks, showing the necessity of such a body as a convention, and hoped the inhabitants would be unanimous on the subject.

Mr. Hodgkinson went minutely into the land and mining questions, showing in the former the difficulties that met the newly-arrived immigrant at almost every step in his desire to obtain a piece of land for cultivation—through the partiality or incompetency of Government officials. He also entered at considerable length into the question of the development of the mineral resources of the colony stating that nothing short of a convention of the people of the colony would remedy the present abuses. He would not take up the time of the meeting any further but at once move a resolution which he believed comprised to the fullest extent the object of the convention, namely:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the present state of the colony is one which causes the utmost anxiety as regards its future welfare. The total absence of all information concerning the Government's future policy, the present unsatisfactory state of the Land question, the absence of those necessary inducements to immigration on the part of the Government which the mineral, agricultural and other numerous resources of the colony should eminently promote, all tend towards one great object—the necessity of representation of the colony. Be it therefore resolved, that in the absence of a Legislature, and to assist His Excellency the Governor in the very arduous duties at present devolving upon his position, a convention of the people of British Columbia be called, with a view to remedying the present abuses in the colony, of instituting such measures for the Governor's consideration as may be deemed most beneficial to the colony's interest, and of taking the most effective steps to obtain representative Government.'

Mr. Holbrook had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He had seen the benefits which had flowed from the Reform League in the pre-emption proclamation and the reduction in the price of land, and he had no doubt far greater results would attend a convention of the entire inhabitants. The drawback on the part of the Reform League was the want of co-operation of the Upper country. He was happy to find that a more healthy feeling of political unity existed now. The people of the colony had petitioned some nine months ago for representative Government, and up till the present no reply had been received; he therefore concluded that a more decisive action must be taken on the matter. It was not to be expected that a petiton with a few hundred names attached would have the effect of absorbing the attention of the British Government, when they were aware that a nation possessing some fifty-four colonies and dependencies, one of which contains a population of 200,000,000, must be literally inundated with petitions from all quarters. (Hear, hear) He consequently had little faith in this mode of action, and thought that no further delay should be allowed on the matter. At present there was no land office established in the colony, and immigrants arriving had almost insurmountable difficulties thrown in their way to obtain land. The speaker spoke at considerable length on the land question and immigration, and concluded by commending the resolution to the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. White considered the phraseology of the resolution to a certain extent faulty. He could not agree with that part relating to assisting the Governor in carrying on the Government of the colony. He thought that His Excellency might make the same reply to the Convention as he had made to one of his officials that when he wanted their assistance he would apply for it. He considered it was besides uncourteous and uncalled for, and had a tendency to make it appear that the Convention should assist Governor Douglas, to carry out his measures. He would therefore suggest that the mover of the resolution erase all that part relating to assisting the Governor. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Clure supported the resolution. He could not certainly see the force of Mr. White's suggestion with regard to the terms mentioned in the resolution. It was the first time he had heard that the definition "to assist" was to act uncourteously or insult. What he would ask, did the gentleman think was the duty of the Convention? Surely not to run obstinately against the Governor, or refuse him that assistance which they would be so likely to afford. The object of the Convention, he thought, should be to obtain all the wants and remedy all the abuses of the colony, in the most legitimate and effective manner. To simply oppose the Governor and refuse co-operating with him was not the way certainly to effect any tangible benefit. Mr. White had also mistaken the tenor of the resolution. It did not state that the convention should assist Governor Douglas in governing the country but assist him in remedying the present abuses and instituting the necessary reforms. The resolution expressed all and no more than was really necessary and he would oppose any such alteration as Mr. White suggested.

The Rev. Mr. Pringle opposed the idea of allowing the members of the convention to fulfill all the duties of a regular representative assembly. The members might do a great deal of injury instead of good. They might make suggestions not in keeping with the feeling of the people. For instance, certain gentlemen might suggest a nominative council, or universal suffrage. He thought the only object of the Convention should be to make every exertion to obtain representative Government. The speaker then brought forward an amendment which he persuaded Mr. Tranfield to propose, and seconded it himself to the following effect:—

'That a Convention be proposed to the inhabitants of British Columbia to press upon His Excellency the Governor, and her Majesty the Queen, the necessity of a Legislative Assembly, stating their reasons for such request.'

Mr. M'Clure wished to make a few remarks with regard to the amendment and some allusions which had fallen from the Rev. gentleman. The amendment itself was one of the most absurd propositions under our present circumstances, ever brought before a public meeting. To think that the inhabitants of the different towns in the interior would spend time, money, and labor, in sending delegates to a Convention for the simple purpose of demanding representative Government was certainly paying a poor compliment to the people of the colony. We had already spent a great deal too much time and labor in getting up a petition on the subject, and now we were called upon by the Rev. gentleman to make a further and greater sacrifice and with no better prospect of success. Not a moment should be lost in attending to the present wants of the colony, in order that certain reforms might be carried out before spring. With regard to the allusions, which were evidently meant for himself, of 'Nominative Council" and 'Universal Suffrage,' he was much obliged to Mr. Pringle for bringing them forward. He (Mr. M'Clure) would a thousand times rather see a Nominative Council or the present system of Government existing by which the whole onus would rest on the Governor than any attempt at representative Government that would confine representation to a few property holders. (Hear, Hear, and Cheers.) He wished to see, above all other countries universal suffrage established in British Columbia, so that men and not property would have the right to make laws.

