Edward McGuire

The New Westminster Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

No. 13.] [QUARTERLY (IN ADVANCE) 10s.] VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859. [YEARLY (IN ADVANCE), £1 6s.] PRICE 1s.

(From the Victoria Gazette of December 5.)

A MODERN writer, in speaking of the French Revolution of 1789, declares that had it not been for the bloodshed and horrors attendant on the Reign of Terror, the whole proceedings would have formed a farce unequalled in the history of the world. In the same strain might we assert, that but for the serious results attending the operation of our present Franchise Act, that legislative enactment might be considered a burlesque on statesmanship, equal in travesty to the most exaggerated of Planche's extravaganzas. It is scarcely necessary, however, at this stage to go into detail on the demerits of this piece of legislative folly; but we cannot help deploring that the colony should in its present critical position be deprived of the only means by which the misfortunes of the past might be retrieved—we mean a thoroughly practical representative body. To enable us to possess such an essential, nothing short of manhood suffrage and the abolition of all property qualification on the part of members should have formed the foundation of our elective franchise; as it is, the most intelligent, and certainly not the least respectable portion of our inhabitants are excluded from the political right of choosing their representatives at the ensuing election; and the stringent nature of the qualification for members deprives the colony of the services of men who would reflect not only some degree of credit on our Legislature, but who possess the determination as well as the ability to remove the cumbrous obstacles which just now impede our commercial and agricultural progress.

Our knowledge of the population of this colony teaches us that, generally speaking, the men who are at present in the possession of the Members' qualification are, in fact, the men least qualified to become representatives. In the members of the present Assembly we have men who, however honest and sincere they may be, yet lack that practical experience in political economy so essential to the construction of proper laws; and, in the majority of these who are aspiring to seats in the new House, we have unfortunately, a species of the lowest kind of political intrigue without the slightest semblance of political wisdom—a class which is much more dangerous to the welfare of the community, because infinitely more given to a petty and selfish ambition and political jobbery. This is rather an unflattering and, discouraging picture no doubt, but, we must confess it is the only one at present presented to our view.

With the exception of Messrs. Langford, Franklin, Crease, and Captain Gosset, we do not know a candidate amongst the numbers already talked of who is in the slightest degree fit for the position to which he is aspiring. We might be content for a while even with our circumscribed qualification had we confidence in the intelligence and good sense of a number of the voters; but unfortunately, the specimen of vaccillation and absence of liberal ideas which predominated at an important meeting on the Franchise question, some time ago, gives us little ground for hope, unless indeed they have since seen the error of their ways. We predicted then the evil results which would flow from the expression of such illiberal sentiments, and the tenor of the Franchise Act has fully verified our remarks. It does not require much foresight at the present time to point out the lamentable results which would certainly follow the election of those demagogues who make "reform" the claptrap cry for election. Who are these "reformers?" it might be asked—are they not the miserable clique who endeavored to foist on a public meeting a series of prepared resolutions, remarkable only for their bad grammar and outrageous illiberality?—the individuals who opposed any greater extension of the Franchise than, in fact, what is now embodied in that Act, thinking no doubt, their chances of election would be enhanced by *such a restrictive* qualification? This is not the class certainly that would redound to the credit or good of the community, and it is to be hoped the inhabitants will have the good sense to make the best use they can of the little political privileges which they possess, and elect such men only as will guarantee to use all their endeavors towards the accomplishment of those urgent requirements in our political condition—foremost amongst which is "Manhood suffrage." Any extension short of this should be indignantly and contemptuously rejected by the people.

Another and almost as vital a subject should form part of the political programme of the new House, and that is a Property Tax. If there be anything more hurtful to a new country than another, it is this inducement and stimulant held out to speculators and jobbers in the public land. Had a heavy tax been imposed on both unimproved town lots and agricultural lands, the best portions of the country would not now be in the hands of a few selfish speculators who, to a great extent, are not even resident amongst us. If it were for no other reason than to encourage *bona fide* settling in the colony, the passage of such a law would be a much desired object, but when we are aware that the great bulk of the inhabitants are in favor of such a tax in order that roads may be formed and streets macadamized, no obstacle should stand in the way of its speedy enactment. This and a few minor laws should be passed, when a dissolution ought to take place, in order that the inhabitants of the colony should have a virtual as well as nominal representation. At such a critical juncture in our career as the present, it would be criminal in any representative body to legislate on subjects of more paramount importance without the people being fully and thoroughly represented.

(From the Victoria Gazette of December 7.)

THE theory of Government and the proper representation of the people has for many years puzzled the heads of the ablest men in the British Parliament, and even now the question of Reform still unsettled, remains a bone of contention among all parties, and is the rock on which successive ministers have split. The most skilful debaters, the most eloquent orators, the most lucid reasoners, the most powerful statesmen, the most favorite leaders, and the most popular demagogues, some from devotion to the cause, some from conviction, and others from the necessity of their position, have all tried, and all tried in vain, to produce a bill that will satisfy the country; the most remarkable failure was that of the great ornament to the popular cause, who has long devoted one of the most luminous intellects that the House of Commons ever possessed, to the consideration of this great measure. With so many illustrious failures before us, we did not expect to receive a perfect bill from the collective wisdom of Vancouver Island, and we have not been disappointed. The bill that has lately become law, is just what we might have expected from the men who passed it—narrow in its views and exclusive in its privileges. We do not lay so much stress on the presence of a property qualification, though here the Government might have taken example from our noblest colony and adopted the grand idea of manhood suffrage with the same restrictions as there exist. In an old established country, we are no advocate for so sweeping a franchise; but, in a new country like this, we have few, if any, of the ignorant and debased people which unfortunately distinguish all old European communities; but the most intelligent of the working population—men who possess brains, and clear, practical common sense, as well as bones and sinews, and so are deserving of every political privilege—but we can forgive the assembly for the absence of so great and liberal a concession, for we can easily believe they never thought of it, or thinking of it, could not understand it. But we cannot so readily pardon the presence of the "length of residence" qualification, which excludes many of the most intelligent and respectable citizens, and was we have no doubt, introduced with the object of throwing political power into the hands of a party who are notoriously averse to exercising it for the good of the people and advancement of the Colony. However, we must make the best of what we have got, and if this bill should be the means of introducing into the House of Assembly a few practical men who will honestly devote their abilities and experience to our advancement, our gratitude will be due to it for some good. There are some names mentioned which we believe would grace any colonial assembly. For this town, Messrs. Langford and Franklin are about to stand, and two better men it would be difficult to find. The first represents the most liberal of the old residents. He is a man of sense, local experience, and principles, and having some stake in the country, would, we think, give his hearty support to all measures of reform calculated to advance its prosperity. The second is a man of tact, independent principles, and great colonial experience, and we know that he has the welfare of the country at heart. The other candidates mentioned in our leader of Monday, as well as Capt. Cooper, would be valuable acquisitions to the new House. In these remarks we are influenced by no party spirit, but by a sincere conviction that the above mentioned men are types of the class which best represents the dignity and interests of this Colony, and conscientiously believing that they will give their aid to the many reforms that are so urgently required.

THERE is a class of individuals constantly met with in the world who entertain prejudices against every person born to, or occupying a better position than they can ever hope to aspire to with any chance of success; and, in this little town there are not a few who having exhausted every means fair and foul to obtain employment under the Government, have indignantly turned round in true Wiscount Williams style and now think it necessary to abuse and villify every one holding any position of profit or even of inadequate remuneration—who characterise all Government officials as office holders—and consequently fools or dishonest men. There is something in this senseless cry which reminds us very forcibly of the old story of Sour Grapes. We are not by any means prepared to deny that there are many persons in the colony occupying positions for which they are certainly not qualified, either by habits or antecedents, but it must be taken into consideration that at the time of the great rush and consequent sudden demand for officials, the Government had a very meagre choice, and considering all things we are surprised that it was so successful in obtaining the services of so many valuable officers as it did, and many of those having held their positions and discharged their duties with a fair amount of success, and to the utmost of their ability. It would be manifestly unjust in our opinion to displace them now simply because other men are desirous of stepping into their shoes, unless we are prepared to make some provision for them. But on the other side if there be any among them who have proved themselves totally incapable of discharging their duties and whose thickheadedness is such as leaves no ground for us to hope that they have improved by the experience they ought to have gained, why let them by all means be at once got rid of as their retaining their positions are acts of dishonesty which are deserving of the utmost censure.

THE almost impassable condition of the streets of Victoria, after each shower of rain, demands some attention. Surely some means can be devised to obviate the necessity for a man leaving his boots behind him or perishing in the mud, which alternative any attempt to cross inevitably presents to the unhappy pedestrian n the present state of the principal crossings in our town. Unless immediate action be taken in the matter, we fear that a few more showers will render it a matter of impossibility to get from one side of a street to another. This is a matter in which we are all deeply interested—for setting aside the discomfort of carrying several pounds of mud on ones lower extremities, the loss to tradesmen is immense. Unless the people move in the matter, nothing will be done and it is high time we set about it. The responsibility of this subject rests with ourselves, the surveyor general must be stirred up, and if the Government have not the funds to remedy the defect, why let it devise some means for obtaining them—a direct tax for the purpose no one could object to. The fact is we want an Inspector of nuisances, and the street crossings ought to be his especial care.

SAN JUAN QUESTION SETTLED.

A correspondent has favored us with the following important information:—

A joint occupation of the Island of San Juan has been agreed upon. The preliminary arrangements are already made, and the dangerous question settled at the altar of Hymen. Paul K. Hubbs, Esq., U, S. Revenue collector for the Island of San Juan, on the part of the United States, and Miss Flora Ross, a true and loyal subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, resident of Bellevue, on the part of Great Britain, have agreed to enter into a matrimonial connection, and jointly occupy the Island. Therefore the high and mighty dignitaries of the two nations, may congratulate themselves upon so happy a termination of that vexed and dangerous question, which threatened to involve two of the greatest nations of the earth in a terrible war. How long they will continue to peaceably enjoy a joint occupancy depends entirely upon the affection and respect each shows to the other. May the question of their boundary line, never again be misunderstood, so as to call for the arbitration of our countries' courts.

SALT SPRING ISLAND STORE,

AND POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber having received consignments of Flour, Groceries, and Provisions, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., will open a store at his Farm on Saltspring Island, about the 15th inst. All goods will be sold for cash, at Victoria prices, cost of transportation added.

All sorts of produce, such as shingles, deer, grouse, furs, &c., taken in exchange for goods.

Positively no credit will be given.

J. BEGG.

N. B. Choice kinds of Fruit Trees, &c., always on hand and for sale at reasonable rates. 6-t

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the removal of the Dwelling House on the corner of Government and Yates street, near the "Colonial Restaurant."

W. J. McDONALD,
26-1m Wharf street.

WANTED.

NUMEROUS copies of the "New Westminster Times" of the 4th October. Any person having the same will confer a favor by bringing them to the office, Yates-street.

FOR SALE BY

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co., corner Wharf and Johnson streets—

Sheet Lead;
Pipe Lead;
Galvanized Iron for Roofing;
Galvanized Buckets;
Hardware, an assorted invoice;
Tinware, do
Cement and Lime;
Gunpowder, best Rifle;
Blasting Powder;
Shot.

n1-1m

POST OFFICE, VICTORIA, V. I.,
October 22, 1859.

THOSE MERCHANTS or residents who would desire the advantage of private boxes at the Post Office, available at all reasonable hours to the owners, and who would be willing to pay Ten Shillings per Quarter, finding their own locks in the first instance, are requested to subscribe their names at the Post Office or communicate their wish to me in writing, as I am desirous, in devising a new Post Office, to make provision for, if possible, affording the public a facility much approved of in New York and other American cities.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
Acting P. M. General.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS
IN
NANAIMO.

VANCOUVER ISLAND COLONY,
August 18th, 1859.

