THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES

AND VANCOUVER ISLAND GUARDIAN.

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The English Press.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH INDIA?

The great Sepoy Rebellion has been triumphantly suppressed. All the chief ringleaders, with the signal exception of Nana Sahib, have been brought to submission or to justice. British supremacy over the length and breadth of the land has been re-established; and the nations that looked on with breathless interest—some with envy of our greatness, some with hatred of our power, and some with hope of our final discomfiture—have united their voices in one loud and spontaneous burst of admiration for the daring valor, indomitable energy, and consummate skill with which, in face of mountains of apparently interminable difficulties, the result was attained.

But, lest the nation should grow too confident, lest it should be too much exalted with its successes, there comes a voice amid the jubilation of millions to tell Pharaoh that, great as he is, he is only a man, and neither god or demi-god. We have scarcely conquered the Hindoos when we have to conquer their conquerors. Men of our own blood whom we sent to India to snatch a great empire from the yawning jaws of Nana Sahib, Tantia Topee, and the human tigers of Oude, have themselves caught the contagion of disaffection, and broken out into mutiny. The worst part of the business is that they have had reason on their side, and that the Government, in spite of the humiliation of the proceeding, must ultimately submit. How to yield the claims of justice, and punish mutiny at the same time, is the problem to solve. But this, though a great, is not the greatest British difficulty in India. Means will be found, we cannot doubt, to bring the European troops to obedience, however formidable the task may appear. A few kind words from Lord Clyde might prove sufficient for the purpose, if strengthened by a little prompt severity against such leaders of the malcontents as should persist in mutiny after explanations had been offered and redress promised.

The real difficulty is, not to conquer India, but to govern it. The speech of Sir Charles Wood on proposing the loan to meet the Indian deficit revealed but one of the many dark, cheerless and gloomy passages in our Palace of Empire;—so fair without, so rotten within. The great mutiny cost nearly twenty-four millions to suppress; the expenses of the current year will exceed the revenue by twelve million and a half; and the Indian debt, which two years ago was about sixty millions, will ere another year has passed, exceed one hundred millions. If there be no improvement; if, in short, we do not know how to govern the people whom we have conquered; if we cannot tax them without doing injury to their health, or damage to their industry; if we cannot render them prosperous enough to bear taxation, and contented enough with our rule to pay it without new mutinies, revolts, and rebellions, the one hundred millions will grow into two hundred, and the two hundred into four. At last the interest of the debt will be more than India can pay. Then will come the crash and the collapse; the revolution and the anarchy; and the debt will perhaps be wiped out by our expulsion from the country.

The large majority of the people of the British Isles take so little interest in the affairs of India that it needed the Sepoy Mutiny to stir their sluggish attention and to make them aware of the greatness of their empire and the vastness of their responsibilities towards it. Even now, with the mutiny in all its horrible incidents still fresh in their recollections, they do not take sufficient interest in it to consider it worth paying for. If India can meet its own expenses, they are content to bear with the Queen the responsibility of possessing it. They may growl and grumble, as is their wont, at the pressure of an Income and Property Tax to support the large fleets and maintain the national supremacy upon the sea; but they will growl and pay. They will growl more lustily, and will not pay to retain possession of India. If there be one thing clear in the mind and temper of the British people it is this—India must support itself by its own resources or its credit, or the British people will endeavor to rid themselves of it altogether. With such a soil, such a climate, and such an extent, its latent resources must be all but illimitable; but to be available for taxation they must be developed by the industry of the people. As regards credit, India has yet sufficient, we should imagine, for many other loans than the one which Sir Charles Wood demanded on Monday evening. But, however large the credit may be, there must be an end to it, if too frequently drawn upon. Borrowing is the bad husbandry, that makes nations bankrupts as well as private persons, if it be allowed to supersede industry and skill.

To govern India by non-interference with the creeds and customs of the people, and by the maintenance of a large army to prevent the re-establishment of their independence by the native Princes, besides being an expensive, is, in other respects, an unsatisfactory process. Having conquered the country, we owe it something more than indifference on the one hand and coercion on the other. But how to govern it, so as to make the people wiser and happier under our rule than under that of the Princes whom we have dethroned, and thus in the course of time to render it possible to diminish our European forces to one-third, and the Sepoy army to at least one-half if not to a quarter of their present numbers, this is the first task with which the Indian Government must grapple. To make the country pay its expenses is the second. It must be confessed that both tasks—to be accomplished despotically by a free people at the distance of half the globe from the alien race and the strange land that hate them—are enough to try all the wisdom and patience at our command, and to render success a more miraculous achievement than any of the labors of Hercules. Whether possible or not, our existing statesmanship, experience, and philosophy are utterly at fault upon the subject. To tax a people who have no luxuries, and the bulk of whom exist upon pittances so small that the full wages of ten or a dozen cultivators of the soil would not maintain an English pauper in the workhouse, seems almost a hopeless matter. And yet India must pay for itself or, sooner or later, we shall be compelled to do with it as the Romans did with England after five hundred years of occupation—to pack up our goods and chattels, and leave the country to the natives.

It has been suggested by some honorable friend of Mr. Bright, not named, that it would be an alleviation of the burden if the Government would re-establish the independence of the Punjaub, recall the Ameers of Scinde, and restore the Kings of Oude; and we are not sure that this would not be a wise and just policy, if the nation would but have the courage to adopt it. Mr. Bright himself has suggested—and whenever he speaks upon India we feel that he is on familiar ground, and that upon this question as upon that of free trade he is not the mere orator or demagogue, but the true statesman—that the Government of India should be decentralized and divided into five, so that each of the five Governors, supreme in his own province, should have the opportunity to study its people and its resources, unfettered by distant control, either in Calcutta or in England, and so be enabled to develop its industry and agriculture, and create in due time a wealth and a capital that might be taxed to provide for the whole expenses of their government. These suggestions deserve earnest attention. And whether an immediate remedy can or cannot be found for the evils of India, we join with Mr. Bright in the cordial hope that it may never be said by the future historian that Great Britain had the ability to conquer but not to govern India, or that India was avenged for her conquest by the intolerable evils she imposed upon her conqueror.—Illustrated London News.

COASTAL DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.

An excellent suggestion has been thrown out in a letter to the "Times," on the subject of our national defences. The writer, adverting to the utter defencelessness of London in case of an invasion, proposes a circular intrenched, or fortified railway, to surround the metropolis. He contends, we think justly, that this would be a paying speculation, even in a commercial point of view; whilst, for military purposes, the whole line of field-works might be prepared to receive cannon, with sidings at intervals to supply the ordnance and ammunition wherever they may be required. He proposes a similar arrangement for the defence of the coast, and argues conclusively, that in this way alone can the advantages which steam power may lend to an invader be suitably met by the same power in defence. It appears that, notwithstanding our fabulous expenditure, we can never hope to have an army of sufficient strength to meet the great military power of France in the open field. Should Napoleon III. decide upon assailing us, our only chance of safety, therefore, would be to make up for the paucity of our numbres by the celerity of our movements, and by being so prepared that we may be able to throw our whole force upon any threatened point at a moment's notice. Now, since we cannot get men to fight, we must defend ourselves by machinery. Here, at least, we have immeasurably the advantage over any foe who may think of invading us. With a coast railway communicating with all the inland lines, and a circular railway round the metropolis, decussating all the lines that radiate from it, we should be able to double and quadruple the effect of our scanty force by the rapidity with which it could be moved from one place to another. Of course this scheme will be disgusting to all old tacticians who think that the glory of generalship consists in the field maœuvres of an army, the marching and countermarching in quick and slow time, the forming of dressed lines and hollow squares, and changing to receive cavalry: but it involves that which has been considered the perfection of strategy from the days of Epaminondas to Napoleon I.—the concentration of the largest force on a given point at a given moment. To something of this kind we will assuredly have to come. Our constitutional government is, no doubt, very excellent for legislation and the administration of justice; but for anything requiring prompt and energetic execution it is not to be compared with a despotism. In the despotic governments of the Continent, the will of one man animates and directs the whole military machine, by land and sea. In our government, the said machine is influenced by dozens of minds, all of equal authority, and all wishing to direct it in his own way! The despot can lay down his scheme deliberately, and work it out continuously. In our administration there is no continuity of purpose; one set of political partizans succeeds another in the government, and the great object of each party on acceding to power, is immediately to pull to pieces and condemn all the acts and plans of their predecessors. Our jealousy of power and love of freedom render a permanent military dictatorship impossible; but may we not at least, have a system of material defences which would be independent of the fluctuations, intrigues, and corruption of political partizanship? The writer in the "Times" who signs himself "M. N."—we wish we could do honor to his full name—suggests such a system, and shows most clearly that, whilst it would be of incalculable value in war, it would not be less efficient in promoting the peaceful interests of commerce.—[Illustrated News of the World.

POPE JONATHAN.

The following is from the "Weekly Dispatch" of Aug. 7th:

There are certain familiar phrases, "French leave," for instance, and "Irish-wall fruit," which are generally understood by the rule of contraries. "French leave" is taken to mean unceremonious departure, and by "Irish wall-fruit," are signified potatoes, which neither are fruit nor grow on walls, but are entirely subterraneous. It is not perhaps yet quite true that American freedom must be regarded as an example under the above rule. But American freedom of opinion, American toleration, American enlightenment are in a very fair way to acquire a character like that which the citizens of Rome (not U. S.) ascribed in the old time to Punic faith. The "New York Semi-weekly Tribune" tells two very pretty stories which illustrates this hopeful probability. The first of these is a tale exhibiting the nature of American Protestanism and American religious liberty; at least, as understood by one of the American protestant churches. "We are informed," says the "Tribune," "that the Rev. J. L. Hatch, of Brooklyn, was excommunicated from Dr. Cheever's Church on Tuesday evening for denying that there is any divine authority for Sabbatically observing the first day of the week. The vote stood 14 for excommunication to 3 against it. Mr. Hatch, who was present, desired to be heard, but this was not allowed." A correspondent of the "Tribune," a member of the Church which excommunicated the heretic Hatch, takes pains to say that even the three whose votes went for a sentence a little milder than "Anathema marantha," entirely disowned that unhappy misbeliever's heresy.

Now, here we have a Church which, since it is an American one, we may say, so to speak in appropriate phraseology "whips" the Church of Rome, in its palmiest days, "elegant." The Church of Cheever goes ahead "right slick" of that which traces its pontificate to St. Peters. In fact Cheever's "stumps" Hildebrand, or if Cheever is dead and canonised, then the successor of Cheever beats Gregory VII, by a "long chalk." For the Pope of Rome pretends to be infallible, or the head of an infallible Church, and is therefore quite consistent in excommunicating all the world that refuse to believe in the Immaculate Conception or any conception which is inconceivable; but the Pope of Brooklyn as a Protestant Pope, denies the existence of an infallible Church, and yet has the impudence to excommunicate another Protestant for protesting against one of his dogmas. In contrariety not only to reason and common sense, but also to mere logic, his Holiness of Brooklyn distances the other Holiness immensely. Moreover, the original European Pope never, that we know, went so far as to declare that the Scripture contained a doctrine not to be found in it. He based the authority of the theological "extras" which form the specialities of Popery, on tradition. But the American Pope, or that one of the American Popes whose Holy See is located at Brooklyn, N. Y., bases all his dogmas upon Scripture; and yet he and his Cardinals expel a minister from their communion because he says that Scripture does not contain that about which not one word is contained in either the Old or the New Testament. Nowhere, in either of those books, is the Sabbatical observance of the first day of the week authorised or even mentioned. There is a text which declares that the first shall be last, but we believe that the Sabbatarians do not cite that as a proof that Sunday is the Sabbath; though it is perhaps the strongest that they could possibly adduce.

The other statement exemplifying American freedom in general, and American freedom of conscience in particular, made by the "Tribune," represents "Mr. Joseph Barker, the well-known infidel orator," as having been sentenced to an imprisonment of "10 solitary months" in a "dark dungeon" in Virginia, "for having some time back incited the people to rebel against chattel-slavery, in his progress through the United States, and having spoken in strong terms against American revivals, and the Christian slaveholder's churches." So much—that is to say 10 months solitary confinement for Mr. Joseph Barker the "well-known infidel orator," by way of punishment for what the Virginian slaveholders calls "infidel oratory!" But what sort of oratory do those zealous believers denominate "infidel." What would they say to an exhortation bidding them, in unqualified terms, and without exception with respect to color, love their neighbor as themselves, and to do to others, whether woolly or straight-haired, whatsoever they would that others should do unto them? "Infidel oratory," no doubt; blasphemy absurd and ridiculous; and as to the preacher, would they not shout "Away with him!" at least to jail and 10 months' solitary imprisonment? If, moreover, he called the slaveholding revivalists "hypocrites," and their Churches "generation of vipers," is there any saying how much further they might not possibly go? Slaveholding mobs occasionally burn niggers alive.

Now just at present the See of Rome (Italy) is to European diplomatists exactly what Ireland was to Sir Robert Peel. It is the great difficulty of the Great Powers, and a great nuisance to some of the smaller ones. The chief question on this side of the Atlantic at this moment is "What to do with the Pope?" Might it not be satisfactorily answered by the simple expedient of sending him to the other side of the ocean? Do not the circumstances above-mentioned, of the excommunication of Mr. Hatch, and the persecution of Mr. Barker, indicate the likelihood, or rather the certainty that if the Holy Father were expatriated to America, there are places in the United States in which he would find himself quite at home? All the dispositions, at least, for submitting to Papal authority, and assenting to Papal reasoning and argument, exist among the Cheeverians who excommunicated Hatch for for heresy and the slaveholding disciples of the Gospel who stopped the barking of "infidel" Baker against their version of it by shutting him up. Here would be free scope for the Inquisition—here would be liberty of development for the Holy Office. If the See of Peter was once transferred from Antioch to Rome, why can it not now be transferred from Rome to a location in "Ole Virginny," or why may not his Holiness set up the chair of the Apostle (with the miraculous Mahometan inscription upon it and all) at Brooklyn, New York, and there give the Yankees the regular genuine thing, the infallible Church clear grit, instead of the "bogus" infallible Church of Cheever, and, to the confusion of that ape of St. Peter's heir, hold forth himself the real representative Simon Pure? In addition to the excommunicative dogmatists at Brooklyn and the upholders of slavery elsewhere, all naturally prepared to acknowledge him as their proper head, he would find a large population of subjects in the Irish actually existing ready to his foot. A French writer has recently recommended the transference of the See of Rome to Jerusalem. How much better it would be to shift the Papacy to Brooklyn, where there is so fine an opening for it! The Pope, too, would be much more comfortable there than he could possibly be at Jerusalem, whilst he would be as completely out of the way of Europe as if he had been sent to Jericho. Ultimately, if those principles of intolerant dogmatism, and unreasoning tyranny, which are now so widely extending in the model Republic, should come to prevail over free American institutions, the United States may well become the States of the Church.

