The New Westminster Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

No. 24.] [QUARTERLY (IN ADVANCE) 10s.] VICTORIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860. [YEARLY (IN ADVANCE) £1 6s. [PRICE 1s.

[From the *Victoria Gazette.*

DAILY occurrences demonstrate the necessity for some immediate action being taken towards the removal of the several Indian encampments from the vicinity of this Town. The gentlemen composing the last three Grand Juries, have urged that some measures should be adopted to achieve so desirable an object, and for the appointment of properly qualified overseers, or agents, in order, that while protecting the rights and property of the colonists, due regard should be had for the welfare and moral instruction of these intelligent, but unfortunately degraded savages. Let us hope, that so soon as the all-important business connected with the enactment of laws for raising the ways and means for carrying on the local Government shall be got through, that no time will be lost in proceeding to the discussion of what appears to us, to be the next most important subject—the one connected with the disposal of these tribes.

This necessity is rendered more forcibly apparent, owing to the facts elicited by the inquest held at the Police Court, yesterday, and which will be resumed to-day, on the body of a young man apparently between 20 and 25 years of age, which was found, on Monday last, in a mud bank above the Esquimalt bridge, under such peculiar circumstances, that grave doubts are entertained whether a foul murder has, or has not been committed.

The body was discovered by a person named Stevens, and partially identified by another, named Laughton. When found it was lying on the mud under a bank in this Harbor above the bridge, wrapped in a red blanket, and Indian matting, with a rope round its neck. Its state of decomposition is such, that it is impossible to positively identify the unfortunate man but from the color of the hair a portion of which was seen, and described as being auburn, we are led to believe that the body is that of a white man. Whether he came by his death from natural causes, or foul play, will probably ever remain a mystery, but we should recommend that the police institute most searching enquiries, which, coupled with the minute scrutiny that an efficient Coroner will, doubtless, subject the case to, may yet lead to the discovery of the real facts of the case; and further, that such occurrences should be for ever put a stop to, by appropriating certain suitable localities for Indian villages at reasonable distances from the habitations of the whites, within which limits they should be compelled to dwell.

UNDER the head 'Jackasses' the *Colonist* has a long-winded article, and were the arguments original, or not known to be written for the mere purpose of making a little political capital, they might be considered fair. But being in the "Dignity of Labor," "Negro," and other equally new and highly interesting style they only evince the deplorable mental imbecility of those who put them forward. It is, however, a source of grief to us that our ably conducted cotemporary cannot originate a topic of his own, instead of continually following in our wake, and reprinting arguments which bear such evident stamp of being gross plagiarisms, that we need not point out the chapter and verse where they are to be met with. We realiy wish to see the *Colonist* prosper, hence our solicitude for its Editor's instruction. We should like to see some originality displayed, as we are tired of "the iron heel of despotism" "Responsible Government" and such very new subjectes, and we should recommend that the articles in our cotemporary should be headed "original" or otherwise. This journal only shows its ignorance in attempting to saddle us with our correspondent's views, notwithstanding our note, that we are in no way responsible for them. We have never approved of the Mule tax, but we do not feel disposed to bluster at the issuance of every proclamation, simply because it emanates from our Government. But when it is proved to be contrary to the interests of the community of the country which it affects, we shall be the first to advocate its repeal. We have no desire to make *any sort* of capital by unnecessarily censuring individuals until their actions are proved to be injurious, or objectionable. Reason and argument will accomplish more than falsehood and abuse, but we are aware our cotemporary does not believe in this doctrine. We can assure our readers that even the withdrawal of a few twelve and a half cent Subscribers will not influence our policy, which is justice to those *in and out of power.*

No article of ours has ever tended in the slightest degree to prejudice the public mind against Americans or their institutions, as travel in their country, and experience of their laws have convinced us that there are many traits in their national character worthy of the utmost respect, and many institutions which we might copy with much advantage—added to which, many of our personal friends here are American citizens. We are down on those whoso Nationality is dubious, but honor those who honor their country.

COLONIAL.

Mr. John J. Pippy, editor of the *Middlesex Journal*, died at Woburn on the 14th inst. He was thirty-two years of age. Mr. P. was a native of Prince Edward Island, and formerly published a paper in Charlottetown.

The Hamilton *Bermudian* reports that a destructive whirlwind passed over several parishes on the island *on the morning of Nov. 23rd, and at the same time* a large meteor, like a ball of fire, of a glaring red color, passed over Hamilton harbor, from North to South, and suddenly disappeared.

The promise made by her Majesty to the Canadian deputation was to the effect that either the Prince of Wales or Prince Albert should visit the North American provinces next summer. Excepting a rupture with some great power, there is every reason to believe that the promise will be fulfilled. The matter has been sufficiently discussed, and it is understood that the Prince will not only be present at the opening of the great work for which royalty was specially solicited, but that he will remain a sufficient time in Canada to become acquainted with its more interesting localities, and physical characteristics of the country.—*Arcadian Recorder.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Petrie, of the steamship City of Washington, was presented with a handsome gold chronometer and chain, for services rendered by him at sea to the crew of the American ship Greyoak, which sprang a leak in March last and was abandoned at sea. The crew, as well as the captain's daughters, were obliged to take to the boats, and were picked up by Captain Petrie, who treated them with the greatest kindness. The chronometer bore a suitable inscription, stating it was presented by the President of the United States for humanity to shipwrecked seamen.

A CANDID AVOWAL.—The *Free* (!) *Press* of last Saturday says—"We avow ourselves the willing slaves of the priests; and feel happier under their severest admonition than the veriest independent who ever gloried in the impious right of private judgment."—*Glasgow Citizen*, Oct. 18.

BACK HASTILY.—The most attentive man to business we ever knew, was he who once wrote on his shop door—"*Gone to bury my wife; return in half an hour.*" He was no relation to the lawyer who put on his office door, "Be back in five minutes," and returned only after a pleasure trip of three weeks.

NEW AMERICAN DRESS.—At Monmouth, Illinois, a new style for gentlemen's dress has made its appearance. It is a sack coat reaching to the hips, with pantaloons closely fitting to the body and limbs, and fastened at the knees with long stockings. Tassels are attached to each knee, and complete the suit.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALPHABET.—Which are the most industrious letters? The Bee's. Which are the most extensive letters?—The Sea's. Which are the most masculine letters?—The He's. Which are the egotistical letters?—The I's. Which are the leguminous letters?—The Pea's. Which are the sensible letters?—The Wise.

FEATHERS AND FUR.—They tell a story of a man out west who had a hare-lip, upon which he performed an operation himself, by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh; it adhered, and filled up the space admirably. This was all well enough, until, in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise a moustache, when one side grew hair and the other feathers!

MORE NICE THAN WISE.—The leader of a band of teetotallers residing in Cropwell Bishop, we are informed, has been admonishing one of his flock because a short time ago he condescended to ride in so polluted a conveyance as a maltster's cart; and some days ago he proved his own consistency by walking home from Nottingham rather than avail himself of the proffered ride in a neighbor's cart, because it contained a tub full of grains.—*Nottingham Mercury.*

SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.—A prisoner in gaol lately sent to his creditors the following proposal, which, he believed would be for their mutual benefit:—"I have been thinking that it is very bad for me to lie here and put you to expense. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness. I know not what it may cost you in the end; therefore, what I would say is this:—You let me out of prison, and instead of nine shillings, you shall allow me only seven shillings a-week, and the other two shillings go towards the debt.

The celebration of the opening of the Sunbury and Erie (Pa.) Railroad from Erie to Warren took place on Thursday last. A dinner to 500 persons was given at Warren. The part of the road which is just finished is sixty-six miles long. Eighty-one miles of the eastern, and sixty-six miles of the western division are now complete and in use.

A man named D. E. Elmer committed suicide in Cleveland, O., on Thursday, under the influence of religeous fanaticism. He was a believer in the Second Advent doctrine. He was a native of Vermont, through his relatives mostly resided in Massachusetts.

Pierpont Dyer, a wealthy resident of Albion, N. Y. was murdered on Friday night. He was a bachelor, and lived alone in his grocery store. A man named Patric Calligan, who rented rooms of Dyer, has been arrested as the murderer.

Dr. Achilli, whose arrest for immorality at Hoboken has been announced, has obtained bail and is now at liberty.

Some careless contractors received a severe reprimand in the New York Supreme Court on Wednesday. The case was one in which a child had been killed by a rock weighing 150 pounds, which was thrown by a blast through the roof of the plaintiff's house. The jury awarded to the parents $3,000 damages.

It is said that in Australia when a bank suspends, the usual practice is to take the President to the nearest tree and serve him in the same manner. The remedy is simple, and is believed by some to be efficacious, but we would hardly recommend its introduction here. —*American Journal.*

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

In the *Cork Reporter* (a Roman Catholic organ) there is a very remarkable article, bearing in some measure upon the question mooted by the *Dublin Protestant Journal.* After dwelling upon the probable advent of a great European struggle, the *Reporter* believes there could be no doubt as to the result, and proceeds as follows:—

"England stands alone among the great European Powers as the champion of liberty, and with her downfall would be involved its prostration for centuries to come. On this point there can be no mistake. There is not a National schoolboy who can be ignorant of the fact that tha British islands alone, in Europe, possess—among the first class Powers—even the forms of free institutions. Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, are pure despotic monarchies, with some slight differences of form. Free individual action, free expression of opinion, exist in none of them. Political rights on the part of the governed are ignored. Some few of the minor continental States possess the external indications of liberty, it is true, but, almost without exception, they are so overshadowed by the great military despotisms that they have to exercise such privileges as they enjoy 'with bated breath,' and can hardly be said to have a real independence. In such circumstances it might be supposed that Irishmen, whose love of liberty has been the theme of self-laudation almost *ad nauseam*, might feel interested in sustaining Great Britain in any struggle in which she might be involved with the Powers of continental Europe. True, Ireland has sustained many wrongs at the hands of England, and not a few of them at too recent date. But a nation has a higher duty to perform than revenge. Were it otherwise, farewell to human progress! There is no State or people that would not find its hands full enough of bloody business were it to set about retaliating on its neighbors the injuries of the past. *There is no chance for humanity but* by burying them in oblivion. No injury done to-day will redress an injury done in days gone by. Least of all will a crime committed against mankind at large atone for a crime committed by one nation against another; and a treason against liberty is a crime committed against the whole human race. Ireland to-day is a free country,—an equal participator with England in that liberty which she has long had the happy privilege to enjoy. The freedom which Ireland thus possesses has come to her far less by any great efforts of her own than by the necessary law of its own development. Once brought into direct connexion with Great Britain, by means however objectionable, and in relations however galling, it is a mere question of time when she should fully participate in the free institutions which the former possessed. The period has arrived. No Englishman can to-day boast of a political right which the Irishman does not share. Both have a common freedom, and a common interest in maintaining it.

Every reflecting man in Ireland fully recognizes this, and every honest man will avow it. But, unfortunately, there are many Irishmen who do not reflect, and too large a number that are not honest. The latter find they can drive a tolerable trade by catering to the ignorant prejudices of the former. The press affords the knaves all necessary facilities for supplying provender to the fools; and though the provender be but thistles, it suits the palate of the animal who devours it. Thus, while the country is, in its material condition, prosperous, not only to a degree never known before, but which a few years ago would have been considered fabulous if predicted, and, in its political condition absolutely free, we have a half-dozen or so of rubbishy newspapers, here and there, lamenting our fallen state, and spouting a washy and diluted sedition for the refreshment of those who will buy it for the daily penny or the hebdomadal threepence, which, according to the laws of political economy, regulate the supply. In these wretched publications the only free country in Europe, of any real power or influence, and the freest country that the world has ever seen, is reviled in the name of liberty, while States whose abject servitude may well excite contemptuous pity are pointed to as models of good government, and rulers whose conduct outrages every principle of freedom and justice, are described as wise, virtuous, and beneficent.

ELAM & HOWES,

84, CLAY STREET ONE DOOR FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Wood and Willow-ware, Fancy Housekeeping Goods, Twines, Cordage, Shoe and Saddlery Thread, Nets, Saines, Corks, Floats, Fish-hooks and Lines, and Fishing Tackle of every variety.

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

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

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

The whole comprising the largest stock and best assortment of the above line of goods on the Pacific Coast, to which they are constantly receiving large additions by arrivals from Atlantic Cities. The particular attention of the trade is selicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices to DEFY COMPETITION. j29-4m

FOR SALE.