Mr. Armstrong thought the amendment was ridiculous in the extreme. To delay all exertions for the good government of the colony until such time as we could obtain a Legislatare, was the most egregious folly he had ever heard of. Agricultural countries were required to be opened up, obnoxious taxes abolished, a light-ship established at the mouth of the Fraser, and numerous other immediate requirements. Now was the proper time to get these questions considered by the inhabitants of the colony. But little trade would be existing in the upper country till March or April; and there would be no difficulty before that time in getting men from the upper country; but let us dilly-dally over the matter until a few months pass away, and the rush of business will preclude any member attending from the towns in the interior. (Hear, hear.) He supported the resolution because he believed it expressed the proper duty of the convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ritchie, of Douglas, moved as an amendment to the amendment that the word 'assist' be struck out, and the words 'advise with' be substituted.

Mr. Humphries, of Douglas, seconded the amendment.

Mr. M'Clure had no doubt the friends of the original resolution would support the amendment as it did not change the former's meaning.

Messrs. Jessup, Homer, and Manson spoke at some length on the question.

Rev. Mr. White wished to bring an amendment for striking out the whole clause, but was ruled out of order, when some discussion arose as to the advisability of following out parliamentary practice. The confusion increased until the chairman put the question whether parliamentary precedent should be strictly adhered to, which was carried by a large majority. Mr. White's amendment was consequently thrown out, and Mr. Ritchie's amendment was carried.

[Want of space compels us to abbreviate the remainder of the proceedings.]

Mr. Ross introduced the following resolution:—

'That the Convention consist of representatives from Hope, Yale, Douglas, Cayoosh, Lytton, and any other district or districts in the interior that may choose to send members. Such Convention to consist of British Subjects and to terminate on the 31st Dec. 1861.,

Mr. Armstrong seconded, and spoke at some length on the duty of the delegates.

Rev. Mr. Pringle brought forward an amendment—That the resolution state when and where the Convention shall assemble.

Seconded by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Kennedy knew that the mover of the amendment being a clergyman would not bring forward such a thing in jest; he therefore had very little confidence in the reverend gentleman's judgment, in proposing such an absurd amendment. How was it possible for the inhabitants of New Westminster to dictate to the other towns when and where, the convention would be held.

The original resolution was carried.

Mr. Cormack proposed and Mr. Fulton seconded,

'That the number of members to represent New Westminster and the agricultural country surrounding, consist of five.'

An amendment was made by Mr. Kennedy by adding the following words to the resolution,—'and that each district send members in proportion to its population in the same ratio, provided they think proper,'—which was carried.

Mr. M'Clure proposed and Mr. Crawford seconded,

That the immediate duty of the Delegates be, to take such steps as they may deem necessary to obtain the co-operation of the different towns and districts, mentioned in the previous resolution. Carried.

Mr. Browse moved and Mr. Holbrook seconded that the present meeting proceed by a show of hands to elect the delegates for New Westminster and district.

A resolution was past appointing Monday evening next at six o'clock for the nomination of candidates at Mr. Cormack's store.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Holt "that the inhabitants in New Westminster district meet one week from to-day in the present building, at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect delegates to represent them in convention; and that every male subject of age be qualified to vote—the President of the Municipal Council to be Returning Officer." After considerable discussion the amendment was carried.

Mr. Clarkson made a long and pointless harangue, looking like a burlesqued 'Shylock meditating his revenge.'

Moved by Mr. Holbrook, seconded by Mr. M'Clure that the votes be recorded in a poll-book. The polls to be open from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. Carried.

The Secretary was then requested to communicate with the different districts in British Columbia that would be likely to send delegates advising them of what had taken place at that meeting.

The meeting was one of the most respectable and largely attended assemblages that has ever taken place in New Westminster, although during the discussion of the first resolution there appeared to be a kind of obstinate opposition to the proceedings the overwhelming majority on the first division was conclusive proof of the futility of any attempt to oppose the establishing of a convention. The rest of the resolutions were carried almost unanimously, with the exception of the one for electing delegates that evening. There would have been no opposition to postponing the election; but that there was a feeling that the general public would not have been at all represented at a future meeting. The motion of Mr. Holbrook of having a regular poll however satisfied all parties, and the meeting quietly adjourned.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of this body on Monday evening last the members present were:—The President (Mr. McClure), Messrs. Armstrong, Holbrook, Cormac, Ramage, Manson, and Brown.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, three communications were laid on the table, one from H. P. Walker, relating to publishing the by-laws, one from J. Brough, relating to clearing Prevost-street, and one from Thomas Woodside, offering to perform certain improvements on Section No. 1, Columbia-street.

A petition, numerously signed, was received from the inhabitants of New Westminster praying for a public meeting to be held for the purpose of calling a convention of Delegates to consider the present state of the colony.

Report of the Treasurer read.

Moved by Mr. Holbrook and seconded by Mr. Cormack, and carried, that the Treasurer's accounts be referred to the Finance committee to examine the different items and vouchers, and report to the council at next meeting.

Moved by Mr. Holbrook and seconded by Mr. Armstrong that the By Laws now passed and approved by the Governor be published, and copies forwarded to the Magistrates and other officials. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Cormack and resolved, that the committee of Public Works be and is hereby instructed to make out specifications for clearing and grading Prevost-street twelve feet wide, and lay them before the council at its next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Manson moved, seconded by Mr. Ramage and resolved that the motion passed last meeting granting the sum of $370 for the bridge over the ravine opposite Lot 8, Block 19, be declared illegal. Lost.

It was moved by Mr. Holbrook seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that in accordance with the petition of the residents of New Westminster a public meeting be called by the President at as early a day as possible in order to carry out their wishes relating to the formation of a convention. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong seconded by Mr. Ramage and resolved, that the committee of Public Works be instructed to confer with Mr. Woodside, and ascertain the amount required to put in five culverts in Section No 1, Columbia-street, and report to the council next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Holbrook gave notice that at the next meeting he would bring in a resolution to advertise for contracts to cut down the trees around Market Square. Also, that at the next meeting he would bring in a resolution to cut down all the trees and underbrush on the reserved and forfeited lots, also any squares or streets uncleared.