ON and after Thursday, the 1st SEPTEMBER next 30,000 acres of AGRICULTURAL and MINERAL LANDS, recently surveyed at NANAIMO, will be sold at the Land Office, Victoria, on the usual terms. If any case shall then occur of two or more persons wanting to purchase the same Land, such Land will at once be put up to competition and sold to the highest bidder.

JOSEPH D. PEMBERTON,
Colonial Surveyor.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY OFFICE.

W. CAPEL MORISON begs to acquaint the public of British Columbia and Voncouver's Island that he has established the above office, for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of capital to labor, and as a means of assisting persons desirous of finding Employment on arriving in this colony.

The extreme utility of such a medium as a registry office in newly settled countries, has been abundantly proved by the success that has attended their formation in Canada, Australia, and other British colonies, and the necessity of such an establishment here, has become a matter of vital importance.

For all further particulars, apply at the office of the "New Westminster Times."

October 25th, 1859. oc25-tc

NATHAN POINTER,

Importer and Dealer in Messrs. Davis' and Jones'
PATENT SHIRTS, of New York,
—AND—
L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patern
SHIRTS, of Philadelphia.

JUST received the latest styles of BALTIC SHIRTS direct from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, gent's Shaker Flannel, Undershirts and Drawers.

A magnificent assortment of gent's silk Scarfs,
A full assortment of gent's superfine Manchester GINGHAM SHIRTS,

ON YATES STREET,
Opposite the Bank of B. N. A.,
VICTORIA, V. I.

He is now prepared to offer the largest assortment GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, ever exhibited in Victoria, comprising all the latest styles of the celebrated Davis and Jones superfine patent white and colored SHIRTS.

And is receiving by every steamer those beautifu BYRON SHIRTS of all sizes, running from 13 to 20 inches around the neck.

Ladies should call soon and examine those superior

BALTIC STOCKINGS FOR WINTER WEAR.

Orders sent through Express—by sending the size o the neck for Shirts, we will guarantee to fit.

I shall receive Fresh Goods by every arrival from London.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

Business hours from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
October 4, 1859. tc

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Victoria, V. I., 19th November, 1859.

The following opinion of the Attorney General upon the subject of the lands allotted to settlers in the Chemanis District, is herewith published for general information.

By Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

I AM of opinion that the contract disclosed by the correspondence concerning the Chemanis settlement contains nothing which clothes a petitioner or claimant with the right to sell his allotment. I am further of opinion that the vendor loses his claim by selling, and that the purchaser, from such claimant, would take nothing by his purchase; and I would recommend that, at some future period, a right to sell shall be given to every settler who has improved and settled his land to a certain extent, and that bona fide settlers should be confirmed in their claims. But in order to prevent the land from being taken for speculative purposes (which has already occurred to a great extent,) I would suggest that the license in question should be retained at present, and that a registry of claimants should be at once opened. If such a course as I have suggested is taken, the speculator cannot, any more than now, hold his land without settlement and improvement, much less sell it; he would not therefore claim, but leave to the bona fide settler a fair proportion of the useful land.

(Signed) George Hunter Cary.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

J BEGG, practical Gardener and Nursery-man, having obtained the agency for the sale of Fruit Trees from ome of the best Nurseries in Oregon and California, will be happy to supply farmers and others with the choicest descriptions of Fruit Trees, at the lowest market prices. J. B. will also attend to the planting out of trees, if required. All trees planted by him will be warranted to grow, and true to name. For particulars apply at the office of the "New Westminster Times."

N. B.—Gardens, Orchards, and public parks, will be laid out on the best principles, and most reasonable terms. The fall is the proper season for planting out trees. s10-3m

ASSAY OFFICE,

Yates street,
Third door above Freeman & Co.'s Express, Victoria, V. I.

ASSAYS OF GOLD, SILVER, and ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully made, and returns given within six hours, in Bars or Coin, at the option of the depositer. ADVANCES MADE ON GOLD DUST FOR MELTING. We would respectfully solicit from Miners and Dealers their patronage.

As vouchers for the correctness of our Assays, we refer with permission to the following Bankers, who for nearly three years have shipped Bars Assayed by us (in California,) to Europe and the Eastern States:

B. DAVIDSON, San Francisco; SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco; TALLANT & WILDE, do.; ABEL GUY, do.; PARROT & Co., do.; WELLS, FARGO, & Co., do., and FREEMAN & Co.'s Express.

Also, by special permission, we refer to the Bank of Brsh North America, in Victoria.

o10-tc MARCHAND, JR., & Co

GRAZING,

AT ROCKVILLE, ROCKY POINT.

MR. COOTE CHAMBERS begs to inform the public that he is ready and will be happy to take charge of any number of cattle on his and his brother's Farm at Rocky Point, where it is well-known cattle and Horses thrive well, and the finest grazing on the Island is to be had at the low rate of $2 50 per month per head.

Mr. C. has men whose sole business will be the care of the Stock entrusted to him.

Orders for cord wood solicited, which will be delivered in Victoria upon most reasonable terms.

For particulars apply at the office of the "*New Westminster Times*," n19-tc

M PRAG,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Bar Iron, Steel and Iron-Mongery, and stove and Tinware of every description. Glass and Crockery Ware, Wood and Willow-Ware, &c

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has the largest assortment of the above on this Island, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates.

October 4, 1859. o4-3m

Ex GOMELZA, and other VESSELS.

FOR SALE BY THE subscribers at their Fire-proof Store, on Yates street.

Muir & Sons' Edinburgh Ale in wood;
Burton Ale, in glass and wood;
Duff Gordon & Co's first quality Sherry in glass and wood;
Dunlop's Scotch Whiskey in glass and wood;
cognac Brandy in hhds and qr casks;
champagne cider;
Goshen Butter in firkins;
China, New Orleans, Sandwich Island and rushed Sugars;
Golden Gate Superfine Flour;
Tea in 30 lb packages;
Rice, Beans, &c.
cavendish Tobacco in boxes;
Boots and Brogans;
Door Mats;
Riding and Hunting Saddles, Snaffle and Weymouth Bridles, hobbles, etc., by Simpson & Nephew, London;
Sets of Cart Harness and Traces. Riding and Hunting Saddles, single and double Bridles. Horse Rugs, etc., by W. S. Simpson, Dalkeith;
M'Dougall's Tobacco, clay Pipes, in cases, 5 gross each, 14 different qualities;
One 8 English horse-power horizontal Steam Engine, with boiler and connections complete, by T. M. Tennant & Co.
Medicine chests, by Duncan, Flockert, & Co.
Salmon and Herring Nets, by J. & W. Stewart, Musselburgh;
Crimean Pack Saddles;
Parlor Grates.

ROBERTSON, STEWART & CO.
n19-1m Commission Merchants.
Goods received on Storage at reasonable rates.

TO LET.

THE Lower portion of the Brick Building occupied by the *New Westminster Times* Office, in rear of Stationer's Hall. Apply to

n8-tc Messrs. HIBBEN & CARSWELL.

TO LET.

BUILDING LOTS on Government, Yates, Store, and Humbolt streets.

Apply to W. J. McDONALD,
n26-1m Wharf street.

STATIONER'S HALL,

YATES STREET.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

IMPORTING BOOK SELLERS AND STATIONERS,

HAVE ON HAND, and are constantly supplied with Standard and Miscellaneous Books, comprising, Poetry, History, Mechanics, Agricultural, Dramatic, Cookery, Dictionaries, Bibles, Juvenile Books, Music and Song Books, Annuals and Gift Books, Law, School and Medical Books, Novels, bound and in paper covers

Staple and Fancy Stationery, comprising,

Letter, Note, Foolscap, Legal, Parliamentary Brief, Flatcap, Demi, Folio Post, Blotting, Wrapping, Tissue, Bill and Bill-head Paper, Playing Cards, Blank Books, full and half bound—Cap, Demi, and Medium—including Memorandums in great variety.

Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks and Inkstands, Copying Presses, Globes, Date calendars, Wafers, Seals, Clips, Stamps, Racks, Drawing Instruments, Water colors, Pencils, Music, Paper, Violin Strings, Dominoes, Drawing, Tracing, and Photographic Paper, Tracing or Vellum cloth, Portfolios, Reference Files, Sealing Wax, Chess Men, Backgammon Boards, Slates, Mucilage, Visiting cards, Eyelet Machines, &c., &c., &c.

Always on hand, a Fine Assorment of

BEST GOLD PENS, AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY.

n8-tc

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, DEC. 9.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 3—sloop Uncle Sam, Brown, Point Roberts.
schr Harriet, Coffin, Port Townsend.
Dec. 5—str Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster.
sloop J C Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.
schr Victoria Packet, Cole, Nanaimo.
schr Hamet, Hewett, Nanaimo.
sloop Comet, Simpson, Bellevue.
str Otter, Mouatt, Port Townsend.
str Pacific, Patterson, Port Townsent.
Dec. 7 Wilson G. Hunt, Welch, Port Townsend.
schr H C Page, Oberg, Port Townsend.
schr Wild Duck, Skiff, Port Townsend.
Dec. 8—schr Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.
schr Flying Mist, Bery, Port Townsend.
Dec. 9—schr Amelia, Thornton, Port Townsend.
schr Speck, Clarke, Port Townsend.

CLEARED.

Dec. 3—sloop Uncle Sam, Brown, San Juan.
sloop Flying Cloud, Isaacs, Salt-spring Island.
sloop J L Caswell, Taylor, Port Towhsend.
sloop Comet, Simpson, Bellevue.
schr Harriet, Coffin, Port Townsend.
str Pacific, Patterson, San Francisco.
Dec. 5—schr Lalla Rookh, Rogers, Port Townsend.
str Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster.
Dec. 7—str Otter, Mouat, New Westminster.
schr Elizabeth, Mervin, Port Townsend.
Dec. 8—schr Victoria Packet, Cole, Nanaimo.
Dec. 9—schr Wild Duck, Skiff, Port Townsend.
schr Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.
schr Lalla Rookh, Rogers, Port Townsend.
schr H C Page, Oberg, Port Townsend.
schr Flying Mist, Bery, Port Townsend.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BRITISH BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

On London, 60 days,	$4 95	⅞	£1 stg.
" 3 days;			
In sums of £50 and over,	$5 00	"	£1
In sums under £50	$5 10	"	£1
On Scotland, on Demand,	$5 15	"	£1
" Ireland, "	$5 15	"	£1
" Canada, 3 days,	4 per cent. prem.		
" New Brunswick, 3 days,	4	"	"
" Nova Scotia, 3 days,	2½	"	"
" New York, 3 days;			
In sums of $50 and over,	3	"	"
In sums under $50	4	"	"
" San Francisco, at sight,	par.		

Victoria, 29th November, 1859.

RATES OF POSTAGE

FROM

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Acapulco,	20 cts.	per ½ oz.	compulsory
Aspinwall,	20 "	"	do.
Australia,	38 "	"	do.
Do by private ship from San Francisco	10 "	"	do.
Austria,	35 "	"	optional.
Belgium, via France,	21 "	per ½ oz.	do.
British North American Provinces	15 "	per ½ oz.	do.
Cape of Good Hope	38 "	"	compulsory.
Ceylon, via England	26 "	"	do.
Chili,	34 "	"	do.
Cuba,	20 "	"	do.
Denmark,	40 "	"	optional.
East Indies, by Prussian Mail, via Trieste	43 "	"	compulsory.
France,	20 "	per ½ oz.	optional.
German States,	35 "	per ½ oz.	do.
Gibralta, via France,	26 "	per ½ oz.	compulsory.
Great Britain and Ireland	29 "	per ½ oz.	optional.
Greece,	42 "	"	do.
Holland, via France,	26 "	per ½ oz.	do.
Hong Kong,	26 "	per ½ oz.	compulsory
Mexico,	20 "	"	do.
Norway,	51 "	"	optional.
Panama,	20 "	"	compulsory.
Peru,	27 "	"	do.
Poland,	42 "	"	optional.
Portugal, via England,	63 "	"	compulsory.
Prussia,	35 "	"	optional.
Russia,	43 "	"	do.
Sandwich Islands,	10 "	"	compulsory.
Spain, via France,	43 "	per ½ oz.	do.
Sweden,	47 "	per ½ oz.	optional.
West Indies,	20 "	"	compulsory.