VICTORIA CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

Our attention has been attracted to a letter from the "Times Correspondent" on this Island, dated June 10th, 1859, and we think that as many of our subscribers may not have had opportunities of seeing it, they would feel an interest in its perusal, we, therefore, give them the most important paragraphs, and at the same time, cannot help remarking upon some of the ridiculously exaggerated statements it contains, which are calculated to injure us by inducing poor men to emigrate, in the vain hopes of obtaining a rate of wages which has never existed, or ever can exist here so long as Indian labor is to be had at its present rate. We ourselves are a fraction of the many victims to the exaggerated reports sent home by this same correspondent, in the early history of British Columbia—but, whilst remarking upon the misrepresentations, we cannot avoid giving the writer credit for much that is calculated to benefit our position, and we cordially approve of many of his statements and suggestions, feeling convinced that, if they could be carried out, the country would rapidly progress:—

(From our own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND,

June 10th, 1859.

The aspect of affairs in British Columbia has not improved during the last few weeks.

Although all the reports of the richness of the country and of the high earnings of the miners which from time to time I have communicated have been confirmed yet, from the want of roads, the cost of supplies in the interior, at distances varying from 150 to 400 miles from the coast, whither the miners had incautiously flocked in search of "richer diggings" than the Lower Fraser afforded, was so high as to consume the greater portion of their earnings in these remote and inaccessible regions. The consequences are that a good many miners have returned to California.

The exodus during the last month has not exceeded 1,000 men; but this number subtracted from so small an aggregate as the entire mining population amounts to, coupled with the fact that very few persons have arrived in the same period to supply the places of those departing, has had a very depressing effect upon the merchants, shopkeepers, and property owners of Victoria.

Any depression of this sort is the more keenly felt from the position of our population. The merchants and retailers are chiefly dealers in supplies, who, having but small capital, cannot well afford a reverse in business, and who are paralyzed by a temporary suspension of trade; while some of the property holders are in the same predicament, having bought land "on speculation" to sell at a profit, which can only be realized by an increase of immigration. Both parties, like many of the first settlers in all new countries, were in too great a hurry to become rich, and cannot afford to await the advent of better times.

As yet we have no "merchants" in the proper sense of that comprehensive term. There is neither population yet formed nor an export trade created to justify the investment of capital on a large scale in a general purpose of commerce. And I can foresee, with much sympathy for those who have courageously volunteered to become the pioneers of commerce and of settlement, a period of "hard times" in prospect.

There is not the slightest cause for despondency, however. The evidence of the richness of the mines is unimpeached. Mineral wealth, besides gold, abounds; and, classing the two sister colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia together, the soil and climate are good, healthy, and genial; timber, coal, and fish abound without limit, all which require population alone to develop. And as the country becomes better known to the world, there can be no doubt that its advantages will be availed of. There need be no fears of the future of a country which remunerates labor, requiring the application of neither science nor skill, at the rate of from $3 to $20 a-day to the man.

A striking proof of the confidence which the general public has in the future of the country was afforded by the result of the sale of lots in Queensborough, the capital of British Columbia. The sale took place by public auction at Victoria on the first and second days of this month. The number of lots sold was 310, which fetched $98,270. Some of the lots brought enormous prices, $1,400 to $1,900 each.

Towards the end of last year there was a sale of Langley lots, at a point 15 miles higher up than Queensborough, on the Fraser River, which also brought very high prices. As Colonel Moody selected the site of Queensborough as being better adapted for military purposes than that of Langley, the former has been made the capital, and such of the Langley purchasers as had paid for their lots, and who elected to buy in Queensborough, were credited for their former payments. To what extent this privilege has been availed of I do not know, but some persons stick to Langley and others bought land in both places. High as the Langley lots sold, the Queensborough lots sold higher,—the average price per lot of the former having been $4193 60c., while that of the latter is $287 97c.

By a proclamation having the force of law the Governor has altered the tariff of duties payable on goods entering British Columbia. The duties now imposed are,—upon spirits and distilled liquors of all sorts, 6s. 3d. per imperial gallon; bulls, cows, oxen, horses, asses, and mules, 4s. 2d. per head; sheep and goats per head, 2s. 1d.; cigars, 4s. 2d. per 100; snuff &c., 6¼d. per lb.; corn, fresh meat, fresh fruit, and fresh vegetables, poultry alive and dead, machinery for agricultural uses, seeds and bulbs, root of plants to be used in agriculture, salt, books, and paper, baggage, apparel, and furniture, and professional apparatus of passengers are free.

The whole subject of raising a revenue is at present surrounded with difficulties. The export gold duty succeeds in Australia, to be sure, but Australia and British Columbia are not parallel cases; the former is a vast continent from which there is no escape except through custom-house portals, while the latter is surrounded by a foreign country which interferes with all the fiscal legislation which can well be devised.

In short, it is no use fretting at it or blinking the fact that the Imperial Government must do something for this young colony to set it up until it gets rich enough to supprt itself. Without some help it cannot go on. Neither the proceeds of the land sales nor of the Custom's duties, nor of any taxes which can be imposed upon so peculiar and erratic a population as the present is, will suffice for the most necessary exigencies of government; so the Home Government may dismiss the idea of its being "self-supporting" for the present from its mind and act accordingly. If the Imperial Government would assist in sending out immigrants from England, or from any other part of Europe, who would become permanent settlers, the colony would very soon support itself, for its vast resources require only to be developed to make it rival Australia; but hordes of Californian miners, who leave as soon as they line their pockets, and who will not, if they can help it, contribute to the support of the country or its institutions, are not the most likely to contribute materially to produce this result.

LIST OF LETTERS, received at the Post-office since the 1st of September, and still uncalled for:—

A

Allen, Mrs Emily — Arbuckle, J M D
Allison, John F — Addison, P J
Agassy, Lewis (2) — Archer, George
Alexander, Chas (2) — Adams, William,

B

Bayley, James — Brown, C
Bell, Joseph — Broderick, Mrs Regina
Bastide, Eugene — Brown, A H
Brown, Robert D S — Bennetts, Thomas
Bonny, E B (2) — Blessing, Jacob
Baugaluppi, G — Bivis, John
Brotchie, William — Brassy, Ferdinand
Bush, James — Blackman, A
Bryant, Joseph M — Baxter, William
Bel, Isac D (2) — Bailly, Lisa Madame

C

Carri, & Grancina — Cooper, Thomas
Crawford, James — Cameron, David
Carveth, Joseph — Cassin, Mr
Cohn, Mrs H — Cusack, W J
Casamayou, Antoine (2) — Craig, Albert
Crook, Brutus (2) — Craner, J
Christie, John — Cunningham, James
Cameron, Alexander — Carter, Pares
Crane, A S — Caulonger, Benoit
Charles, Porcher — Carweth, J L
Clarke, F W — Cushing, Robert
Carney, W T

D

Davis, John — Deans, James
Downie, William (2) — Deighton, John
Dagenais, Cyprian — Davis, H L (2)
Davidson, Daniel — Davies, Thos C
Daugan, Robert — Dollaghan, Owen
Davys, Thos Reed — Dewdney, Edgar

E

Evans, Capt. Edwd — Emerson, Chas (2)
Edgar, D A — Elmendorf, William

F

Freeman, James E — French, Chas
Fish, James — Francis, Jacob
Fortors, Mons — Foster, Major G
Funston, Joseph W — Freeman, John
Fairbrain, John — Fitzpatrick, Wm

G

Gaurdain, Pierre — Glover, Capt
Gault, Mons — Goulden, Mr
Griner, Arthur — Gilliss, Hugh
Gregia, D — Grahamslaw, James
Gillette, E C — Girard, Auguste
Grieve, William — Gardner, Francis
Good, Chas — Grant, Thos

H

Hankin, Thos — Hyde, George (2)
Holbrook, H — Haurigan, R
Howdle, John — Horne, Adam
Hick, William (2 — Hickox, Edwd
Hurlbutt, C W — Hickin, G
Harriman, W S — Helmore, J C
Hill, John — Hunter, Mr
Holm, C F — Harriman, Wm
Hedin, N N — Henly, Henry

I

Ingall, Chas — Isaacs, Lewis
Ivans, Joseph

J

Johns, R H (2) — Jones, H C (2)
Johnson, W C (2) — Jones, John Q
Judson, Sydney

K

Knight, Capt — Kinnear, James

L

Langley, & Bros (2) — Laurence, William
Lawry, William — Lackey, G H
Lawson, James S — Lakeman, Dr J S
Lander, J M — Legon, J C
Lester, Peter (2) — Leech, James
Lewis, John — Lumley, Geo
Linc, William

M

Montgomery, Joseph — Merriman, Peter
McLaughlin, Donald (2) — McAllister, J C
Munro, Mrs — Moore, Rev J J
Michael A — Mallandine, Mr
Morris, Mrs L A — McKay, Hugh
Marwick, David — McDougall, John
McMurray, Wm — Malawanski, M
Maxwell, Wyman — McGniffe, Thos
McKay, J H — Moystin, T
Myers, H — Moulet, L
McDonald, Archibald — McCrea, J A
Mayarard, Richard (2) — Moore, Mrs Francis
Manet, P — Mouat, James
Munroe, Alexander (2) — McDonald, Mrs C
McClatchey, Otis — Martin, Mrs
Martin, Henry — McDonald, J L
McDonald, S A

N

Nauntow, George — Naren, Samuel
Nabot, Elisa

O

Osborne, Thos A — Ogilvy, David
O'Brien, John — Ott, George

P

Parter, James (2) — Petrie, David
Patterson, William — Potter, R G
Pauze, Magel (3) — Peterson, H P
Pakalana, W W — Purves, James
Pitman, R A (2) — Pike, Moses H
Parry, Rev. Chas — Penne, E
Potter, Samuel D — Pratt, William

Q

Quain, David

R

Roe, Richard — Rielly, Morris
Rochon, Octave — Rueff, Jules (2)
Roso, John — Richardson, W R (2)
Rowell, James

S

Sanderson, John — Smith, Robt O
Simpson, John M (2) — Stephens, John A
Sabaston, Peter J — Staples, E H
Stratton, John — Stratford, Richard
Sinton, E W W — Simpson, James C
Stockand, W R — Stege, Capt J G
Smith, H D (2) — Simson, A
Stevens, Peter (2) — Sineker, Thos H
Stuert, Dr J B — Somers, Paul
Soulie, Leence (3) — Simpson, Henry
Smith, Robt — Sparrow, I M
Smalley, Isac — Simons, A
Schlokum, Capt — Sutherland, H M
Stevens, Thomas — Sullivan, John
Schreiber, Wilfred — Sellick,

T

Thain, James N — Tays, George
Turnbull, Adam — Trutch, Mr
Truesdelle, O P (2) — Taylor Chas
Tays, G E — Turoette, I B
Thompson, C W R (2) — Thompson, George
Taylor, Alexander H — Tiedeman, H O
Thorndike, Capt W H — Thomas, John
Todd, James

V

Van Capendierht, C — Vise, M H
Vaitz, Pierre — Vaigl, Julius
Vignolo, Guiseppo

W

Wilkinson, Dr (2) — Waldron, Littleton
Walsh, Patrick — Wilson, John
Watson, R — Wenham, Frederick
Williams, Thomas — Wall, Capt
Weller, Joseph — Wood, H A
Wilkinson, J B — White, Alexander
Williams, Robert (2) — Walker, C B
Wright, Capt T

Y

Yeats, G W

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
Acting Post Master General.

Sept. 29, 1859.

FOR SALE.

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Holland Gin, "St. Nicholas brand," in pipes.
Irish Whiskey, in barrels.
Allsop's Burton Ale, also in bulk.
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H. Brett & Co's Ginger Brandy, in cases.
Worthington's and Swaine, Boord & Co's Old Tom in cases.
Wolfe's and Volner's Schnapps, in cases.
Claret Wine, in cases.
Orange and every description of Bitters.
And daily expected to arrive per ship "Jeannette," now due.
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Cider, in bbls, half bbls, cases, &c., &c.
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" "	One month,.....	0	16	0
" "	Three months,.....	2	0	0
" "	Six months,.....	3	10	0
Two Inches, or less,—	One insertion,.....	0	8	0
" "	One month,.....	1	4	0
"	Three months,.....	3	10	0
" "	Six months,.....	6	0	0
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" "	One month,.....	2	4	0
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The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1859.

In consequence of the *press of important matter*, we will issue a supplement gratuitously to our subscribers, to-morrow.