It was then moved by Mr. Armstrong seconded by Mr. Holbrook that the council adjourn until Thursday night week.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Brown seconded by Mr. Manson that the council meet next Monday evening as usual. Original motion carried.

The council then adjourned.

New Westminster Theatre.—We are glad to see the grand *desideratum* of all theatrical companies—'crowded houses'—characterise the performances of the Potter Troupe, during almost every night of the present week. The company is becoming more and more popular, and through the untiring exertions of Mr. Scott in making continual improvements, the New Westminster Theatre will shortly present attractions not excelled by any place of the kind in Victoria. On Monday, Sheridan Knowles' play of the "Wife" was performed: on Tuesday, "Evadne;" on Wednesday, "Richelieu;" on Thursday, "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady:" and on Friday, "The Maid of Croissey." The best performed play of the week was "Evadne." Mr. Beatty with his usual power of delineation gave all the force and impetuosity to the character of 'Colonna,' and was warmly applauded throughout. Mr. Potter had rather a poor role in the character of the King, but played the part well. Mr. Townsend's acting was an immense improvement on the previous week; in fact we might make the same remark of the whole company, who were evidently laboring under the disadvantage of hurried arrival and preparation. 'Ludovico' was performed unexceptionably, and Mr. Townsend was called before the curtain to receive the applaudits of the audience. Mr. Lane acted the part of 'Vincentio' with great success, and showed a careful preparation. Miss Lulu's 'Evadne' received continual applause throughout the piece, at the expiration of which she was called before the curtain. The character was rather a trying one for so young an actress—the depth of passion—the harrowing up of feeling—the conflicts and struggles of woman's nature under the most trying circumstances—which form the prominent characteristics of the play, were certainly a severe test of the talent of any actress; but Miss Lulu acquitted herself with the greatest satisfaction. The power of delineating stormy passion can only be acquired by the experience of years, and we, consequently, do not expect to find in so youthful an actress that capacity which we look for in those of more mature age. Mrs. Beatty executed the part of 'Olivia' very creditably. On Wednesday evening the performance was under the patronage of Col. Moody, and suite—the play being Bulwer's 'Richelieu.' The house, as on the preceding night, was crowded to excess—and Mr. Beatty as 'Cardinal Richelieu,' and Miss Lulu as 'Julie de Mortimer' were well received. Mrs. E. Sweet acted 'Marion de Lorme' admirably, and Mr. Townsend's De Baradas elicited a fair share of applause Mr. Burton played 'De Beringhen,' and Mr. Lane 'Chevalier de Mauprat,' with considerable success. The Royal Engineer added greatly to the attractions of the evening by instrumental and vocal performances. The 'Highland Fling' and 'Sailor's Hornpipe,' danced, respectively by Messrs. Turnbull and Colston of the Royal Engineers were loudly encored. We hope that our inhabitants will continue to give their support to an enterprise which has already been of so much benefit to the town; and by so doing induce the troupe to prolong their stay. Mr. Scott has been at considerable expense in catering for the public amusement, and we really think on this ground every individual should exert himself to see that he is no loser by it. The performance to-night will be Bulwer's popular play of the 'Lady of Lyons.' A laughable farce, and 'Prize Dancing' will conclude the evening's entertainment.

Harrison River Exploring Party.—Some four months ago a party was sent by Government to explore this region under Dr. Forbes, R. N. We are anxious to know if this gentleman has made any report on the subject. If so we hope the people of the colony will receive the benefit of its publication.

Heavy Rains.—The last few days' heavy rains have caused some slight damage to the new road from the town to the Camp. We are pleased, however, to find that Captain Grant has already taken steps to repair it. Some slight idea may be formed of the quantity of rain that fell when it is known that in one night over two inches was shown by the guage.

The North Road.—We believe it is the intention of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to proceed at once with the formation of this road to Burrard Inlet. All the Sappers who can be spared from the Camp will, we hope, be put upon the work.

Thanks.—To Ballou's and Jeffray's expresses for sundry favors.

Government Assay Office.—We are informed it is the intention of this department as soon as the stamps arrive from San Francisco, to mark the value of the bars in dollars and cents. This is as it should be and will be a great convenience to both miners and traders.

British Columbian Officials.—We extract the following letter to Governor Douglas from the latest "Blue Book":—

Sir,—Among the many difficulties with which the organization of Government in British Columbia has to contend I cannot but think that the presence and residence in that colony of the several officers who have been appointed by the Crown to conduct its affairs is indispensable. I have not received any special report from yourself on this subject; but from such information as I collect from other sources (subject to your better knowledge as to its correctness), it would appear that this essential duty is very much disregarded. Being yourself Governor both of Vancouvers Island and British Columbia, you have necessarily a divided duty to perform; but the unavoidable absence which this occasions on your part cannot dispense with the closer attention of other British Columbian functionaries to their duties. It is stated that the Judge, the Colonial Secretary, his assistant, the Attorney-general, and the Treasurer, are all at present residing in Vancouver's Island. This state of things must be put an end to at once, and the gentlemen in question must be warned that they must repair with the least practicable delay to the scene of their duties, or, if they decline to do so must at once resign their situations. I am aware that there may be difficulties in finding residences in a colony just commencing its existence; but these difficulties must be overcome, as they would by this time have been overcome, had not the close neighborhood of the colony of Vancouver's Island afforded so easy a means of absenting themselves from their posts.—I have, &c.