EX BRITISH BARK SEA NYMPH, from London,
25,000 English building bricks, very superior;
2 tons ass'd English Cordage, from 1¼ to 4 in.;
25 bbls Irish Pork;
49 tons West Hartley Steam Coals.

SAM'L PRICE & CO.
Corner Wharf and Johnson Street. f6-g&t-1m

IN STORE.

450 Sacks California Oats;
130 " " Middlings;
800 qr. Sacks Flour, Golden Gate;
50 Mats China Sugar;
20 Barrels Corn Meal;
50 Cases 24 lbs each Green Tea, 1 lb. packages.
200 Cases Chinese Fire-crackers
50 Cases American cut Nails;
20 Hhds. Tennents Ale XXX;
10 " " Porter XXX;
8 Barrels, Horace Billings, Hams;
13 Cases Jules & Harrisons Lard

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Puget Sound Lumber Assorted Sizes, either by Cargo or Retail.;
Mendocino Redwood Lumber Assorted sizes;
50 Barrels Plaster of Paris;
50 " Rosendale Cement;
1500 lbs. Plasterers Hair;

For Sale by
SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,
Wharf & Johnson street, V. I., Jan. 28th, 1860. j25-1m

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE,

NO. 49 ST. JAMES' STREET,
LONDON.

TRUSTEES:

The Rt. Hon. the Earl Talbot, K. G. &c.
B. B. Cabbell, Esq., . P., F. R. S., F. S. A.
Henry Pownall, Esq.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman.—Lieut Col. Lord A. Lennox.
Dep. Chairman.—T. C. Granger, Esq., M. P.
John Ashburner, Esq., M. D.
T. C. Batard, Esq.
J. P. Bathurst, Esq.
Sir James Carmichael, Bart.
John Gardiner, Esq.
Charles Osborn, Esq.

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

Assurances granted on the lives of persons in every station of life, and every part of the world, on peculiarly favorable terms.

Every facility afforded to persons assuring the lives of others, so as to render such policies effectual securities.

Person proceeding beyond the limits of Europe may effect assurances on payment of moderate increased rates.

Immediate annuities granted on liberal terms, affording great advantage to persons of limited income.

Deferred annuities may be purchased at rates which secure a return of the whole or part of the premiums paid, in case the age at which the annuity is to commence be not attained.

Also endowments on Widows and Children.

Loans are granted, on approved security, to parties affecting assurances with the Company.

All the Company's Engagements are guaranteed by an ample subscribed and paid-up capital.

Prospectuses and the necessary forms of proposal, with every information may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's offices.

H. D. DAVENPORT,
oc18-tc SECRETARY.
For particulers apply to E. H. KING, Victoria.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

SHIP AND STEAMBOAT SMITH,

REAR OF ASSAY OFFICE, YATES-STREET.

E. COKER, Proprietor, having had long experience both in New York and San Francisco, is confident that he can give entire satisfaction in the execution of all work intrusted to his care.

Second hand anchors and chains bought and sold. j14-3m

J. N. JEFFRIES,

Dealer and Importer of

Paints, Oils, Tools, Colors, and Brushes.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

A New and Splendid Assortment of
Wall Paper and Borders.

WHITE LEAD,
English and American.

Oils,
Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Turpentine, Varnishes, Japan, and Gold Size.

GOLD LEAF AND BRONZE.

Yates street, next door to Wells, Fargo, & Co.

J. N. JEFFERIES,
Sign Painter.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

J BEGG, practical Gardener and Nursery-man, having obtained the agency for the sale of Fruit Trees from one 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

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 rockery Ware, Wood and Willow-Ware, &c.

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

October 4, 1859. o4-3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MORRIS, & CO.,

YATES STREET, OPPOSITE LANGLEY & BRO'S DRUG STORE

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Victoria and its vicinity to the choice selection of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which they now offer to the public at the most reasonable prices for cash.

English and American Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Mustards, Vinegars, Pie Fruits, Green and Black Teas, Crushed and Powdered Sugars, New Orleans Sugar, China Sugar, Carolina Rice, Extra Clear Pork, in half barrels, Java, Rio, and Manilla Coffee, ground and unground, Adamantine, Wax, and Sperra Candles, Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Arrow Root, Cayenne Pepper, and Black Pepper, whole and ground. Extra Clear Bacon, and Oregon Hams, Smoked and Pickled Salmon.

Morris, & Co., are also constantly receiving by every steamer from California and Oregon fresh butter and eggs.

Victoria, January 7th, 1860. 1m

TO BE LET.

THE best portion of the Building on Government Street, lately occupied by the Banking Co., of the Bank of British North America; composing a large front room and two spacious Attics and Kitchen.

Apply to the Law Chambers of
MR. JOHN COPLAND.
Yates Street, Victoria, Feb. 8th. f8-tc

FREIGHT FROM ESQUIMALT

THE CLIPPERS CHOONER "MEG MERRILES,"
D. ELGER, MASTER.

Will be at Esquimalt on the arrival of the Steamers from San Francisco.

Freight for Victoria will be taken at the lowest rates.

Victoria February 3, 1860. f6-2

T. J. PIGOTT,

JOHNSON STREET, near Colonial Brewery,

FUR-DRESSER, OIL LEATHER TANNER

Skins of all descriptions carefully and quickly prepared, and made up.
Buck Skins suitable for Moccassins,
do do straining quicksilver,
do do lacing machinery belting,
Buck Skin clothing renovated.

T. J. P. has invented a process for taking the animal smell from skins and furs.

CERTIFICATE.

"We have used the lacing leather manufactured by Thos. J. Pigott, and find it superior to anything we have used of Eastern manufacture.

GODDARD & Co."

Pacific Foundry, May 5th, 1858.

Buckskin and other Leathers renovated.
Furs Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞ A Buck Skin Grainer wanted. d12-tc

FOR SALE.

EX BRITISH BARK SEA NYMPH, from London,
Pale Brandy, in cases;
R. Porter & Co's London Stout Porter, in cases, 3 doz each;
Bass' Ale, in cases, 3 doz each;
75 casks Hibbert's Bottled Beer, 6 doz each;
2 cases Fancy Clay Pipes;
6 Clocks, and 100 cases assorted Jams and Pie Fruits.

SAM'L PRICE & CO.
f6-tag-1m Corner Wharf and Johnson str.

EX LEONESA.

RUM—Jamaica, a superior article;
Port, in 1 dozen cases;
Sherry, do do
Champagne, in quarts and pints;
Pickles, Pie Fruits, Sauces, &c., R. Thin's;
Soap, best English, 25lbs. boxes.

For Sale by
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co.
j13-1m Corner Johnson and Wharf Streets.

Washington Restaurant.

REFITTED AND IMPROVED.

THE ABOVE RESTAURANT on Government street, between Yates and Johnson streets, having been thoroughly refitted, is now prepared to supply the wants of all its old customers and such new ones as may be disposed to give it a trial.

The table is always supplied with every delicacy in season, together with all the substantial requisites for good living.

Excellent Cigars always on hand. n8-1m

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 itron;
50 doz. California Corn Brooms, assort'd sizes
Salt Salmon in casks for export.

By W. B. SMITH,
d3-tc Cor. Government and Yates street

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 Salt-spring 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

LESTER & GIBBS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED Ex "W B SCRANTON," and recent arrivals:
50 boxes Candles,
100 bbls Self-Raising and Golden Gate Flour,
3000 lbs Bacon (choice),
25 firkins Hope Butter,
20 sacks Java Coffee,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
10 chests Superior Black Tea,
20 bbls Crushed Sugar,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Worcester Sauce, J & H Lard,
Pickles, Syrup, &c. &c.,

In store and for sale at low rates by
LESTER & GIBBS,
Yates street, near Waddington.
N.B.—A choice lot of FRESH BUTTER for Family use. j2-1m

VICTORIA ACADEMY.

THE Rev. W. F. CLARKE begs to announce that it is his intention to open on Monday next, the 6th inst., in the Congregational Lecture Room, near the Episcopal Church, an Academy, where a limited number of Young Ladies and Gentleman, will be received for instruction in the ordinary branches of a thorough English education.

The morals of the pupils will be carefully guarded, and while no denominational tenets will be inculcated, the religious duty will not be neglected.

Hours of tuition 10 to 12, and 1 to 3.

Strict punctuality will be enforced, and no deduction made for lost time.

Terms [illegible] per quarter [illegible] made in advance.

Victoria, V. I., Jan. 1st, 1860. [illegible]

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, FEB 24.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 18—Schr. Marion, John Boyle, Sooke.
Schr. Col. Ebey, Thomas Hare, Port Townsend.
Feb. 20.—Sloop Leonidi, C. F. Allen, New Westminster.
Str. Eliza Anderson. Bushnell, Port Townsend.
Feb. 22—Schr. Cadboro, Briggs, Nanaimo.
Schr. Lalla Rookh, J. Rodgers, Port Townsend.
Feb. 23—Schr. Langley, Delholt, Nanaimo.
Schr. Wild Pigeon, F. Saunderson, Port Townsend.
Sshr. Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.
Ship Princess Royal, Trevett London.
Feb. 23—Str Otter, Mouat., New Westminster.
schr Nanaimo Packet, Hewett, Nanaimo.
Feb. 24—Str. Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Townsend.
schr Elizabeth, Melvin, Port Townsend.

CLEARED.

Feb. 17—Bark Anna, Krell, Milhahn, Port Townsend
Feb. 18—Schr. Col. Ebey, Thomas Hare, Port Townsend.
Feb. 20—Str. Otter, Mouat, New Westminster.
Feb. 21—Sloop Leonidi, C. F. Allen, Port Townsend.
Str. Eliza Anderson, Bushnell, New Westminster.
Two canoes for New Westminster.
Feb. 21—Schr Mary Ann. Jones, Salt Spring Island.
Schr Marion, Boyle, Sooke.
Schr. Carolina, James Jones, Nanaimo.
Feb. 22—Schr. Lalla Rookh, Rodgers, Port Townsend.
Two Canoes for New Westminster.
Feb. 24—Schr. Nanaimo Packett, Hewitt, Nanaimo.
Str. E. Anderson, Bushnell, Port Townsend.

The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

FREQUENT representations have been made to us of the want of a Harbor Master for New Westminster, and we are induced, at the earnest solicitation of many of those interested in the Capital of British Columbia to bring the subject prominently before the Government. At the present time it would appear that such an officer is indispensable. In support of our proposition, we have only to bring forward a statement of the number of ships and small craft entering this port. Several vessels have already arrived from San Francisco direct, and from ports on the Sound and Portland, also two steamers arriving from Victoria, and two from up River every week, and as many necessarily clearing. The number of canoes and boats may be denominated legion. Tonnage duty and head money have to be levied on each vessel, and persons arriving in the colony, and we are not surprised that the Collector of Customs finds his post an arduous one. The confusion arising from this amalgamation of departments under one head is better understood by those resident at New Westminster than we can describe it. We have been informed that it is no uncommon thing for shippers and merchants to be seen knocking at the door of the Custom House at 5 o'clock in the morning to get their goods entered or cleared. Hail, rain, or sunshine, goods are tumbled about on the wharfs and put into free warehouses. Vessels are seen berthing themselves where and how they can. All this would be put a stop to by the appointment of a Harbor Master who could by vigilance prevent much smuggling now carried on which the Collector cannot check, owing to the absence of a proper force of Water Police. No vessels or canoes could get away without paying tonnage, and four-fifths of the spirits now consumed in British Columbia would cease to be smuggled stuff. No later than last week, 300 gallons of spirits were smuggled up the river attached to a "snag;" this is too serious a matter to be lost sight of. The Home Government wisely prepared for such emergencies, and one of the first appointments made, was that of Harbor Master, but at that time it was supposed that Esquimalt would be the Port of entry for all goods destined for British Columbia. Captain Cooper was appointed to his present office and we do not doubt is fully equal to the efficient discharge of the duties which appertain to the situation he holds; but as British Columbia pays his salary of £400 per annum, and urgently requires his services, we cannot but support its inhabitants in their just complaints against his non-residence amongst them. He is not the only truant, but his services are more immediately necessary. No one can assert that the shipping arrivals are so numerous or frequent at Victoria and Esquimalt, as to prevent one officer from discharging the duties of Harbor Master of both places without over fatiguing himself. Some doubt whether his Excellency the Governor has the power to order Captain Cooper to New Westminster, but if any difficulty exists we should suggest that a proper representation of the facts should be forthwith made to the Colonial office in England with a view to immediate change.