The Newspaper-ling of yesterday attempts to come out strong on the Franchise Bill meeting of Saturday last, and by gross misstatements of facts, to carry out resolutions which were indignantly referred by that meeting to a committee to be appointed by the people. But fortunately the people of Victoria, with the exception of the few would-be dictators, think differently upon the result of that meeting. Truth is truth; and as such difficult for able men to confute—but a totally impossible undertaking for illiterate or narrow-minded ones. To be continually sounding one's own trumpet, *is a course which is easily* seen through, and by men of the world, invariably treated with contempt. Such is the position of the Newspaper-ling above referred to, and no matter what questionable attempts may be made by the designing dictators [who have in this instance fallen so flat] to blind the public. The *exposé* of their conspiracy, on Saturday, was so complete, that we will pardon them the error of which they have been guilty, if they possess the requisite skill to re-establish themselves in the estimation of the public. Upon the proper representation—upon the adoption of the most liberal, most enlightened, and at the same time well matured measures, depends the rise or downfall of these colonies. Our course is clear. We stand forward to oppose the oligarchs who sought to impose upon the free and independent men of Vancouver Island their own narrow-minded views — their own secret hatchings. By an almost unanimous demonstration of popular feeling, the Wharf-street conspirators have been hurled from that giddy eminence—from that pinnacle of fame, to which their ambitious imaginations led them to suppose that the hasty adoption of the resolutions they had so artfully concocted, would enable them to reach. Yes, this clique of fifth rate men, presumptuously aspired to monopolise the elective Franchise, and thus the representation of Vancouver Island, but how signally their designs were frustrated, is too well known to need explanation. The blow came upon them from a quarter the least expected—from the quarter where they thought their duplicity was looked upon as honesty, from the people, whom they now taunt, through the columns of the Newspaper-ling, with having no stake—no property—and thus seek to deprive them of that perfect representation which they have an undoubted right to demand. The English Reform Act provides that every person, not subject to legal incapacity, being a copy-holders with an estate of £10 a year, shall have a vote.

Also lease-holders of £50, with leases of 20 years, and tenants at will paying a rent of £50 a year. All of these are more liberal than those proposed. It is too evident that party spirit and ambition were the mainspring which moved the "three tyrants"—more despotic dictators than the 30 tyrants of old.

In England £10 freeholders are entitled to vote—the dictators in their very liberal measure propose £20, thereby making our Franchise Bill more illiberal than the English one, when it undoubtedly *ought to be more* liberal, as men's minds, with regard to freedom, have considerably expanded since 1832. We have not space to discuss this subject further in our columns, but we have no doubt that upon the assembling of the meeting pursuant to the adjournment, carried by the almost unanimous voice of the people such a committee will be nominated to draft resolutions which will be in accordance with the wishes of the people.

In concluding these few remarks we cannot help expressing our regret at the course pursued by some of the advocates of the original resolutions, in giving vent to personalities alike false and undignified, and contrary to the spirit of men who are sincerely desirous of fair argument, even-handed justice, in fact, who are like honest men, resolved to stand or fall by the soundness of their doctrines.

———o———

In another part of this issue will be found an address from some of the most respectable British residents of Fort Hope, some of whom are Canadians, to Governor Douglas, on the occasion of his late visit, and His Excellency's reply. While congratulating the gentlemen who prepared the document, upon the happy expression of their sentiments, the elegance of the composition, and the lucidity of their statements, we, at the same time, congratulate the *country upon the general tenor* of the governor's reply, but we more appreciate the fact, that His Excellency has at length given us an index of his views from its having been long felt, that he was much injured in public estimation by his silence, and more by the mystery which has pervaded the address of those who assume to themselves to be his favored advisers. He has been robbed of credit which was justly due to him. He has been saddled with blame for neglect and failures over which he had no control, and he has suffered from the absence of that discussion which would ensue, were contemplated measures well ventilated ere they were adopted. We hail, therefore, his first speech with pleasure, regarding it as the precursor of many more, and as a means wherby His Excellency may set himself right in general estimation. And we shall take an early opportunity of addressing ourselves to an examination of the opinions with which he seems to be impressed, with a view to their publication, and to their being discussed through the medium of our columns, for on the solution of the great question—the all important question—viz: the Land Question, will, in a large degree, depend the advancement and prosperity of these colonies.

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Our friend the "Colonist," in his leader says:—"Those whom the Gods seek to destroy, they first make mad." Very true this! beautifully applicable to the performers in the coup d'etat—to those who presented resolutions to the members for Victoria, purporting to be the will of the people—which, however, were indignantly rejected as inadequate, and which never even received the signature of the Chairman of the meeting.

———

A numerously signed requisition has been presented to Selim Franklin, Esq., for the calling together of the adjourned public meeting, of saturday last, and it will accordingly meet at 7 o'clock to-morrow, at the Assembly-Hall, by authority of the Chairman,

PUBLIC MEETING.—THE FRANCHISE BILL.

According to announcement, a large assemblage of persons met at the Court-house on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the extension of the elective Franchise, and to "instruct their representatives thereto." Mr. Justice Pemberton, however, would not allow the meeting to be held in the Court-house, on the ground that all political gatherings after sunset were illegal, and the assemblage adjourned to the Assembly-Hall. A sufficient time having elapsed to give the people an opportunity of attending the new place of meeting, Mr. Young, having animadverted severely upon the conduct of Mr. Pemberton, wished to *know from those persons* present if they were content to take that gentleman's opinion of the question and go home, or if they were determined to hold their political discussion there that evening. The latter question being answered unanimously in the affirmative, Mr. Selim Franklin was voted to the chair.

Rev. Mr. Clarke came forward and said that as he took great interest in the object for which the meeting was called, he was happy to afford them the use of the room, merely requesting that there would be as little noise as possible, as he had rented the room with the stipulation that no noisy meetings should be held within it. He knew very well how difficult it was with Englishmen, so accustomed to give the widest expression to their feelings, on every great question, to restrain their enthusiasm or acclamations, but he would take it as a great favor, if they would on the present occasion conduct themselves as quietly as it would be practicable.

Mr. Franklin, in thanking the meeting for the honor they had done him in placing him in the chair, said:—Gentlemen, in taking the position which I now hold, I need not say it was unexpected. I would have been glad if some one more conversant with the details of the business which is to be brought before the meeting, had been selected instead, as I am not sufficiently prepared, with regard to the matter to be discussed. However, I hope some of the gentlemen connected with the drawing up of the resolutions which have been presented to me, will lend me their assistance. The subject upon which we are called to debate, is one of the most momentous kind, and, although, my position as Chairman precludes my entering into the arena of discussion, my feeling and interest in the question are none the less. We all know the present condition of this colony. Other British Colonies, during the last ten years, have made a march which strikes us with astonishment and wonder. When we see the territories even in the neighboring country making extraordinary progress—when we turn to Australia and Canada, and remark their gigantic strides—we are amazed. But, when we direct our attention to ourselves, what an unhappy contrast does our condition present! What an anomaly! Blessed with natural advantages superior to them all, and yet in such a backward state! When we regard this colony in a commercial light, its future great destiny is apparent. Nothing but bad laws and an inefficient government can prevent it from becoming the great commercial depot of the Pacific. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The route which Columbus spent years of energy, toil, and hardship to discover, and the great object which has been sought by the commercial world for centuries are both within our grasp. (cheers.) To enable us to take advantage of our splendid position, we must have proper laws and efficient representatives. (Hear, hear.) We must have men that will carry out the enlightened views of the people. This can only be attained by a proper and liberal Franchise Bill. To try *to accomplish these ends is our object here to-night*. And as some gentlemen have given the subject their serious consideration, it is to be hoped something tangible will be effected, and a substantial basis given to an enlightened and popular Franchise. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Young rose and said:—I am surprised that men in the present day should cling to the wretched idea that it is a necessary object to throw obstacles in the way of the poor man, who is striving to raise himself into wealth and position, and to concede every political privilege to those who are born in more fortuitous circumstances. This restrictive feature exists in the Franchise Bill, now before the House of Assembly. I am astonished that this bill embraces so many absurdities. One of the principal of these anomalies is making it incumbent upon a person to vote, to be resident in the colony one year, while to become a member the proviso is but three months. Another clause states *a member must be a voter, which makes the whole* thing a perfect paradox. Again, lawyers and other professional men are sufficiently qualified by their position alone. This is stealing a march,—it is very unfair—it is illegal and unconstitutional. The same terms may be applied to that part of the bill relating to naturalization, where British subjects, who have taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign power, are required to be resident six months after giving notice of their intention to again become subjects of Great Britain. I will suppose a British subject goes to Mexico, and takes the oath of allegiance to that country—is he any less a British subject when he returns to England and swears he is a loyal subject to the British crown? The love of country is innate with all of us—it becomes part and parcel of our existence—breathing into our souls [a voice, "oh! don't get poetical"]-(laughter)—you may laugh, gentlemen, but you will cry with very delight before I have done with you. I say that love of country breaths into our soul a foretaste of Paradise—it warms every true heart, and want of it makes every false one blush. (Cheers and laughter.) But to come to the new Franchise Bill, the learned Attorney General has the credit of drawing it up. I am sorry for it, as it is reported he is a very clever young lawyer. I hope that report may not be too premature. (Laughter.) We have all heard of people being born with silver spoons in their mouths, but I have never yet come across an individual who could boast of being born with a legal spoon in his mouth. (Laughter.) Although I must confess I see a good many "spoons" amongst the profession. (Loud laughter.) It is not to be expected that the young gentleman who has not yet done sucking legal milk, should evince a profound knowledge of the law. There is scarcely another subject which requires more study and experience. I am no lawyer myself, although I have dipped considerably into "Blackstone" in my time; sufficiently so to make me a staunch supporter and warm admirer of the British constitution. I am not a radical, nor am I a liberal, I am not a democrat, nor am I a red republican; but I am a conservative. (Groans and cheers.) The majority of us who have come here have lived and travelled in other countries, and whatever may be the power of those in position on this Island to mislead and bamboozle the old inhabitants, we are not to have the wool pulled over our eyes. (*Cheers and laughter.*) We *do not want for* our representatives any old fogies—

Mr. Wight—Perhaps "young" fogies. (Laughter.)

Mr. Young—No, nor "white" ones either. (Laughter)—but we want men of intelligence and experience—men of enlightened views. (Hear, hear.) As I have said before, I am not a democrat, but a conservative, and I hope, gentlemen, you all feel as I do on this subject—although desiring considerable change in the present measure before the House, yet not wanting a reckless Franchise Bill. I have said more, perhaps, than I should, but I will now conclude by moving that the resolution be put to the meeting, as they are written.

Mr. Alston considered that the proper way to proceed was to put the resolutions to the meeting seriatim.

After some discussion on this question it was at length decided that the proposition should be adopted.

Mr. Waddington wished to explain that, in drawing up the resolutions he, with the other gentlemen concerned, merely made amendments upon the bill before the House, and did not attempt to draft a Franchise Bill.

The first and second resolutions were then proposed and seconded, and were to the following effect:—

1. Every male British subject, 21 years of age who has resided in this Colony for three months prior to the election, shall be entitled to vote for a member or members of the Assembly, provided he has either of the following qualifications, and is not subject to any of the following disqualifications, to wit:

2. Being in possession, as a bona fide purchaser, or an owner in fee, of a freehold of 20 acres of land, or real estate to the value of £20, at the time of the Registration of votes.

Mr. Wight moved as an amendment, that the words "or an owner in fee" be struck out, as there was no such individual as owner in fee on Vancouver Island. The parties from whom the people purchased their land only held it under a grant.

Mr. Alston—Mr. Wight is in error. The seller of the land gives away whatever right he has, and the person purchasing, occupies the exact position as the party from whom he purchased. The title to the lands here are perfectly good.

After some little discussion Mr Wight withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was carried

The third resolution being proposed and seconded, was:—

3. Being the lessee or tenant in the sole or joint occupation of land or tenement, at the rental of £12 per annum, paid by the party claiming to vote, with three months occupation of the premises prior to election.

Mr. Estronach proposed as an amendment, "Manhood Suffrage," making three months residence the qualification as to time. *He did not see, on looking amongst* that class who possessed the 20 acres qualification, how they were in any way better entitled to a vote than those without it. Every man who came to this country was a man of intelligence, and for his part he would give every British subject on the Island a vote, with the above stipulation. [Hear, hear and cheers.]

Mr. Hicks, I agree perfectly with the gentleman who has just spoken. I think the present meeting a sufficient evidence of the intelligence of the majority of the inhabitants, and as far as that part of the qualification for voting goes, there could be no dispute. But there is one thing which the gentleman seems to have lost sight of—we are here to "instruct our representatives." If we could get all we require, I might say give us "Manhood Suffrage." But it is quite clear such a thing would never be granted by the present Assembly, and it would be worse than useless trying for impossibilities. Although, indeed, if we could get it, in its widest sense, *I believe it would not be desirable.* We have a striking example in California of the evils of the system, where a foreign element over-runs the American, and political corruption and bankruptcy are the result. We want to get such reforms as the present Legislature will be most willing to grant. I think the suffrage given in the resolution covers all the ground. If the Government do not concede that much, why let us send them to that position which God and nature intended them to occupy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wight,—I heard the gentleman say he wanted a concession. We do not want concessions. We wish to get our rights as men. Let us stand forth as Englishmen in this colony, and, although, we have a governor who, I may confess, is like Brutus, an honorable man, and an inefficient Legislature, there is nothing to prevent us from obtaining our just demands. As for the wretched bill styled a Franchise Bill, as far as regards its liberality the Reformers even of 1832 would not have looked at it. (Hear, hear.) The whole system of government in this colony is rotten. If it wanted further proof, the fact of such an illiberal Franchise measure being introduced at the present day, when Cobden and Bright are fighting for reforms in England, immensely beyond the comprehension of the framers of the Franchise Bill, is sufficient in itself to stamp the whole body with imbecility. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Estronach.—With regard to manhood suffrage, allusion has been made by Mr. Hicks to California; now, what I would propose would obviate all the trouble which is experienced in that State, by simply having a registration of voters (hear, hear) so that no one should be allowed to cast his vote whose name was not on the list. (Cheers,) It would seem strange that a system which has prevailed in the United States for the last 83 years, and which in my mind is the sole cause of that country's gigantic progress, should not be as applicable in an English Colony where many of the disadvantages which are caused by the heterogeneous nature of the population in America are entirely unknown. (Hear, hear.)