Newcastle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for any communications under the above head, as we are willing to admit to our columns any letters pertaining to public matters, providing they have bona fide *signatures attached and are reasonably brief*

THE NEW PROCLAMATION,

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

Sir,—Your last issue contained the long asked for Proclamation relating to goods entering British Columbia by the Dalles, and it will be seen that the arguments advanced by the Reform party here have proved to be correct, namely, that New Westminster is the only Port of Entry, and goods imported overland have been contrary to law. The Proclamation, however, does not state from what date it is to take effect.

I wish to point out that during the past year an immense quantity of poisonous compounds and alcohol under the name of Spirits have entered British Columbia by the Dalles, and that they have been sold at Fort Alexander for the price of the duty here. A great deal of sickness and suffering in the mines has resulted from the poisonous stuff introduced contraband, which no activity of our worthy and active Collector here could prevent coming in, the consequence has been that the Wine and Spirit trade on the Lower Fraser has been a dead letter. I hope, therefore, sufficient force will be placed on the frontier to protect the honest trader and see that all pay the full duty. We have here the Chief Inspector of Police, who was sent to us at a large salary expressly to form our Police Force which from his experience he is well capable of doing. Being both energetic and popular, I have no doubt he would be just the man to suit. The duties of Magistrate here are really so light that the office should be altogether an honorary one.

I observe by the present Proclamation, that if the duty of 3 per cent is levied on flour at the value of 5 cents per lb, with the 1s. per 50lb, 12s. per ton, and our duty here, it gives an advantage of 30 cents per barrel of 200lbs in favor of New Westminster; but this will be lost if the goods are not sent here direct, as the wharfage and drayage charges at Victoria exactly come to this amount, it would, therefore, be well for the people of Oregon and San Francisco to bear this in mind when shipping flour and such goods to this market. No mention is also made in the proclamation about head money for the support of our Hospitals when built; people who enter by the Dalles are as liable to be taken ill as those who enter by this route, and all ought to pay alike, if the Government do their duty. Let us therefore, have provision made for our sick here, at Cayoosh, Hope, and the Shimilkomeen, by levying Head-money equally on all.

Yours, &c.,

Justitia.

TAX ON BOATMEN.

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

Sir,—As the only paper in our colony we call upon you as the exponent of our rights to endeavor to remedy the evil of which we complain. There is one class of our citizens here who consider themselves the victims of an unjust tax—I mean the Kanyon boatmen, they are compelled to pay a tax of half a cent per pound upon all goods shipped through the Kanyon, which is thus appropriated to the construction of roads and consequently deem themselves imposed upon. They are also taxed an additional tax of $5.00 per ton, including boats for passing the Grand falls. The ½ cent a pound includes all goods transported beyond Yale, &c., but you will perceive that all the money collected from said tax is appropriated for the construction of trails, by which Packers are exclusively benefitted. There has not been a dollar expended upon the improvement of the kanyon navigation. The only portion of the kanyon that could be improved is already leased to private parties. I believe there is a petition on foot to be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, praying to abolish this tax on all goods shipped by water to Lytton city and intermadiate points. The danger of the navigation, and the great risk of life and property should be taken into consideration; and I trust you will use your influence for the protection of the above-named class and oblige Yours,

A Boatman.

Fort Hope, Dec. 31st, 1860.

R. E. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1860.

New Westminster, B. C.

The highest reading of the barometer corrected for temperature, was	inches 30.390 on 10th.
The lowest	29.409 on 19th.
Mean height	29.887

The cistern of the barometer is about 54 feet above the level of the sea.

Maximum temperature of air in shade	46.0 on the 1st.
Minimum	15.5 on 11th.
Mean	30.3

There were 12 days on which rain fell. The total amount measured 6.890 inches. The rain fell on 1 day when the wind was West; 1 when North W.; 3 when N. East; 1 when East; 1 when South E.; and 5 when calm. 2.330 inches fell during the 24 hours ending 9h. 30m. a. m. on 31st.

The quantity of Ozone varied from 0 to 10.

The wind blew from the South W. 2 days; W. 3; N. W. 2; N. East 5; East 4; and South E. 1. The remainder of the month was calm.

P. J. Leach, Lance Corporal, C. E. } (signed) R. M. P.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 29—str Otter, Mouat, general cargo.
Dec 29—str Yale, Jamieson, Hope and Yale.
Jan 2—str Hope, Millard, Hope and Yale.
3—str Otter, Mouatt, Victoria, general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Dec 29—schr Carolena, Jones, Victoria.
29—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.
Dec 29—str Yale, Jamieson, Hope, and Yale.
29—str Hope, Millard, Hope and Yale.
Jan 4—str Otter, Mouatt Victoria.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain of the Surveyed Rural Lands in the District of New Westminster, including the larger portion of those surveyed near Semiahmoo, will be offered for Sale at Auction at the Court House, New Westminster, on Saturday the 9th February next.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

H. R. LUARD,
Captain R. E.

Lands and Works Department, 2nd January, 1861.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of the undermentioned Government Stores will take place at the Commissariat Store, Royal Engineers' Camp, New Westminster at half past 11 a. m. on Thursday the 17th inst:—

125 Barrels of Mess Beef, each barrel containing from 200 to 210lbs.

ALSO

about 50,000lbs Flour in barrels of 70lbs, 250lbs, and 336lbs each.

The articles will be put up at auction in small lots to suit purchasers. Opened samples may be seen at the Store between the hours of 12 and 3 on the three days previous to the Sale.

