The New Westminster Times.

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THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

(*From The London Times.*)

Austrian obstinacy has been tried in old times against the Turk, the Prussian, and the Frenchman, and has come out of many encounters, if not conquering, at least unconquered. It is impossible to dispose of a dynasty and a race which has stood undismayed in so many disasters, and has surmounted so many difficulties. Within the next few months, however, the antique framework of the Empire may be exposed to heavier shocks than it has hitherto felt. There are some who are incedulous as to another Austrian war. That they have many arguments on their side of the question cannot be doubted. All policy, prudence, good sense, and military calculation tend to dissuade the Italians from attacking their enemies in Venetia. Even now the dominion of Victor Emmanuel over the southern part of the Peninsula can hardly be called secure. He is annexing great territories to his own under the hostile eye of the Northern Powers and the capricious nonchalance of France. The non-intervention which allows him success is only a self-imposed restraint of one great State, and might be discarded to-morrow, to the utter ruin of Italian hopes. The Sovereign whom we may now call King of Italy is at the head of twenty-two million souls, but this great dominion requires consolidation, control, and instruction in all the duties of citizenship. There is not, and cannot be for years, a strong Italian unity. The Piedmontese have beaten the foreign troops in the service of the Pope, and they have defeated the native armies of the King of Naples. Although the great number of the Neapolitan people have voted the Crown to Victor Emmanual, yet it would show ignorance of human nature to suppose that they can be free from jealousy of the army which has come among them to finish the defeat of their late Sovereign. Although the Piedmontese Generals have taken care to avoid as much as possible a contest with the Neapolitan forces, they have been obliged to give battle twice, and, having gained easy victories, they are now driving the enemy into a foreign territory. With a powerful if not a numerous section of the Neapolitan people wounded in their personal vanity, with the inhabitants of Umbria and the Marches just severed from the oldest and most unyielding throne in Europe, and with a great French garrison at Rome, it would seem wonderful that any politic Sovereign or thinking people should meditate a war against thirty-five millions of Austrians, strongly posted in the country they occupy, and possibly supported by the whole force of two other first-class States.

But the Italians in this matter are not a thinking people. All accounts agree in representing that the desire for war is so strong that the new King of Italy will have much to do to restrain it. Success, wonderful, unheard-of, has naturally rendered the Italians incredulous of defeat. After what has been done with Garibaldi's 'Thousand,' they may be pardoned for believing that enterprise and courage may do anything. But six months ago a small party of ill-armed volunteers landed on the Sicilian coast, headed by a partizan leader. This handful of men had been condemned by the opinion of European Governments and disavowed by the King whose flag they claimed as their own. Daring has triumphed over every difficulty, and before the year comes to a close the little force of Garibaldi landed from his two hired steamers will have founded a great kingdom. To the enterprise of one man, blamed, derided and ridiculed in the highest places, Italy owes her existance as a nation. Is she, then, not justified in believing that her safety lies in daring, and that no faint heart will ever achieve her independence or consolidate her liberties? It is almost announced that Austria is to be attacked in the spring. The regular Piedmontese army is large, and Garibaldi on taking his departure told the Italian people that they must prepare for a great war, for which a levy in mass would be required. These various warnings cannot be overlooked. We do not pretend to penetrate the secrets of Victor Emmanuel's Cabinet, but, to do Count Cavour justice, he is not a man whose schemes require much penetration. He has all along had only one policy—to attack Austria at the first favorable opportunity,—and when he has made sure of France he will assuredly hasten the conflict as much as possible. The Cabinet of Turin may be depended upon by the patriotic Italians to make no delay in the prosecution of the war. Everything which has recently come from the Piedmontese Chancery,—every speech from the Piedmontese Chambers, show that the Italians are determined to provoke their enemy to a new combat. They trust in France, in the sympathy which their name and history excite in Europe, and in the native strength of which they can now boast. It may be that Italy unaided may not be able to cope with the forces of the Austrian Empire, but the Italians are either not of this opinion or they expect to be assisted by a large foreign army, at any rate they are preparing for war, and the little State of Sardinia has now an army of 150,000 men, without counting the regiments which may be raised in the new provinces subjected to the national King.

Were Austria in reality what she looks on the map, and what her chief men are taught from childhood to believe—the union of a number of States under one dynasty, which commands the affection of all by recognizing and respecting their diversities—then we should have little hope of Italy winning the Quadrilateral or escaping an ignominious defeat. The Austrian Generals may have been wretchedly bad in the war of last year, but it is in the nature of military service to raise the inferior combatant to the level of the man who has beaten him, and Austrian officers, though sluggish at Magenta and confused at Solferino, may find genius and resolution in defending a great system of fortresses which are thought to be the last bulwark of the Empire. If, then, the whole Austrian army could be brought down against the Italians, if the other provinces could not only be trusted to remain quiet, but would give their whole force to the prosecution of the war, the prospects of the Italians would not be cheering. Unless France should interfere—a thing not likely, should the Italians begin the war unjustifiably—a campaign might frustrate the hopes of the new kingdom for many years, and, perhaps, diminish its hardly won territory.