Rev. Mr. Clarke.—I have a great desire to say something on the present important question. It is generally considered that a Christian Minister has no right to meddle in politics; however correct this may be when applied to his class in older countries it is, I think rather unjust in a new colony like this. I take it that it is not necessary that a person because of his being a preacher should cease to be a man. (Hear, hear.) I have come to this colony with my family, and I think I have a right to look after the political as well as social wellfare of my children. (Hear, hear.) With this view of the question I have some remarks to make on the present resolution. Much as I admire a liberal Franchise, I do not think the amendment proposed desirable. I have lived in some of the most promising States of America, and from what I have seen personally and heard from intelligent Americans, I am convinced that no greater evil in a political as well as moral light could exist in a country than universal suffrage. (Hear, hear.) The proposition before the meeting is I think sufficiently liberal; for surely no man who is either industrious or energetic in this colony need be long without the specified qualifications.—In fact, a poor man who makes himself qualified proves himself a worthy citizen, and the man who is thriftless is not a desirable person to exercise the franchise.—(Hear, hear.) It is an unfortunate fact that this latter class does an immense deal of injury in American elections. I recollect an instance occurring in one of the Eastern States, at the time of an election, where a portion of a large quantity of whiskey, which was being used liberally amongst the voters, was capsized in the streets, and one of the principal electioneering gentlemen was heard to exclaim that it was a most serious and scandalous waste as there was sufficient destroyed to carry the next election. (Loud laughter.) I am not in favor of property being the only qualification. A certain degree of education I think would be desirable. (A voice, "what about the test of integrity.") In this country, we expect to have the law carried out in its proper spirit, and no crime to go unpunished. I believe the stipulation with regard to a man's not having committed a crime, &c., would meet the question of integrity as far as is practicable, but I would wish to see it a *sin qua non* to the qualification to be able to read and write. (Cheers.) Without this capacity person are debarred from the opportunities which the press and other great institutions afford, and consequently cannot be conversant with the great political questions of the day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shanks--I oppose this latter stipulation to the utmost, as it punishes persons for their misfortune and not their fault. When we came closely to consider that portion of education, we find men who have had five or six years schooling not yet able to spell—(laughter)—and as to reading and writing, they are completly nonplussed. I am opposed to the original resolution because I think it the offspring of a petty little clique—(laughter and uproar) who have kept everything in the dark until the present, but I hope when the political pot gets hot we shall know the whole mystery.—[laughter].—The proposition, before the meeting, is absurd—it is unjust. By it the great majority of British subjects here will be deprived of votes. [Hear, hear.]---I have been living in British colonies since I was born and I came here to make this place my home. I have brought my wives and my children with me [A voice "Ah you Mormonite"]----[roars of laughter]---and I am determined to oppose, to the utmost of my power, any attempt like that which is being made by the parties who have drawn up the resolutions to curtail the rights and liberties of the people. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

Mr. Ring *proposed an amendment to reduce the £20* mentioned in the original proposition to £10, as he considered this would give votes to many worthy citizens who would otherwise be deprived of the franchise.

Mr. De Cosmos----I wish to make a few remarks with regard to this resolution. I am convinced that there is a disposition in the Houses of Legislature to grant some more liberal measures than those proposed in the new Franchise Bill, and it would not be judicious to try for sweeping reforms, as from my knowledge of the members personally, were such a motion as universal suffrage passed in this meeting, the whole affair would be thrown under the table. I think it would be a much wiser course to be moderate in our demands at present. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Wight,—I want to know from this meeting here to-night, if they hold these ridiculous opinions, which I hear expressed by several gentlemen, regarding the position of the people to their representatives, as children to their parents. These ideas are not only unbecoming in men of sense, but are disgraceful to a free community. (cheers.) We do not want any of those wretched compromises. (Hear, hear.) We do not want to be dictated to by any House of Commons. We demand from the Houses of Legislature those rights to which we are fairly entitled, (cheers) and do not want to be treated as a set of schoolboys. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. De Cosmos,—I had an idea that the learned gentleman *would give a more legal expression of opinion* and not attempt to frustrate the efforts of the meeting.

Mr Wight,—Mr. DeCosmos has just given us the gratifying intelligence that he had an idea. Springing from such an authentic source, we must give it full credit, although the announcement certainly comes upon us with supreme astonishment. (Loud laughter.) I do not wish in any way to frustrate the efforts of this meeting, as the learned gentleman has just now stated; but I wish to impress on the minds of the people the necessity of unity of action, in trying to force the government to pass a liberal Franchise. If the Legislature does not think fit to do so, why let us stop the ways and means, and bring the government to a dead stop at once. (Uproar.)

Mr. Hicks.—If this be allowed to go on, we shall get no business done at all. We have altogether too much law on the occasion. (Hear, hear.) It is nonsense to talk of stopping the ways and means, and bringing the *government to a dead stop. I think the measures in* the resolutions sufficiently liberal. The North American Provinces had years of agitation before they obtained one half of the privileges which are contained in these resolutions. (Hear, hear.)

After repeated calls for Mr. Ring, that gentleman rose and said—The importance of the subject before the meeting can scarely be overrated. Discuss these questions in your homes, at your tea-table, and in your private intercourse one with another. Ventilate them—agitate them. Disturbance is sometimes useful. Disturbing forces in physics as well as in morals produce good effects. If we see a person asleep and a serpent approaching him, we do not go quietly and slowly to his assistance, but drag him immediately and violently away. (A voice—"But if there is no serpent?" laughter.) Why, then, there will be no sleeper. (Loud laughter.) Thunder and lightning purify the air,—the tempest drives the bee to his hive —and the storm that shakes the island, *gives health to the people, and fertility to the soil.* [Loud applause.]

Mr. Pidwell—It appears to me, that a great deal of our time is being occupied to no purpose. If the whole of the clauses had been considered in proper order, and had there been a desire to get through with the business of the meeting, everything would have now been accomplished. (Groans, hisses, and uproar.) Gentlemen, (laughter and groans) when you have finished I will continue. The lawyers have more to say to-night than any one else; whether or not it is because they had no hand in the drawing up of the resolutions. (Hear, hear.) The inhabitants could gain no advantage by the reduction from £20 to £10 in the clause under discussion. What piece of ground can a person obtain in Victoria for £10? £20 is quite low enough. If the original motion had been carried without any irrevelent matter being introduced, we should have finished our business some time ago. I wish to draw the attention of the meeting to the proper channel in order to save time. (A voice,—"Hee-aw, hee-aw."—roars of laughter.) Many of us have come here with our families, and invested money in the country. ("He-aw, hee-aw"—laughter.) We want a proper Franchise Bill. Let us have proper resolutions drawn up and presented to the Assembly before they pass the present measure before the House. (Cheers and groans.)

Cries of "Davis, Davis," being repeated from all parts of the house,

Mr. Davis rose and said—We have all come here to-night with the expectation of hearing liberal measures propounded, but I am astonished as well as indignant to find that the resolutions are as illiberal, if not more so, than those contained in the Assembly Franchise Bill. [Hear, hear.] The whole matter is a pack of nonsense from beginning to end. Secretly and wretchedly drawn up they merit nothing but our greatest contempt. [Hear and cheers.]

Mr Ring's amendment was put to the meeting and lost by a majority of two.

The amendment of Mr. Estronach was also put and lost by a small majority.

Considerable time was spent in discussing the 4th resolution which is:

4. Every voter shall be eligible to be a member of the Assembly.

Mr. Wight contending that it nullified the other resolutions, the 5th resolution, which is—

5. No voter shall be allowed to vote in more than one district,

was made to precede the 4th, and the difficulty was gotten over.

Mr. Shanks—The whole affair is a complete bungle—the resolutions are not properly drawn up. It is a *political dodge.*

Mr. De Cosmos—The gentleman is out of order. (Uproar.)

The Chairman—Really gentlemen, better order must be maintained. (Hear, hear, and cries of "chair.")

Mr. Shanks—If the gentlemen who have drawn up the resolutions are inclined to go to hair-splitting, I will be even with them by saying those resolutions are not written even in proper English. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) They are all in a complete muddle. (Laughter.)

Captain Gordon—Mr. Chairman, I have been requested by numbers of gentlemen in this part of the room to ask what is the subject under discussion, or if there be any at all. We are completely bewildered.

Mr. De Cosmos—That is quite apparent.

A desultory discussion here ensued and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th resolutions were carried by small majorities, with some slight amendments. These are as follows:—

6. Every voter, qualified by being in the possession. as a bona fide purchaser or an owner in fee, of a freehold of twenty acres of land, or real estate to the value of £20, shall be entitled to vote for members both of the town and district in which he resides.

7. Victoria town shall send three members, and the district two members, to the Assembly.

8. Every voter, if required by a voter, shall in *order to vote, make oath before the returning officer* on the day of election, that he is a loyal subject of the British Crown.

The 9th resolution was proposed and seconded but not carried. If was as follows:

9. Two members shall be returned to the Assembly by the voters in all the towns and districts in the Colony from Nanaimo to Sooke.

The tenth resolution, being proposed and seconded, was:

10. Every district which has less than seven votes shall be united with the adjoining district; but, if it joins more than one district it shall be united to the adjoining district which has the smallest number of votes, and unitedly they shall return the number of members allotted to each.

Mr Holbrook moved an amendment to the effect that twenty voters should be considered low enough. If the original resolutions were carried, the district of Sooke would be as it is now monopolized by one family.

Mr. De Cosmos—Does the gentleman know how many voters there are in that district?

Mr. Holbrook—I think ten.

Mr. De Cosmos—The gentleman is incorrect, there are thirteen.

Mr. Wight—What, has Mr. De Cosmos been canvassing already? (Laughter.)

After a lengthy discussion, the motion was about being put, when

Captain King rose and said—I beg to propose as an amendment that the whole affair be referred to a committee to be appointed by the people, as it is evident that these resolutions have been gotten up in a hasty and secret manner to suit individual purposes; and that they are infinitely inferior, and more illiberal than the measure now before the House of Assembly. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. Wight seconded the amendment.

Mr. Crease—I cannot conceive it possible that a meeting after spending so many hours in discussing such important questions should nullify, as it were, all that had been done.

Mr. Waddington—We are treated with the utmost scurrility and abuse for doing our best in trying to frame resolutions, as a liberal substitute for the present Franchise Bill before the House of Assembly; and instead of receiving what little thanks are due, we get abused for our pains. It is scandalous and disgraceful. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. De Cosmos—The gentleman who has proposed the amendment has done it with a view to frustrate the whole proceedings of the meeting, and is a paid servant of the H. B. Company. [Groans and hisses, and great uproar, the Chairman making strenuous efforts to maintain order.]

Mr. Shanks—No personalities ought to be allowed, [Hear, hear.] If the amendment had not been proposed by Captain King, I would have made the motion myself. The whole affair is a disgraceful piece of political dodgery—the resolutions are a complete hodge-podge—and have been cut and dried for the occasion. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

Mr. Ring—I believe that no person came here to-night animated with other than good and sincere motives. *I do not believe that the amendment just* proposed, will in any way stultify those who have drawn up the resolutions, if it be carried. Quite the contrary. The meeting is willing to give every credit to the gentlemen who have interested themselves so much on the matter which has been discussed. I really believe that those connected with the resolutions will be more agreeable than otherwise to have them placed before a proper committee. [Hear, hear.] When such important questions are under consideration, it does not seem judicious to rush hastily over them. This is but a small meeting after all, and I am sure no one will begrudge a little more time to have the resolutions properly revised and a fuller expression of public opinion on the question. [Cheers.] I do not think that anything like a stigma will consequently rest upon those who have taken so much trouble in drawing them out in the first place. [Applause.]

The insulting attitude of Mr. Young whilst Mr. Ring was speaking, was the *general subject of the severest* censure.

Mr. Young—The proposing of the amendment in question is an attempt to throw ridicule upon the whole proceedings, but the quarter from which it proceeds is of too despicable a nature for me to notice. [Groans and hisses, and cries of no personalities.] It is part and parcel of the attempt made by that snob Pemberton. [Groans and cries of "put him out,"—"no scurrility or blackguardisms."]—Who will put me out? [Cries of "Dry-up," "Sit down," "Put him out," and the greatest uproar prevailed, accompanied by cries of "Put the amendment."]

Order being somewhat restored, the Chairman put the amendment, which was carried with acclamation.

A motion of adjournment was then made in order to carry out the substance of Captain King's amendment, which was carried.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Rev. Mr. Clarke for his kindness in giving the use of the room.

Captain King then moved a vote of thanks to the Chair, which was seconded and carried unanimously. After which, it being almost twelve o'clock, the meeting adjourned. The greatest praise is due to Mr. Selim Franklin for the efficient manner in which he conducted the business of the meeting, and the patience he evinced throughout the exciting and grossly personal altercations.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, Vancouver Island, Sept. 26, 1859.

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

By Command,

William A. G. Young,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Entrance to the Fraser River has been re-buoyed. All the buoys are placed on the Northern or Port side of the Channel in entering, with the exception of one on the South Sand Head.

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

1	ON SOUTH SAND HEAD,	A spar buoy moored in 11 feet at low water. The spar painted white and black in horizontal bands, surmounted by a ball of the same colors also, in horizontal bands.
2	ON NORTH SAND HEAD,	A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar black and white, in vertical lines, surmounted by a ball painted in the same manner.
3	ON NORTH SIDE OF THE CHANNEL,	A spar buoy moored in 9 feet. Spar black and white horizontally. Ball red.
4		A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar, white and black bands horizontally, surmounted by a white diamond, and marked 1.
5		A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar, white surmounted by a black diamond, marked 2.
6		A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar, white surmounted by a red diamond, marked 3.
7		A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar, white, surmounted by a crescent red and black, marked 4.
8		A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar, white and black vertically, crescent red, marked 5.

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

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

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

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

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

Vessels bound for the River and coming through the 'Plumper Pass,' should steer N. N. W. as soon as they enter the strait of Georgia. This course leads direct for the Sand Heads eleven miles distant, some slight allowance being of course made for the tide, which runs from 1 to 2 knots in the strait, and more as the entrance of the River is approached.

Vessels from the Southward, passing Robert's Point, must avoid the Robert's bank, which is very steep to; by not bringing the low part of this point to the Southward of East, the bank will be cleared.

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

THE GOVERNOR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have received a copy of the following address presented to His Excellency Governor Douglas, signed by all the influential British and Canadian residents at Fort Hope. The address, together with His Excellency's speech, may be relied on for their accuracy.