Conditions of Sale—one half cash at time of sale, and remainder on removal of Goods. The goods to be removed within three days after sale.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
Act. Colonial Commissary.

New Westminster, Jan. 5th 1861.

CONVENTION ELECTION.

THE election of New Westminster Delegates to the British Columbian Convention will take place on Wednesday next, at Mr. Cormack's store. Polls will be open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. A nomination of candidates will be held on Monday evening at six o'clock in the same building.

LEONARD M'CLURE,
Returning Officer.

FRUIT TREES ! FRUIT TREES !! & CABBAGE PLANTS ! ! !

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public of British Columbia that he will be at New Westminster on or about the first of February, with a choice selection of Fruit Trees and Small Fruits, which he will dispose of low, to suit the times. All trees will be warranted. The subscriber will attend to planting out fruit trees if required. The subscriber has also a quantity of fine Early Cabbage Plants, which he can pack to go anywhere in British Columbia.

Orders left at the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES' Office, or with Mr. Armstrong, merchant, or with Jeffries' express will receive prompt attention.

J. BEGG.

Balmoral Nurseries, Salt S. Island, Dec. 3, 1860.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the "Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860."
Ex parte John G. Wirth and Louis Reeb, Petitioners.

TO H. T. Smith, J. Herron, Charles Baker, Wilson Waddingham, and John Burns—Take notice that the Petitioners will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration in title in their favor, to 20 ft. by 120, being one-third portion of Lot 4, Block 1, in the Town of Fort Hope, and beginning twenty feet Southerly from the corner of Water and Wallace-street, fronting twenty feet on Water-street. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said application, it may be granted *ex parte*.

JOHN G. WIRTH & LOUIS REEB.
Petitioners.

Fort Hope Jan. 2nd, 1861.

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.

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 the Port of New Westminster is the only Port of Entry for goods in British Columbia—

And whereas many persons have imported goods into British Columbia across the southern boundary thereof, contrary to law—

And whereas it is expedient that all persons importing goods into British Columbia across the said boundary should be notified that such importation is contrary to law, and can be permitted only pending the completion of the communications in British Columbia,

And whereas the collection of the Customs duties is rendered very expensive by the importation of goods across the southern boundary aforesaid, and it is expedient to impose a fine on such importation, to meet the additional cost of collection,

Now these are to give notice,

1. That no goods, wares, animals, or merchandize shall be imported into British Columbia which shall not have been entered at New Westminster aforesaid, unless the duties, tolls, and fines hereinafter specified shall have been first paid to some duly qualified officer of customs, and such officer shall have first granted to the importer a permit on behalf of such goods.

2. The duties and tolls aforesaid shall be as follows:

A. The duties at present imposed by virtue of the Proclamations of the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the twentieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

B. For every fifty pounds weight avoirdupois of such goods, wares, or merchandize (and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity than fifty pounds weight of goods), one shilling; miners' packs, carried by the owners and not exceeding thirty pounds weight avoirdupois, for each man's load, being exempt from such duty as aforesaid.

C. For every ton of such goods, wares, or merchandize, twelve shillings.

3. In addition to the aforesaid duties and tolls, a fine equivalent to three per cent. on the market value of such goods, wares animals, or merchandize shall be paid to such officer of Customs—such market value to be calculated upon the market value of the goods, wares, animals, or merchandize at the place of collection.

4. Any person wilfully evading or attempting to evade the payment of any of the duties, tolls, or fines, aforesaid, shall be fined treble the amount of the duties, tolls, or fines, or any sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, at the discretion of the Magistrate.

5. Any penalty under this Act may be recovered and enforced before any Magistrate in British Columbia in a summary way.

6. This Proclamation may be cited as the "Southern Boundary Act, 1860."

L. S.

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this twenty second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's command.

WILLAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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 to 8, a. m.

W. DRISCOL GOSSET.

New Westminster, Aug. 1, 1860.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AT THE STORE OF A. R. GREEN, near the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, West end of New Westminster, the following English goods, viz:—

Blankets, white, red, and blue.
Strouds, red. and Green.
Blue List Cloth.
Linsey-Woollens.
Drillings, stout Norway:
Coats, Oxonian, Paletots, and Reefing Jackets.
Shirts, fine striped.
Resist Shawls.
Ankle Boots, stout,
India Rubber Goods, an assortment, including Air Beds.
Hardware, a few articles.
Tea, Imperial and Oolong:
Whisky, Islay, Glenlivet, Campleton, and Old Irish malt, in cases of one dozen each.
Brandy, Hennessy, Martell, Bellamy, and Ginger, in cases of one dozen each.
Rum, Jamaica, in casks and cases 1 doz. each.
Geneva, do do do
Old Tom, Swaine, Boord & Co., do do
Port Wine, Sandeman's, do do
Sherry, in casks, do do
Porter, London, pints, do 4 doz. each.
Porter, London Stout, in quarts, do
Jams, in cases of 2 dozen each.
Pie Fruits, in cases of 3 dozen each.

—ALSO—

Oil, for machinery and burning.
Tobacco, Twist. Oronoko, and Plug.
Corn Meal, in bbls.
Biscuit, &c., &c., &c.

W. E. CORMACK.

J. A. WEBSTER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will receive by every steamer, a large and varied assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

consisting of

English Domestic Goods, English Dress Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Woollen and Merino Under Garments, Plaids, Scarfs, and Mufflers,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
English Baltic Shirts (assorted colors),
Towels and Towelling,
Haberdashery,
&c., &c., &c.