But the internal state of Austria becomes every day more precarious. The Hungarians are the most determined, though the most moderate, of rebels. They do not, like the French in their various revolutions, seek to overthrow a dynasty, or, like the Italians in their late struggle, to drive out the foreigner. They are so far acquiescent in the present dynasty that they do not wish for any other, and, although the Germans are to the Magyars as foreigners, yet so many of the former race are settled in the country that no thought of a general expulsion can be entertained. But the determination to insist on all the old historical rights of the country is as firm as ever, and, in case of their being refused, the people are quite ready to assert them by force of arms. The estimate of the insurrectionary impulse of a country must vary according to the temperament of the observer. It must be ackowledged, however, that according to the most trustworthy authority there is less discord between the races, and less difference of views between the aristocracy and the peasantry, than was the case in 1849. Then there were two widely sundered parties in Hungary—the party which made the constitutional movement, and the party which under Kossuth converted it into a democratic experiment. The decay of these rivalries makes Hungary more powerful than ever, and a more dangerous enemy to the Austrian system of government. Unless sternly opposed, Hungary will be certain to give its assistance to Italy by a timely diversion. We can, indeed, see but one cure for the evils of Austria, one escape from the many dangers which threaten her. It is to abandon the province which is her vulnerable point. Should she give up Venetia as soon as her dignity will allow, and on terms consistent with her interest, both England and France would be glad to see her constitute herself a really strong Power in Central Europe. This sacrifice would allow the Emperor to make the concessions to Hungary which alone can insure the allegiance of that kingdom. On the other hand, if Austria persists in her present course, she must sink into bankruptcy under the burden of war expences. with an impossible position to maintain in Venetia, and an impending insurrection at her back, her ruin is a mere question of time, and is as certain as that of the vassal sovereignty of Naples.

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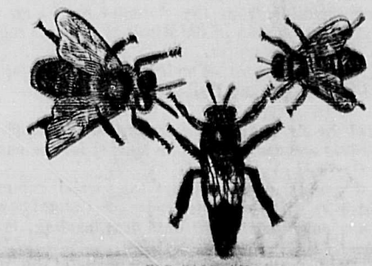

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New Westminster Times.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

The proprietor of the 'New Westminster Times' having disposed of the type and material connected with the office in New Westminster will for some time to come publish that paper in Victoria. All those whose terms of subscription have not yet expired can have their money refunded, or be furnished with the 'Times' as usual, as they may feel disposed. Another paper will take the place of the 'Times' called the 'British Columbian.' If it only advocate the interests which are indicated by its name, it will always have, in our connexion with the 'New Westminster Times,' our warmest support; if on the contrary its principles be at variance with the best interests of this country we shall feel bound, on the first request of the people, to remove the 'Times' at once to the scene of its former labors. The change of place of publication is a matter of necessity with us at present; but it will in no way alter our line of conduct with regard to British Columbia. We shall continue to advocate, as we have always done, the rights and interests of the people of this colony. We shall also be enabled to give our readers a much greater amount of the general news of the day than formerly. So far as New Westminster arrangements are concerned we shall be placed in possession of local intelligence equal in substance to any period of the past history of the paper.

In a small community the life of an editor is not a very enviable one, and he has very often to suffer under the ill-will of individuals, whose disposition is not always to sacrifice personal interest for the public good. We have made enemies frequently where we might have made friends, but we have chosen rather to look upon the public interests as being more in the immediate connexion with the duties of a journalist, than trying to obtain the good will of a certain portion of the community. We are glad to say however, despite these small annoyances that the first paper published in British Columbia has been a decided success. It has brought the attention of Government to abuses which only needed pointing out to be at once eradicated, and to requirements which only needed urging in a proper manner to be at once satisfied. In this respect our exertions present a favorable contrast to the rather meagre result which has attended the labors of the other journals published at different times in the neighboring colony. It is in this connection gratifying to say, in looking over the last ten months' existence of the 'New Westminster Times' that there is not a word or a sentence which we have written during that period we would wish to blot out or recall.

We cannot close our remarks without thanking in the kindest manner the numerous friends who have always shown their willingness to assist us in every way.