In all cases in addition to the above rates, the Colonial postage of 2½d. is added for every half ounce.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

		£	s.	d.
ONE INCH, OR UNDER,—	One insertion,	0	5	0
" "	One month,	0	16	0
" "	Three months,	2	0	0
" "	Six months,	3	10	0
TWO INCHES, OR LESS,—	One insertion,	0	8	0
" "	One month,	1	4	0
"	Three months,	3	10	0
" "	Six months,	6	0	0
FOUR INCHES, OR LESS—	One insertion,	0	15	0
" "	One month,	2	4	0
" "	Three months,	6	0	0

ADVERTISEMENTS of larger dimensions, or for longer periods, as per agreement.

NOTICE.

Victoria, 4th Dec., 1859.

MR. GEORGE BARNETT, is authorized to collect Subscriptions and other amounts due to the office of the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES, and to receipt for the proprietors.

E. HAMMOND KING.

NOTICE.

AGENTS and Subscribers of the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES, and VICTORIA GAZETTE, in British Columbia, will oblige by furnishing the office with instructions as to how they may wish these papers sent to them as postage of 5 cents per copy has to be paid.

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the VICTORIA GAZETTE, are requested to leave orders with W. F. HERRE, News Depot, Yates street, near Wharf, as we have conceded to him the sole right to carry that paper and to furnish it to subscribers.

IT is requested that those Agents of the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES, who may have back numbers of that paper still unsold, will return them by the first favorable opportunity.

DIED.

On Friday, Dec. 2, Mrs. Mary Anne Avery, a native of

The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

To advocate the principles of free trade in an English colony, ought to be as superfluous as to prove that our earth moves round the sun. Yet we blush in being compelled to own that there are certain antediluvian minds among us so blind even to their own interest, as to urge the adoption of a tariff for the protection of our farmers. We beg to assure this useful class to whom we are so largely indebted for the essentials of a good table, of a hearty wish for their prosperity; and the best evidence of our sincerity is that we earnestly hope the policy established by Sir Robert Peel in 1846, which has proved so mighty an antidote to social distress and so splendid a source of commercial greatness in England, may become more fully applied in her colonies. It can no longer be doubted that the interests of consumer and producer are eventually *one*. Even the small minority which is still opposed to free trade in the mother country, would be ashamed to whisper the unworthy sentiments on this point that are openly advanced in some quarters here.

Defenders of protective duties are justly regarded by men of common sense as curious fossil remains of a bye-gone period of ignorance and superstition—clogs to our progress—unfit associates for the enlightened citizens of a new and rising country.

The causes we can imagine for this Rip-Van-Winkleism are two-fold. The majority of our population styled "old settlers" left home before the renowned struggle and triumph of the free trade movement. Others, again—British-born subjects, as well as foreigners—who are alike concerned for the progress of the colony, may have imbibed the idea of a protection during their sojourn in the neighboring Republic. Now none are more willing than ourselves to admit the spirit of liberality—sometimes perhaps, too rampant—that pervades most of the laws in force on American soil. But strange though it seem, the sun of free trade has hitherto failed to thaw the icy chain of protection that has yet to be broken, ere the United States can be declared thoroughly free.

The ablest American statesman, John Calhoun, preached free trade more than 30 years ago, but being ahead of his age, was stared at by many as a visionary. Unhappily, our neighbors have been too much diverted from this vital subject of late, by barren discussions on slavery, so that up to the present hour protective principles and laws have continued to lead captive a large majority—especially in the Northern States. This is the only plausible explanation we can divine of the remains of protectionism being still found among us.

Some of our farmers are apt to complain of being thrown in competition with those on the American side, and therefore cry in alarm "protection!" But we would simply say to all such: if you cannot compete with men who have the disadvantages of a further carriage—and the chances of winds and waves, and the uncertainty of meeting the favorable moment of a high market, you are not fit for the occupation you have chosen, and the sooner you sell out and turn your hands to something more within the scope of your abilities the better for yourselves and the country in which you live. Talk of imposing duties, and that, too, on the very *staff of life!* Are you aware what would be the result were your wishes complied with? Why, you would rob us of the most precious commercial boon Providence has accorded to us—*a free port*. Let duty be raised on a single commodity and farewell to the grand key to the success we fondly hope for. Only let those greatest of all foes to any trading community—Custom House officers, get a taste of blood—the life's blood of commerce, and it will soon be found necessary to levy duties, not on one but on all foreign imports. For it would take more than imposts on farmer's produce to satisfy and support these drones. He who gives a finger to the Dark Angel will soon lose his whole body. Our free port system once gone and all attendant privileges would soon follow. We should be reduced to the level of the smallest village that struggles for an existence on these waters. Our stores would become rapidly empty; grass would cover our wheel-tracked streets; real property would descend below the value it had before the *rush* flooded Victoria a year and a half ago; our farms would become valueless, and instead of having a large market in a flourishing commercial town to supply, you would be left to consume your own produce in comparative poverty.

"Let the gall'd jade wince,
Our withers are unwrung."

As public journalists in a British Colony, we considered it our duty to expose and denounce secret societies and secret meetings for political purposes, reciting historical examples to prove the dangerous and suicidal consequences of such influences in the guiding and governing of a people. We might have added another, and more modern illustration in support of our position, and one more immediately within the knowledge of our readers, and particularly applicable to the present occasion. We refer to the rise and fall of the "Know-nothing" party, of America—a secret society expressly organised for the purpose of controlling the elections—professing patriotism, but selfish, corrupt, and most illiberal in its practices. Being on the eve of an election in this colony, the first to be held since an enlightened and unfettered population inhabited the Island, we have naturally, some English notions and predilections on the subject. We had heard of American caucases and primary elections, whereat the demagogue or professional office-seeker, manages to get himself nominated, by means of "wire pulling," and of the evil consequences of such elections; a system which none condemn more heartily than honest Americans themselves. We had heard from an undoubted source, of primary election meetings having been held here, and of the nominations of the several candidates, and we thought proper to expose and denounce this un-English system, yet with an effrontery and coolness which really makes us laugh, the *Colonist* of Tuesday *charges us* with being privy to such practices in connection with the gentlemen whose names we published as eligible candidates. For our part, all that we desire and aim to accomplish in this respect, is that the election shall be conducted in an open, straightforward, and honest manner—leaving the electors themselves to judge of, and choose their men without dictation from any clique or party whatever.

AMONGST all the charges that have from time to time been brought against Government organs, that of being too liberal, is certainly the most original. In fact to a person who has studied the course pursued by this class of journals, in all countries, the want of liberality seems to be their besetting sin. Governments, even of the most liberal nations, are essentially more conservative than the people, and an organ, to represent Government views, must partake largely of a conservative character, Now, when the *Colonist*, in the plenitude of its wisdom and logic, charges us with being a Government organ, and insincere in our liberality of sentiment, it evidently reasons from its own innate want of independence of principle. We have not the slightest doubt that it finds it somewhat difficult to imagine that a paper, emanating from an office in which the Government printing is executed, should be other than a Government tool—Such ideas are quite reconcileable with the course of action of a certain class amongst us, and the charge of being an organ of Government simply springs from the conviction that were they in a similar position, they would drop into their aptitude for toadying, as rapidly as an obsequious flunkey does to a new master. It is scarcely necessary on our part to make any refutation of this silly charge of the *Colonist*. Our line of conduct is sufficient proof of our independence of principle. If the *Colonist* feels agrieved at our advocacy of "Manhood Suffrage," and other reforms which we consider necessary, it is certainly to be pitied, and we have no doubt the public will condole with it on the unfortunate position in which its predilection for old fogyism has placed it. Its line of reasoning must certainly be of the Socratic school, to arrive at the sage conclusion that because we oppose in the severest manner, an illiberal Act which passed the House of Assembly, and received the sanction of the Council and the Governor, we must consequently be under the influence of the Hudson Bay Company and the Government. The whole article is so full of childish stupidity, that it exposes in the most glaring manner, not only an utter imbecility to advocate any thing having the semblance of reform, but lays the writer deservedly open to the charge of being the "dog in the manger." We would sincerely advise our cotemporary to get rid, as soon as possible, of those antediluvian Nova Scotian ideas against progression, and remember he is in a new and enlightened colony, where an impotent organ of a wretched political clique, cannot be appreciated in its fourteenth century policy.

Local Intelligence.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD DUST.—The gold dust exported from Victoria since the 1st of last month, including the shipment by the *Pacific*, amounts to $216,100, making a total for the last quarter of $451,866. Of course no correct estimate can be given of the amount taken down by private individuals, which however, must have been considerable. Dividing the amount which we know to have been shipped among the 1500 miners said to be up Fraser River, at the commencement of the quarter would give an average to each man of $300 per quarter, or $1200 a year. Of course a great many of the miners still up country, are liberally supplied with the precious metal, so that the real average would be much greater. However considering the Fraser River gold mines to be a "delusion and a snare" (vide California press,) we are quite satisfied at being able to present the above figures to our readers, which must prove consolatory to those men (and their name is legion) who are still sceptical in their belief as to the riches of the mines in British Columbia.

PORT OF VICTORIA.—The estimated value of the imports for the month of November amount to $153,807. The imports for the previous month amounted to $153,870. The principal items are—Malt liquors, $7830; spirits, $6775; wines, $6992; dry goods, 14,397; hardware, $4081; fire bricks, $800; slates, $1000; sheet iron, $1400; lumber, $7003; shingles, $567; flour, $10,507; barley, $995; oats, $168; potatoes, $980; vegetables, $725; hay, $699.

INQUEST.—A Coroners inquest was held on Tuesday at Bailey's Hotel, on the body of a half breed, who was found murdered on Monday morning, stabbed in seven or eight places.

TRI-WEEKLY.—Our cotemporary is in error; the *Victoria Gazette* is published *three times a week*, and not once in every three weeks as "tri-weekly" implies. The *Colonist* asserts it is of the latter class.

POLICE COURT.

George Macauley was committed to gaol by W. R. Spalding Esq., J. P. New Westminster for attempting to murder by shooting at William Young of the above town on the 22nd of October last.

Peter Brown was arrested by Officer Davison for being drunk, and unable of taking care of himself. Sentenced to five day's imprisonment with hard work, being known by the police as a vagrant.

Harry Wane, charged with riding over New Victoria Bridge at a faster pace than a walk; discharged.

T. Dunlop, fined ten shillings for same offence.

December 8th, 1859.

Stamlaus, an Indian arrested by virtue of a warrant by the Sheriff, charging him with the wilful murder of Oliver Dauphine, was brought up before Mr. Pemberton. D. B. Ring, Esq., defended the prisoner. His Worship dismissed the charge owing to want of proof.

December 9th, 1859.

E. H. Jackson, was charged by officer Morgan, with riding on the footpath in Yates-street. Fined 5s.

John, an Indian, was charged by officer Davison with selling liquor to Indians. Fined £10, and committed in default to 2 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE GOLD DUST ROBBERY ON THE HENRIETTA.—Additional evidence has been brought forward against James Baker, who was committed for trial on the above charge; two men, Louis de Castro and Peter Adair, have appeared against him, the latter affirming that the prisoner had told him he had taken the gold, but that they could not prove it against him. These men were bound over in their own recognizances in the sum of £20, to appear at the trial.

APPOINTMENTS.—W. M. T. Drake, Esq., has been appointed Reviser of the List of Voters of Vancouver Island. John Boles Gaggin, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the District of Port Douglas, British Columbia, and Samuel Harris, constable of Cowitchan.