Local Intelligence.

HARRISON RIVER.—We understand that Lieutenant Palmer will be the resident officer in charge of the works connected with this river. We should have thought it necessary for Captain Grant himself, to have been resident at the time the works are going on. No delay should now take place, or else we shall have the river commencing to rise, when the necessary improve-

APPROACH TO THE ENGINE HOUSE.—The difficulty experienced by the energetic members of the Hook and Ladder Company, in extricating the truck from the mud into which it sunk on emerging from its snug position in the engine house, on the occasion of the late fire, has been described to us as most lamentable. Why not employ the convicts in improving the approach to this place. The safety of our lives and property depend upon the existence of an efficient fire brigade. We trust this matter will not be lost sight of.

THE distance from Fort Hope to Camp de Femme via the Brigade Trail, is not more than 40 miles, and from there to the Semilkameen is under 30 miles. This will certainly be the main route to the new mines, and the Snoqualmie pass will bear no comparison with it. The citizens of Hope are looking forward to doing a brisk trade with these mines in the spring, should they prove to be rich. An Indian woman arrived at Hope from the Semilkameen valley in 3 days, having had to pack 60 lbs. with her.

CUSTOMS DUTIES—The Customs and Harbor dues at New Wertminster, for the week ending last Saturday, reached the maximum yet obtained in one week, having amounted to above £700. Were good roads opened to the interior of British Columbia the revenue from the Customs would doubtless average £1,000 per week, or above £50,000 per annum.

FREIGHT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—It would appear as if the Hudson's Bay Company and the owners of the Eliza Anderson are determined to run a muck against each other in the matter of freight—go it say we, there is nothing like competition.

POLICE PAY.—We have been assured by the Stipendiary Magistrate of this town, that the story of the Police being without pay is not true. They having been paid up to the latest date to which their salary is due. What a pleasure our cotemporary finds in discovering "mare's nests." It is a misfortune to be possessed of a bilious temperament.

SHIPPING IN VICTORIA HARBOR.—Steamers—H. B. C. steamers Labouchere, Otter, and Beaver, Julia, Wilson G. Hunt and Caledonia (repairing.) Barques—Senator, Sea nymph, Jeannette, and Princess Royal. Schooners—Lalla Rookh, Kossuth, Cadboro, Osprey, Wild Pigeon, and C. S. Kidder.

A FIRE broke out at the Indian encampment across the bridge leading to Esquimalt, about 12 p. m. on Wednesday night. Owing to the combustible nature of the buildings, the flames spread rapidly. The inhabitants of Victoria, who were chiefly employed enjoying the festivities in honor of the birthday of Washington, hastened from all directions to the spot. Great alarm was at first felt, as from the direction of the fire it was thought a portion of Johnson-street was in flames. The Union Hook and Ladder Company were soon on the spot and set to work under the able direction of Mr. Coker, the superintendent of fire engines, to prevent the rest of the enclosure from burning. Their efforts were attended with success, as by a vigorous use of the hooks, a portion of the framework was pulled down and a space cleared. Great praise is due to the company for their energetic exertions in this, the first instance that their services have been required, but we should advise them to pay more attention to their organization, and let each man have his allotted place, or their efforts will lack that success that attends a disciplined company, who pull together and at the right time. A good deal of confusion was observed, but perhaps this may be attributed to outsiders interfering, as well as to the want of practice of the company. The marines arrived on the ground with all promptitude, but their assistance was not required as the fire had commenced to subside. A Mr. Fitter, of the store of J. D. Carroll, fell from a portion of the building, which was pulled down with the hooks, in amongst the ruins, but luckily escaped without injury. The fire is said to have been caused by a boy who was watching and renewing a fire to keep those who were in bed warm, but from weariness or being drunk fell asleep, and the blaze throwing out some sparks ignited the building, which was soon demolished.

ROAD TO ESQUIMALT.—A few weeks ago the proposition to form a connection between Victoria and Esquimalt, by the construction of a Tramway, assumed a practical shape. Estimates had been made on the usual bases, and a draft prospectus printed. Copies of this prospectus are now in the hands of commercial men of standing, who will at an early date certify as to whether the hopes entertained by the projectors be too sanguine or not, after which numbers will be circulated for public use. The undertaking is to be looked at in a business light only, and on this will depend the extent to which the inhabitants of the district and others, will take an interest in it. The scheme should naturally engage the strenuous support of the several members of the Legislative Assembly who have been returned for the towns of Victoria and Esquimalt, and they should be jealous that no selfish and grasping individuals step in to impede the project. Having that due regard to economy which ought to characterise every company in a new colony, the survey will be thrown open to public competition, when the most practical delineation shall be adopted. The selection will be made and determined by the consulting and inspecting Engineer to the Company; who must be *a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers*, and not an architect, machinist, or land surveyor, only. [Communicated.]

HEAVY GALE.—About 5 A. M., on Monday, a gale suddenly sprung up, and continued blowing until about 5 P. M. with more or less violence. At 8 A. M., it was at its highest, and did much damage to shipping in the harbor. The barque "Sea Nymph" and "Senator," were driven into contact and slightly damaged. The scow Mary Ann went ashore at the mouth of the harbor. One or two houses had their chimneys destroyed, &c. The side walk near Rousett's wharf was partially blown away. Such a gale is unusual on this Island, according to the report of the "oldest inhabitant."

FINE NUGGET.—By the kindness of Mr. Macdonald, banker, of this town, we have been shown a most beautiful specimen of the Canal river gold (Fort Alexander). Its weight is upwards of 4 ounces, and valued over $75. A few more nuggets of this description will cause another excitement.

ENCOURAGEMENT.—It will be seen by a public notice published in our advertising columns, this day, that the Governor of British Columbia has offered premiums of $150 to those parties who shall first place steamers on the three following lakes: Seton, Anderson and Lilloet. We regret the sum is not $500 or $1000, as it would be money well invested.

IMPROVEMENTS.—With the Harrison River dam, removal of impediments at Emory's bar, and the new waggon roads, we are led to believe that the Lands and Works are at last moving in the right direction. British Columbians will never complain about paying for work well done.

POLICE PAY.—There can be no excuse for not paying the Police, as the fines inflicted upon prisoners through their instrumentality, amount to something very considerable every quarter. We presume, however, that as soon as the "House" meets, ways and means will be provided for liquidating the various claims against the Government of this colony, and of paying the large debt due to British Columbia for the services of her officials. It would be *in fra dig*, we say, to accept them gratuitously after saying so much about their being here.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We understand that the above society purpose giving another concert on Monday next, the 27th inst. at the Court House, across St. James Bay.

ASSAY OFFICE.—The plans are in course of preparation for this building. It will be constructed of brick, and although not of a very expensive description of architecture, will be substantial, and suited for the business to be carried on within it, and add much to the substantial appearance of New Westminster, where there is at present no brick building.

THE CENSUS.—It appears from authentic returns that the population of Victoria Town, exclusive of Indians is 2,123, to which may be added seamen on board vessels in the harbor, 121 Total 2,244. We presume upwards of one thousand of our population have left us for the mining regions in Britsh Columbia.

DEPARTURES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The H. B. C's. steamer "Otter" left for New Westminster with about seventy tons of freight, and sixty passengers. The Lord Bishop of Columbia, and Col. Moody the Lieut. Gov. of B. C., together with the representatives of several mercantile houses were amongst the passengers. Col. Moody will return shortly to Victoria.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Mr. Lord, naturalist to the Boundary Commission, will leave for San Francisco by the next mail steamer, to make arrangements connected with the supply of provisions, &c. He will travel overland from San Francisco to the Columbia river, and thence up the Semilkimeen, &c., to the scene of the Commissions's future operations. Col. Hawkins is expected to arrive shortly in this colony.

TRAIL.—It is contemplated to cut a trail from New Westminster to Semiahmoo.—See advertisement in this day's issue.

REPORT OF THE VICTORIA GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury having duly considered the evidence in the several indictments submitted to them, have given in their decisions to the Honorable Court.

They have to remark that, in the case of Reg. *v. Jones*, they consider that the bail demanded, of twenty pounds upon the personal recognizance only of the defendant, was insufficient to secure the ends of the law in a case of so much importance. They desire to commend the zeal and activity of the officers Carey and Taylor displayed in arresting the offender in this case; and they direct special attention to the necessity of continued exertion on the part of the police to suppress the nefarious sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians, now so common.

The Grand Jury,—referring to a former presentment—again direct the attention of the authorities to the condition of the roads within the Town limits; and more particularly to the dangerous state of the sidewalk in the vicinity of the new bridge across James Bay;—to the bad state of the approach to the present Court House, and the Fire engine contiguous thereto;—and also of that portion of Yates street adjacent to Bayley's Hotel.

The Grand Jury represent their belief that the principle of hiring out convict labor for private enterprises in competition with honest labor is erroneous, and the practice altogether objectionable on many grounds; and they recommend that in future, convict labor shall be employed on Public Works only.

The Grand Jury, while fully aware of the several difficult points which environ the subject, cannot separate without offering their opinion as to the necessity that exists for devising speedy measures for removing the Indians from the immediate vicinity of the town—of appointing qualified agents for superintending Indian affairs; and otherwise of taking such steps as may tend to promote their moral welfare and permanent interests of the Indian population, while protecting the rights, and the interests of the residents of Victoria.

Victoria, 17th February, 1860.

To His Honor, the Judge of the Supreme Court.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN GRAND JURY.

We have to congratulate your Honor on the prosperity in store for this colony. There can be no doubt of the richness of our gold mines, and of our having extensive farming lands in the upper country; both open since the publication of the late proclamations. We also consider the "The Small debts Act" a great boon to the public.

We press upon the Government the necessity of using all possible means to bring to justice the Indian against whom a true bill has been found; and we also call the attention of the Government to the criminal practice of selling or giving intoxicating liquors to the Indians; a practice which has evidently been the cause of the murder in connexion with which we have been called together. We have to recommend that a Court House and Prison be erected without delay at New Westminster; that our ravines be bridged over, and that Columbia street, at least, be made passible. We also recommend that the streets and public squares be at once cleared of all buildings; and that the attention of the resident Magistrate be called to the nuisance of hogs running at large. We have recommended that no duties should be levied on British Columbian produce ascending the Fraser river. We have also to recommend that a tariff value be placed on all goods entering British Columbia; and that ten per cent duty should be levied according to such tariff value.

We shall consider the speedy erection of the Mint a great benefit to the colony; as an enormous premium is now paid for small coin; also, that some law should be enacted, establishing a currency for British Columbia.

That the Grand Jury regret to find, that although much has been said both public and private about the officials who properly belong to British Columbia, and who are not necessarily retained in Victoria, still find it to their comfort to remain in a distant colony, to the great inconvenience of the people of the colony who have the only right to claim their presence amongst them. We also would congratulate those officials who have volunteered to come to the proper sphere of their duties on their true patriotism, and self-denial amongst whom, we have to congratulate your Honor.

That this Grand Jury deplore to find that the pre-emption law allows one man to enter in other names than his own more than one claim.

We are of opinion that the pre-emption right ought to be limited to 160 acres, and only for the man who actually occupies the soil and not for the speculator.

Signed: H. Holbrook, (Foreman.) W. J. Armstrong, John T. Scott, James Kennedy, Robert Dickinson, T. Maloney, John Robson, J. Smeaton, Wm. Clarcson, Robt McClerish, E. Brown, J. Rammage, T. Bennett, Grand Jurors.

New Westminser, Friday, February 10th 1860.

To His Honor Judge Begbie.

Correspondence.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Every communication must have a bona fide signature attached, to ensure publication.

[From the *Victoria Gazette.*]

To the Editor Victoria Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "British Columbian," still harps on the Currency Question, and in a long communication, expounds his views under a new phasis, but without attempting to controvert the arguments of O. P. Q.

O. P. Q. has neither the leisure nor the inclination to enter upon a long disquisition to instruct "British Columbian" in the rudiments of a question which he fears the latter would fail withal to comprehend. He will, however, while referring your correspondent to the previous communication of O. P. Q. for much information which, duly considered, may be useful to him, briefly comment upon some of "Britiah Columbian's" more recent statements.