A splendid lot of

C L O T H I N G ,

MADE IN THE LATEST LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHIONS

comprising

Fine Black Dress Coats, Fine Black Frock Coats,
Fine Black Sack Coats, Business Coats,
Raglans, Shooting Jackets,
Riding Jackets, Extra Fine Overcoats,
Extra Heavy Overcoats, Fine Black Pants,
Fine Cassimere Pants, English Doeskin Pants,
English Tweed Pants, Scotch Tweed Pants,
Plain and Sporting Vests
Plush "
Velvet "
Satin "
Cassimere "
Tweed "

HATS AND CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of

Fine Water-proof Calf Dress Boots, Fine Water-proof Double-soled Calf Dress Boots, English Balmorals, English Water Tights, English Napoleon Riding Boots, English Shooting Boots, English Water-proof Leggings. India Rubber Boots and Shoes, Good English Mining Boots, Heavy Napoleon Nailed Boots, Heavy English Kip Boots.

A full assortment of

LADIES' BOOTS AND GAITERS,

among which will be found

Ladies' English Prunella Gaiters,
" *English Double Sole Calf Gaiters,*
" " Kid Gaiters,
" " Dancing Slippers,
" Leather and Carpet Slippers,
" India Rubber Over Shoes.

—ALSO—

Children's English Balmorals,
" " Kip Boots,
" " Anklets,
" " Bootees.

☞ Please call and examine.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Columbia-street, New Westminster.

dec22-1m

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

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

se2-t9

STATIONERY!

STAPLE AND FANCY BLANK WORK, Printing, School, and Law Stationery.

A beautiful assortment of

GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY,

with all the recent improvements in styles and patterns.

Mathematical instruments, Water Colors, Portfolios, Checker Boards, Chess, Dominoes, etc., etc.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Stationers' Hall.

dec22-1m

MAGNOLIA RESTAURANT.

IN HARRIS'S NEW BUILDING NEAR SCOTT'S WHARF.

MRS. C. LAWLESS would respectfully inform the inhabitants of New Westminster, miners, and the travelling public generally, that she has opened the above Restaurant, at which her patrons can be supplied at all hours, with the choicest eatables, and at the lowest possible charges. de14m

---

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

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

COALS! COALS! COALS!!!

DIRECT FROM NANAIMO in any quantity to suit purchasers. For Sale by

J. T. SCOTT,
Pioneer Wharf.

all-tc

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

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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

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 tops, 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

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

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

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PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FIRST-STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

We continue to manufacture, at the above well known establishment,

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.

GODDARD HANSCOM, & RANKIN,
Late GODDARD & Co.

je20-6m

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.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

CAPITAL,.....$5,000,000

VICTORIA BRANCH.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS received in sums of $100 and upwards, re-payable on demand. Charge for safe keeping, ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. per month.

GOLD DUST received for safe keeping, at the rate of FIVE CENTS PER OZ. per month.

DRAFTS ISSUED ON LONDON 60 days after Sight, at the rate of $4 95 per £1, stg.

3 days after sight, (in sums of £50, and upwards) $5, per £1 stg.

3 days after sight (in sums under £50) $5 10, per £1, sterling.

DRAFTS on demand or at short sight, issued on the principal Cities and Towns in Scotland and Ireland, at the rate of $5 15 per £1 stg.

DRAFTS on the principal Cities in the North American Provinces, at 3 days, as follows:—

Canada.....4 per cent. premium.
New Brunswick,.....4 " "
Nova Scotia,.....2½ " "

DRAFTS on New York, at 3 days, 3 per cent. premium.
" " Messrs. B. Davidson & May, San Francisco at sight—par.

Office hours 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.—Saturday 10 to 1 o'clock

F. W. WOOD,
MANAGER.

Victoria, March 17, 1860. tc

CALEDONIA BRIDGE END
IRON WORKS, VICTORIA.

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.

March 21, 1860. 3m

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.
no17-3in GEO. RUSSELL.

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

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Peter Manette, Leonee Soulee, and Lewis Marshall, in the El Dorado Saloon, has been dissolved. All debts will be collected by Peter Manette, and all accounts will be settled by him.

Dated 19th Nov. 1860. no24-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.
Ex parte Arthur T. Bushby, Petitioner.

To L. Herron, H. F. Smith, Charles Baker, John Byrnes or Burns, C. 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 the Northern portion of lot 4, Block 1, in the Town of Fort Hope, facing lengthwise on Wallace-street, and extending from the corner of Wallace-street and Water-street for the space of 20 feet along Water-street. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said application, it may be granted *ex parte*.

ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Petitioner.

New Westminster, 29th Nov., 1860.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
VICTORIA, V. I.

H. N. DICKSON & Co., - - - London.
DICKSON, DEWOLF, & Co., - - San Francisco

m21-3m

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Now opening at

HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S

a splendid assortment of

T ANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

comprising

A Larger Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their hearts content—Gratis—at

STATIONERS' HALL.

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,
Keating's Cough Lozenges,
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

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.

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

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 Rosenschf'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.

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

SEED WHEAT.

THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have some choice lots of Seed Wheat on hand from Australia, Mexico, the Mediterranean, 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

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.

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.

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

NEMESIS.