APPOINTMENT.—John D'Ewes, Esq., has received the appointment of Deputy Postmaster of Vancouver Island, vice Tuitte, who has resigned.

THE "GOMELZA."—We learn that the *Gomelza*, which left this port some few days since, and loading at Hood's Canal, Puget Sound, was struck by a squall during the night and having her ports open, which had been cut to admit lumber, filled and went down in 7 fathoms water. The crew who were all asleep were aroused by the water rushing in, and had barely time to save themselves, and report says Mr. Edward Stamp, of this town, who was engaged in loading her, had a very narrow escape of being drowned. It is supposed that she can be raised, and Mr. Morris, the charterer, had left Victoria to make arrangements in the matter.

WE learn that the prorogation of the Assembly is merely a matter of form, and that a dissolution will take place immediately.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The necessity for an efficient coroner is a matter of paramount importance as murders are becoming so frequent, and the irregularity with which inquests have been hitherto conducted in this colony, are so well known that we shall consider it our duty to make a few remarks upon the subject shortly.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.—We understand that Mr. Ballou has been carrying the mails to all parts of the Upper Fraser for some months, and that up to the present time he has received no kind of recompense for so doing. The dangers and difficulties attendant upon the faithful delivery of the mails are of too serious and expensive a nature to permit of Mr. Ballou continuing to carry papers free during the winter months, and he has therefore notified that he must charge 5 cents for each paper, and we think that it would be nothing more than he is deserving of; and in common justice the Postmaster General ought to enter into some sort of a contract with him.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CANADA.—Several parties of emigrants arrived at Fraser River from Canada via, Red River Settlement during the past summer. From all the particulars that we could gather from those who have crossed this way, it would appear that the country through which the trail passes, between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, consists chiefly of fine level plains intersected by tributaries of the north and south branches of the Saskatchawan River. A narrow belt of timber clothed the banks of these streams, which are easily forded. Hay and grass are found in abundance; large herds of Buffalo roam over the rich and fertile prairies; in fact nothing is wanting in these regions to attract the settler. The Rocky Mountains are generally considered to form an almost impassable obstacle to the traveller, but we believe passes can easily be found which may be adapted through the medium of a little engineering skill, to the purpose either of a Rail Road or a good Roman wagon road. One party of men that we know of informed us they were only 12 days crossing from the eastern side of the chain to Fort Colville. They found a spot after a day's search which was extremely easy of access. The hills were formed with smooth sloping sides, and rose gradually one after another until the summit was attained. The journey from Canada occupied less than two months; we trust the Government at home, after receiving the reports of Captain Pallisser, will lose no time in forming another expedition to thoroughly explore these parts, and that some scientific men will accompany it in order to express an opinion as to the feasibility of a railroad being formed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is extremely probable, that the continued cheering accounts from our mines, and the discoveries which are certain to take place in the course of the next year, will cause a greater emigration than ever to flow from Canada, *via* the Red River and Rocky mountains.

THE route travelled by that enterprising pioneer Maj. Downie to Fort Alexander, *via* Naas River and Stuarts Lake will, we have no doubt, be opened early in the ensuing spring. The advantages that it offers for the transport of goods &c., over the one now in use, must be considerable, the portage required being estimated at not more than 40 miles, and that over country very easy to travel. Should the men who intend carrying out the plan of forwarding goods by this route, be successful in their enterprise, a great revolution in the present state of things may be confidently expected; the mule packers on the lower Fraser, who have had all their own way during this summer, must make up their minds to encounter serious opposition from the supporters of the new route. New Westminster will not gain much by the change; as parties forwarding goods to the upper country, *via* Naas River will escape for some time at least, the extra taxation lately levied on goods entering British Columbia from that place. The miners at Ft. George, and the Quesnell River will, we trust, not be able to complain next year, at the exorbitant price of provision; with cheap provisions we may reasonably expect that the country surrounding these regions will be thoroughly opened and prospected; and that the six miles of diggings, of which we have heard so much, and which we know to exist, will find plenty of men ready to occupy them.

THE second meeting of the Philharmonic Society, was held at the Attorney General's late office on Wednesday evening, when nine new members were elected. The president intimated his intention of publishing a financial statement of the society. We hope that it is the intention of the members to give us a concert or two this winter.

THE H. B. Co's Steamer Otter, arrived yesterday from New Westminster; nothing new from British Columbia. The Eliza Anderson is expected to-day, Saturday.

WEARING OUT A CANNON.—At Fort Monroe, Va., a party of U. S. soldiers are engaged in the business of wearing out an old gun, which weighs 15,000 pounds. Ten pounds of powder, and a ball weighing 123 pounds constitute the charge, and with this tremendous load it has been fired over two thousand times. The object is to test the durability of the iron; and, as to ascertain this, the gun must be worn out, the soldiers are destined to hear thunder for some time.

ARRIVAL OF THE LABOUCHERE.

The H. B. C. Str Labouchere, arrived yesterday evening from San Francisco, bringing later intelligence from the Atlantic States and Europe.

The steamer Cortes had arrived at San Francisco, bringing the mails and passengers of the missing steamship North Star. The North Star ran on a coral reef off the Bahama Islands, where she lay for six days and ten hours. After thowing overboard some four hundred and fifty tons of coals and lightening the ship by landing the passengers on the island, she finally got off, leaking considerably. The ship then proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica, for coal and provisions, and finally arrived at Aspinwall, on the 8th of November. Capt. Ritchie, with the officers and marines of the U. S. Frigate Saranac, were on board, bound for Panama, and were of the greatest service in getting the vessel off and maintaining order.

The Pacific Mail str Sonora, had arrived at San Francisco with New York dates to Nov. 5th, and 2 days later advices from Europe; she brought about 1000 passengers.

Several influential gentlemen connected with the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Companies, intend applying to the Nicaraguan Government for a transit grant, in order to prevent that strong position falling into the power of their mighty *foe Commodore Vanderbilt*—*N. Y. Herald.*

The American Minister McLane left Washington enroute for Mexico, with full instructions on the subjects of transit, protection, and a general reciprocity treaty.

The directors of the *Great Eastern* have resolved to postpone her departure *sine die*, and orders have been given that all passage money should be returned. The reason assigned for this is that the contractors Scott Russell & Co. have not placed the ship in thorough seagoing condition. The ship would proceed to Southampton to complete her fittings.

The common council of Milan had given 100,000 francs towards Garibaldi's subscription for the purpose of buying muskets.

PETER BURNS who left Victoria in the Labouchere, was shot by a man named R. Robinson, in his drinking saloon on the north side of Jackson Street. The parties had worked together at Hill's Bar last summer, and quarrelled there about a woman named Margaret McCormick, whom Robinson afterwards married. The murderer has been arrested.

The bark Nahumkeag, Reed, cleared for Victoria, Dec. 2nd, and the Brig Persevere, Copeland, sailed Dec. 1st. for the same destination.

The Steamer Northern left San Francisco for Victoria on the 1st. of December.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—The principal points of the treaty of peace between the above powers, signed by the plenipotentiaries, but not yet ratified by the government are as follows:—Austria gives up Lombardy, except Mantua and Peschiera, to France to transfer it to Piedmont. Piedmont is to pay Austria forty millions of florins, and to be responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the monte Lombard Venetia, making the debt in all transferred to Sardinia two hundred and fifty million francs, (fifty millions of dollars.) The rights of the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, are expressly reserved to the two Emperors, who will assist with all their power in the formation of a confederation of all the states of Italy. Venetia under Austrian rule is to form part of the confederation.

Marshall Vaillant, is reported to have written to the Emperor, suggesting the occupation of the duchies by French troops to prevent civil war from breaking out.

Spain had declared war against Morocco.

THE WIDE-AWAKE SLEEPER.

The *Worcester Herald* records the following trick:—Some time after dinner, a stranger walked into one of the inns; he was genteelly dressed, and professed to be tired. Having taken refreshments, he said he would take a nap for an hour. To sleep he went, in a very business-like style, in his chair, and a long nap he appeared to enjoy. Before it expired, the usual smoke-a-pipe company began to drop in; and among others, two strangers made their appearance. One of the company remarked that it was unpleasant to have a man sleeping in a public room with valuable property about him, such as the sleeper, who had a fine-looking gold guard chain displayed on his waistcoat, and apparently connected with a watch in one of his pockets. To this remark, one of the strangers replied—"Pooh! that's no gentl'man, I'm sure; he's more likely one uv them ere swell mob as is alwas o taking of people in; I dare say he has no watch at all; but I'll soon see." Suiting the action to the word, the stranger soltly drew forth out of of the sleeping man's pocket a peice of wood, round, and about the size of a watch, "I thought so," said he, "there's a pretty watch for you," holding it up that the company might see it; and then he returned it to the owner's pocket.

By-and-by the sleeper awoke, and called briskly for a glass of brandy-and-water. He assumed quite a patronising air to the farmers, which soon raised a desire to put him down. Accordingly one of the seniors required to be informed of the time of day?

"Why," said the gentleman, "the fact is, I had a drop too much last night, and forgot to wind up my watch."

"Just so!" ejaculated the senior, "you forgot to wind up, did you? You'd be puzzled to do that I dare say, wouldn't you, now?"

"Well, sir, you seem to take more notice of such a trifle than there is any call for; but the truth is I have not a watch-key about me, and mine is rather a peculiar watch."

Here a burst of laughter ensued, and a number of jokes were passed about the very peculiar style of the watch. At last one of the company roundly told him that he had no watch at all about him; whereupon the amazed individual hastily clapped his hand to his waistcoat pocket, having previously declared that, unless the watch had been stolen since he had been in the room, he had one. Satisfied apparently, by the external application to his pocket, he said—"It's all right; my watch is here. I thought you had been playing a trick upon me."

"I'll bet you £5 as you've no watch," bawled out one of his tormentors; another offered to bet him £10; and one of the strangers said he hadn't £5, but there were two soverigns which he would like to double in the same way.

The awakened sleeper looked at them with astonishment, and asked if they were serious; they all stuck to it that he had no watch; and then he took out his purse and produced five and ten pound notes equivalent to the bets offered against him. The stakes were posted; and then the thoroughly-awakened sleeper coolly pulled out the piece of wood, at which a horse laugh arose against him; but the laughter was soon on the other side, when, touching a spring in the bit of wood, it flew open and displayed a very handsome gold watch snugly encased within it! The gentleman gave a plausible reason for preferring so odd-looking a case for his watch, with which his dupes might either feel satisfied or not. He had received their money to the extent of £20; and they had bought a knowledge of the "time of day."

Of course the very suggestive strangers lost nothing by the business— they in fact, were accompliees of this clever sharper; and it is possible that more than one attempt may be made to repeat the experiment.

THE *Hongkong Press* of Sept. 6, says that there is a dried specimen of a real mermaid in that city. It is about two feet long, has a head like a monkey, with hair on it, arms and fingers also like a monkey. The back is scaly and the tail precisely like that of a fish. It was brought from Japan. Savans who have examined it, say there is no mistake about it. Where is Barnum?