To His Excellency Governor Douglas, C. B., Governor of British Columbia and Vancouver Island &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, approach your Excellency with a sincere expression of pleasure at your presence amongst us. We are satisfied that your personal intercourse with the residents of British Columbia, will increase their sense of your desire to promote the interests of our Colony at the important juncture at which it has now arrived, and those of us who have had the honor of interviews with you, would still further acknowledge the urbanity and accessibility with which you received us.

The object of our present address is, to express our gratitude at the greater facilities for bonâ fide settlement in the Colony, which the Government are holding forth, and to convey to you the views of the British residents in Fort Hope, upon this subject.

We believe we are perfectly correct in stating it to be the unanimous wish of the British population throughout the Colony, that lands should be thrown open to actual settlers, and those who intend to become permanent residents therein. In this sentiment, we are led to suppose our Legislature fully concurs.

The question on which we respectfully submit our opinion is, the ways and means by which we conceive this may be done most beneficially, so as to combine at once the present and permanent interests of the Imperial Government with those of private individuals.

Up to the present date, notwithstanding the urgent request from numerous British subjects to settle at once on unoccupied land, and obtain such at a "remunerative" sum, the law has been unmitigated, which precluded British subjects as well as aliens, settling on any land not surveyed, and at an upset price of 10s. per acre,

The impolicy of such legislation has been sufficiently vindicated by public opinion, and has already deprived the Colony of valuable Englishmen and Canadians, who have found it impossible to wait for the survey, or pay such a sum.

The difficulties which intending settlers are exposed to in coming to British Columbia are not unknown to your Excellency, but as we deem them personally and relatively of great import, we shall be excused if we state them here. The physical and geographical obstacles to cultivation and locomotion in the Colony are obvious to the most cursory observer. To meet such drawbacks on the threshold and extending into the interior of a country, we contend that the policy of our Government, and its inducements to meet and conquer such obstacles, should be somewhat in keeping with their magnitude. British subjects, and others, declaring from their first occupation their intention to become such, should not, we submit, be put off until the indefinite period of the survey, nor should the upset price for other than suburban land, be 10s. in the future, or more than 1s. installment be asked on present occupation. We believe such reduction would lead to extensive purchases, occupation, and improvement by bonâ fide settlers.

The reasons on which we base our opinions are—

First,—The greater number of persons who came to our Colony have limited means, but are in many ways qualified to benefit the Colony.

Second,—The capital of such persons is their labor, —the moderate sum of 1s. being demanded as installment, would encourage extensive purchases, enhance the value of bordering lands, increase the taxable property of the Colony, and facilitate the payment of a moderate upset price, say 5s. per acre for rural land.

This, we believe, would be a great aid to the Exchequer, who might, if requisite, be provided for meanwhile, by the payment of the upset price being approached by a practical payment periodically until it reached a given sum, when further payment might be suspended to await the survey. In stating such views, we only claim for ourselves and our fellow countrymen rights akin to those accorded by Great Britain to the other portions of her Colonial Empire. We beg to refer your Excellency to the case of Canada. In Canada, a mode of settlement of waste Crown Lands has been adopted, at once antagonistic to the views of speculators, but encouraging to bonâ fide colonists. The plan of proceeding is twofold. In one instance, where wild land situated on a Government road is at a long distance from a town, or market, a grant of land is made, saddled with certain restrictions. The applicant, having registered his name at the office of the Crown, and having gone through the necessary preliminaries, is then allowed to take up his residence on the land allotted to him. During the first year he is required to clear a stated portion of the allotment and build a house; the next year more land has to be cleared, and so on, until the expiring of the agreed on term of years. It being then ascertained that the stipulated improvements have been duly carried out, he acquires an indefeasible right to the land.

In the second case, land lying more advantageously, is sold by Governmeat at the upset price of $1,00. The purchaser is required to deposit one-fourth of the purchase money, and pay the remainder in annual installments, so arranged that the disbursements should be felt as lightly as possible. On the payment of the whole, he acquires full right to the land. Some such system might, we submit, be considered with advantage by our own Colonial Legislature.

In venturing to lay such considerations before your Excellency, we disclaim all sympathy with the squatting law of America, so far as it allows any citizen to "squat" on any land unoccupied, without communication with, or permission from, the Government; but at the same time, we would draw the attention of your Excellency and the Legislature, to that clause of the American Law on the subject, which prohibits "any alien settling on American soil," restricting the right "to those who are American born, and to those who, immediately on settling, declare their intention of becoming naturalized." We beg to express our regret that the same law is not at present in force in British Columbia. As the law now stands, there is no difference between those who are home born, and those who settle for money, aliens are placed on the same footing as British subjects, and at the end of three years, land purchased by such, may for political purposes be virtually controlled, though ostensibly sold. Such policy, we submit, is adverse to the progress of our Colony, for the case may not be an unlikely one, that of three hundred acres the extremes in distance are held by British subjects, improving year by year, their property. There is at present no law to oblige the clearance of the middle lots. If held by an American speculator, he need not necessarily improve his purchase, and at the expiry of his purchase, his land is raised in value from relative position, and the British subject, who might have previously become the purchaser, if he still desires to be so, is obliged to pay tribute to a foreigner, who strikes his stake contentedly, to go and do likewise elsewhere. Having laid these, our views, before your Excellency, we desire to thank you for the part you have personally taken in meeting our grievances, and conclude by expressing our best wishes that so long as this important Colony has the honor of your supervision, God's blessing may further your efforts to promote its interests individually and relatively as a loyal and sincerely attached appendage to the Empire of our beloved Queen, and for this as in public and private duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

REPLY.

His Excellency made the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to receive this address from the British and Canadian residents at Fort Hope.

I freely concur in its spirit, and assent to many of the points you have alluded to. But before referring to its contents, let me thank you for the kind allusions it contains to myself. My visit to Fort Hope has given me much pleasure, and my best wishes attend its prosperity, which I shall endeavor to further when it lies in my power. I was not prepared for this address with which you have honored me, but I am glad to take the opportunity of publicly expressing my opinions on the subjects you have mentioned.

The land question is a very important question, as you very justly remark. It concerns the interests of British Columbia and the interests of individuals very closely, and the Government have given much consideration to it. Indeed, I may say I have done so since my appointment as Governor of this Colony.

The policy I adopted soon after the discovery of gold in British Columbia, was not popular at home or in this colony. Indeed, I may add, it has wrought me a great deal of obloquy, which I have been constrained to bear, but I am glad to find that the opinion of the British public, and public opinion here, is now more alive to the real motives which influenced me in advising a restrictive policy. Some time back, there was a great demand for land, but the country was then occupied almost exclusively by foreigners, who would have become its first settlers, to the great injury of British subjects and British interests. This is a point which we must not lose sight of in this colony, situated as British Columbia is with reference to other countries.

The present time, however, appears a favorable one for a change in the policy which has been followed hitherto, and many of the suggestions you have made in your address are already under the consideration of Government.

We propose selling lands in the vicinity of towns and within certain limits, to those who wish to settle and improve, on their registering their names and paying five shillings an acre as an instalment.

Those who wish to take up land beyond those limits, and the sites of Indian villages, and their cultivated fields, can do so immediately, by settling and improving.

No instalment will be required at present previous to settlement on unsurveyed country land, and when the survey is completed, those settlers will be allowed to purchase their lands at the upset price, of ten shillings per acre. We cannot alter the upset price yet, but I guarantee it shall not be raised, and may be reduced.

I am aware of the Canadian law, which you have stated correctly. The whole of this important question, as I previously said, is under consideration, and in legislating upon it, the land regulations of Canada and America will be reviewed. We shall adopt some system of registration of names and position of lands taken up by settlers. The laws promulgated on the land question, will follow the spirit of the Canadian law, restricting the number of acres to be held by individuals, insuring bona fide settlement and improvement. Improvements will be required, while the occupants will be secured in all their improvements, by being allowed to become purchasers at the upset price.

I entirely coincide with your remarks on the impolicy of encouraging selfish speculators, but I think the system of public registration, restriction in acreage, and requiring gradual and progressive improvement as a title to the right of purchasing, will tend to prevent speculation. With reference to the position of aliens, you are aware that they are already under certain disqualifications. Land cannot be held by aliens for more than three years, and they must then either become British subjects or convey it to such; but if you will consider this matter in all its bearings, I think that you will have reason to see, that it would not be politic or gracious to adopt the alien law of America, as you stated it, nor would it be considered a liberal treatment at home.

I beg to thank you again for the address with which you have presented me, and for the expression of your good wishes at its conclusion.

FACTS ABOUT THE SAN JUAN OCCUPANCY.

The following letter we copy from the S. F. "Times," and recommend it to our readers as a true statement of facts:—

San Juan Island, Puget Sound, September, 2d, 1859.

Editor Times.—I take the liberty of sending you some facts in connection with the sole occupancy of San Juan Island by United States troops, to be used as you think proper. I deem the subject one of vital public interest, and one in which gross injustice and discourtesy have been done to the representatives of a foreign friendly power, by the unauthorized, unprecedented, and unwarranted action of a newly-fledged Brigadier-general of our army, who alone is responsible, and on whom, I sincerely hope, the press of the United States will visit the rebuke he so richly merits. He ought to be court-martialed and dismissed for high-handed, flagrant violation of the law of nations; but as he is a friend of slippery, honest (!) Jack Floyd, I am apprehensive the government will do no more than reprimand him, if it does that

The first consideration that will naturally suggest itself to "outsiders" is, "By what authority, if any, has Gen. Harney taken this step?" If none, "What is his motive or reason for this sensation step?" He has no authority; and the true reason is, "political capital," to be used at some future National Convention, *a la* Taylor and Pierce. He is afflicted, I know, with the insane idea of, some day or other, being President!

In the Oregon papers by this mail you will see the correspondence between him and Gov. Douglas. What Gen. H. states *is not so*. The Chief Factor of the H. B Company came to this island on business of his company, in H. B. C. str. Beaver. This is what Gov. Douglas refers to in his reply, where he gives "an unhesitating and unqualified denial" to Harney's representations. While on the island, in a bantering conversation with an American named Cutler, about a boar belonging to the H. B. Company, which Cutler had shot, the Chief Factor, (Mr. Dallas, son-in-law of Gov. Douglas) said he "could take him to Victoria," or "could have taken him to Victoria," &c.; to which Cutler replied, "he might try it on if he liked," &c. You can readily imagine the nature of a conversation between a not-over-refined Englishman and American. You will see, from the correspondence, how deeply H. has "put his foot in it."

If you knew Harney as *we* know him, you would the more readily understand this buncombe step for popularity. you will be surprised, too, if you don't know him, to learn his reputation and standing among his brother officers. He is one of the weakest officers and most arrant hdmbugs in the army, and not at all qualified for his position. He is the laughing-stock, wherever he goes; and his administration is a series of blunders and mistakes. He is as callous as a pot-house politician, and insensible, I'm afraid, to shame. His affair with Col. Sumner, has damned him in the army; still he doesn't hesitate to insult his inferiors in rank, and then shield himself behind his official position. This is the opinion of nearly every officer in the army. The exceptions are his staff officers, who hold their places on his staff at his pleasure.

I would send you the correspondence, but have but the one copy, which I want for reference.

The English authorities have asked only "a joint occupation" until the matter could be decided by our respective governments. This they are entitled to, as long as it is a disputed territory, and such it unquestionably is, and will be until settled by our respective governments. But, no! the redoubtable Capt. Pickett prepared his "army," of about sixty men, and "popgun" mountain howitzers, and forbad the landing of any English force at their peril! Can you imagine any thing more absurd and ridiculous? Three English men-o'-war within a stone's throw of the land, capable of landing 500 soldiers, besides mounting the heaviest metal, manned by a thousand sailors, to blow him to atoms without endangering the loss of a man.

To the magnanimity and forbearance of the English naval officers we are indebted for the preservation of the lives of this "army," and their valiant Lilliputian hero, and to the continued peace between the two countries. These officers, I hope, will receive the commendations of our press if not of the government. Mr. Cass' well known hostility (and Palmerston is now premier) may give them and the whole affair the "cold shoulder," but I trust you will remind him and Harney of their duty, and will place this blundering, flagrant outrage in its proper light before the people—their masters. No man of intelligence here, now that the "hurrah, boys, for the American eagle" has passed away, and sober reflection has resumed her sway, sustains H. in his foolish, rash act. How can they?

P. S.—We anticipate a withdrawal of our force as soon aswe can hear from Washington, or else a joint occupation. The latter most probable.

At present we have, here in camp, nine companies and a detachment of sappers and miners, in all 426 men and 15 officers. The companies are short in men, and shorter in officers.

We are all disgusted at being made "victims" to H.'s programme for the White House.

The following are the most important alterations made in the Franchise Bill this day. Several minor amendments were made which we have not space to give:—

Qualification, Clause. No. 2.—Occupation "six" months instead of 12, and actual rental of £12, instead of £20.

Clause 3 Possession for three months instead of six.

Clause "b." Freehold estate of £20 instead of £100.

Qualification of members.—Being in possession of £300 freehold, "for three months."

Last Clause.—Duration of House, three yeaas instead of four.

FORT HOPE.

22nd September,

Sir,—I wish to give you the first intelligence of the prospects which His Excellency the Governor's visit has opened to us here. On his arrival he conversed freely with all the miners who approached him, and induced them to search for quartz veins. Yesterday too gold-bearing veins were discovered, and the men have entered their claims.

Should these veins prove as rich as anticipated, there is no doubt as to the future of British Columbia. On a close examination of the pay streaks now worked in this neighborhood, I find the bulk of the earth is composed of disentegrated quartz veins, which run along the hills here in all directions. I am, therefore, convinced that the gold is not brought down the river, but is washed from the banks by the rising water, and deposited on the bars. These benches that line the river have fallen originally from the mountain sides and are full of the broken quartz and gold. They are however covered with a thick coating of sand, which has to be removed. At the head of Cornish bar, a tunnel under the sand leads into a pay streak prospecting 8 cents. Could it be sluiced, it would yield $10 a man a day. This within 6 miles of Fort Hope is very encouraging. Within the last few days, upwards of 2000 acres of farm land have been taken at par. In fact, this town is well named and is doubtless a place of great hope.