What hurl'd him from power? What lost him his crown?
And all in one hour has toppled him down?
What ruin'd and wreck'd him? What folly or sin?
Temptation without, or corruption within?
Cruelty, cruelty! cruelty's crimes,
Loath'd of all men of all climes and all times!
Cruelty,—that was the climax of guilt,
Innocent blood most cruelly spilt!
Cruelty?—O, but though tyrant and fool,
Who bade thee learn safety in Cruelty's school?
Dionysius? Nero? Caligula?—When
Were Kings made securer by outraging men?
Cruelty?—where did detestable deeds
Make friends for their doers in uttermost needs?
Or how should a Bourbon believe that his fall
Can wring from him other than cheers from us all?
O Francis! time was,—but last year in the spring,
When Europe looked kindly on thee, the young king;
O Francis! how golden, how grand was thy chance
Of helping on good by one step in advance,
Of blessing thy people, and saving thy name
From the curse of a father's ill-deeds and ill-fame!
One short year ago thou wast called to thy realm,
A pilot for rescue by luffing the helm,
But thy bitter pride had it lashed hard a-port,
Down, down with the people! up, up with the court!
Fetters for virtue and freedom and right,
But Tyranny's favor for spies and their spite!
The popular voice and its love was thy sneer,
And so thy bad choice was to govern by fear;
Spurning the wise and the good in thy pride,
The crafty, the wicked, were called to thy side,—
Jesuits, ever sworn foes to mankind,
Callous in heart, and contracted in mind,—
The sbirro, the headsman, the rack, and the screw,
The terrified million, the insolent few,
The festering prisons, all stench and despair,
Crowded, but beggar'd of daylight and air,
Black dungeons, where innocents lay in their blood,
With famine, and fever, and vermin, and mud!
Whilst thou, young Tiberius, with thy proud mate,
Surfeited both of luxurious state,
Wast planning worse prisons, more deep and more dread,
Or watching the crucified hanging till dead!
And so Garibaldi came forth in his strength,
In league with thy Nemesis stirring at length,—
In league with the Right, downtrodden so long,
And rescued by him from the thraldom of Wrong,—
In league with those noble and generous men
Buried alive in their Ischian den,—
In league with the good upon every shore
And the great King above them Who reigns evermore!
Then bless Garibaldi!—yea, he shall be blest,
Hero and conqueror, bravest and best!
Italy, rise!—stand forth as one man,
And bless him, by finishing what he began,
Bless him, by cutting down liberty's foes,
Bless him, by rescuing slaves from their woes,
Bless him, by hunting this criminal down,
And giving King Victor his forfeited crown!

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Ambleside, Oct. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WIFE OF JEROME BONAPARTE.—The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Times* has the following in a recent letter!—"A matter rather singular forcibly impressed itself on me some weeks ago, but I neglected noticing it up to the present time. Passing along our streets the next day after the announcement of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, I saw his wife—Miss Patterson—now near her eightieth year, walking out in her usual costume, unconcerned, as if nothing had happened. She certainly knew the fact, but knowing her eccentricities I was not surprised. It is no uncommon thing to see this venerable lady in the public marts attending personally to business. She often collects her own rents, and takes a flirt at stock speculations when the fever is up. At all times an elegant Crown jewel, glittering with diamonds of the purest water, is displayed upon her forehead, while her arms are white, skin smooth and tender as a maiden of sixteen. She is really a remarkable woman. There is a deep stoicism and unbending philosophy, coupled with independence, in her composition, which one out of a thousand, male or female, does not possess. Her every thought is replete with favoritism for Royalty. Republics she esteems common, ungrateful; and now, though a citizen of our domain, and without anything special to plume herself upon touching Imperial favors, she lives in the ideal of *la belle France*. Her greatest ambition is to hear of her grandson—young Jerome, now in the French army—rising to honor and Imperial distinction. A large portion of her annual income, which is very large, is appropriated to his service. At her demise, it is presumed, he will inherit her entire fortune, as she is not on terms of intimacy with her son here."

VALPARAISO AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.—One Sunday afternoon, as a party of whom the author was one, were walking to the cricket ground, a German came up, and having obtained permission to join them, proceeded to explain that as he had come along there in the morning he had been robbed of his watch and purse. Before they had advanced very far, they saw what seemed to be a portion of a petticoat sticking out from beneath a large stone. Upon rolling the stone away, which they accomplished with some labor, they discovered the body of a girl dressed as for a ball; she had been murdered and robbed, and then the rock had been rolled upon her. On another occasion the author caught sight of a man hiding in a ditch, with a large stone ready to throw as soon as he had passed, whereupon, with admirable coolness, he marched straght up to the ruffian, and showing the six barrels of his revolver well-charged abused him in the best available Spanish, in the midst of which the intended assassin sneaked away. —*A Cruise in the Pacific.*

WHISKERS AT ALDERSHOTT.—Considerable consternation has been caused in the Camp at Aldershott by the issue of the following memorandum, by order of Lieutenant-General Pennefather, the General Commanding.—'Mem.—The Lieutenant-General wishes that general officers commanding brigades at their half-yearly inspections will direct their particular attention to the length of the whiskers of the officers and men. The Lieutenant-General has observed that some officers of the division have whiskers of most unusual size and length. By order, J. W. ARMSTRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General.'

CRUELTY TO HORSES IN FRANCE.—On the 8th inst. Professor Spooner delivered an address to the Royal Veterinary College, from which the following is an extract:—'The facts are these:—At Alfort, which I visited, and still more at Lyons, the pupils are instructed in surgery by cutting up living horses. Oh! then is surgery fiendhood! Two days in the week, at nine o'clock in the morning, the doomed horse is cast, and then he is subject to all sorts of surgical operations, such as firing, neurotomy, cutting away pieces of the cartilage of the foot, operating as if for stone in the bladder, extirpating the parotid and other glands, or the eyes, or any organs that forceps can pull, or that knives or saws can reach. Steel, and fingers guided by stony hearts, invade the poor animal at all points; these operations on the same horse last from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, unless, indeed, he becomes unfit for the diabolicism by dying in the meantime.'