We have heard of a school-teacher whose invariable custom was to insist on every new pupil, *no matter* how far advanced in scholarship, to commence at the primary stage of education and gradually wade through, in proportion to his aptness, his oft-repeated tasks. The system of policy pursued in our colonies seems to be modelled after this exceedingly enlightened plan. Whether as a colony we come into existence in the year of our Lord 1858, or a century previous, the same routine must be rigidly adhered to. Other systems may arise and governmental machinery undergo as much modification and improvement as the numerous progressive changes in the steam-engine, still we must guard with the utmost care our antique policy from innovation. From our high pedestal of constitutional Government we look down with supreme contempt on the miserable Bourbon who is obliged to fly from his crown and country through his obstinate adhesion to a barbarous despotism, and yet we cling to a land system which is just as barbarous, just as stupid, and just as great an anachronism in the present age as was the late Neapolitan Government. With the unfortunate history of the infancy of every British Colony staring us in the face—with all the evils arising from speculation in the public lands—with the enormous strides of the neighboring Republic consequent solely on her liberal land system—with everything in fact before our eyes to take warning and example from—we still persist in clinging to the monstrosity of selling the public land in unlimited quantities by auction.

When the 'Pre-emption Proclamation' was first issued, the great outcry was against the field it opened for speculators. It was therefore natural to expect that in any future Land Proclamation this auction clause would have been repealed. The Proclamation which we publish to-day affords no such satisfaction. It is gratifying of course to see the land reduced to one dollar an acre; but this very reduction so long as the auction system exists only makes speculation more rampant and enables the land shark to purchase more than double the quantity he could buy under the old Proclamation. To put the very mildest construction on a land system of this kind, it is sacrificing the best interests of the country for the sake of getting hold of the purchase money sooner than it would be obtained under an exclusive pre-emption system. The revenue even is no gainer by the transaction, more than the interest on the money; while it is immensely injured by the concentration of so much unproductive land in the hands of a few individuals who never intend raising an ounce of grain or producing a single vegetable. We have not at present in the colony any great number of men who intend becoming actual settlers; but we have unfortunately an influential class of individuals who are intent on getting hold of every choice available piece of land, for the exclusive benefit of the newly-arrived immigrant, who will have the option to *lease* it or purchase it at a price which will repay the speculator some 300 or 400 per cent. on the original cost. Our inducements to immigrants, we are afraid, will not be much increased by this fact; nor will such a landed aristocracy as the auction system invariably engenders redound much to the welfare—either pecuniarly or politically—of the country. The past, and in some instances even the present, history of the British colonies affords us abundant proof of the pernicious effects of a monopolising landed interest. Independent of the material injury which its presence at once inflicts upon the country, a political influence is created which becomes henceforward the incubus—the Frankenstein of the colony.

In no instances perhaps has this been more glaring than in New Zealand and Australia, and we really think that the experience of both these countries ought to have taught our legislators a lesson in dealing with the land question. An obnoxious Mule Tax can be repealed and its effects speedily obliterated; heavy import and other dues can be reduced or modified, and commerce, with its elasticity, recover itself immediately: but once let our choicest tracts of agricultural lands fall into the hands of speculators, and the evil is irremediable. In this colony, with all our mineral resources, the effects of such a scheme will be simply to blight our prospects for all time.

Were we on the verge of bankruptcy, and our credit destroyed, there might be some shadow of excuse in trying to raise money by the sale of public lands by auction; but there is no country in the world in proportion to the population whose Treasury is in a more flourishing condition than ours, and no country better able to *give away* the lands for the purpose of obtaining immigration. In fact we question very much whether we shall ever obtain population in British Columbia without some such inducement. When we consider the question even out of the line of policy and discuss it as one of right, the position of the land speculator becomes as obnoxious to our sense of justice as it does in the former case to our notions of wise legislation. No man has a right to persist in holding land in its primitive state to the detriment of the whole country, and the immediate injury to the surrounding neighborhood; but taxation is the only legal way in which he can be punished, and a landed interest arising from the system we have been condemning is generally found sufficiently powerful to prevent any such hardship being countenanced by the legislature of the country. If our government really desire the progress and prosperity of British Columbia they will at once repeal the system of selling 'country lands' by auction. Some change might be made in the Proclamation that would hold out inducements to the raisers of stock; but for aught else the pre-emptive system is quite sufficient. Carried out in its integrity, it enables every man desirous of becoming a *bona fide* agriculturist to settle at once upon the soil; and we cannot, in looking over the world's history as far back as even the father of the human race, discover any other legitimate use of this portion of man's inheritage.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Buoys.—We learn that seven buoys are in course of construction for the mouth of Fraser river. It is certainly high time that some steps should be taken on the matter, when a steamer like the Otter, with all the great experience of her captain, was obliged to knock about some four hours on her last trip without being able to find the channel. The fog which existed at the time no doubt lent its aid to the confusion; but had there been a buoy of some kind on the North Sand Head the vessel would have been enabled to have kept a more respectable distance from the sand bank. We are convinced the Government will find, after its expensive experience, that a light-ship will be a much more effectual and a less costly means of marking out the entrance to the channel than the repeated reconstruction of buoys.