Imprimis: O. P. Q. fails to perceive how *the relative* value of gold (i. e. the crude metal) in New Westminster, as compared with its value in London, at all, applies to the relative values of two distinct coinages of the same standard metal in a manufactured state.

In the next place, when "British Columbian" gravely informs your readers that the half-eagle of the United States "contains less fine gold than a pound sterling, although from being alloyed with silver instead of copper its weight is made up." O. P. Q. tells him, what he has already told him, that he misstates a fact, and argues upon a fallacy. The British sovereign of the latest coinage weighs 123-310th grains, and contains 22-24th parts of pure gold.

The American half-eagle weighs 129 grains, and contains 900-1000th parts of pure gold.

Thus estimated the half-eagle shows a preponderance over the British sovereign of 3 grains of fine gold; which at the present mint standard price in London, of £3 17 9d per ounce, amounts to within a small fraction of seven pence. If compared with the old sovereign, as given by McCulloch, the difference would be greater.

In the face of facts like these, your correspondent naively enquires, "Now, I want to know if war were to break out between the two countries, what guarantee have we that we should get 20s. for these five dollar pieces, or whether we are not certain to have a repudiation?"

O. P. Q. replies that, having the half-eagles, you have the *material* guarantee in your hand. Gold, being universally adopted in the commerce of civilized nations as the standard of value, will always command its price. It is not a question of paper money. Had it been so, the query of "British Columbian" would have been more apposite: the reply of O. P. Q. possibly different.

O. P. Q. does not quite agree with your correspondent's low estimate of the mercantile importance of Hong Kong. Having, moreover, adopted the example of that colony to illustrate the folly of ignorant legislation in currency matters, O. P. Q. does not consent to a change of *vêtue* to another colony (Australia) with the circumstances of which he may be less familiar, but where the same immutable principles must, necessarily, prevail. The asserted fact that the half eagle in the latter named colony, bears the value of 18s 6d, only (admitting its very questionable correctness for argument sake alone) proves nothing. If established it would only tend to show that there was less demand for that particular coin, at the time, than for other coins required either for circulation in the colony itself, or for remittance elsewhere; at other times, for the latter purpose a premium would be demanded; just as in the case before quoted by O. P. Q., the British sovereign is frequently at a discount of 8 or 10 per cent, and even has been known to be at a discount of 20 per cent—simply because it is not current in the ports of China, and as a means of remittance was not in demand. Would it be legitimate to argue thence, that the value of the sovereign was depreciated?

It would be vain for O. P. Q., however, to endeavor to enumerate the contradictions, anomalies, and absurdities to be found, in the system of currency, in the various British colonies. It is a tedious but instructive list, and well worthy of the notice of our Government here, before they enter unadvisedly upon measures which once resolved on, may entail lasting regrets.

O. P. Q. will not enter upon a full review of "British Columbian's" mercantile idiosyncrasies; the question upon which he plumes his own peculiar tact, is one of obvious application. But as regards the supposed anomaly in the value in San Francisco of good bills at short dates upon London, as compared with the received value of the sovereign, it easily [illegible]. By the *sovereign* is to be understood the *coined representative of the pound sterling*—not the pound sterling of a first class bill. These in San Francisco are very different things; the hard coin can be purchased at a rate even less than the valuation decided upon by the Victoria merchants (and, by consequence, for very considerably less than the fabulous limits your correspondent is pleased to assign). Merchants in San Francisco desire to remit in the cheapest form. Good bills present themselves and are readily bought at from 48d. to 49d. stg., accordingly as the demand for remittances is greater or less, and the consequent competition stronger. It is in these fluctuations of Exchange that the "balance of trade" is to be detected; and here that the intuitions of "British Columbia" are once more so egregiously at fault.

The British Government while restricting the legal tender in Great Britain to the Imperial coinage, have wisely never objected to the circulation of foreign coin in any of their colonies. On the contrary, they have ever been only too desirous to encourage the importation into the colonies of coin from other countries, in order to husband the efflux of the coined metals from the parent country. All they have ever done was to establish the intrinsic value of the different coins as a legal tender; and it is in this unreflecting attempt to regulate and fix that which in its very nature is shifting that the various anomalies and discrepancies of the colonial currencies have arisen. The wisdom of the government in fostering the circulation of other coinages than their own in the colonies, admits of easy proof. For instance, to go back to the year 1797; in that year, when the bank stopped cash payments, and the country, drained of its resources to provide for foreign subsidies, seemed on the verge of a national bankruptcy, the whole amount of bullion in the bank was £1,272,000. In the panic of 1825, it was even less; but in the panic of 1847 the amount left at the lowest point of the drain was £9,000,000, of which £8,000,000 were in gold, and of late years from fifteen to twenty millions have not been deemed an exorbitant deposit beneath the vaults of the national bank.

The necessity of husbanding the coined or coinable resources of the parent country is thus clearly apparent; and when we reflect that for some time previous to the discovery of the Ural mines, the annual production of gold throughout the world was not sufficient to compensate the annual waste and wear, the necessity of economy was still more obvious. *Now* the supply is large, and there are national coinages outside the limits of the parent land. British Columbia, too, as a gold producing country, will doubtless have her mint when she can afford it; but even this consummation will nowise affect the intrinsic value of those coins which "British Columbian" seeks in vain to disparage.

By what rule of that well known Mr. Cocker to whose authority he previously appealed, and at what eccentric rate of exchange does your correspondent convert $16 into £3 8s.? He is inconsistent with himself, for by his own shewing, if the sovereign be worth $5, $16 ought to command only £3 4s. Surely, one who undertakes to set the public right on a subject of peculiar difficulty, should have considered more maturely before hazarding a statement such as this! And where now is "British Columbian's" asserted difference of 12½ per cent. between the value of gold at New Westminster (the crude amalgam or the partially cleansed metal) as compared with the value of standard gold in London? In the first place, the basis of his calculation being proved to be wrong, the whole superstructure necessarily falls to the ground. In the next, gold, as being the common standard of value, rarely varies in the grand exchange marts of the world; more than one-half per cent. beyond the mere cost of remittance between one mart and the other. Thus, as under:

The value of a standard ounce of gold in London	£3 17 9
The value of a corresponding ounce here, for remittance, at the commercial *par* value of $4.95 per £1 stg., for 60 days bills is	£3 16 7
Difference	0 1 2

One shilling and two pence, that is, or a difference of one-and-a-half per cent.

O. P. Q. is rejoiced to perceive that the friendly remonstrance conveyed by him in his last communication has had the effect of leading your correspondent to sounder views on the degree and nature of the penalties for depreciating the coin of the realm, than he had previously expressed.

In conclusion—for this letter has already extended beyond the contemplated limits—O. P. Q. will briefly advert to one or two extraneous points in "British Columbian's" letter.

"British Columbian" has chosen to assume, from internal evidence, that the letter of O. P. Q. was written by an American. Behind the flimsy initials which he has chosen to assume, there are probably few who fail to detect the identity of O. P. Q.; and those who thus identify him, appreciate alike his character, his antecedents, and his present standing. Whether the arguments he has adduced upon a subject of grave public interest, be such as to justify the conclusions at which your correspondent has arrived, it is for others, not O. P. Q. to decide.

As an honorable English gentleman, however, O. P. Q. cannot but condemn the bad taste, of which there is only too frequent a display, and of which "British Columbian" has so recently given us an example, of indiscriminate abuse of our neighbors of a kindred race. The covert sneer, the vulgar taunt, pointless in their vulgarity as possibly untrue in fact, are not the weapons wherewith to assail a nation second in greatness only to our own; a nation which, having doubtless, as we ourselves have, points of weakness from which no social community can be entirely free, exhibits nevertheless in its example many points worthy of imitation—much indeed to applaud.

Your correspondent takes much credit to himself for his fervent patriotism. Protestations of patriotism, however, even as protestations of chastity by a courtezan, are ever the more questionable, the more vehemently urged. The patriotism that founds its origin upon a question of s. d. is at best a spurious product; and O. P. Q. trusts that when next your correspondent urges his claim, it will be upon a more reliable, or at least less mercenary, foundation.

O. P. Q.

Victoria, V. I., 21st February, 1860.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New Westminster, Feb. 22d.

The return of so many miners, the really "*good men* and true" by the "Otter," was a sight refreshing and exhilarating in the highest degree, to the languishing spirits of the residents of our capital, who had begun to doubt whether the long expected influx of sons of toil would ever commence. The political parson of Hope has also returned to where he was sent. The many nights of weary toil passed in the concoction of the pamphlet styled "Facts and Acts," appear to have given "One of Themselves" quite a venerable appearance, but he will have plenty of time to recuperate at the place of his first and fond love and "Hope" to which he shortly proceeds. He is the personification of a political agitator, but poor fellow, he has nothing else to do in his little quite town, therefore, you must not be too severe upon him. "Viator" seems to have caused quite an excitement and people here now find

"There's a chiel amang ye takin' notes
And faith he'll print it."

On Wednesday last, Mr. Brew left for Langley to try some causes in the county court, and returned on Saturday, in the "Maria."

Mr. Begbie is stopping at Langley with Mr. Bedford.

The steamers "Henrietta," and "Maria," left on Thursday for towns up the river, well laden with freight, and a number of passengers; and two schooners were taken in tow by the latter vessel.

The *dissatisfaction* with regard to the mule tax does not abate, and the repeal of the act would be much approved of by all classes. The enforcement will be highly injurious to the interests of miners and traders. The trade will be diverted by it via the Dalles through Oregon, to the injury of all the inhabitants of British Columbia, at least such is the general idea. My observation leads to the belief that it will be evaded in every way that is possible, and various schemes to this effect are already on foot. The customs department has too much to attend to, and the officials cannot be everywhere. I am informed that the head money is only levied on people coming by steamers, and that those in canoes and boats escape; this is an absurdity and dead loss to the revenue, as most of the miners come by the smaller craft.

VIATOR.

To be Continued.

To the Editor Victoria Gazette.

Douglas, 18th Feb.

I have only time to write you a few lines as I start for Cayoosh flat to-morrow, where many miners are going, and where I purpose opening a store. The news of the $5 mule tax has been received with undisguised dissatisfaction, and I tremble for the consequences to British Columbia. The packers openly assert they will never submit to it; and I pray you to use your influence to show the extreme impolicy of such a drag upon the miners. We are a patient people, and we cannot believe Governor Douglas will enforce a law which has such evident wrong stamped upon its face. 10 per cent. on all goods imported; $3 per gal. on liquor, besides liquor license, and $3 extra for reshipment at New Westminster, is as much as we can bear—don't work the willing horse to death!

OBSERVER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAELSTROM A MYTH.—Mr. Williams writes in "Through Norway with a napsack:"—It appears that the Maelström, which we read about, is an unmitigated myth. There are many maelströms, or bad currents, hereabouts. Several of the channels between the islands are, in certain concurrent states of the wind and tide, rather dangerous for small crafts, and even larger vessels, if not skilfully handled, may be drifted against the rocks. The channel where we marked the maelström was one of these, but by no means the worst of them; in ordinary states of wind and tide it may be navigated in an ordinary cock-boat. There is no huge gulfing eddy anywhere about, and I believe not in any other part of the world. The ancient Greeks and Romans talk of Scylla and Charybdis, but they were a set of lubberly mariners, as the narrative of the voyage of Æneas and others sufficiently show. No true sailor could have invented such a catalogue of mythical terrors as those feeble old coast crawlers believed in. They made more fuss about the small bit of their petty Mediterranean lake which they attempted to navigate, than did the Phœnician and old Scandinavian about the whole Atlantic. The passage between Scylla and Charybdis is not more perilous than going through the middle arch of Putney-bridge against tide. It is just possible to get upset at Putney, but the other channel is so wide and currentless, that the idea of danger is simply absurd. I have bathed there several times, and though I swam about in every direction, never found an eddy that could whirl me round. Of course the travels of Æneas, &c., are only the dreams of the poet; but they describe the traditions and terrors of the mariners of the time, otherwise they would have been laughed at when written.