NOTES ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(*Continued.*)

From the middle of this prairie there is a trail leading directly to Ft. Hope, and it would well pay the trouble of a ride in this direction; the road passes through successive woods of gigantic pines and cedars, and cosy prairies, abounding in wild fruit trees, ferns, and rich grass, till you come to the Chilwayhook river, a distance of about twelve miles; the path follows the bank of this river in its course to within a mile of its junction with the Fraser; and then it has to be crossed by swimming the horses. The depots of the English and American Boundary Companies lie directly in your path, and the ride over the prairies will have doubtless fitted you for doing ample justice to the hospitality you will surely meet here, whatever be your nationality. About twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Chilwayhook is a spot known as the Red Scaur; the mountain range for the first time closes in on Fraser river. The space that runs backward to the mouth of the Chilwayhook and then to the Upper Cascade range, forms the Chilwayhook prairie. In the autumn, when the mosquitos are not in existence, and providing the weather is fine and you have a good horse under you, I know of no sport in the world so beautiful, and no ride so exhilarating as one on this noble tract of land. Far away the distant snow clad tops of the Cascade range tower in the blue sky, sloping gradually downwards, in the rudest and most grotesque shapes that volcanic works can assume, to the plains lying calmly and placidly below: nor is the plain one continued or monotonous prairie; there are streams and lakes; there a tangled bottom; now about 20 acres of regular bowling green turf of the most varied colors; patches of mighty ferns, shadowed by mightier pines stretch here and there. In the spring time too, it is carpeted by myriads of bright colored flowers of every size and aspect. But I am forgetting altogether my agriculture in my love of scenery, however, as we are soon leaving these tranquil scenes; and as I have endeavored heretofore, to be most quiet and utilitarian in my descriptions, I hope I shall be pardoned for such an outburst; so let us send scenery to the dogs, and enquire how this prairie would grow "turmits."

I can hardly give any notion in writing, of the beauty of the Chilwayhook Prairie; it requires a personal visit to be able to get an idea of the charm of the scenery, and the delight of a gallop over the smooth greensward that forms one of its chief elements. I am told that in the spring, the prairie is one bed of varegated flowers of every hue and specie; with regard to its features in an agricultural point of view, I can only speak cursorily. The soil appears to be a rich black mould with a subsoil of loam, varying here and there with a stiffer surface soil. It would be easily cultivated, as you might run the plough over hundreds of acres, without meeting a stick to obstruct your course. The next poin of land that attracts your attention, after leaving the Chilwayhook River, is the large tract of level land, at the mouth of the Harrison River. This spot will be hereafter known as Carnarvon, (formerly called Scowalitz,) as His Excellency the Governor, on his late trip up the country landed there, hoisted the flag, and opened a bottle of wine to drink the health of the future settlers at Carnarvon; the toast was heartily responded to by the boat's crew, and the surrounding Indians; and the name is carved in legible letters on one of the Indian huts. Carnarvon is in reality, the delta of the Harrison River, as it is bounded on its east extremity by a branch of that River, and on the west by the Harrison proper; near the mouth of the river there is about 200 acres of low wet land, subject to a yearly inundation, but above this, and stretching away to the hills which form the east boundary, is one of the finest tracts of land I have seen in British Columbia; the soil is a rich black earth, covered with fine dry grass, interspersed here and there with scrub and scattered fir threes. I can point to no more favorable place for settlement than this, situated as it is in the heart of the navigation, and where eventually must be a grand depot for trade, as here the boats turn off to enter the Douglas Lake, and no doubt a great settlement will eventually be made at Carnarvon, as the facilities of sending produce by either route into the interior of the Country will prove a twofold attraction. On the same bank of the Fraser, a few miles further up, and the other side of the hills which form the east boundary of the Harrison River, is another fine tract of prairie land of about 300 acres; this spot is almost wholly unknown, except to Indians, it is approached by a small stream which drains it a little further on than the famous Umatilla Snag, and it stretches to nearly opposite Sea Bird Bar or the Red Scaur. From here to Hope, the mountains close in on the river considerably, leaving however, large open spaces or flats of promising land, between them and the River; these are covered with good sized cotton wood trees, and if the land does not come under the ravages of the miners, (which I fear it will, eventually, as a good sluicing prospect may be found everywhere;) it will some day be metamorphised into a smiling garden. About 15 miles from Hope, on the south bank of the Race, is the mountain called the Red Scaur from its rough sides, this overhangs the first mined bar of the river, called Sea Bird bar, and as we are now rapidly entering the mining districts of Fraser River, I shall leave for the present, the consideration of the agricultural prospects of British Columbia to be considered briefly hereafter, and enter with much hesitation on the most important subject of the mineral wealth o this Colony, being one beset with peculiar difficulties in endeavoring to obtain anything like a fair estimate of its present success, or its future development, owing to the contradictory reports given of it. I shall endeavor, however, to confine myself to what I know to be facts, from personal knowledge, or what may be a matter of certainty from reliable testimony.

SCRUTATOR.

(*To be continued.*)

INDIA.—A private dispatch says the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty and consented to go to China, instead of returning home. It is supposed that the force to be sent would number ten thousand. Disturbances were imminent on the coast of Kattywar. It was reported that the people of Jeypore would not comply with the disarming order. Nana Sahib and the Begum were in Nepaul. The government of India had increased the license tax to an income tax of seven pence per pound on all incomes over £25 per annum, officials and landlords to be excepted. The council refused to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditures, and denounced the exemption of officials.

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CARD.

Dec..5, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to thank you for the honor that you have done me in your request contained in the card published in the *New Westminster Times*, of the 3d inst., and in reply, to inform you that in consequence of your solicitation, and that of many others with whom I am acquainted, I intend to offer myself as a candidate to represent the Town of Victoria, at the next general election.

With my general political principles you are no doubt acquainted, in due time and place, I shall be ready to detail them; but as an old and well known resident on Vancouver Island, I feel that I can with propriety take this opportunity to impress on all who hold the suffrage in Vancouver Island, the responsibility that is now about to devolve on them; at the polling booths must the battle be fought, there must the liberal electors be true to themselves'; and there vote for men of whose honesty of purpose and sound, liberal, and independent principles they have no doubt, men, whom they feel certain will not be shaken in their stern determination to carry out in the new House of Assembly, those measures of reform that have been so long called for.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
EDWARD EDWARDS LANGFORD.

To Messrs. Moses, Francis, Gardner, Saulay & Archer, Smith, Robinson, Morris, and many others. d9-tc

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are notified that the society will hold its Regular Meetings every Wednesday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, in the building next to the Post Office, Government street, for the purposes of Rehearsal, and general business.

A. T. BUSHBY,
d9-tc Hon. Sec.

RECEIVED ex PACIFIC.
A FINE
ASSORTMENT OF WOODEN PIPES,
For Sale at ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.
d6-1w corner Yates and Wharf sts.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.

FIVE cents will be charged on all Newspapers sent to Brish Columbia by Express till further notice.

BREEDING SOWS for Sale.—A small lot of choice Sows for sale,
Apply to View street Dairy, opposite Crowther's Buildings, or at Roussett's Warehouse. d6-2i

POTATOES and TURNIPS,—By the single bag, or in larger quantities.
Apply at Rousset's Warehouse. d6-2i

CIGARS FOR SALE.

5000 Havanna Cigars, (choice brands.)
20,000 Manilla Cigars.
10,000 do Cheroots.
SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.
October 25th, 189. 1m

VICTORIA
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he still occupies his old stand on Government street, where he would be happy to serve his old friends and the citizens of Victoria. He is constantly supplied with

NEW GOODS,
BY EVERY STEAMER,
And has always on hand a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Cloaks and Mantillas,
SILK, VELVET, AND CLOTH,
—ALSO—
A large variety of
FINE SILKS,
—ALSO—
BONNETS.
An excellent variety of
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,
And a full assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
FINE FROCK COATS, DRESS COATS,
OVER COATS, VESTS AND PANTALOONS,
Of different colors;
FASHIONABLE SILK HATS;
Children's Toys,
Of all kinds, India Rubber and Wax.

N. B. Due notice will be given before moving into my new and commodious Fire-Proof Brick store, adjoining the Bank of British North America, Yates-street, Victoria.
d9-tc K. GAMBITZ.

FOR CHINA with Passengers only. The fine Clipper Ship
ICONIUM,
CHAS. P. HEUSTIS, Commander.

Will leave PORT TOWNSEND about the 10th inst, has superior accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to
SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL,
d9-3i Wharf street, Victoria.

THE "VICTORIA GAZETTE."
Published every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING,
Price 12½ cents.

ADVERTISERS in the VICTORIA GAZETTE, will have the privilege of advertising in the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES, which now has the largest circulation of any paper in the Colony, upon payment of one half extra. It is particularly requested that advertisements sent in may be distinctly marked with the number of insertions required, also whether for one or both papers.

Advertisements for long periods inserted upon the most reasonable terms.

No advertisements received after 7 p. m., the day previous to publication.

WANTED.

CORRESPONDENT for the *Victoria Gazette*, in *British Columbia, Oregon, and Washington* Territory. To men of ability, the most advantageous terms are offered. Apply to the Editor,
Yates street,
Victoria.

Also responsible and energetic agents.
Dec. 1, 1859.

1860.
HOLIDAY BOOKS,
BY LAST ARRIVAL,
—AT—
STATIONER'S HALL,
A Beautiful Assortment
—OF—
HANDOMELY BOUND AND ILLUTRATED
PRESENATION BOOKS,
—AND—
ALBUMS
For the approaching
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

ANNUALS FOR 1860.
DIARIES FOR 1860.
ALMANACKS FOR 1860.
HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
d5-1m Yates-street.

10,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD.
I. N. JEFFERIES,
Yates Street.

A LARGE Assortment of WINDOW GLASS, and Artist's Tools and Colors. Oil, Turpentine, Varnish Putty, Graining Tools, &c., &c.

Also a large assortment of WALL PAPER, Borers and Mixed Paints. I. N. JEFFERIES,
s10-3m Yates street.

A CARD.

Victoria, V. I., Dec. 1, 1859.
To MR. JUSTICE LANGFORD.

SIR: You are earnestly solicited to submit yourself as a candidate for the ensuing election, as one of the representatives of the electors of the town of Victoria, an early response would greatly oblige.

Wellington D. Moses.	William Burlington smith.
Jacob Francis.	Henry W. Robinson.
F. H. Gardner.	Henry Stamford Morris.
Saulay & Archer.	

And numerous others. d3-

MACDONALD & CO.,
OFFICE ON YATES STREET.

SELL CHECKS AT SIGHT ON TALLANT & WILDE, Bankers, San Francisco, AT PAR.

Furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit, and at current rates on New York and London.

Pay highest prices for gold dust.

Make advances on gold dust for assay or coinage in San Francisco.

Purchase Navy Bills and Bills on London.
d3-1m

THOMSON & WADDINGTON,
CURED FISH MERCHANTS,
JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA.
Merchants and shippers liberally dealt with.
Terms Cash. d5-tc

CHRISTMAS DAINTIES.

MINCE PIES, OYSTER PATTIES. Also all sorts of Meat and Fruit Pies supplied on the shortest notice.

Plum Puddings and Cakes made to order.

Orders left at the office of the New Westminster Times, punctually attended to. d5-tc

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WM. B. SMITH, announces to his Friends, Customers of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, of having removed to his new commodious store, adjoining the corner of Yates and Government streets, and respectfully calls their attention to his large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Which he is now prepared to offer at very reasonable prices.

Finest qualities of Black and Green Teas, Rio and Java Coffees, Chocolates, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Jellies, anda choice assortment of general Italian and Oilmen's Stores, selected with special care for famly consumption.

Is in constant receipt of Fresh California and Oregon Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, direct from the dairy.

All orders promptly attended to, and goods warranted as represented.

Victoria, Nov. 25, 1859. d3-1m

JUST RECEIVED and for sale,
2500 lbs Bergin,s Celebrated Family Soap;
400 lbs English White do
500 lbs French Sperm Candles;
500 lbs New Zante Currants;
200 lbs Candied Citron;
50 doz. California Com. Brooms, assort'd sizes
Salt Salmon in casks for export.
By W. B. SMITH,
d3-tc Cor. Government and Yates street

Business Directory.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Wharf and Johnston-streets, Victoria, V. I. DICKSON, De WOLF & Co., Merchant-street, San Francisco. s10-tc

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Albert Wharf, Victoria, Vancouver Island, and Battery-street, San Francisco, California. s10-tc

ROBERTSON STEWART & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Victoria, Vancouver Island. oc4-tc

JOHN WRIGHT,
ARCHITECT,
Yates Street, Victoria,

IS PREPARED to furnish designs for all kinds of public and private buildings.