Yours, &c.,

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATHAN POINTER,

Importer and Dealer in Messrs. Davis' and Jones' PATENT SHIRTS, of New York,

—AND—

L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patern SHIRTS, of Philadelphia.

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

A magnificent assortment of gent's silk Scarfs,
A full assortment of gent's superfine Manchester GINGHAM SHIRTS,
ON YATES STREET,
Opposite the Bank of B. N. A.,
VICTORIA, V. I.

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

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

I shall receive Fresh Goods by every arrival from London.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.
WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
Business hours from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
October 4, 1859.

M. PRAG,

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

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has the largest assortment of the above on this Island, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates.
October 4, 1859. tc

CHEAP FUEL!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COALS!!

TO enable families to supply themselves with Fuel or the approaching winter, we shall, until further notice, sell the best

NANAIMO COALS,

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

JOHN T. LITTLE & CO.,

Agent Victoria Coal Company.

Victoria, September 23, 1859. 1m

A CARD.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return his thanks to Rear-Admiral Robert L. Baynes, C. B., in command of the British Naval forces on this station, also to the officers and men of the ships Ganges, Pylades, and Plumper, particularly to Commander Hugh T. Burgoyne, of the the Ganges, who came so kindly to his assistance on the morning of the 22nd, ult., when the American ship Northern Eagle was discovered to be on fire, in Esquimalt Harbor;

The undersigned will ever retain a lively feeling of gratitude for the exertions made to save his property at that disastrous hour, and for the great kindness and favors since extended to him, in his endeavors to save the wreck of the property for the benefit of the underwriters.

THOS. McKINNEY.
Master of the American ship Northern Eagle.
Victoria, V. I., October 4, 1859. 1in

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

READING ROOMS, Yates-street. The Committee of the Young Mens' Christian Association, have pleasure in announcing to their friends generally, that the above rooms are open every evening, Sundays excepted, from five to 10 o'clock.

The Secretary will be in attendance on Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock, to enrol subcribers' names. Subscription six shillings or one dollar and a half per quarter. oct-1m

Business Directory.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Wharf and Johnston-streets, Victoria, V. I. Dickson, De Wolf & Co., Merchant-street, San Francisco.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

MORRIS & CO., Johnson Street, near Government Street, are prepared to supply their customers and the public by every steamer with No. 1 Fresh Butter, Chickens, Eggs, and a varied assortment of Family Groceries. Goods sent free of charge to any part of the city.

HENRY MANLEY, M. D.
Surgeon, &c.

OFFICE in Trounce's-alley, between Government and Yates-street, Victoria.

MR. JOHN COPLAND, LAW CHAMBERS.

TOWN LOTS, in various quarters, and farming lands for sale. Money to loan on real estate, in town. Debts collected, Accounts and Average Statements adjusted. 1m

T. PHELAN, corner of Yates and Government-streets' Victoria, dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Crockery' and Glassware. tc

SAMUEL PRICE & CO., Commission Merchants, Wharf-street, Victoria, Vancouver Island. oc4t

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL

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

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

ROBERTSON STEWART & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Victoria, Vancouver Island.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. W. WALLACE, Junr., holds our power of Attorney, will represent our interests, and attend to all business connected with our Firm.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.
Victoria, V. I., 1st October, 1859. 1m

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

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

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

B. Davidson, San Francisco; Sather & Church, San Francisco; Tallant & Wilde, do.; Abel Guy, do.; Parrot & Co., do.; Wells, Fargo, & Co., do., and Freeman & Co.'s Express.

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

MARCHAND, Jr., & Co.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Henry Barnewall, Esq.	John Bloxam Elin, Esq.
Thomas H. Brooking, Esq.	Oliver Farrer, Esq.
Robert Carter, Esq.	Alex. Gillespie, Esq.
William Chapman, Esq.	Sir A. Pellet Green, R. N.
William R. Chapman, Esq.	Francis Le Breton, Esq.
James John Cummins, Esq.	John Ranking, Esq.

SECRETARY:
Charles M'Nab, Esq.

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.
General Manager, Thomas Paton, Esq.

Quebec, Canada.	Dundas, Canada.
Montreal, do	Brantford, do
Ottawa, do	London, do
Kingston, do	St. Johns, New Brunswick,
Toronto, do	Halifax, Nova Scotia, and
Hamilton, do	Victoria, V. I.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
Messrs. R. C. Fergusson, F. H. Grain, & C. F. Smith
29 William Street.

VICTORIA BRANCH.
Temporary Offices, Government Street.
Gold Dust and Bills of Exchange Purchased.
DRAFTS ISSUED ON
London,
New York,
San Francisco,
Canada,
New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, and
On the Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and the National Bank of Scotland.
Office hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; and Saturday, 10 a. m. to 1 p.m.
F. W. WOOD, Manager.

FORT HOPE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

SEVERAL FRIENDS to the diffusion of knowledge and social intercourse amongst Miners, Traders and merchants, &c., on the Fraser River, are anxious to establish a Reading Room and Library at Fort Hope.

Fort Hope is a central position of importance in British Columbia, and the best at present for furthering the above objects. The project of a Reading Room in connexion with a Circulating Library, is one which cannot fail to be beneficial to those for whose use it is intended, but it is one which cannot be carried out solely by the residents without assistance from other quarters.

The sum of $400 is required for the purchase of a House and Lot in everyway convenient, but the time allowed for the purchase at this price is short. The honorary Secretary earnestly asks the assistance of that large class of persons who are benefitted directly or indirectly by the connexion of the two Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, for their kind help in any direction they may think fit.

The regular subscription will be for the first month $5 each person, and $1 a month afterwards.

Respectable and readable newspapers of various nations and politics, together with all the standard Reviews and Periodicals, will be taken.

Donations have been promised by the following:—

His Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General and the Chief Justice of British Columbia. Rev, J. Cridge, H. P. Crease, Esq., Montague Drake, Esq., J. O'Reilly, Esq., J. P., J. Ogilvy, Esq., H. B. C., Victoria. Philip Nind, Esq., J. Smith, Esq., T. L. Stahlschmidt, Esq., R. A. Pitman, Esq., Fort Hope. — Saunders, Esq., J. P., — Gaggin, Esq., Esq., — Elliott, Esq., Yale.

Subscriptions will be received at Victoria by the Rev. R. Dundas, chaplain to the Bishop.

A. D. PRINGLE,
Honorary Secretary.
Sept. 15th, 1859.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

NAPIER'S PENINSULAR WAR, Humboldt's Cosmos, Ures Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; Dana's Mineralogy; Ewbank's Hydraulics; Moseley's Mechanics of Engineering; Lyell's Principles and Elements of Geology; Cyclopædia of Commerce; M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary; Livingstone's Travels; Dr. Kane's Explorations; Macaulay's England; Alison's Europe; The British Poets compiled in three vols., 8vo; the English Translations of the Classics, comprising the whole works of Tacitus, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides, Baker's Livy; Cæsar, and Sallust.

Prescott's Works; Irving's Works; Noctes Ambrosiana; the Poetical Works of Longfellow, Hood, Whittier, and nearly all of the modern and Ancient Poets, variously and handsomely bound.

Histories, Bibles, Commentaries; Agricultural, Law, Medical, Odd Fellow, and Freemasonry Books, Cooking Books, Book Keeping, Dictionaries, Chemistry, Astronomy, School Miscellaneous Books. Also, Novels, qound and in paper covers.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Stationer's Hall, Yates street.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

J. BEGG, practical Gardiner and Nursery-man, having obtained the agency for the sale of Fruit Trees from some 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.

TO LET.

GONZALO COTTAGE and farm of 700 acres, of which 50 acres are fenced, and under partial cultivation. Apply by letter only to

1in JOSEPH D. PEMBERTON.

10,000 lbs. WHITE LEAD.

JEFFRIES & BANKS,
Yates Street,
Have for sale

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

Also, a large assortment of WALL PAPER, Borders and Mixed Paints.

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS,
Yates street, Victoria.

TOWN LOTS IN VICTORIA AND ESQUIMALT, and Farming Lands disposed of at public and private sale. Surveys, Plans, Deeds, Mortgages, and Agreements prepared by competent parties attached to the office. Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c., disposed of.

Advances made on Consignments.
Gold Dust Purchased.

COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the following articles, in such quantities as may be required during the next three months at each of the places named

The prices to be stated in English currency.

At Commissariat Store, New Westminster. [All duties and carriage to be paid by the trader.]	At Victoria.

Address, with samples, duly numbered to correspond with the Tender to me at this Office.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tea—black,	per	1000 lbs.	
Sugar—brown,	do	1000 lbs.	
Coffee—ground,	do	1000 lbs.	
Soap—English yellow	do	1000 lbs.	
Pepper—black, ground,	do	100 lbs.	
Mustard—ground,	do	100 lbs.	
Candles—Palmer's English	do	100 lbs.	
Matches—boxes,	do	1 gross.	
Oil—lamp,	do	100 galls.	

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
Acting Commissary.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.

OFFER for sale, ex steamer "FORWOOD," and recent arrivals—

Irish Pork and Butter,
Bacon and Hams,
Ale, in bulk and bottle,
Porter, in bottle,
Dark Brandy, in hhds.,
Port and Sherry Wines,
Champagne, in pints and quarts,
Claret Wine, in cases,
Sugar, brown and crushed,
Rice, Carolina and China,
Blankets and Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Canvas, Twine and Rope,
Tinware,
Oilman's stores.

Sept. 15, 1859. 1m

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day sold all my right, title, and interest in the late Copartnership of Capron & Harter to Gabriel Galt Capron, who will satisfy all claims againts the firm, and receive payment of debts due to them.

JOHN COPLAND, Witness. HENRY HARTER. 1m

SACRAMENTO HOUSE,
Waddington street, near Yates street.

THIS HOUSE has been newly fitted up and entirely renovated, and is conducted on the European Plan. The TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

Board and Lodging..... $7 00
Single Meals..... 0 50

The travelling public are requested to call.

ANDREW ASTRICO.

VULCAN IRON WORKS CO.

T. A. Monkhouse, P. Torquet,
S. Aitken, C. R. Steiger.

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, Boiler Makers, Iron Founders, and General Engineers, First Street, near Gas Works, San Francisco.

Steamboat Machinery built and repaired; also, Saw, Flour, and Quartz Mills, Pumping and Mining Machinery, &c., &c.

Proprietors of Morse's Patent Fire Grates.

Right to Manufacture Tyler's Patent Scroll Water Wheel.

E. H. King,.....Agent in Victoria.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ON and after Sunday next, Sept. 25th, Divine Service according to the rights and ceremonies of the Church of England, will be held at the Police Court, in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 30 minutes past 6 o'clock.

The clergyman will attend at the same place on Sunday morning, from 9 to 10, a. m. in order to receive the names of children for whom Sunday instruction may be desired. se24-1in

Literature.

ON THE BIRTH OF A LITTLE GIRL.

ORIGINAL.

Lo! beauty sleeps upon her infant brow,
And light is beaming from her op'ning eye;
And hope is shedding its transcendant glow,
O'er the young hour of dawning destiny!

Sweet little heir of thousand hopes and fears,
May no dark blight, thy rising bloom destroy;
See thy fond parents smiling through their tears,
Hail the precious pledge of future joy!

Oh! yes, for them thy little tongue shall frame
The first imperfect word it strives to say,
And when religion thy young thoughts shall claim,
Their voice shall teach thy spotless lips to pray—

Their hands shall guide thy wand'ring footsteps right,
Their love shall weary heaven with prayers for thee,
Their fond example be thy guiding light,
And thou the star to guide their destiny.

H. K.

PEERS AND PROTEGEES.

CHAPTER IV.

In a large old-fashioned garden, where roses in hedge-rows, blossoming trees, and evergreen shrubs, with every garden flower, grew in such wild profusion as to make the soft air redolent of perfume, stood a young girl, twining a honeysuckle round a branch which was almost beyond her reach.

One ringlet of her dark brown hair had become entangled in the flowers, and by endeavoring to extricate it, the comb had fallen which supported her hinder tresses.

A smile, partaking both of mirth and perplexity, beamed on her youthful features, as she raised her laughing eyes, of a starry blue, to the unfortunate curl. Suddenly a well-remembered voice broke on her ear, and with a vigorous bound, which brought the odorous blossoms from their stems, she sprang into the extended arms of a tall and handsome man who closely folded her to his breast.

"Oh, Reginald! you saucy fellow, to come upon me so unexpectedly; Nevertheless, I am glad to see you home again. Mercy, what a man you look!—what mus*taches you have got!*" she said, suspending her caresses in unfeigned surprise.

"You forget, dearest Constance," smiling fondly at her look of wonderment, "how many years have passed, and what stirring scenes I have been engaged in since we parted, though I believe I must have expected to find you as unchanged as this dear place, from the astonishment I feel at finding you so grown."

"You are more changed than I am, depend upon it, Reginald. Why, if your eyes were not so soft, your voice so gentle, I should be quite afraid of you, and think some dauntless Templar knight was come to spirit me away."

"Do I look so very terrible?" he asked, with a bright insinuating smile, bending his handsome face to a level with her own.

"Why, I don't know," she said hesitatingly; "I rather think you must be a dangerous associate for young ladies—that wheedling look, and those ebon curls may do a great deal of mischief."

He pressed the little hand that was playing with his hair, affectionately to his lips, ere he replied, "I must not tell my little sister what I think of her, lest I should spoil the sweet simplicity of character which was ever her greatest charm."

"Do not be afraid, I can hardly grow too vain when papa is constantly assuring me that I am not fit to be trainbearer to cousin Blanche; so tell me how you think I look? Yet no, your praise would go for nothing because you have never seen your lovely cousin."

"Cousin?" he replied, indignantly.

"Well, I will not call her so, since you dislike it, but I was not aware you would enter into our scheme so readily."