THE armament of the British people proceeds, and in the right spirit. Of panic we can find scarcely a remaining trace; of manly determination we have more and more plain assurance. It is true that men are interrupted in their avocations, that expenditure is incurred, that our gains so far are shortened. So much the better. This English life of late is far too mechanical, far too much the service of a sordid organization. Look at the large establishments by which alone trade works. Observe the want of independent action, the subserviency to immense capital, the impossibility of any course that is not chalked out. Consider the hours spent in one droning occupation, one monotony of existence. Mark the want of healthful manly excitement. See how little sociability there is in our largest communities, how few occasions there are on which a man greets his neighbor. Think of the quantity of enervating selfish luxury that surrounds all. Then say if it be not far better to work a little less incessantly, to fare a trifle harder, not to get quite so rapidly rich, and to assert some sympathy with our great national interests, and bring to mind some of the possible changes of a sterner fate, and manfully prepare for them. Let the Rifle Corps become permanent British institutions, and they will restore British society to its old hearty tone. We shall have to thank possible dangers for great realised benefits.

THE REV. J. S. HARDEN.—The case of the Rev. J. S. Harden, of New Jersey, for the slow poisoning of his wife, came on at Belvidere last week, but was postponed, the State not being ready to proceed.

PUGET SOUND.—By the arrival of the Eliza Anderson from the ports on the Sound, we have received papers to the 17th inst. The *Pioneer and Democrat* says that a mining party is organizing at Seattle, to leave that place for the Semilkameen mine, via. the Snoqualomnie pass, about the 20th inst. It will be composed of between 30 and 40 men.

NOTES ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(CONTINUED.)

The town of Yale is situated on the west bank of Fraser River, on a plateau of auriferous earth, which has been worked by sluicing up to the edge of the street, and in a few months the whole town site would be a scene of desolation, were permission granted to take out the gold. Opposite to the town is also a considerable sized auriferous flat, which has been surveyed and sold in 5 acre lots, and will in years to come be of great value as garden ground, should Yale prove a prosperous town, as there is no other available land in the neighborhood. Vast mountains rising perpendicularly from the edge of the plateau frown majestically on the scene. Nor do their terrors end here, for no friendly valley or pass leads through or over them, save at a most inconvenient height, and they offer both from their steepness, and from the snow and ice which clothe them during many months, terrible difficulties for the passage either of human being or pack animals. Nor does the valley of the Fraser offer at present a better prospect for travellers. About half a mile from Yale the mountains rise perpendicularly from the river, with overhanging benches of rock, and oppose all further progress except to the sure-footed Indian. This point rounded in a canoe, a precipitous pathway along the bank of the river, rising and falling according to the conformation of the slopes, offers itself, but this is wholly unfit for the passage of quadrupeds, bears excepted. This, however, is the proposed road which, by blasting and bridging operations on a large scale, may be turned into a safe, and comparatively easy mule road, passable at all seasons of the year, as it will be taken along the level of the highest water mark in summer and below the line of the winter's snow. This road once opened to Lytton, a saving of two hundred dollars a ton on goods transported to Alexander will be effected, securing incalculable benefits both to the miner and merchant.

The scenery in and near Yale, and through the canons, or passes of the Fraser, is of the grandest description. You may stand on a nearly perpendicular wall of rock, and see the river boiling and seething tumultuously in its rocky bed eighty feet beneath your feet, and you hear with considerable incredulity that, in the high water season, the Fraser rises these 80 feet, and as tumultuously washes the very spot you are now standing on. Description of scenery is always inefficient to convey the real idea of its character, and nothing but a visit to these scenes, can give the faintest conception of the grandeur of the whole picture; the vastness of the desolation, which is so characteristic of these parts, or of the beauty of the tints which render these scenes so picturesque and interesting. Occasionally the sound of a distant rocker comes faintly on the ear, and with difficulty you can descry a solitary miner who is at work beneath you at the water's edge; should you feel inclined to visit him, you will find that he is making $6 to $10 a day; he merely moves a few large boulders, and scraping the dirt from beneath them, washes it, and then earns good wages, though perhaps, half his day is occupied in collecting the earth, as the boulders are very large.

There are several very prominent bars being worked between Yale and Shuggessa, the chief of which are McCrea's and Sailor's bar, the wages being from $15 to $30 a day to the hand. Large numbers of Chinamen were also at work last autumn, from whom no reliable information could be obtained, as they uniformly answered on being questioned as to the amount of their earnings, "one dollar, one dollar half, one dollar six bitty." This being evidently a concerted scheme with all the miners of that nation.

SCRUTATOR.

To be continued.

EASTERN ITEMS.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The New York Legislature organized on Tuesday, the Senate being called to order by Lieut. Gov. Campbell, and James Terwilliger being elected clerk. In the house, Dewitt C. Littlejohn was elected speaker, and William Richardson, clerk. The Governor's message was read, and in the Senate notice was given of several bills, one to repeal the Registry Law. On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Manierre, of New York, presented a petition for a law compelling citizens to vote. A large number of bills were noticed in the house, one to provide for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Elections in New York, another to repeal the New York Stage Company act, and a Personal Liberty bill.

THE SLAVER WANDERER.—The Wanderer is lying at Boston, and is the admiration of the Boston ship builders. They say that if ever a vessel went 20 knots an hour, she can do it. Her crew is under examination, and she has been libelled.

UTAH.—Our Utah correspondence indicates much failure of crops in consequence of drouth, and a failure in wood getting from the early snow. Wheat is $1 60 to $1 75 per bushel. Brigham has not taken his usual summer trip into the wilderness.

THE *Presbyterian* of last week says:—"Although it was the intention of the Rev. Mr. Guinness to have been in New York by this time, he is still in Philadelphia. During the first part of his visit, curiosity was so much in the ascendant that comparatively little religious impression was produced, but recently things have assumed a very different and far more cheering aspect. We by no means regard Mr. Guinness as a great preacher or as a brilliant one, but he is certainly a most earnest laborer in his Master's cause. For weeks past he has preached every night, often also in the afternoon, as well as three times on the Sabbath. In many things he reminds us of Dr. Nettleton. He does not desire singing after the sermon, and frequently requests that the congregation will disperse without speaking a word. In some cases, where the music has not suited him, he has ventured to take things somewhat into his own hands, by reading out two lines of the hymn at a time, and requesting the congregation to sing; and we must say that the success hai been so eminently edifying that we almost wonder that from that moment this was not adopted as the permanent style for that part of the service."

A citizen of Harper's Ferry has just forwarded, for presentation to Gov. Wise, the pocket-knife of John Brown. The article in question is now in *The Enquirer* office, awaiting the Governor's return to Richmond. It is an old jack-knife, a bone handle and two blades, and has evidently seen much service. A small brass plate in the handle is engraved with the name "John Brown." On one side of the large blade are now inscribed the words "Pirate Chief and Robber of Kansas. Taken from his person. Attack on Harper's Ferry Armory, 17th October, 1859." On the other side of the blade: "Presented to Gov. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, by Archd M. Kitsmiller."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Chicago, has indicted eight citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, under the Fugitive Slave Law, for participating in a rescue.

The New York papers chronicle the death of a young man who lost his life by skating till he was tired, and then lying down on the ice to rest. The cold struck to his vitals, and he contracted a disease which speedily terminated his existence.

The Providence *Journal* says a manufacturer in that city found a twelve-pound cannon ball in a bale of cotton the other day. In another bale were found about seventy pounds of cotton seed and lumps of earth.

A MR. McClelland writing from the Semilkameen river on the 19th Dec., states that the river is frozen up, and that the only way of prospecting, is in cutting away the ice, and taking up gravel from the bed of the river, which is very shoal, not being over thirty inches in its greatest depth of water. By this method we easily obtained from 10 cets. to $1 to the pan. The river for 12 or 14 miles is on the American side of the boundary, where the mines, so far as prospected are confined. The width of the river is, on an average about 40 yards; the gold is of a coarse quality, the largest I have yet seen being a piece worth $23 50; I have also seen many smaller lumps worth 50 cts. to $7 50.

LATER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ON the steamer Henrietta arriving at Yale, the whole town turned out to welcome her. The number of persons congregated, recalled forcibly the palmy days of '58. Anvils and guns were discharged, and great rejoicing took place. The Henrietta ascended the river with the greatest ease, and without meeting with any mishaps. There is no doubt that Yale will soon assume its right to the head of the navigation of the Fraser; as the Henrietta will continue to ply through the summer, and it is believed will be able to make the trip at the highest stage of the water.

WITH regard to the mule tax, the people of Yale are determined to resist the collection of it; and we hear on good authority, that meetings were held at which those present promised to assist each other. What the people of Yale petitioned for was for a *small* tax on mules, to form a fund for constructing a road, and which they were to have the control of. Petitions will be forwarded to the Governor, requesting its abolition.

THE TRAIL from Lytton city to Hat river, is in good traveling order, and is a saving of 50 miles compared with the old river route via. Cayoosh. It will be generally used by the packers which leave for the upper country this year, and reflects great credit on the enterprising citizens of Yale, who subscribed a large amount for its construction.

AN excellent portage for large boats has been constructed at the cannion above Yale. Boats containing 6 tons of freight have been forwarded by this new conveyance.

THE gale on Monday was experienced all down Fraser river where it resembled a hurricane in its violence, a canoe which was on the deck of the Henrietta was blown off on her way down the river.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

The following particulars of the mining regions of the Upper Fraser and Quesnell Rivers, are extracted from an account written by Gen. Palmer, for the Oregon press. This well known trader has made a packing expedition to the Fraser River mines via the Dalles through the valley of the Okinakane and Semilkameen district to the Thompson and Upper Fraser Rivers. In a business point of view, his adventures have been eminently successful:—

A series of desultory prospecting were made on my expedition of 1858—travelling with ox teams via the Dalles, Walla-Walla, Okinakane, and mouth of the Semilkameen river, and along the great Okinakane Lake to Thompson's river in British Columbia—and gold was found at almost every point from thence to Thompson's river. Through examinations were not made, however, at any point on the route, still sufficient to warrant the conclusion that gold does exist throughout this entire region. From the Yakima river northward, as far as my travel led, the country strongly indicated a gold bearing character. During the past year, in passing up the Columbia, we prospected a flat bar near Fort Okinakane, and found as high as thirty-two particles in a single shovel full of earth; and the results of several prospects on the Semilkameen river, discovered gold in every instance.

Concerning the new mining district of the Quesnelle river, we glean the following facts:—

About 40 miles above Fort Alexander, a stream of 75 to 100 yards in width, heading from the southeast, called Quesnelle river, empties into Fraser river. Ascending this stream some 60 miles, it forks; the south fork is the outlet of a lake, and is but about 12 miles in length from the lake to its confluence with the other (N. E.) fork; the lake is said to be 35 to 40 miles in length—beyond which the Quesnell again assumes its river form for some distance, and again spreads out into another lake of greater size, into which numerous small streams discharge their waters. The northeast fork of the Quesnell is also the outlet of a lake—distant about 20 miles from the fork. I saw no one who had been to the head of this lake; but it was reported that parties had been up and prospected with success. *On this river and its two forks are, perhaps, the richest gold mines yet discovered in British Columbia.* There is considerable fine gold, but on many of the bars in the gulches, on the banks, and particularly in the bed rock are found what is known as *coarse gold.* I did not visit this district in person, having advanced no further than Fort Alexander—the present depot for the supply of the Quesnelle mines; but I saw, and traded with a number of persons who had prospected and mined on that river, and am fully satisfied that it will yield from one to six ounces per day, to the hand; pieces of gold are frequently found weighing a quarter of an ounce. Numerous bars on Fraser river, between Forts Alexander and George (about 100 miles apart) have yielded from 30 to 40 and sometimes as high as $50 per day to the hand. Parties have prospected up the river as high as the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, and have found gold at all points. It is confidently believed, by those who operated on the Quesnelle and Upper Fraser rivers, that the coming season will disclose a rich and extensive gold-field, well rewarding those who may apply themselves to that kind of life. No gold bearing quartz leads of any extent have yet been discovered; but a number of pieces of gold and quartz mixture have been found on the bars and in the gulches. The richest diggings were not discovered until quite late this last fall, and as winter set in by the 1st of November, it gave but little time for a full knowledge of their richness.

* * * * * *

The general feature of the whole country is mountainous, mostly timbered; the more elevated parts with scrubby spruce-pine, often intermixed with aspen; the lower slopes and valleys with fir and yellow pine and some hemlock. Along the streams, lakes and marshes (which are numerous) Balm of Gilead and Cottonwood abound. Around some of the lakes, and occasionally on water courses, spots of considerable extent of open prairie land are found, and are well set with fine bunch grass; the marshes have a coarser kind, and many of the forest districts are coated with fine grass. Vegetation seldom commences before May, and to but little purpose before June, and closes about the 1st of October. It is said that the snow seldom falls more than 6 inches deep before the middle of January; the heaviest fall usually in February, and rarely exceeds three feet. There are a few localities where horses and cattle find winter pasturage.