Superintendence, valuation, and measurement of the different descriptions of mechanical work connected with building. oc25-tc

J. D. CARROLL, Yates-street, between Wharf and Government-streets, Importer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in Wines and Liquors. tc

R. C. JANION, Liverpool. JANION, GREEN & CO., Honolulu.

JANION, GREEN & CO., Commission Merchants foot of Johnson-street, near the Bridge, Victoria V. I. Agent for the Liverpool Underwriters' Association. n12-6

SAMUEL PRICE & CO., Merchants, Wharf-streee Victoria, Vancouver Island. o4-tc

T. PHELAN, corner of Yates and Government-streets Victoria, dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, nd Glassware. oc4-tc

MUSIC.

S. A. LESTER begs leave to announce that she will give instruction on the Piano. Residence, Vancouver-street, between Belot and Belcher.
November 4th. 3m n8

HARDWARE.—Builders', Agricultural, and General Hardware.
JAMES BELL,
n1-3m Johnson street.

D. F. ADAMS,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, Douglas street, Between Yates and View, Victoria. Sashes, Doors, and Blinds made to order with neatness and dispatch. Lumber for sale. Eastern White Pine, Redwood siding, Redwood Flooring, and Redwood scantling. Jobbing attended to. d3-tc

READING ROOMS.

Yates-street over Messrs. Moore & Co.'s,

THE Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, have pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that the above Rooms will be open every evening (Sundays excepted,) from 5 to 10 o'clock.

The Secretary will be in attendance every Tuesday and Friday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock, to enrol members and receive their subscriptions.

Subscriptions, six Shillings or one Dollar and a Half per Quarter.
November 4th, 1859. 1m n8

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

45 BALES—Firsf Quality, Red White and Blue, For Sale by
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.
n26-tc (Opposite Myers' Wharf.)

JUST RECEIVED.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, ex "Gomelza," from London:—
BOTTLED MALT LIQUORS,
Of the following well-known brands, viz.
Hibbert's London Porter and India Pale Ale;
J. W. Bridges & Son's Best Stout Porter;
Robert Porter & Co's. London Porter, in pts. & qts.
Jones' E. I. Pale Ale and London Stout Porter;
Robert Tooth's London Porter and Burton Ale;
Saunders & Cameron's Bottled Beer.
—ALSO—
Batger & Co's London Preserved Fruits, in bottles;
" " Jams, in jars;
" Lozenges and Scotch Mixtures, in tins.
—ALSO—
Superior Stout Red Port, in 1 doz. cases;
" " " " in 3 doz. cases.
—ALSO—
A select assortment of Gosnell & Co's PERFUMERY, consisting of Hair Brushes, Soaps, Perfumes, &c., &c., of the finest quality.
—ALSO—
Minie Rifle Carbines, brass mounted, elevating sights;
" " " with hair triggers, do;
Revolvers and Holster Pistols:
Double-Barreled Carbines, steel mounted;
Rifles and Indian Guns, of various patterns.
—ALSO—
Booth's Old Tom;
Burnett & Co's Old Tom, with patent stoppered bottles.
Also, received from London—
Capt. G. Rhodes' Patent Field and Guard TENTS, complete;
Portable Chairs, forming Bedsteads, with Mattresses, &c., complete;
Crimean Canteens, &c., &c., &c.
n13-tc SAM'L PRICE & CO.

GROVER & BAKER'S
New style noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
From $75 upwards.

THEY were awarded Two Premiums at the State Fair! One for Machine sewing, and the only Premium for Fancy Quilting and Embroidery.

THESE MACHINES sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread, and finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand needle, as is required by other machines. On account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing, they execute either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

The New Machines introduced by the
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Are of elegant finish, and their operation is rapid and very quiet. The EASE with which they can be managed is a distinguishing feature, and the stitch is the strongest, handsomest, and most elastic of any made.

Send for a circular. All Machines Warranted.
SILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND
R. G. BROWN, Agent,
18 Montgomery street,
d3-1m San Francisco.

WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY
ORGANIZED MAY, 1852. CAPITAL, $600,000.

SEND EXPRESS BY EVERY STEAMER, in charge of regular Messengers, to Oregon and Washington Territories and San Francisco, there connecting with our interior Express to all parts of California, and to all parts of the United States and Canadas, via Panama, and Tehuantepec and Southern Overland routes.

Unsurpassed facilities for dispatching freight and packages to all parts of Europe.

Shipments direct from England via Southampton and Aspinwall.

Treasure Shipped and Insured at lowest rates.

Packages and Letters received up to latest hour of sailing.

Checks on our office in San Francisco.

Exchange on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Also, on

The UNION BANK OF LONDON, and
ROYAL BANK, DUBLIN.

Receive Deposits, general and special.

Buy Gold Dust, Land Warrants, Treasury Warrants, Bills on London and Certificates on San Francisco Banks.

Advances made on Gold Dust.

Purchase Goods of every description.

Execute Commissions of all kinds, and make Collections at any point in the United States, Canada, or Europe.

Office, Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets.
d3-tc C. C. PENDERGAST, Agent.

THE PHŒNIX,
Corner of Yates and Government streets.

HOT LUNCH EVERY DAY.
SOUPS:
Mock Turtle, Clam Chowder, Ox Tail and Vegetable Soups every day.

THIS FAVORITE RESORT keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of French Brandies, English and Spanish Wines, Cliquot Champagne Wine, Sainsevain's Native California Wine, English Ale and Porter, on draught and in bottles, together with a choice selection of all kinds of Liquors.

Those that are fond of a choice Havana will do well to call. A choice selection of Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskies always on hand to make Hot Punches.

☞ Hot Tom and Jerry every day, and a pleasant Room to sit down and be happy.

Call and see. Yours, &c.,
d3-1m T. H. McCANN.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
Yates street, Victoria, V. I.

BOARD, PER WEEK	$7 00
Board, per Week, with Lodgings	8 00
Single Meals	0 50
Lodging	0 50
Board, per Day, with Lodging	1 50
Board, per Day	1 00

☞ Miners accommodated with Mattress and a place to sleep, Gratis.

THOMAS & ZIMMERMAN,
d3 Proprietors.

READING ROOM.

FOR the greater convenience of the public, the YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION have removed their Reading Room to the front room on the ground floor of the house of Dr. Dickson, opposite the Bastion, Government street.

The public are invited to become subscribers to this room, on the table of which will be found the *Times, Illustrated News, Saturday Review, Athenaeum, Record, Watchman, Patriot, Scotsman, Melbourne Argus, New York Herald, Weekly Bulletin, Montreal Witness, Victoria Gazette, British Colonist, New Westminster Times*, and other newspapers.

The room is comfortably furnished and will be found a pleasant resort in which to spend a leisure hour. Open from 5 to 10 o'clock, every evening, Sundays excepted. Subscription six shillings, or one dollar and a half per quarter.

The Secretary will be in attendance every Monday and Thursday evening, from 6 to 7 o'clock, to receive subscribers names.

N. B. Donations of Newspapers, Magazines, or Books thankfully received.
d3-1m JOHN COOPER, Sec.

THE undersigned are now receiving a full and complete assortment of fine Liquors, the following of which form a part:
Booth's Old Tom in puncheons.
Burnett's do in cases.
Harvey's Scotch Whiskey in Puncheons.
Holland Gin in Pipes.
Champagne Cider in bbls. and kegs.
Younger Edinbro'Ale in stone Jugs.
do do in Bulk.
Allsopp's Burton Ale do.
Salt's do do.
Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s Bottled Porter.
Truman, Hanbury's do.
Allsopp's Bottled Ale.
And for sale by
THOS. PATTRICK & CO
n26-1m Corner of Johnson and Government sts.

A CARD.

Victoria, 29th Nov. 1859.

To Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, Butcher, Victoria.

DEAR SIR:—I am truly sorry that any report should have been circulated (relative to my cattle) prejudicial to your character in any way whatever, as it is evident, and was clearly shown, that the two cattle were delivered by Mr. Williams to your men, he (Mr. Williams) having mistaken them for the cattle of Wm. Kohl, and which cattle I knew you had purchased before the said Kohl left Victoria.

In justice therefore to yourself as a respectable tradesman, and on behalf of myself and many friends I wish hereby publicly to inform you that in all our dealings with you, since your arrival in Victoria—and they have been many—we have found you honest and upright in all your transactions, and therefore wish you every success in your business.

Believe me to remain yours most respectfully.
d3- JAMES TOD.

ROYL HOTEL.
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Board, per week	$7 to $8 00
Board and Lodging, per week	$10 00

Wine, Ales, and Liquors of the best description.
Private Rooms for Families.

The Restaurant under the entire management of Mrs. DUNLEVY.

☞ A large HALL suitable for Balls or Public Meetings. JAMES WILCOX,
d3-tc Proprietor.

MR. JEFFERIES is authorised to collect outstanding debts and settle all accounts for the late firm of
d3 JEFFERIES & BANKS.

A NEW BRITISH STEAMER FOR THE PACIFIC.

The following notice of the British steamer Bogota is aken from the *Liverpool Albion*. We publish it because of the interest attached to every improvement in the running of ocean steamers. The Bogota beiongs to the line running between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at all the prominent ports on the coast, and which has been conducted with so much success during the last ten years.

The Lima, referred to in the article which we quote, after being provided with an engine on the double cylinder principle, left Liverpool for the Pacific in June last, and her consumption of coal to Valparaiso was but little more than half that of the passage from that port to Liverpool.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company are now building two screw steamships, to be placed on the line between Panama and Callao, touching at several ports not heretofore embraced in the itineracy of that company.

We have had an opportunity of inspecting the Bogota, a magnificent mail steamship, the property of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, now lying in the Huskisson Graving Dock, and recommend her to the notice of all connoisseurs in naval architecture. Her cabins are fitted up with great taste, and are models of comfort and good ventilation. This vessel has been refitted by Randolph Elder & Co., in the Clyde, with engines on the double cylinder principle, similar to those of the Lima, Callao, and Valparaiso, which we formerly described at some length; and, in the case of the Bogota, the success, in point of economy of fuel, the great object of this new patent, has, we understand, been even more successful than her predecessors. We are informed that the Bogota has been altogether about 37 hours under steam in the Clyde, on the run thence to this port, at the Admiralty trial-trip in the Mersey on Friday, and the consumption of coal has been only thirty-six tons, (Clyde description,) or something under a ton an hour, and the speed attained has averaged fully 12½ knots per hour, or nearly 13 knots for every ton of coal consumed. The nominal power of the engine is said to be 320 horse, worked up to 1080 horse. She registers 1163 tons, and is of builders' measurement 1650 tons. The run from Cloch to the Bell Buoy, with head and beam winds was accomplish in 15¼ hours; and during the Admiralty trial-trip, which took place immediately on her arrival in the Mersey, she got a maximum speed of 13½ knots an hour. As will be perceived by our advertising colums, the Bogota takes her departure, with mails and passengers for the Pacific, touching at Rio de Janeiro, on Saturday next. In the meantime we would advise the public to inspect her.

CUTTING DOWN TREES.

The following extract will show that Victoria is not the only town where acts of vandalism are committed.