"What *scheme?" asked Reginald.*

There was a light in her brother's eye, a proud and scornful smile upon his finely chiseled lip, as his stately head was slightly elevated, which rather disconcerted her, but on his repeating the enquiry in a more gentle tone, she gathered courage and resumed, "Why, papa hoped—indeed, we all hoped—that dear Blanche might be prevailed upon through you to give us a nearer, dearer claim on her affections."

"I might have guessed as much from the simple fact that every letter I received was full of her praise," said Reginald; "but did it never occur to you that the difficulty lay not with her, but me to yield to such a misalliance?"

"No; because I thought when once you saw her, you would fall in love with her as a thing of course—everybody does."

"But I am not to be judged by common rules, neither am I given to falling in love; indeed to use the words of the immortal bard, 'I do much wonder that one man, seeing how much another man is a fool when he dedicates his behaviours to love, will, after he hath laughed at such follies in others, become the argument of his own scorn by falling in love.'"

"I apprehend they cannot help it, poor souls!" answered Constance. "I've heard 'that marriage comes by destiny,' and if similarity of tastes, pursuits, and feelings have anything to do with bringing people together, your lot is linked with Blanche Beaufort's. Do not look so angry, dear brother; if I were the good fairy who guides your destiny, I could not give unto you a more lovely and accomplished wife, a more intelligent and intellectual companion. You would——"

"Detest her, Constance! If there be a character I hate and despise, it is a learned woman, for she leaves her heart uncultivated, destitute of those virtues and gentler graces which are woman's greatest charm, to fill her mind with knowledge in a vain attempt to cope with man's superior powers of thought and comprehension. But come, you have lauded her beauty and understanding to the skies, say something now in praise of her heart."

"Do not urge me lest I should say it is too good for you. I do not quite mean that, however; but as I am too much provoked to continue the subject with temper, I will follow your lead, and say 'that if ever thou dost fall from this faith, thou wilt prove a notable argument!' Hark! that is a carriage, surely?"

"Mine, no doubt,' said Reginald, "I alighted at the cross-road, and ran along the fields like a schoolboy come home for vacation, to save the time which I have idled here with you; but if you're as fleet as you used to be, we shall reach the hall-door now before the carriage gives notice of my arrival."

The quick eye of affection had recognised the approaching equipage, and both the anxious parents were on their way to receive him.

"Why, my dear Reginald!" exclaimed Lord Edward, after the first inarticulate expressions of delight; "my noble! how changed you are! so tall, so muscular! I can hardly recognise the slender stripling who took leave of us some seven years ago! You lood a soldier every inch, and very unlike the little fellow who used to delight his grandfather by brandishing his sword, and declaring 'he would be a hero, and fight for his country!'"

"Changed, Edward! how can you say so?" asked his wife. "Here is the same frank expression, the noble daring on the brow, the brimming *smile upon* the lip, which won your dear old father's heart."

"I am glad you say so, mother," replied Reginald, "for Constance likened me to some grim, blood-thirsty knight, and with such an aspect that I had almost got a terror of myself."

"You are not altered, my dear Reginald; I should know that smile among ten thousand! but we have never seen you in uniform before, and forgot to calculate on the change it must effect.

After some little time spent in affectionate chat and lively repartee, they separated to dress for dinner.

In the evening Constance played and sang to gratify her brother, who was most passionately fond of music and a proficient on many instruments; she had gone through several pieces uninterruptedly, but on her touching a false note in one which was more difficult than the rest, her father exclaimed: "You are murdering that beautiful air, Constance; never attempt to play it again, for Blanche alone can give effect to such variations as those!"

She turned her laughing eyes on Reginald to see how he bore it, and was amused to find him sitting with his lips so firmly compressed as to indicate that no *slight* portion of stern resolution was required to keep some dissentient words from escaping their closed portals.

"Dear girl, how I miss her," continued Lord Edward, not heeding his son's taciturnity; "she reads me all the parliamentary debates with such a soft and clear enunciation that every syllable is distinctly heard, whilst that good-for-nothing, undutiful girl, who is making faces by your side, raises and falls her voice in such a way that I am stunned at the beginning and bewildered at the end of every sentence. She glances down the pages, too, to see what she *can skip, and* leaves thereby a false impression on my mind, nay, she not unfrequently changes the names, and blends the speeches of the different members in a most deplorable manner. Now, dear Blanche takes such an interest in politics, and"—

A perfect burst of merriment from Constance broke the thread of eulogium which would have followed, and Lord Edward roused by the interruption, beheld his son striding rapidly across the park, with the air of one who had suffered some great personal indignity.

The following weeks passed swiftly and pleasantly away in visiting the county families, among whom the Murrays were held in high estimation, and many young hearts beat with a quicker pulsation as the military step of the gallant captain sounded on their ear, and the deep blush with which the slightest mark of attention from him was recieved could not fail to kindle the spark of vanity within his proud, unfettered heart. Ladies there were not wanting among so large a circle who resolved to try what "a bold stroke for a husband" would effect, and a family of this description had been staying at Clydesdale Priory; and Reginald, whose ideas of female decorum were rigid in the extreme, was so pestered by their undisguised affection, and their unblushing effrontery, that he spent the greater part of his time in his own apartments, though he was naturally domestic, fond of society, and peculiarly qualified to grace it.

On the morning following their departure, Reginald, congratulating himself that he was once more free to roam unmolested through a wider range of space than the south-east wing of the old building, rose early, with a resolution of enjoying the freshness of the morning air—which he had been deterred from doing from a dislike of encountering the forward girls, whose voices in loud laughter, and yet louder serenade, sounded so discordantly beneath his bedroom window. He had been up some time, and traversed with his active steps some miles of soft lawn turf, when he was roused from his meditations—which were not certainly on the charms of womankind—by the voice of Constance warbling a lively song; on seeing him she stopped, and holding up her hands with a look which, but for a mischievous twinkle in the corner of each eye, would have been *sympathising, exclaimed. "Alas, dear Reginald, it is as* I feared; thoughts of the fair Helena have banished sleep, and your poor heart is restlesss as your feet—but she may not be obdurate. Ah! by that dispairing countenance I see you fear she will. Unburthen, then your heart, dear brother, and let me condole with you—"

"Rejoice, you mean, that I have regained my liberty."

"Ah, that liberty! From the patriot to the renegade, it is a jewel of price, and yet how quickly it is bartered for a beam from woman's eye."

"Heyday, Miss Constance! these are pretty sentiments for a young lady of sixteen to entertain, but it all comes of your father's whim of permitting you to mix freely in society. I thought, from a part of a conversation I heard between you and that smirking young fop, Heathcoate, yesterday, that astronomy was the subject under discussion, as I heard something about celestial bodies and the music of the spheres, but I am now inclined to think the words will bear a different application."

"Yes, those compliments were rather neatly turned," said Constance; "I shall bring him on by-and-bye, for he really is decent looking. Oh, there's nothing I enjoy so much as bringing out a young Adonis! He pays a compliment to your fingering should you be at the piano, examining his scientifically pointed nails at the same moment—should he chance to be beside you, and opposite to a pier-glass, he pronounces his situation of all others the most enviable; if——"

"Constance, Constance!" exclaimed Reginald, "I really cannot suffer you to go on in such a strain; there's nothing I dislike more than satire, though unhappily *it is one of the prevailing foibles of the day.* Can you not find some better subject to entertain me with after so long an absence?"

"I thought it was the place of the gentleman to start matter for conversation."

"Ahem! You really are not quite so young as I thought. Suppose you fancy me a juvenile Adonis; I should much like to know your system of drawing out, alias extracting flattery from such gawky lads. That shake of the head indicates a negative. What shall I do?—fight all my battles o'er again for your amusement?"

"I am not particularly fond of war, so you shall talk to me of love instead. Come now, for once let Mars give place to Cupid in your thoughts, and tell me honestly, did you never fall in love?"

"Never, on my honor! and, my dear Constance, do not again make use of that most absurd of all expressions. I cannot fancy it possible for any man of sense or reason to become instantaneously enamored of a woman, with whom he was the previous moment unacquainted, and such I understand to be the meaning of the cant term 'to fall in love.' But although a confirmed bachelor myself, I can imagine that a man who has no dear female relatives to perform any little act of kindness or attention, may, if thrown constantly into the society of a pure-minded, amiable woman, conceive an attachment to her, after a long and intimate knowledge of her character and disposition; but to yield a heart with all its warm and genrous impulses into the keeping of a stranger, because she has a fairer face than her companions, appears to me a species of insanity."

"That you think people have power to control their *affections is evident from that delightfully reasonable* speech of yours," replied Constance, "so we will not argue on that point; but is it possible that you who are such an admirer of inanimate beauty should be insensible to the superior loveliness of womankind?"

"I look on a beautiful woman as on a fine statue, and admire the skill of the Divine Sculptor who called her into life and being by a word; other impressions I have never known, except, perhaps, a regretful feeling that beauty of person should be so constantly united with weakness of intellect, or deformity of temper."

"I fear, Reginald, you must have moved with the lowest and basest of our sex to have formed so harsh and unjust an opinion of us; unless, indeed," she added in a lighter tone, "you have been victimized by one of those unfortunate beings who possess a demon's heart within an angel's form."

"Wrong in both suppositions, dear Constance; such a being as you describe I have never had the misfortune to meet with in real life, though they are common enough in novels; and the few women I have associated with have been of the highest rank and most unblemished reputation. Those among them who do not affect politics, science, or literature, have a mania for physic; and a hoyden Diana is scarcely more insupportable than a half-dead hypochondriac, who is incessantly lamenting the weakness of her nerves or digestion."

"That's bad enough, I own," said Constance, "for Lady Neuralgia has tried my patience often; but surely all women cannot be classed under these heads?"

"No! There are the theologians, who are almost as argumentative as the politicians, some others who can talk only of their servants and lap-dogs, a few who are too bashful to speak at all, besides an infinite number of waxen-faced dolls, *all smiles and simplicity without,* selfishness and ignorance within, and whose conversation is a tolerably well-balanced compound of sentimentality and detraction."

Having delivered himself of these sentiments, which sounded so discordantly in Constance's ears, he was marching off when she laid hold of his arm, "Stop, stop, I've almost lost breath through listening to such vile detraction—detraction which you condemn, forsooth—to think that you, a sworn defender of our gracious Queen, you—wearing the sword of valor and spurs of knighthood—should deny the supremacy of love, and *demean yourself irreverently to beauty and our lady,* presuming rather to criticise and condemn than reverence and do homage to charms such as in more chivalrous times lost Mark Anthony the world! Stay, though; I have some skill in palmistry, let me see if this uncourtly indifference to that sex that Milton affirms to be 'wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best,' is likely to influence your whole life, or whether, as I hope and believe, it will turn out to be only a passing cloud, darkening for a brief period the clearness of your mind's horizon—come!"

Reginald, to humor her whim, placed his hand in hers; and, after having, with great seeming attention and much unintelligible muttering, ran her fingers over the lines in his palm, she looked into his face with a cunning Gypsy-like expression, and in emphatic intonation chanted—

Many once-happy hearts are now pining for thee,
And tear-drops are gushing o'er eyes that were bright,
Whilst you move among them so careless and free,
Take in beauty no pleasure, in love no delight.
But heed the Sybil! Soon shall bend
Thy lofty head at beauty's shrine,
And Love its magic power shall lend
To vanquish that proud heart of thine,
Though now 'gainst love and beauty steel'd
Soon to a simple maid thou'l't yield.

It would be going too far to assert that Reginald placed any faith in his sister's impromptu prediction, yet the clumsy verses made an impression on his mind of a deep and unpleasant nature; and to shake it off, he asked of her, who was now standing by his side silently watching his countenance, whether she had not planned the scene, and strung the lines together in anticipation of it.

"On my honor, no! Reginald; the words rose spontaneously to my lips, and I was as ignorant as yourself of their purport until they were uttered. I do not deny, however, that they are expressive of my wishes, for I'd give my little finger to see you fall desperately over head and ears in love."

"Thank you, your energy convinces me of your sincerty; but you accused me of pride just now—think you that love would make me humble?"

"It would at least convince you that you were not more infallible than other men," said Constance, "and instead of listening to the soft nonsense addressed to myself, I should be listening to the sweet things you were whispering to the lady of your love."

"That as regards yourself, it is my opinion, the only good which could result from such a debasement," rereplied Reginald. "A fall must be a lowering process; but I am not quite sure that I should prefer my tender ebullitions being overheard by your most mischievously disposed and critically precise auricular members, which are ever wide open, and ravenous for entertainment. I acquit you of selfishness, however, and only *say, "I would my horse had the speed of your tongue;* and so good a continuer!"

"There's an implication! You deserve——"

Constance was here interrupted, for at that moment a footman came to summon them to the breakfast table, where Lord and Lady Edward awaited their appearance.

The post-bag had been opened and its contents distributed; a voluminous looking letter, which strongly excited Constance's curiosity, lay on the cloth beside Captain Murray's plate, and her father was intently perusing a short but, judging from the peculiarly delighted expression which pervaded his whole countenance, most satisfactory epistle. Having finished reading it, he gave it over to his wife. "I have very agreeable intelligence for you, Reginald," he said; "it is a letter from your aunt, announcing her intention of visiting us next week. Blanche of course accompanies her, and nothing will give me greater pleasure than introducing you to each other." But Reginald was immersed in his lengthy epistle, and made no reply to what, perhaps he did not hear, and his father continued "I am quite ashamed that for ten long years I should have held no communication with my only sister merely because she would not yield to my entreaties, and place the infant she had vowed to protect and cherish, within the cold and dreary walls of the Foundling Asylum. And what could make me urge that request so strenuously, and feel so violently angry at her refusal, is, and has always been, a mystery to me. Heaven knows my heart. I wanted not her wealth either for myself or my children, so I suppose it was the abominable Murray pride which made me take such implacable hatred to the little unoffending foundling—*a hatred which, I fear, imparted itself to your young* mind, Reginald; as to all our descriptions of the dear and girl, the manner of our complete reconciliation, you have never vouchsafed one word of comment. Surely the account we gave you of her character, and her personal and mental perfections, must have excited your curiosity at least to behold the possessor of so many virtues?"