By explorations of the country he writes:

Between the head of lake Okinakane and the Quesnelle river district, I have no doubt that a practicable trail may be found that will reduce the distance of travel by the present trail from full 75 to 100 miles—a very material item in considering the cost of transportation by pack mules. The country between these two points, I am confident in the belief, is as rich in gold mines as is the Quesnelle; and should, and doubtless will, be fully explored and prospected the coming season. With a comparatively small outlay in improving the wagon routes between points of steam navigation, I am of opinion that the cost of transporting supplies would be lessened to such extent as would give to us much of the carrying trade, thereby most directly securing to us a market for the products of our valleys; for it is evident that, if trade continues by the way of Victoria and Fraser river, nearly the entire amount of supplies will, as they have been, continue to be purchased in San Francisco.

The distance from the Semilkimeen river to the foot of Lake Okinakane, is between 35 and 40 miles. The Lake is a beautiful sheet of water of 80 or 90 miles, but is believed to be wholly in British Columbia.

Alfred Tennyson has been paid ten pounds a line for a poem, which is announced for the January number of *Macmillan's Magazine.* It is entitled, "Sea Dreams; An Idll.

A man residing in Kettering, named John Plummer, laboring as a factory operative, was a few days since presented with forty pounds from the Queen's Bounty fund to literary men, for the several productions of his pen.

A CERTAIN noted physician was lately complaining that he had three fine daughter, to whom he would give ten thousand pounds each, and yet that he could find no body to marry them.—"With your *leave*, doctor," said an Irishman who was present, stepping up and making a respectful bow, "I'll take *two* of them!

A good story is told about the recent arrest of a Turk upon the frontier of the Herzegowina. For some time past the Turkish Government have allowed their authorities to wring a little more out of the people by means of passports and the devices thereunto belonging. But it chances that a great many persons in power can neither read nor write, and, therefore, a shrewd fellow may palm any species of official-looking paper he thinks proper upon people as his regular pass; thus it was that a Turk who had travelled for some time in peace with a document of imposing appearance, which he had picked up in the streets of Constantinople, at last found some one who could read it, when it was found to be one of Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne labels!

AUCTION.

J. A. McCREA,

AUCTIONEER,

will sell

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1860,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

HARNESS, SADDLES, &C.,

Belonging to MR. J. HERKIMER, at his Store on Yates-street, consisting in part of

4 setts Double Harness;
3 setts Cart Harness;
1 d'ble sett Carriage Harness, Silver mounted;
2 setts Buggy Harness;
12 California Saddles;
1 best English Saddle;

Together with an assortment of fine Bridles, Halters, Whips, Spurs, Curry Combs, Twine, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

At commencement of sale,

1-HORSE EXPRESS WAGGON AND HARNESS,

Which can be seen previous to sale by application to Messrs. Morris & Co., Yates street.

The above sale is peremptory as the owner intends leaving the country.

J. A. McCREA,
f24-td Auctioneer.

VICTORIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SECOND CONCERT of the Season will take place (by permission) at the New Court Room, James Bay, on Monday evening, 27th February, 1860. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Members, in addition to their own free admission, will be entitled to purchase for friends, three Tickets, at $1 50 cents each, on application to

ROB'T HOMFRAY,
Acting Secretary.
f24-2t Trounce Alley, Government Street.

LD. LOWENBERG.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

East side of Government st. bet. Yates & Johnson st.

WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION to selling, puchasing, and leasing property, to negotiating loans, and transacting everything connected with Real Estate business.

Maps of all the different Districts on the Island may be seen at his office, Parties desirous of purchasing homesteads, or making investments, will find on his Bulletin Board, Town Lots on nearly every street; Farming or Gardening Land in evey District, some of which afford a rare chance for investment.

Conveyances, leases, &c., drawn up at reasonable rates. f24-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES MORRIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Yates Street, below Waddington-street, Victoria.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, received by recent arrivals,, including Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, at the Cheapest rates.

—ALSO—

Findings of all descriptions.

Parties wishing to purchase will fined it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

f24-3m JAMES MORRIS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN willing to make himself generally useful as Office messenger, in a Government Office at New Westminster. He will have to produce certificates of character, or references.

Salary, $30 per month with Board and Lodging.

Apply to E. H. KING, At this Office.

February 24th. f24-tc

JOHN J. COCHRANE, C. E., LAND AGENT, SURveyer, and Auctioneer of Real Estate *only.*

Government Street, near Post Office,
f24-3m Victoria, V. I.

LANGLEY & BRO'S,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINE.

SEEDS:

GARDEN, FRUIT, FIELD AND FLOWER,

Of reliable qualities.

Paints, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty and Varnishes.

OILS:

Raw and Boiled Linseed, China, Sperm, Lard, Polar, Neatsfoot, Coal and Machine.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID AND ALCOHOL.

LAMPS:

For coal Oil and Burning Fluid,

&c. &c. &c.

Orders executed at the lowest market rates, and promptly dispatched. d12-1m

WANTED.—Female Servants, Housemaids, Cooks Nurses; and also Gardeners, Grooms, and all classes of Domestic and out-door Servants. Apply at this office.

February 6th, 1860. f6-tc

SALE BY AUCTION

OF THE

BRITISH SHIP GOMELZA.

P. M. BACKUS will sell at Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, at his sales-room, on Yates-street, Victoria, on Saturday, the 25th of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the British Ship GOMELZA, 521 tons register, with all her appurtenances, as she now lies moored in Sebeck Harbor, W. T.

TERMS:—Ten per cent cash on the day of sale, and the balance on the Monday following, when the bill of sale will be ready.

The Gomelza has a full poop deck, and a top-gallant forecastle.

Inventory at the Auctioneer's office. jan12-tc

INFORMATION WANTED of JEAN BAPTISTE MASSENA, or Massenat, a native of France, by His Excellency Marshall Pelessier, Duke of Malakoff.

Parties aware of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing themselves to

W. THORNTON.
f24-1m Law Office, Victoria.

FOR SALE.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED A LARGE AND VARIED assortment of

EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL

WATER-PROOF GARMENTS,

From the Manufactory of S. W. Silver & Co., North Woolwich,

Consisting of the following:

Non-absorbent Perflated Coats;
do do do with Capes;
do buttoned and plain Leggings;
Cambric Sheeting and Alpacca Coats, with and without Leggings;
Silk Sheeting and Alpacca Coats with and without Hoods and Capes;
Driving Capes with and without Hoods;
Water-proof and Sheeting Hats and Caps;
Sou'-westers, Napier Hats, Storm Caps, Sheeting Helmets and Knapsacks;
Vulcanized Water Bottles, Brush and Soap Trays, Buckets and Basin;
Sitting Bath, Wood side and framed do, Foot and Circular do;
Mole, Jean, Reeded, Chintz and Pillow Beds, Bed Bellows, Silk Beds;
Sheeting Bags, Trunk Cases, Haversacks, Antigropebos, Circular Pillows, Bath Sheets;
Reeded, Divided and French Air Cushions;
India Rubber and Canvas Hose.

The above invoice is open for examination at our office, and will be disposed of at a moderate advance on the sterling cost. SAMUEL PRICE & Co.,

corner of Wharf and Johnson strs.
Victoria V. I. Feb. 23, 1860. j21-1m

BOARD REDUCED

—AT—

RINGO'S RESTAURANT.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE BOARD AT

RINGO'S RESTAURANT.

—WILL BE—

REDUCED TO

$8 00 PER WEEK,

☞Payable in Advance.

f22-1m

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received up till Wednesday, 29th inst., for the erection of a Brick Building, on Yates Street.

Plans and Specifications will be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest tender will be accepted if otherwise satisfactory. JOHN WRIGHT,
f22-tc Architect, Yates-street.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TENDERS Will be received up till Saturday, 25th inst., for the erection of a Frame Building, on Government Street.

Plans and Specifications will be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The Lowest tender will be accepted, if otherwise satisfactory. JOHN WRIGHT,
f22-tc Architect, Yates-street.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received up till Saturday, 25th inst., for the erection of a Suburban Villa, on the South side of James' Bay.

Plans and Specifications will be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest tender will be accepted if otherwise satisfactory. JOHN WRIGHT,
f22-tc Architect, Yates-street.

TO SALT SPRING ISLAND, CHEMAINOS, AND NANAIMO.

THE A. 1 Clipper Schooner "Nanaimo Packet," Capt. HEWETT, will sail for the above Ports Weekly For Freight or Passage apply on board.

f15-3m

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.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED tenders in duplicate will be received for a Trail to be made from New Westminster to Semiahmoo, commencing at a point on the river bank opposite the City and proceeding in such direction, and formed in such a manner as described in Specification which may be seen at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, New Westminster, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 noon, from the 24th inst., up to the 15th March next inclusive, after which date no Tenders will be received.

The payment for the above named service to be altogether in Rural Land, valued at ten shillings per acre with the special privilege of immediate selection from surveyed or unsurveyed lands (subject to reservation by Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Public Service) and the land so selected will be retained by Government for the Contracting Party until the work shall have been completed to the satisfaction of said Chief Commissioner.

R. C. MOODY, Col. R. E.
and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, B. C.
Victoria, V., I. 20th Feb. 1860.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are required for the funds necessary for the construction of the road from Port Douglas along the Harrison-Lillooet trail to Cayoosh.

The Amounts advanced will be secured upon the tolls levied upon the road, and will be repaid from time to time out of the moneys received in respect of the tolls.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Treasurer of British Columbia.

By order of His Excellency the Governor.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.
Treasurer.

Feb. 20th, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Government of British Columbia will give a premium of one hundred and fifty dollars to the person who will first place a steamer for the carriage of Passengers and freight on Seaton Lake; a like amount to the person first placing a like steamer on Lilloet Lake; and a like amount to the person first placing a like steamer on Anderson Lake.

W. A. G. YOUNG.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FORT YALE WAGGON ROAD.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received for constructing a Wagon Road, extending from Fort Yale by the rocks along the first pass, to "Hodges' House," on Fraser River, a distance of about 5 miles, more or less.

Specifications to be seen, and information obtained at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, New Westminster: and at his office in the Public Buildings, Victoria, V. I., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., from the 16th inst, up to the 15th proximo, after which no tender will be received.

The lowest or any tender may be rejected.

EMORY'S BAR IMPROVEMENT.

TENDERS on the above conditions will also be received from the 16th inst, to the 15th proximo, for blasting and removing the rocks which impede the navigation of Fraser River near Emory's Bar.

Victoria, 13th February, 1860.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF TOWN LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER, ON 1ST JUNE, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who may not have paid in full for Town Lots purchased by them in the above named City, that the balance due from them on said lots will be received by the Treasurer up to the 31st March inclusive, after which all lots for which the purchase money has not been paid in full, will be forfeited.

R. C. MOODY,
Col. R. E., and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, B. C.
Victoria, V. I., 18th Feb., 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ANY person or persons holding titles for town lots at Langley, may transfer the same in part payment for any lot or lots they have heretofore purchased or which they may purchase at New Westminster, at the forthcoming sale of Town Lots by Auction, on the 5th of April next.

R. C. MOODY,
Col. R. E., and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, B. C.
Victoria, V. I., 18th February, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
13th February, 1860.

CERTAIN of the Reserved Lots on Columbia Street, and other parts of the city of New Westminster, will be sold by Public Auction, at New Westminster, on Thursday, the 5th April next.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received for constructing a Waggon Road, on the following portions of the Harrison Lilloet Road, viz:—

1st CONTRACT—Extending from a point on the Ravine above the ten mile House, along the 20 feet cutting, to the bank of the Seddall River, near the 16 mile House, a distance of about 6 miles, more or less.

2nd CONTRACT—Extending from the left hand or south bank of the Seddall River, along the 20 feet cutting, to the foot of the spur of the mountain projecting into the Lilloet River, about 2 miles beyond the Hot Springs; being a distance of about 6 miles, more or less.

3rd CONTRACT—Extending from a point along the 20 feet cutting, on the north side of the spur of the mountain projecting into the Lilloet River, to the 28 mile House, a distance of about 6 miles, more or less.