One of the most delightful and attractive features of Sacramento, and the one which most elicits the praise of visiters, is the number and luxuriance of the shade trees which line the streets on either side, and cast their shadows upon the sidewalk to shelter the passer-by from the burning rays of the sun, which would otherwise become intolerable. Every Sacramentan should feel proud of this pleasant feature of our city, and endeavor to add to its attractiveness, that it might indeed become the Queen city of the Plains. But, strange as it may seem, there is a spirit of vandalism abroad which vents itself in the destroyal of the shade trees in various parts of the city; trees which have been planted for years, and through care and attention, have just attained sufficient growth to become valuable as sun-screens. Yesterday we noticed no less than twelve large cottonwood trees, which would average a foot in thickness, lying prostrate in the street, where they had fallen through the blows of the axeman. Perhaps cottonwood trees are not the best or most desirable trees to line the sidewalk of the street, but they are vastly better than none at all; and it really seems to be a very short-sighted policy to cut them down after years of growth, without first planting others by their side or near them, so as to be ready to take their place when the cotton trees are removed. It was a sorry sight to see those thrifty trees hewn down and laying side by side in the street. Perhaps the property where they grew has changed hands, and the new owner, in order to exercise some show of authority over the newly acquired premises, has gone to work and cut down the trees first, because he owned them and could do it. There have been thousands of instances of the kind; whole groves of noble forest trees have had the axe laid at their roots for no other earthly purose than because the new proprietor was anxious to show some air of consequence and ownership, and so laid violent hands upon the trees which a lifetime could not replace. Out upon such vandalism! We desire not to see it introduced in our city.—*Democrat Standard.*

Biography of Sir John Franklin.—The career of Sir John Franklin, in whose behalf so much exertion has been made and for whom the sympathies of the civilized world have been for ten years strained to the utmost, cannot fail to be of general interest, not only on account of his melancholy fate, but because of the eminent services he rendered to physical geography and science. John Franklin was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1786. He was destined for the ministry, but so great was his passion for the sea, that his father reluctantly procured for him a midshipman's berth in the British navy, and he made his first voyage in the year 1800. He served through the Napoleonic wars with distinction, being present at the battle of Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and other important engagements. He was also engaged in the attack on New Orleans. By this time he had reached the grade of Lieutenant, and soon after commanded his own vessel.

Taxation.—If the question were put to seven millions of the inhabitants in the several parishes of this kingdom, whether they would prefer paying the following direct taxes, instead of the present indirect taxes, leaving a general free trade, what reply would be made?

1 million to pay 0s. 6d. weekly, would produce				£1,300,000
1 million	...	1s. 0d.	... ...	2,600,000
1 million	...	1s. 6d.	... ...	3,900,000
1 million	...	2s. 0d.	... ...	5,200,000
1 million	...	3s. 0d.	... ...	7,800,000
1 million	...	4s. 0d.	... ...	10,400,000
1 million	...	5s. 0d.	... ...	13,000,000
7 millions would pay, in lieu of all Taxes				£44,200,000

Twenty-one millions of children and poor would be free, and the burden light for seven millions.—*Economist.*

Expedition to British Columbia.—The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers who are to form the new expedition about to be despatched to British Columbia have been selected from the Royal Sappers and Miners at head-quarters, Chatham, and are now ready to take their departure immediately when the order arrives for their embarkation. In addition to the handicraftsmen, several surveyors and draftsmen have also been selected to proceed to British Columbia, in order to prepare the designs and surveys for the works about to be undertaken by the Government. The expedition takes out with them a large assortment of sapping and mining tools, portable india-rubber pontoon-boats for crossing the rivers and streams, waterproof tents, india-rubber sheets, surveying instruments, &c. Two experienced photographers, from the Photographic school of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, will also accompany the expedition, and these will be provided with the best apparatus that can be procured, to enable them to take accurate copies of the work to be undertaken and views in the colony. The expedition will embark at Southompton, and proceed overland *via* Panama.

The Great Eastern.—It is reported on good authority that the directors of the Great Eastern have given up the idea of sending her to sea during the ensuing 12 months. This delay in her voyage will enable the directors to exhibit her most profitably in different ports of the kingdom—the principal railway companies being willing, it is said, to allow the Great Eastern directors a per centage of the excursion fares to different ports of

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

We take the following extract from the San Francisco *Herald*, Nov. 16th:—

Our American friends here, are so fully aware of the want of truth in the statement respecting Admiral Baynes, contanied in it, that we are sure it wants no further evidence; and as to the charge of falsehood brought against Captain Hornby, that officer's reputation is sufficient contradiction. We rather doubt that the statement therein contained originated with even a subaltern officer of the United States Army, much less, with an officer of "high distinction."

"The impression has generally obtained, that Rear Admiral Baynes, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's fleet on the Pacific coast, prevented a collision between the naval forces of Great Britain and the troops of the United States on San Juan Island. We have the authority of an officer of high distinction and reliability in the United States Army, for stating that this impression is wholly incorrect. It is well known in military circles in the Department of the Northwest, that colonel Casey has officially reported to General Harney that Admiral Baynes was on board the Tribune in the harbor of San Juan at the time of Colonel Casey's conference with captain Hornby and the British and American commissioners,—notwithstanding captain Hornby told colonel Casey, on being asked where the British Admiral was, that he was at Esquimault Harbor, twenty-five miles distant. The object of this concealment was to avoid an interview which would be to the disadvantage of the British:—and yet it is said the British authorities prevented a collision, whereas it is quite clear that nothing arrested that calamity but the determination of General Harney to protect American citizens on American soil from further outrage. As to the good taste of the denial of the presence of Rear Admiral Baynes at San Juan, of course nothing need be said. Why the denial was made is likewise sufficiently obvious.

THE RAILROAD ROUTES ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

In a late number of the *Oregonian* appears the following, referring to the Convention in San Francisco:—

"We believe that the northern route, starting at a point north of the Missouri river, and entering the valley of the Columbia north of the forty-seventh parallel of latitude, offers the greatest number of constructional advantages, and that were the road built by the Government, that line of location should be the one adopted, if for no other reason than that the road could be finished and in operation in one-third the time it must take to construct it by any other line; yet, we have felt it our duty as representatives of the interests of Oregon—which interests demand an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—to sink our predilection for a special route, and to aid, as far as we could, to gain the voice of the recent convention in San Francisco in favor of the central route—as indicated by colonel Lander—which so palpably secures to us the aid of the capital of California, in default of Government aid."

Now, with all due respect to the opinion of Mr. Dryer, we believe there are many practical reasons why the northern route cannot be built either as cheaply or as speedily as the central. After reading the able report of Col. Lander, published in the volumes of the Pacific Railroad explorations, and hearing his late speech before the Convention, we cannot see upon what grounds our friend Dryer bases his convictions. It will be remembered that Col. Lander has passed over both of these routes. The report to which we refer, is that in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, U. S., February 14, 1755, calling for the result of his survey of a railroad route from Puget Sound, *via* the South Pass, to the Mississippi River. In it he recapitulates the merits of the two lines, and makes an engineering comparison leaving the southern branch of a central route, forking at the South Pass, to be examined by other parties. Since the time of making this report he has himself explored the southern fork, and spoken of it before the Convention, as a portion of the great central route, of which it is well known he is the principal advocate.

American Naval Intelligence. — The *Washington Star* says:—"Our various departments of the Washington Navy Yard, employing about seven hundred men, are quite briskly engaged in manufacturing equipment stores destined for the several Navy Yards, and to be used as the wants of the service may require in fitting out the ships of our gallant little Navy. Large quantities of sheet and bolt copper are in process of manufacture for the Pensacola, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, (N. H.,) New York, and Boston Navy Yards; the engine and boilers of the new steamer Pensacola are likewise in course of construction here, and afford additional evidence, by their beauty and excellence of workmanship, of the skill and proficiency of our Navy Yard mechanics, proverbial the world over for building the best ships afloat, and for providing them with anchors that never break and cables that never part." The U. S. frigate Wabash left Marseilles Oct. 10, to carry our new Consul, Mr. Nicholson, to Tunis, and from thence she will sail for Italy.

Killing Oxen.—The recent cold rains have been productive of some harm, as well as incalculable good. We are informed that quite a number of cattle have died from the effects thereof. Mr. Hontoon was so unfortunate as to lose some eight or ten fine work oxen. It is remarkable that many well-fed and well-conditioned cattle have died from the effects of this sudden change in the weather. If exposed one or two nights in the rain, cold seems to penetrate to and freeze up the spring of life within them. Persons should, therefore, if possible, place their cattle beneath cover in the night time, during the continuance of the cold rains of this season of the year. Ample food will not alone suffice; they must be protected from cold and rain; those of our townsmen who keep cows should observe the same rule.—*Shasta Courier.*

New Envelopes.—The Post-office Department is in receipt of the new self-ruling stamped envelopes, and is now ready to furnish them in large or small packages to the orders of Postmasters; the Department is desirous that the experiment should be fully tested as soon as practicable; and it is therefore suggested that Postmasters having them for sale give notice to the public by cards displayed at the Post office deliveries and sale

CHINA.

Chinese Items.—General Mouravieff, the Governor of Siberia, has proceeded to Pekin on a visit to the Russian Minister there. Several couriers have also arrived with despatches for the same destination. These arrivals have increased the suspicion that the Russians were concerned in inducing the Chinese to assume that hostile attitude towards us, which resulted in the disastrous affair off the Peiho.—*Friend of China.*

In the carrying trade with China at the latest dates, there were 99 merchant vessels in Hongkong harbor. Of these, 48 including steamers, were British, with an aggregate tonnage of 25,131. American 18, aggregate tonnage 17,696. At Whampoa 38 vessels, of which 15 were British and 12 American; the tonnage of the former amounts to 11,533, the latter, 14.400.

Our dates from China extend to August 24th.

The Canton Government are exhibiting the most praisworthy endeavors to ensure British favor. A fortnight ago the Acting Governor crossed the water and paid an official visit to Dr. Winchester, consul in charge at Honam. His Excellency was really ill at the time, but still, as he had announced his intention, he went through with it;—and made himself most agreeable. Dr. Winchester appears to have been at some loss for a subject to talk about, for among other things he told Peh's successor that he thought Peh displayed very bad judgment in ignoring the offensive sense of the word Franquie, and other words as applied to foreigners by chinese. Peh's successor agreed with the acting consul, and to convince him of his determination to stop any more such bad language, he promised, forthwith, to put out a proclamation to the people, directing them to refrain from useing the word *fanquie*. And His Excellency has been as good as his word, for a copy of the proclamation is now before us, and with it, a humourous epistle from a native. As this epistle tells all that is necessary of the proclamation, there is no need to take up space by publishing it.—

O Friend! the fragrance of thy benevolence has extended far and wide;—to Thee all the inhabitants of the flowery land look as a protector, sheltering themselves under thy shadow; for though, by nature, a Fanquie, re not the feelings of your heart with the black haired-sons of Ham? Hearing of proceedings destitute of all *tao-li*, will you not dip your pen in sweet scented ink? Is it not so?

Truely the ways of China are not the ways of England, yet not in all things do they differ. Though a horse is not always an ass, is not the whip efficacious in all cases? Speaking clearly and perspicuously, shall I not illumine your mind?

The Sea is deep, nor are mountains easy to shovel away, but far more so the thoughts of the mind. Old established customs are not to be removed in an instant. Do you vainly imagine Proclamations can alter the current of our minds? Surely not at all.

Now the Pig's tail being pinched, he occasionally squeaks, so says the Sage. My mind being troubled, I breathe forth harmonious whispers, causing the teeth of men to jar.

The Master says,—"Going back the further you advance." Is not this saying deep and profound? Who can doubt it? Let us go back to the beginning.

In old times it was the custom to call foreigners, Fanquie. How then can this be departed from now? Did they not then, biting the tips of their tongues, bear it lashing out impotently? By what rule shall they be arrogant now? How utterly deficient in reason are they! Is not a washed dragon scaly? Are they not utterly to be despised? Confucius remarked.—A Donkey is of a perverse disposition.

But I will enter more fully into the object of my letter, entering into the question as I go on. To walk in the streets is pleasant, but dazzling objects hurt the eyes. Yesterday I was going to the *Ta-ching-mao*. Elevating my eyes, a proclamation appeared before me, bedaubed with vermillion, stamped with an awe inspiring seal, properly pasted up, causing rage and spite.