"To own the truth, my dear father," replied Reginald, "I have a detestation of beauties and prodigies; and everybody who comes under that denomination, from the Scottish Queen to the infant Sappho, has my utter abhorrence."

"If I had known your prejudices I would not have dwelt so forcibly on the merits of my favorite."

"It does not matter in the least," said Reginald; "I soon found out what part of the letter she occupied, and——"

"Spared yourself the fatigue of reading any further, I suppose?" interrupted his father.

"Not exactly; but I own I scanned over the distasteful subject as lightly as I could, and so little impression have your highflown description left upon my mind that I should be at a loss to name one distinguishing trait of feature or of mind."

"Well, I did not think a son of mine could be such a cold, insensible being."

"Not so, indeed, dear father; you forget that those letters were received in the very seat of war, and read, perhaps, upon the eve or at the termination of a battle, when my heart and head were full of far more important matter than the length of a foot or color of an eyebrow! But will not my dear mother take my part?"

"*Not against Blanche, Reginald. Oh, not against* Blanche," replied his mother; "dear, inexplicably, inexpressively dear is that sweet girl to me! She won my affections the first moment I saw her, and my own children are scarcely more precious to my heart!"

"Why she has cast a spell over all around her," exclaimed Reginald; "I shall most certainly seek means for having the evil spirit exorcised."

"She is a spirit of light, of purity, of loveliness; and you will feel her influence before many days have winged their flight over your unbelieving head—it will be love at first sight, I do believe!"

"So I think, dear mother," said Constance; "and I am perfectly delighted to hear that he has no recollection of the letters which described her so minutely. Promise me, papa, that you will not give him a single hint of her appearance, and if I don't have a bit of fun, my name is not Constance Murray! Let me see—they arrive on Thursday, and then Reginald will go——"

"No; I shall not go before. Willoughby has lately come into possession of an estate in the Emerald Isle, and he is very urgent that I should go with him to see it. My aunt's visit has decided me on accepting his proposal."

"Nonsense, my dear!" said his father; "give over jesting; you cannot mean to act like a cowardly poltroon, and use your legs to escape the danger which a bolder man would brave; besides, what motive can you assign for leaving so abruptly?"

"The true one! Constance unwarily informed me this morning that a scheme—totally inimical to my comfort, happiness, and honor—of uniting me to Lady Blanche Beaufort's protegee has entered your mind, *and would receive the utmost support you, my mother,* or herself could give it! Now, as I have no desire to figure in the daily papers as 'Benedict, the married man,' and have, moreover, a decided objection to the ignoble wife you have selected for me, I imagine the wisest thing I can at present do will be to shun an intercourse which can only terminate in disappointment to your hopes, and spare myself the endurance of all the jests, jokes, and stratagems, which Constance would think it such fine fun to tease me with."

This speech was altogether disagreeable to all his auditors, but one word grated most harshly on the ears of Lady Edward, who exclaimed, "Ignoble! Let me tell you, Reginald, the adopted daughter of Lady Blanche Beaufort would be no ignoble bride for the highest nobleman in England. Rich, beautiful, amiable, and talented, what can man desire more?"

"What she can never gain," replied Reginald; "poverty may be remedied; beauty may be dispensed with; amiability may be acquired; talents may be cultivated; but a pure descent, an unsullied name is above all price. This unknown girl may be, for aught I know, both fair and virtuous in herself, but the dark stain of illegitimacy rests upon her, and shuts her out from all society.

"Nonsense, Reginald," said his mother; "so far from being shut out from society, it has been determined that she shall enjoy it to the utmost—nay, you may smile, but we have arranged that Constance and she, being about the same age, shall be presented at the same time; but not next season, so you need not be afraid that I shall bring your sister out too early."

"That mischief has been done already, and the effect of it is visible enough, for a more arrant coquette I never met with. She read me a homily against pride, and I'm sure I may return the compliment by a lecture upon coquetry, but it is not too late to mend, and I have hopes that her thousand good qualities, as she said this morning to me, will soon get the better of the one great failing. Her welfare, though, is very dear to me; and you, dearest mother, must know that her success in life depends very materially upon the manner in which she enters it. Is it wise, then, to set at naught the opinions and prejudices of the world, and suffer your only daughter to appear in public constantly accompanied by, and on terms of the strictest friendship and equality with the base-born, vulgar object of my aunt's adoption? How can you expect her to make a distinguished marriage, degraded by such an association? What man of principle or refinement would select as a wife, the companion of one whose very nature is incorporated with disgrace and immorality—one who is indebted to the bounty of a stranger for everything, even her very name?" continued Captain Murray, pacing up and down the room with steps quickening in proportion to his augmenting anger. "And what a name! how ill chosen! ill applied! Blanche! *the loveliest female appellation,* indicating fairness, beauty, truth, and virtue,—and Beaufort, one of the most renowned and ancient names among the English aristocracy."

"Then your aunt has shown both wisdom and foresight in the choice," replied his mother; "for among the nobles of our land she will one day take her station, and privileged and happy will be he who gives lustre to his rank by bestowing it on her. As the acknowledged heiress of the Abbey of Waltham, she will have access to the highest circles, and her personal beauty and fascinating manners would grace the proudest and most refined court in Europe. Your harsh expressions, Reginald, have given me severe pain, but I forgive you, knowing that they came not from your heart, but from your head, which, as Constance says, is a little turned by the flattery and adulation you have received. But your whim of living a bachelor is all nonsense; you cannot seriously intend to act upon it?"

"I do indeed, dear mother—

"It joys me, I confess,
To pass good days in blissful singleness.
Such has aye been my bent, from wedlock free,
To live sans care, a life of liberty!"

"Of slavery, rather!" exclaimed Lord Edward; "for there are not stronger fetters in a country gaol than those which encircle the mind and body of that old bachelor who—such is the blindness of man—glories all the while in his fancied freedom. He is the slave of habit, the slave of indolence, the slave of his passions, and the slave of his housekeeper. And you may say what you will, Reginald, but you cannot convince me that such a life can be a happy one, or at all accordant with your domestic habits, warm affections, and love of sympathy! No! there never can be a paradise for you without a daughter of Eve within it; and home would be only a place to eat and drink, to sit and sleep in, without the hallowing charm of a woman's presence. By your own confession you often felt dull and out of sorts in London, even when your friend Willoughby was always at your elbow, and invitations thick as hail were showered upon you."

"But there is a great sameness, an unsatisfying void in a London life, when compared with the excitement and activity of a camp, which I could not fail to feel on my first return," replied Reginald; "but now I have got used to it, my pleasure in all my old pursuits has revived, and I am very sorry to be obliged to leave this dear old place and all I love so much, because I cannot permit myself to countenance the scheme on which your hopes are set. I never thwarted your wishes before, dear father, and it grieves me to do so now, but our affections are not in our own power, and it were paying your favorite but a doubtful compliment to offer a hand without a heart, even if I could make up my *mind to sacrifice myself to your desires."*

"Why need it be a sacrifice, dear Reginald?" Because from having dwelt remote from women, and been too much engaged to think of love, you have imbibed a notion that you will never feel it, forgetting that 'love resembles war in this, that a soldier, though he has escaped three weeks clear o'Saturday night, may nevertheless be shot through the heart on Sunday morning,' and Blanche is the most likely person I ever met with to make you forswear your cold-hearted stoicism and bachelor resolves! Only see her, my boy—wait and *spend one single day in her company, and if then you* wish to go, my blessing shall attend you!"

There was a powerful struggle in poor Murray's breast, pride and prejudice on one side, duty and filial love upon the other; which party would have been victorious is impossible to say, for Constance, who dearly loved her brother, frightened by the pallid hue of his countenance, came eagerly to the rescue, and terminated the conflict by saying—"Do not urge it, dear dapa, let him have, for once his way. Do you not see that he would "go on the slightest errand now to the Antipodes; *fetch you a toothpicker from the far*thest inch of Asia; bring you the length of Prester John's foot; fetch you a hair off the great Cham's beard; do you any embassage to the Pigmies, rather than hold three words' conference with this harpy!"

A quotation from Shakspeare was, as Constance knew, always irresistible to Lord Edward, who answered laughingly in the same strain, "Well, let him go then, and from my heart I hope he will come back 'with a lean cheek, a blue eye, an unquestionable spirit, a beard neglected, hose ungartered, bonnet unbanded, sleeve unbuttoned, shoe untied,' and manifesting all the careless desolation in his attire which my dear old favorite declares to be the evidence of a man in love!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARMSTRONG'S LONG RANGE.—A few days ago, says the "Athenæum, we saw the range and accuracy of the new Armstrong gun tested, in a way which demands a note. Cooling ourselves on the Essex coast, near the artillery practising-ground, we were asked to see the firing, and while this goes slowly and solemnly on, one of them spies a flight of geese far out to sea. "There, they light on yon sandbank!" Up go a dozen glasses. Yes; there they flicker in the sun, grey and white, mere specks in the blue sea air. Load the gun—load at the breech—poise—touch—bang! Boat off there to the sands! A signal tells the tale. The shot has struck the swarm—a life is taken from the flight, and this at six miles seven furlongs from the mouth of the gun! A shot as well aimed from Primrose Hill should hit the ball on Greenwich Observatory, or, if fired from Richmond Park, should bring down a rider in Rotten-row. *Here is a fact worth the attention of those Austrian* engineers who have just come to London to study our new artillery, and learn how to defend Verona against the Frank.

IMPORTANT.

PUBLIC SALE OF RURAL LANDS AND SUBURBAN LOTS,

SITUATE in the neighborhood of New Westminster, British Columbia. Upset price of Rural Lands Ten Shillings per Acre. Upset price of Suburban Lots, Twenty Pounds.

The Rural Land has been recently surveyed into sections containing about 160 acres each. The position and acreage of the Rural Land and Suburban Lots is shewn on the map which may be seen at the office of Lands and Works, New Westminster, British Columbia and at the Land office, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

All the Land and Lots will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of OCTOBER, by Public Auction, at New Westminster, under the following conditions of sale:—

1. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser.

2. No person shall advance less than 1s. per acre for Rural Land, and 5s. per lot for Suburban Lots.

3. The Rural Lands have been recently surveyed off into sections of about 160 acres, the purchaser shall pay 10s. per acre for each section, according to the acreage of each section, as stated in the Plan, and shall accept such section as containing the acreage so stated, and as situate as delineated in the Plan—no error or miscalculation shall render the purchaser liable to pay more, or shall entitle the purchaser to vacate the sale, or to claim the repayment of any part of his purchase money.

4. The purchase money shall be paid into the Treasury as follows:

For Rural Land, 25 per cent. at the time of sale.
Twenty-five per cent. within one month of the sale.
Fifty per cent. within two years from the sale.
For Suburban Lots,
Twenty-five per cent. at the time of sale.
And 25 per cent. in every month subsequently to the sale, until paid.

Upon the payment of the various instalments, certificates, and upon completion, proper conveyances will be granted to the respective purchasers.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,
R. C. MOODY,
Colonel Royal Engineers,
And Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN NANAIMO.

VANCOUVER ISLAND COLONY, August 18th, 1859.

ON and after Thursday, the 1st SEPTEMBER next, 36,000 acres of AGRICULTURAL and MINERAL LANDS, recently surveyed at NANAIMO, will be sold at the Land Office, Victoria, on the usual terms. If any case shall then occur of two or more persons wanting to purchase the same Land, such Land will at once be put up to competition and sold to the highest bidder.

JOSEPH D. PEMBERTON,
Colonial Surveyor.

NEXT OF KIN.

PATRICK CROWLEY, deceased. Information wanted as to the next of Kin to Patrick Crowley, a native of Cork, Ireland, who was accidentally killed at Prince Albert's Flat, on the 8th August, 1859. Deceased was formerly in the United States Army.

Communications to be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Victoria, Vancouver Island. tc

SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COLEMAN VS. SOLOMON.

INSOLVENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that MOSES SOLOMON, formerly of the firm of Solomon & Cantrill, at Lytton, afterward engaged with mules, above Lytton, and lately a prisoner at Langley Jail, for non-payment of a debt due to Charles Coleman, the plaintiff in the above suit, did on the 12th September, inst., present his petition to this Court, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors and to be discharged from custody, as an insolvent debtor, and that all his estate, real and personal, might be vested in an assignee for the benefit of his creditors.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said Moses Solomon is to file his Schedule as required by the said act of Parliament, on or before the 26th day of September, inst., with E. Howard Sanders, Esquire, a deputy registrar of this court, and, further, is to appear and be examined personally before this Court, at Fort Yale, on the 15th October, next.

By order
ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Fort Hope, B. C., Sept. 13, 1859. Registrar

COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

District of Victoria and Esquimalt, to wit:—

A SESSION of this Court will be holden at the COURT HOUSE in, VICTORIA, on THURSDAY the SIXTH DAY of OCTOBER next ensuing, at the hour of TEN, in the forenoon.

GEO. W. HEATON,
Sheriff of Vancouver Island.
September 26th, 1859. 1w

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Personal Estate of SAMUEL HESELTINE, deceased, Intestate:

PERSONS indebted to the above named deceased, Intestate, or having in their possession credits or effects of said deceased person, are requested to pay over the same forthwith to the administrator, at the Registrar's office, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them to the Administrator for adjustment and allowance before the TENTH of DECEMBER next, or they will be absolutely excluded from any benefit arising from the effects of said Estate.

THOS. G. WILLIAMS,
Official Administrator of the Estate of
Samuel Heseltine, deceased, Intestate.
Victoria, Sept. 14th, 1859.

TREASURY.

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

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND COLONY.
NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Land Office, Victoria, August 24th, 1859.

TENDERS in writing, will be received at this office, for the erection of the whole or portion of either or both of TWO LIGHTHOUSES, to be erected—one on Fisguard Rock, in Esquimalt Harbor, and the other on Race Rock. Blasting required.

Plans and Specifications at the Land Office.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOSEPH D. PEMBERTON.

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