Specifications to be seen and information obtained at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, New Westminster, and at his office in the Public Buildings, Victoria, V. I., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., from the 16th inst., up to the 15th proximo, after which date no Tender will be received.

Separate Tenders will be required for each Contract, to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, B. C., the envelope endorsed "Tenders for 1st, 2nd, or 3rd portion of Harrison Road," (as the case may be). The lowest or any Tender may be rejected.

R. C. MOODY,
Col. R. E., New Westminster.

Victoria, V. I., Feb. 13th, 1860.

Correspondence.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Every communication must have a bona fide signature attached, to ensure publication.

[From the *Victoria Gazette*.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New Westminster.

On Friday last a special court was held by His Honor Judge Begbie, to try some Indians who had been committed as accessories in murdering 3 Italians, which created so much stir at the time. His Honor briefly addressed the Grand Jury in appropriate words, when they retired and found a true bill against one Indian known by the name of "John Chinaman," who has as yet escaped justice, and the others, against whom there was scarcely any evidence, were liberated. It may, perhaps, be hardly credited, but the cost of keeping these Indians at Langley is computed to be over £200. Justice is evidently an expensive article here. There has been but little news of any moment this week for me to chronicle for you. The steamers have been very busy plying up and down the river. We miss Captain Murray very much as there is a movement on foot *to run him down in his absence*. The "Clinch" arrived on Thursday with about 100 tons of freight. This is the second arrival direct from San Francisco, and I am credibly informed that she will be followed by several others. The Victoria merchants will have to look out, as, if this goes on to any extent, they will have to move up here. By vessels coming direct here from San Francisco, nearly everything can be obtained at the same prices as at Victoria, and miners themselves, who are arriving, not by ones but by tens in canoes, assert that had they been aware of this fact, they would have remained here instead of Victoria.

This place has been rife with surmises and rumors as to the cause of the late distinguished emigration to Victoria by the "Otter." Their return is anticipated by the "Anderson," therefore, we shall doubtless be soon gratified.

I have been told of one case of smuggling of over 200 *gallons of spirits*, and one trader here was offered £10 if he would make out a bill as if bought here. He refused, but some one else must have done it, as they are safely passed. One of the dodges is, I believe, to attach the kegs to a snag just below the island, near this place and enter New Westminster, keeping watch at the "snag," as it goes up with *the flow*, then enter in the custom house, and clear as miners, and so the goods go on. It is calculated from the amount of spirits that reaches Douglas and other towns, that not above one-fifth pay duty. This is an *item* that requires looking into.

The bridge across the "Brunette" is finished at last. I expect shortly to have to notice its downfall. The report I gave you of it in my last was from an able engineer who has had much experience in building wharves, piers, and bridges, in New Orleans, and I believe his views to be perfectly correct.

Rather an anomaly exists here. There is but *one* bonded warehouse. I mean by this but one person who has lodged securities for keeping such. The immaculate collector of customs permits goods to be bonded in a *free warehouse*, therefore there is nothing to prevent the goods being taken out, and no money could be claimed, as there are no bonds to come upon. Is not this a farce? It is quite time that His Excellency appointed a commission to enquire into the management of the customs, and I would suggest that they should particularly devote their attention to devising means to stop the smuggling now ruining both the public and private individuals.

What has the Rev. *B. C.* Pringle been doing in Victoria? Why does he not go *to where he was sent?*" Would he not be much more properly at his cure at Hope instead of turning politician? It is quite evident that he is going in for martyrdom on some side, it does not signify which as long as he gets notoriety.

I was shown on Saturday a very fine nugget of gold about 3½ inches in length, and 2½ in width at the base, tapering to ½ inch at the top, in the shape of a harp. It was with several others of smaller sizes. These were obtained in Dry Diggings at Canal River, in a very short time in a small hole on a flat, by a Frenchman, who obtained over $2000. This looks well, and British Columbia has not "caved" in yet. The *unanimous opinion* here is against the mule tax. You must use your influence to have it repealed, as this repeal *is a necessity*. Should roads be required, say the British Columbians charge an extra 5 per cent. on the customs for such purposes. The same staff that is here now would do for collecting this extra duty, and such extra duty should be kept separate from the 10 per cent. and the money expended only on making roads. This would be stood, the other I fear from the character of the country *will not*, and it is a subject that should immediately be looked into. It is a pity this tax should have been devised just now, as it gets up another cry against the Government, whose recent measures have been such popular ones.

Great want is felt here for a constabulary force; at present there is only one constable. We want a man like constable Humphries, of Douglas, energy combined with bravery. Fancy a constable, when seeing a man raise his pistol and threatening to shoot, refusing to take the pistol from such a man. Such happened here a short time ago. The plaintiff Crawford, in Scott's case, has taken it before Judge Brew, and the case will come on before him on the 1st of March. Crawford claims £50 damages.

When is a council to be granted to British Columbia? we want it sadly. The mule tax would never have been levied did such a council exist. Roads would be made much quicker, and little more action might have been infused into the drowsy Lands and Works. Pre-empting still continues, and great demand for lots. One man told me yesterday that coal has been found in several places, but more particularly in the neighborhood of False Creek. He came up to pre-empt land beyond the second Narrows, but was too late, all with water frontage having been previously taken. Last week one of the settlers at Pitt River had his cows attacked by wolves and lost one, a fine milch cow. He supplies this place once a week with milk, a profitable trade.

The weather is still rather severe on Harrison Lake, sleigh driving on the lake is the order of the day, and a canal through the ice has been cut for the canoes to go up, but at Cayoosh the climate is as mild as Victoria. Captain Lempriere leaves to-day by the Henrietta, to survey for a road somewhere in the neighborhood of Hope.

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Victoria Gazette.

Douglas, 3rd February, 1860.

SIR:—The monotony of our life has been suddenly disturbed by rumors of an approaching duel; and I hasten to give you the particulars. One of our most respected merchants arrived here yesterday, after a short sojourn in California; between whom and one of our officials at this place a personal difference appears to have existed, and dame rumor further asserts that said official had in some manner slandered him during his absence, and of which he was informed at Victoria on his return. As a hostile meeting is on the *tapis*, I shall, for the present, maintain secrecy respecting the names of the parties, giving merely their initials.

The challenge sent, 4th February:—

Mr. D—— to Mr. H——

SIR:—Upon my arrival from California, I learned that you have made use of language respecting me, which you well know to be a lie, and it only confirms the opinion I have always had of you, viz, that you are an unqualified liar and coward.

My position here renders it impossible, nor is it my intention, to infringe the laws under which I live, but I shall be very happy to meet you at any designated spot in Washington Territory. The steamer Eliza Anderson leaves New Westminster for the different places on the Sound; my friend Mr. W. in Victoria, will arrange matters for me.

I hear the challenge is accepted upon condition that the fight comes off in British Columbia; but to this Mr. D would, I should think, object, as he has much property at stake in this colony. I will inform you of further particulars as they come to my knowledge.

The continual grumbling of certain parties would lead people to suppose that we British Columbians are discontented, and sunk into the depths of misery, ground down by the "iron heel of despotism;" but let us analize—first, there is a half-educated-upstart-stump-orator-would-be-thought-much-of-and-talk-him-self-and-every-body-else-in-very-bad-grammar-blind politician, suffering under a very bad cold and overflow of bile—who to the Colony's misfortune possesses a printing press. I will correct this, and say instead, who to the great detriment of the risible faculties of her Majesty's loyal subjects in these colonies, is an uncommonly good substitute for Punch and Judy, only that instead of a hooked nose, he has a hooked stick; and several individuals, who never before have been able to express their views through the columns of the press, owing to the dislike which respectable journalists usually possess for the elegant style of literature in which their class deals, and some dissatisfied office seekers and discharged servants afford us an infinite degree of merriment. This Mr. editor, is the famous *Colonist's* literary company—an *olla podrida* of which I, as a British Columbian, wish our sister colony joy; and should be perfectly willing to let the pot continue to boil, feeling certain that it will boil over before long, or "bust its boiler," which is much of a muchness; but then why not confine themselves to their own Vancouver political pot? Why poke their fingers into British Columbia's pie? Mind you, Mr. editor, you will catch it also if you meddle with what does not belong to you. One grumbler says "nothing has been done to promote the development of the gold diggings—had roads or even trails been constructed—different would have been the present aspect of affairs." He blames the government for this deficiency; this I know to be unjust for many reasons, and I maintain, that for one year much has been done, more perhaps than the goverment was justified in doing under the circumstances. There has been a great outcry against the Lands and Works department—in this I do not entirely concur—there can be no doubting the fact that too much care has been bestowed, and money expended on "fancy paths and picturesque ravines" at New Westminster, which town site is badly chosen; had Langley been retained as the capital, a large city would now be there. Do what you will, the position of New Westminster on the side of a mountain, in the middle of an impenetrable forest, is sufficient to check all progress. The Chief Commissioner committed a fault in adopting the site, let him admit his error, chose a new town site in a decent locality, and start afresh. The *onus* of this selection, I presume, rests with the Chief Commissioner, and I believe he has never attempted or wished to repudiate it. Now sir, a certain stump orator above referred to has said as a *great recommendation* to popular favor that he had been in the colony since 1858, and many other brilliant facts; I have been here also since 1858, and I will tell you also what I have seen. With the assurance that I can prove what I say, I will remark that the administration of Governor Douglas has been one of the strictest impartiality, and the following facts will demonstrate to any reasonable man that His Excellency, although having a most difficult task to perform, the peculiar position which the sudden influx of thirty or forty thousand persons of all sorts of nationality placed him in, and the creditable manner in which he cared for their wants and supplied them, was as once acknowledged by the Home Government, and he was rewarded, most inadequately I can say, with the Companionship of the Bath. Look back to the months of July and August, 1858, when numbers were pouring into our Territory, not only from California, but from Whatcom, which place, had it not been for Governor Douglas's *promptitude and foresight*, would have been the seat of trade on this coast, and our indefatigable and enterprising neighbors would have reaped the advantages we are now enjoying. There is no "bunkum" about this, Governor Douglas was smarter than Brother Johnathen in this instance, and mind you in saying this I am paying both a mighty big compliment, as the Irishman would say. Flour at Whatcome was $35 and $40 a barrel—what does His Excellency in this emergency—why. Mr. editor, he, as Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, the ruthless, hardhearted, grinding, miserable Chief Factor, actually possessing the power of keeping up the prices, owing to the non existence of other mercantile houses, positively continued to sell flour and other provisions at the same price; and what was the consequence? It drew nearly all the population from the American side, and settled up this Colony; and for so doing he is now charged, in conjunction with the H. B. Company, with being instrumental in driving people away. To what folly will not malice be blind! To what wickedness will not some prostitute the little brains God has given them who will attempt to controvert these facts? Had not the Governor, with his usual judgment, imported large quantities of stores on behalf of the Company, and had not that Company most liberally disposed of these goods at moderate rates the majority of those who came here in the excitement, would have been reduced to the utmost straits, and Victoria would now have been a place of no more importance than Whatcom. Now for another stubborn fact.

Supplies were running short, a small cargo arrived in Victoria harbor for the H. B. C.—an enterprising resident offered to purchase the whole cargo, but Governor Douglas put his veto on this little arrangment, and gave directions that it should be sold in small quantities and at the usual rates; many more such instances of the tyranny of Governor Douglas could I enumerate, were it necessary to dilate upon circumstances so well known to every man in the Colony, and only denied by some few parties to suit their own dishonest purposes.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

To the Editor Victoria Gazette.

SIR,—A few days since, a keen discussion arose as to the merits of the decimal system, when the subject was rather clamorously argued.

Many of your readers will doubtless recollect, that for a quarter of a century, this important subject has been agitated. That a committee selected from the most intelligent members of the House of Commons has patiently investigated its details, and has unanimously reported in its favor. But a great man, and a noble lord, a peer of the realm, and a commissioner, has decided against it so late as July of last year. What a negro blot upon the age! Lord Overstone, forsooth, must continue to encumber us with the most absurd and complex system.