THE LONGEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD.—We have just received an official report of the performance of a steam vessel, or articulated train of barges, belonging to the Oriental Inland Steam Company, and intended to navigate the shallow rivers of the East, which possesses peculiar scientific interest from the fact of this composite vessel being the longest ever yet constructed, being nearly half as long again as the Great Eastern. It appears that on trial this great vessel or train was found to be easily manageable, and attained a satisfactory rate of speed; and its success solves the important question of how to carry a very large cargo on a very small draught of water, and against a rapid stream. The train consists of a steamer and five barges, of the collective length of 900 feet. But these barges, instead of being towed asunder like common barges, are joined to one another by circular joints, like a hinge, so that they constitute one long flexible vessel, with only one bow and one stern. The purpose of this arrangement is to obtain the necessary displacement with small resistance, and without the risk of damage, should the vessel get aground, and all these conditions are effectually fulfilled by the arrangements adopted. The train is thirty feet broad, and about seven feet deep. At a draught of water of three feet, it will carry about 3,000 tons of cargo. Such a vessel is greatly needed at the present moment to carry up railway materials in India, and to bring down cotton, flax, and other produce.—*Engineer.*

THE WIDOW OF SIR HARRY SMITH.—In the obituary notices of the late gallant general which have appeared, it has been briefly mentioned that Sir Harry Smith married a Portuguese lady. A most romantic story is told of the manner in which he became acquainted with that lady. After one of the actions in the Peninsula, in or about 1813, a Spanish officer of rank and great gallantry, with whom Sir Harry happened to have a slight acquaintance, was found mortally wounded on the field of battle. He lived for two or three days, and while in hospital, to which Sir Harry had him conveyed, he sent for his wife, to whom he had been married only a few weeks, and who was a Spanish beauty of between fifteen and sixteen years. The dying officer entrusted the lady to his gallant English friend, with a request that he would see to her welfare. How well he discharged the confidence thus reposed in him was shown by the fact that no sooner was the war in Spain at an end, than he made the Donna Susanna de Leone Mrs. Colonel Smith.

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

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 Francisco 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. Gebricke, 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

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

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 tops, 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

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

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

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FIRST-STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

We continue to manufacture, at the above well known establishment,
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.
GODDARD HANSCOM, & RANKIN,
je20-6m Late GODDARD & Co.

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.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
CAPITAL,.....$5,000,000

VICTORIA BRANCH.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS received in sums of $100 and upwards, re-payable on demand. Charge for safe keeping, ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. per month.
GOLD DUST received for safe keeping, at the rate of FIVE CENTS PER OZ. per month.
DRAFTS ISSUED ON LONDON 60 days after Sight, at the rate of $4 95 per £1, stg.
3 days after sight, (in sums of £50, and upwards) $5, per £1 stg.
3 days after sight (in sums under £50) $5 10, per £1, sterling.
DRAFTS on demand or at short sight, issued on the principal Cities and Towns in Scotland and Ireland, at the rate of $5 15 per £1 stg.
DRAFTS on the principal Cities in the North American Provinces, at 3 days, as follows:—
Canada.....4 per cent. premium.
New Brunswick,.....4 " "
Nova Scotia,.....2½ " "
DRAFTS on New York, at 3 days, 3 per cent. prem'm.
" " Messrs. B. Davidson & May, San Francisco at sight—par.
Office hours 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.—Saturday 10 to 1 o'clock.
F. W. WOOD,
MANAGER.
Victoria, March 17, 1860. tc

CALEDONIA BRIDGE END
IRON WORKS, VICTORIA.
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.
March 21, 1860. 3m

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.
no17-3in GEO. RUSSELL.

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

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Peter Manette, Leonee Soulee, and Lewis Marshall, in the El Dorado Saloon, has been dissolved. All debts will be collected by Peter Manette, and all accounts will be settled by him.
Dated 19th Nov. 1860. no24-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.
Ex parte Arthur T. Bushby, Petitioner.
To L. Herron, H. F. Smith, Charles Baker, John Byrnes or Burns, C. 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 the Northern portion of lot 4, Block 1, in the Town of Fort Hope, facing lengthwise on Wallace-street, and extending from the corner of Wallace-street and Water-street for the space of 20 feet along Water-street. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said application, it may be granted *ex parte*.
ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Petitioner.
New Westminster, 29th Nov., 1860.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
VICTORIA, V. I.
H. N. DICKSON & Co., - - - - London.
DICKSON, DEWOLF, & Co., - - San Francisco
m21-3m

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!.

Now opening at
HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S
a splendid assortment of
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
comprising
A Larger Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.
Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their hearts content—Gratis—at
STATIONERS' HALL.

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,
Keating's Cough Lozenges,
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

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.

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

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.

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 uterisils, in Tin, Iron, and Copper, fit for Miners and Family use.
Also, Gutters and Leaders.
Job Work promptly attended to a43m

SEED WHEAT.
THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have some choice lots of Seed Wheat on hand from Australia, Mexico, the Mediterranean, 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

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.

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 Ornamentel Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards and Printers' Stock generally, 132, Clay-street, near Sansome, San Francisco.

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

TO LET.

THE STORE adjoining Mr. Tilley's, Stationer, now occupied by J. Herkimer. Immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to J. Herkimer.

The Subscriber will be happy to meet his old friends and customers at his new store in Mr. Harris's new building, Lytton-square, near Scott's Wharf.
J. HERKIMER.

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

THE ELDORADO SALOON.
COLUMBIA-STREET NEW WESTMINSTER.
THE above Saloon has been re-opened by P. Manetta, who respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. The best wines and liqueurs are constantly kept, and the Billiard tables of the saloon are unsurpassed anywhere. no24-3-m

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.

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.

ASTONISHING 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 ungüent 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.

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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.

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