Such were the words of the proclamation "Tremble and obey." Did I not tremble with surprise. But how indeed still I obey? Truly it is hard to call a dog a lion.

"The English Consul having represented to me that the practice of applying offensive epistles to the English is daily on the increase among the Chinese of Honam, and that, as he fears disagreeable consequences may result, he would beg me to issue a proclamation stringently repressing it, such being the words of the concul, I have directed the practice to be prohibited."

Was there not cause for the disturbance of my calm repose? Could I listen patiently shutting my lips?

"The head not properly shaved.

"The hair shoots out in all directions.

Of a truth, my gall was excited, and my bladder like to burst. The arroganee of the red-headed ones, knowing that they have no stomachs, did not at all surprise me; but the conduct of the Fontocy, was it not pig-headed, and foolish?

The broken bamboo is no use. The cracked Mandarin is of little ability. Has it ever been the custom to listen to the petition of foreigners? Have they not always been abused? Is not the conduct of Peh utterly contrary to this? Is not this conduct traitorous, truly—calling for the vengeance of Tien?

The sage said.—"The barbarians are to be kept down by rugged words," How can we treat them with courtesy? Are we pigs to love so dogged a nation. If we omit to call them Fanquie, will not they think themselves equal to us—how will they respect us?

Besides, to accumulate reason on reason, do not your books teach us to tell the truth? such indeed is not the doctrine of Confucius. But shall we not follow it out with you. Are you not cunning Devils? Do you not come from abroad? Are not your black locks originally red? Are you not by nature bristly?

But Confucius said. "It is little use to whisper to the dead," arguing with the irrational it is waste of time. Now will you allow the truth I have propounded to you?—will you see its reason,—why should I wear out my brains?

The ways of the dragon are many. Has not a peashooter two ends? Shall we not yet make ourselves offensive, showing the vanity of barbarian wisdom to you? Truly I have a plan. Liao Pute.

Taking Notes.—A great many years ago, when there were slaves in Massachusetts, and some of the best men in the community owned them, there was a clergyman in a town in Essex county, whom we will call Mr. Cogswell, who had an old and favorite servant, by the name of Cuffee. As was often the case, Cuffee had as much liberty to do as he pleased as any body else in the house, and he probably entertained a high respect for himself. Cuffee, on the Sabbath, might have been seen in the minister's pew, looking round with a grand air, and so far as appearance indicated, profited quite as much by his master's preaching as many others about him. Cuffee noted one Sunday morning that several gentlemen were taking notes of the sermon, and he determined to do the same thing. So, in the afternoon, he brought a sheet of paper, and pen and ink. The minister, happening to look down into his pew, could hardly maintain his gravity as he saw his negro "spread out" to his task, with one side of his face nearly touching the paper, and his tongue thrust out of his mouth. Cuffee kept at his notes, however, until the sermon was concluded, knowing nothing, and caring as little, about the wonderment of his master. When the minister reached home he sent for Cuffee to come into his study. "Well Cuffee," said he, "what were you doing in meeting, this afternoon?"—"Doing massa? Taking notes!" was his reply. "*You*, taking notes!" exclaimed the master.—"Sartan, massa; all the gentlemen take notes." "Well let me see them," said Mr. Cogswell. Cuffee thereupon produced his sheet of paper, and his master found it scrawled all over with all sorts of marks and lines, as though a dozen spiders, dipped in ink, had marched over it. "Why, this is all nonsense," said the minister as he looked at the "notes."—"Well, massa," replied Cuffee, *I thought so all the time you was preaching.*

The Hero.—We learn that the *Hero*, emigrant ship, erroneously stated to be a vessel of war, some days since, in the columns of our cotemporary, is coming out with 1,000 emigrants. From this we are inclined to believe that the English Government at last see the necessity of directing the tide of emigration into the proper channel. The arrival of this vessel will form

Steam Horses.—One of the patent traction engines, or, as they are termed by the inventor, "steam horses," manufactured by Mr. Charles Burrell, of Thetford, in Norfolk, was a few days ago tested over the sandy and uneven thoroughfares leading to Plumstead common, and was freighted with one of 95 cwt. guns attached to a gun-carriage, together with a train of waggons, &c. It is intended to work economically on common roads and for agricultural purposes, and where no roads exist; and it is asserted that the engine and railway are capable of overcoming difficulties which no amount of horse-power can possibly accomplish. The engine left Woolwich on Wednesday under its own steam, and proceeded from the Royal Arsenal to the Nine-elms Railway station for conveyance, *via* Southampton to Cairo. It was manufactured by order of Col. Tulloh and Mr. Anderson, of the War Deparament, at the request of the Egyptian Government, and was supplied with its entire accessories—namely, the sender, capable of containing a supply of water and coals for a day's work, waggons, &c, together with a gun carriage. The new engine is on the principle of Boydell's patent, as employed in woolwich Arsenal, and is fitted with various alterations and addiions invented and patented by the manufacturer, such as an improved method of attaching the endless railway to the wheels by the instrument by which the rail is lifted passing through the wheel instead of at the side, so that the endless railway is balanced while being carried round on the wheel, by which means the friction and wear and tear are said to be considerably diminished. The patent wheels are also of a new construction, being composed of wrought iron welded together and are pronounced far superior to the wooden ones first introduced, and which in eastern climates are liable to be speedily destroyed by the red ants and other vermin. The rails and wearing parts are of steel, ond the unwieldy appearance which the endless railway formerly gave to the engine, and which was the terror of horses and other animals on the road, is, under the present invention, ingeniously concealed by compact and light-looking covers. A second engine of a similar description is ordered to be constructed for India, at the request of the war Department.

Funeral of Mr. Brunel, C.E.—On Tuesday morning the mortal remains of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Esq., were interred in Kensal-green cemetery. The funeral procession, which was of a private character, left Duke-street, Westminster, the late residence of the deceased, at 9 o'clock. The *cortege* consisted of four mourning coaches, containing the principal relatives of the deceased ed and also the following gentlemen, distinguished in engineering science:—Messrs. Stephenson, Field, Hawkshaw, Walker, Kendall, Manby, and numerous others. Twelve carriages belonging to friends of the deceased followed the procession. The whole of the houses in the immediate vicinity of the deceased's residence, in Duke-street, closed their shops and windows in token of respect. At the cemetery a large number of gentlemen connected with the Society of Civil Engineers and the profession generally assembled and followed the procession to the grave.

New Ships at Pembroke.—The building of a perfect squadron of men-of-war is being carried on with unremitting activity at Pembroke Dockyard. The most important vessel on the stocks is the Howe, a magnificent three-decker of 121 guns. She is over 4,000 tons in burden, and is to replace her namesake broken up some years ago at Sheerness. This fine vessel is rapidly approaching completion, and could be got afloat at a very short notice. The Defiance and Zealous, two of the new-class 91's, are building. There are also three first class-frigates—viz., Immortalité, Aurora, and Tweed,—each mounting 51 guns, in course of construction, of which the first two are far advanced. The smaller vessels are five in number, some of which are progressing rapidly.

The Great City of Singapore.—Singapore is the great focus of a commercial system whose radii are ever extending, whose circle will soon include Tasmania, British Columbia and the Amoor. Next to Constantinople, the one city unmatched for its position, Singapore is most wisely situated. No town equals it in Asia. The same wonderful imagination that led Alexander to fix upon Alexandria as a site, led a man to whom history has yet to do justice—Sir Standford Raffles—to fix upon Singapore. In 1819 he induced the East India Company to buy what was then a miserable village, whose whole population was 150 pirates and fishermen. Forced by the folly of an English cabinet to give up his favorite Java to the cruel mercies of the Dutch, he chose this as a substitute, as the theatre of his civilizing efforts among the Malays. And if the faith that turns a mud hamlet into a city, the *entrepot* of the wealth of continents, is an evidence of the highest form of greatness, then must that greatness be Sir S. Raffles'. He lived but a few years to lay the foundation of its commerce, and Mr. Crawford was not unworthy of being his successor. In 1824, the 150 pirates of 1819 had become nearly 11,000 citizens; in 1836, they were 30,000, and in 1848 that number had doubled. During the last official year, ending April, 1859, the value of the imports and exports, which four years ago was a little above eight millions sterling, has risen to about eleven millions, and this in a year unusually exceptional. The disturbance in China, a check in the trade with Siam, a scarcity of money, and a panic in the Singapore market, impeded a trade which in the previous year was upwards of twelve millions. The European and American tonnage has for the last five years always exceeded 350,000; the native tonage, 76,000. This surprising result is but the beginning of the career of Singapore. As a mere *entrepot*, it is true, it can never rise to the rank of a first class city, but already its trade is more than a third that of Bengal, and the resources of the whole continent, when developed must flow through it. The harbor will soon be the station of an English fleet. As it already forms the great point in the line of navigation from west to east—from the Indian ocean to the Pacific—so will it in the line of telegraph from north to south—from Calcutta to Rangoon, south to Anjer, Australia, and New Zealand. There exists no reason why the trade, which in forty years has increased eleven fold, should not in the remaining forty years of the century be at least tripled. Governed as a separate colony, with a strong municipality, Singapore in 1900 may be the bonded warehouse of southern Asia, the exchange for a trade of fifty millions a year.—*Friend of India.*

The Oyster Imbroglio.—The oyster discovery in Long Island Sound has aroused the most intense excitement in that quarter. The bed lies over the centre of the sound, in a line bearing from the Norwalk to Eaton's Neck Light, and is said to be not less than a mile wide by two miles in length, clustered with enormous bivalves in inexaustable quantity, at least to the extent of many millions of bushels. Everything in the shape of a boat or oyster dredge has been put in requisition. The depth of water where the oysters are found is about six fathoms. One boat went out from Stamford, Ct., October 18, and returned next day with over one hundred bushels; another small boat with a single man caught sixteen bushels in half a day. The oysters being worth two dollars a bushel, makes such fishing as this profitable business.

The Naval Command in China.—We learn on good authority, that Admiral Hope will be recalled, and Admiral Keppell appointed to the command of the naval forces in China.

The Command-in-Chief in India.—It is announced that Lord Clyde will retire from the command of the Indian army at the close of this year. General Sir Hugh Rose is named as Lord Clyde's successor. Gen. Mansfield will be appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army.

A man at Rowley Regis, near Birmingham, signed himself "No. 1.—Joseph Jones, *alias* Old Joe, head, but no members, a paradox, inflexible, miserly bacholar, M., 44, nail-buyer, ironmonger, nailor, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire." There were also some verses attached to the schedule:—

"I have no wife to vex and tease me;
No child to trouble and displease me;
No lodger to intrude his feet
Into my dwelling-house quite neat;
No visitor to share my roof,
And after that to stand aloof;
No servant keep, but save her pelf,

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Victoria, V. I.,
Friday 25, Nov. 1859.

At a Meeting of the committee held this day, it was resolved as follows:

1st. The first Winter-concert for this Season shall be given in the week preceding Christmas Day. Each Member, in addition to a personal admittance, will be entitled to a ticket admitting two friends.

2d. A general meeting of the whole Society for musical practice, will be held in the ensuing week, at a place and time to be announced in subsequent advertisement.

3d. All Members are particularly requested to attend such meetings, and to invite such of their friends as may wish to become members of the Society. The attendance of all persons proposing to take a part in the performances is especially desirable.

A. K. BUSHBY.
ne5-tc *Hon. Sec.*

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All articles guaranteed to be of the best workmanship. Repairs executed. n12-1m

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in quantities of half a Ton and upwards at Twelve dollars per ton of 2,240 pounds.

JOHN T. LITTLE & CO.,
Agent Victoria Coal Company.

Victoria, September 23, 1859. n1-1m

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☞Storage for merchandise on reasonable terms.
Fort Langley, B. C., Oct. 29, 1859. no-1tc

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