It is beyond doubt that the change would be a great national improvement. More than 400,000,000 of the human race, or nearly one-half of the population of the globe, adopt the system, and with very great advantage. An important benefit would be derived in many departments of the public service, and in every branch of industry. It would seem to save labor, to economise time, ensure quickness and accuracy in every description of commercial calculation, and in arranging, keeping, and checking accounts. It would shorten the period necessary to acquire a competent business knowledge of arithmetic. It would save 30 per cent in the labor of computations, and at least 50 per cent in their examination. It would render calculation and per centages easy and rapid. It would render more simple and intelligible the accounts of the public income and expenditure. It would save labor and liability to error in questions of foreign exchange. It would bring into general use the table of logarithms which so greatly facilitate calculatio . It would, doubtless, ensure the adoption of decimal measurement, which would add still more benefit. It would reduce immensely the labor of teachers and scholars in schools. It would, in our counting-houses and banks, save at least one clerk in ten. It would save the disadvantage to the public, resulting from a great number of coins. It would confer large and important benefits to bankers, merchants, engineers, architects, accountants, and actuaries. In short, its advantages and benefits are innumerable, and business world, that, with a system of such perfect simplicity before us we should have so long retained a method so complicated and so utterly wasteful to our business hours, upon which we are compelled, by our monetary and commercial transactions, and the multitude of our calculations and accounts, to set so high a value.

The word decimal is but little understood. The general idea is, that it means something about fractions only. This is not the case. Our simple arithmetic of whole numbers is a decimal system. A decimal coinage would have no more to do with fractions than our present British coinage. With our coins we write pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings. This system gives a world of needless trouble, because the number of farthings in a penny, of pence in a shilling, and of shillings in a pound, are all different, and in every calculation of prices, comparative value, per centages, and interest, in every addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, the pounds, shilings, pence, and farthings have to be dealt with differently. They are not only of different values, but they stand in a different arithmetical relation to each other; and in a relation from that of the figures in simple arithmetic. If our coins as they are written in our account books, stood in the same relation to each other as the figures in simple arithmetic, there would be ten farthings in the penny, ten pence in the shilling, and ten shillings in the pound; the coins would be decimal, and there would then be no difference between simple arithmetic and money arithmetic.

In short, the desirableness of a general system of decimal arithmetic, is now a matter recognised by all, and its appearance as a national practice is become a subject of anxious expectancy. We have in proof of the utility of the system, the evidence, not only of men of science, accustomed to weigh every minutia of detail with the severity of mathematical exactitude, but the evidence of men of business and accounts—men of incessant practice in every branch of trade, commerce, and money; merchants having transactions with every portion of the globe, and as familiar as with the multiplication table, with every slight varience in value of the manifold monies of the world; manufactures, paying weekly every variety of money to every class of workmen, skilled and unskilled—shopkeepers selling a vast aggregate in the smallest qantity of goods of ordinatry consumption that can be said to meet the wants of the poorest and least taught, and who have certainly a knowledge, both of the utility of the change, and how it would be received by the masses of the people.

That the saving of labor is the saving of capital, is a self-evident axiom, and by the decimal system of accounts, labor would be immensely reduced; consequently, capital increased in the same rates. This mental labor saving system would not only be the cause of all the great benefits which I have already noted, but would enhance the wealth of our country to an inappreciable extent, and upon which no doubt can for a moment cloud the accepted impression of its extraordinary powers and efficiency. Like all great facts, "its simplicity is its truth." The increasing radii of the operations of our commerce, our banking, mercantile, and other extensive establishments, cry aloud for the immediate practical adoption of this system, and it will prove to all as a new life, banishing from the brain an incubus of mental mechanism, which ere long will be looked upon as absurd, uncivilised, ignorant, and barbarous. Why then, is the system not adopted, and the benefit conferred?

I am, sir, Yours faithfully,
D. G. F. MACDONALD.

Feb. 18, 1860.

To the Editor Victoria Gazette.

SIR;—A painful confirmation of our position, in being without a resident magistrate has just occurred here.

On Thursday morning last the dead body of an Indian girl was found in the house of a white man named Weston.—in fact the very constable I alluded to in my last. Evidence went upon the good health of the deceased, up to the evening previous to her death, and of the administering of spirits to her on that evening by Weston's Indian woman. How she died, or at what time of the night is a mystery! It was also on evidence that Weston had been negotiating for the possession of the person of the deceased for another and a third person named Phillips, this man forming an important party in the whole transaction. The poor deceased chid—for child she was, being only twelve years of age, having already been the victim of a white man's passions under the guise of keeping house for him.

The three evidences on the inquest, in the coolest manner possible, swore to things directly opposite, and grosser perjury was never witnessed in a court of justice. To our minds and the minds of many other there was method in their madness, and reason for their misstatements.

After a most painstaking investigation lasting over three days, the jury decided that the deceased died from the effects of liquor, administered to her by an Indian woman, and also that perjury had been committed by the witnesses—leaving the task of designating them to others.

Here the case ended, the perjured parties being at large, and I suppose will continue to be so. I would add that the jury, through their foreman, expressed their desire for a resident magistrate, and requested some influential man (by name) to take the initiation in this matter. Any steps in this direction are deferred until the return of our respected manager from Victoria, who we hope, will bring with him the news of a magisterial appointment for Nanaimo.

Yours &c.,
OMNIUM.

Nanaimo, Feb. 11, 1860.

Royal 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.

☞ A large HALL suitable for Balls or Public Meetings.

JAMES WILCOX,
d3-tc Proprietor.

SADDLERY and CART HARNESS,
For sale,
d28 ROBERTSON STEWART & Co.

NOTICE

To Bar-keepers, Hotels, Restaurants, and Private Families.

RECEIVED in bond by late arrivals, and for sale by the undersigned, a few invoices of fine Wines and Brandies—

Martell Cognac	Boniot Cognac, 1851
Sazerac Cognac,	Seignette Cognac,
Bontelleau Cognac,	Jules Robin Cognac,
Champagne,	Curacoa,
Maraskino,	Anisette,
Hostetter Bitters,	Port Wine,

Sherry Wine, of the best quality
Also,—100 cases of Marretti's London Cider.
6-3m J. D. CARROLL.

CLIFTON HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

between Yates and View sts., and facing Trounce st

VICTORIA, V. I.

SELECT PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A FEW GENTLEMEN of quiet and domesticated habits can be accommodated with board and residence in the house of a private English Family; where a good table is kept, in accordance with English custom; and where they may enjoy all the conveniences and comforts of an English home.

Married couples would find the above a comfortable
j17-1m

DESIRABLE FARM TO LET.

THE NORTH DAIRY FARM, within four miles of Victoria, on the Saanich road, consisting of about 80 acres enclosed and 250 acres pasture land, with dwelling house, capacious barn, &c., &c.

Apply to
W. F. TOLMIE,
j31-tc Hudson's Bay Co

TENDERS are invited for BILLS in sums not less an £250, drawn on the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's Treasury, London.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
September 7th, 1859. Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

ON the 16th of MARCH, 1860, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lot fronting Government street, and known as the Hudson's Bay Company's Garden, if not previously disposed of. Plan of sub-divisions may be seen at LD. LOWENBERG'S Office,
Government street, bet. Yates and Johnson st.
j20-2m

NEW WESTMINSTER. A few Lots to be disposed of at the price paid at the Government Sale.
j20-tc SELIM FRANKLIN & Co.

VICTORIA PROPERTY—Improved and Unimproved, in various parts of the Town,
For sale by SELIM FRANKLIN & Co.
j20-tc

FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS of British Columbia Fresh CORNED BEEF, first quality (grown on the Company's Farm), and preserved with great care. To be delivered at Langley. Apply to

F. V. LEE,
Hotel de France.

JOB PRINTING,

COMPRISING

POSTERS,
HANDBILLS.
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PROGRAMMES,
CATALOGUES,
BLANK NOTES,
WAY BILLS,
SHOW BILLS,
BOOKS,
ETC., ETC.,

Executed in the neatest manner, and with the greatest despatch, at the Office of the "NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES."

TERMS—CASH.

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 hal extra. It is particularly requested that advertisements sent in may be distinctly marked with the number o nsertions 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.

PAINTS and COLORS,
For sale.
d28 By ROBERTSON STEWART & CO

THOMSON & WADDINGTON,

CURED FISH MERCHANTS,

JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA.

Merchants and shippers liberally dealt with.
Terms Cash. d5-tc

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEED WAREHOUSE!

No. 108 California-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO THE SEED TRADE.

WE have the largest and most varied assortment of Fresh Field and Garden Seeds in the state. All of our own importations, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, which we can warrant to give just satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock consists, in part of Alfalfa of Chili Clover Seed, pure; Red and White Dutch Clover; Timothy Grass, Red Top Grass; Millet; Orchard Grass.

Garden Seeds—Cabbages, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Onions, Lettuces, Radishes, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Squashes, Parsnips, etc.

Seeds put up in boxes, 100 papers assorted and labelled for retailing, sent to order.

Fruit Tree and Flower Seeds.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
Dutch bulbous and Hop Roots.
Budding and Pruning Knives.
Garden Tools.

A liberal discount made to the trade.

☞ All orders forwarded by Mail or Express, will meet with prompt attention.

Address, J P. SWEENY & Co. Seedsmen.
d21-3m *No. 108 California-st., San Francisco.*

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Agency.

NOTICE is hereby given that arrangements have been entered into between the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the forwarding of treasure to the Bank of England by the steamships of the two companies, by means of through bills of lading to be granted by the commanders of the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the delivery to William Perry, Esq., Agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, to be sent across the Isthmus, and embarked on board the ships of the R. M. S. P. co. All parties who may wish to forward treasure to Europe can now do so in the manner expressed.

Further particulars, if required, will be made known on application to the undersigned.

The steamships of the R. M. S. co., depart from Aspinwall twice a month, corresponding with the arrival here of the Pacific Mail steamship co.'s steamers.

Freight on specie and Bullion from Panama to the Bank of England, (1 2-10) one and two-tenths, per cent.

Dupuy, Foulkes, & Co.,
d5-tc Battery street, cor Pacific.

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.

Truett, Jones, & Arrington,

No. 60 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

Dealers who may favor us with orders, may rest assured that we will endeavor to give satisfaction in the article, and dispatch in forwarding. Where the quantities are sufficient of Foreign Liquors, we will ship in
n19-tc

100,000 HAVANA CIGARS, of the following brands, viz.

La Ville de Gigon,	Regalia	Britanica.
Espartero's Telemaco	"	"
Washington Irving	"	"
La Victoria	"	"
El Vulcano	"	"
" "	"	Londres
Uriarte	"	"
El Valor de la Rama	"	"
El Triumvirato	"	"

This invoice of fine Cigars is offered for sale by the undersigned at very low prices, by cases, or small lots. The brands are all warranted to be genuine, and expressly selected in Havana for this market, by Messrs. Rousset, Auger, & Co., well known importers of Havana Cigars, in San Francisco, Calafornia.

G. VIGNOLO.
Johnson street, opposite Wharf st.
—ALSO—
Cigars and Cigaritos of new brands received per every Mail Steamer. d10-tc

Ex "ALMATIA"

OLD TOM.—Swain Board & Co. Worthington & Thompson.
WHISKEY.—Irish.
RUM.—Old Jamaica.
PORT.—A Superior Article in half Casks.
SHERRY.— " " "
SOAP.—542 Boxes, 25 lbs. each, best English.
For Sale by
DICKSON CAMPBELL & CO.
Corner Johnson & Wharf Street. j23-1m

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE, the charges for Wharfage on merchandize landed on Selleck's Wharf, at Esquimalt, will be as follows:—

$1 50, per ton, for all goods shipped to Victoria, with the privilege of landing at Kaindler's Wharf without further charge for wharfage.

The goods landed on Selleck's Wharf, and removed by land, will be charged 75 cents per ton.

The undersigned will continue, as heretofore, to deliver at Victoria, upon A. Kaindler's Wharf, all sorts of goods landed on Selleck's Wharf, and for which no special order to the contrary has been given, at the rate of $3.00 per ton, lighterage and wharfage included.

All goods not removed at 5. p. m., will be stored, at the risk and expense of consignees.

fc2-1m F. J. de ST. OURS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED per steamship Panama, a large and well-selected stock of Fresh GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER, and FIELD SEEDS. They have been imported from the most celebrated Gardens of the Atlantic States and Europe. We guarantee them fresh and true to name.

For sale by
CURTIS & MOORE,
fc2-1m Druggists, Yates-street.

Printed for the Proprietors, every SATURDAY, by LEONARD MCCLURE, at the office of the "New Westminster Times," Langley-street, off Yates-street, Victoria, in the Colony of Vancouver Island.