Governor's Visit.—It was His Excellency's intention to visit New Westminster as soon as the House of Assembly in the neighboring colony would be prorogued. We hear on all sides a disposition to give His Excellency a reception worthy a Governor who has, since the Municipal council came into existence, bestowed so much attention and interest on the capital of British Columbia. We hope, however, our residents will press upon His Excellency's attention the necessity of his affording them more frequent opportunities of coming into personal communication with him—or in other words, the desirability of his taking up his residence in the colony to an equal extent as in Vancouver Island.

A Presbyterian Minister.—We are informed that a movement has been made amongst the Presbyterians of New Westminster and other places in both colonies to obtain clergymen from Scotland of their own denomination. Requests to this effect have been forwarded to the church authorities in Scotland.

Prorogation.—The Vancouver Island House of Assembly was to have been prorogued last Thursday. The House it was expected would meet again about the beginning of April.

Customs Revenue.—The Customs revenue for the week ending Jan. 26th were—Duties, £175 11 8; Harbor dues, £4 17 2; Head money, £3 8 0; Tonnage dues, £20 2 7. Warehouse Fees £1 0 0. Total £205 19 5.

Royal Theatre.—The members of the Dramatic club of the Royal Engineers gave two performances in this theatre on the evenings of the 25th and 31st of January. On both occasions the house was filled to excess, the citizens having availed themselves of the almost general invitation extended by the members of the club to attend. The performances passed off to the entire satisfaction of the audience, the performers having acquitted themselves of their various roles in a very successful and creditable manner, showing a decided improvement on their first entertainment. Friday evening's programme concluded with Ethiopian minstrelsy, and, although their first attempt at anything of this kind, created a great deal of laughter by their conundrums, jokes, lecture, &c., after which the audience dispersed highly pleased with the evening's amusements.

The Esquimalt Murder Case.—The case of Wm. Millington for the murder of Robt. Combs at Esquimalt on the 2nd January last, was tried at the Victoria Court of Assizes on Tuesday 29th, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. It appears from the evidence that the prisoner and deceased had been drinking together for some time previous to the fatal occurrence, which resulted in high words and considerable quarrelling. The deceased got upon Millington's horse, and on being asked to get off struck the prisoner several blows with a stick when he obtained a pistol and shot Coombs, the ball lodging in the spinal column and causing death. The jury did not consider the evidence sufficient to convict the prisoner of murder, and consequently brought in a verdict of 'Not Guilty.' The trial created great interest in Court during the day and the Court-room was crowded till its close.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

January 28th, 1861.

Members present, Messrs. Cormack, Ramage, Holbrook, Brown, and Manson.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Holbrook was voted to the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communication from the Colonial Secretary read, conveying the opinion of the Attorney General relating to the office of Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Brown seconded by Mr. Ramage, that the tenders for grading Hall-street be now read. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown seconded by Mr. Ramage that the grading be awarded to John Murray for the sum of $23. Carried.

Mr. Cormack explained that the special committee appointed to report on the grade on Columbia-street could not make their report until next meeting, in consequence of the state of the weather.

The Council then went into committee of the whole on the By-Law repealing Clause 4 of By Law No. 1, Mr. Ramage in the chair.

Mr. Holbrook moved seconded by Mr. Brown that the By Law be adopted without amendment. Carried.

Council resumed.

The chaiman then reported the By-Law adopted.

By-Law read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Ramage seconded by Mr. Brown that as this Council is now without a Treasurer, Messrs. Manson and Cormack be appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Cooper and ask him to act as Treasurer for the Council. Carried.

Mr. Manson moved seconded by Mr. Brown, that the Clerk be instructed to advertise for tenders for the purpose of clearing Agnes-street from Ellice-street to Douglas-street; also to clear Merivale-street. Carried.

Mr. Brown gave notice of motion for grading Douglas-street from the ravine near Agnes-street to the travelled way on Columbia-street.

Mr. Ramage gave notice that at the next meeting of the council he would bring in a resolution for grading Agnes-street as far as Merivale-street.

The council then adjourned.

SHIMILKOMEEN ROAD.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Hope held Jan. 22nd, 1861, to take into consideration the practicability of keeping the Shimilkomeen mule road open during the ensuing spring, Mr. E. W. Crowe was appointed chairman and T. Hotchin Secretary.

Mr. O'Reilly J. P. informed the meeting that the Governor had offered a donation of five hundred dollars to assist in the undertaking, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to inform the Governor that a largely attended meeting of the inhabitants of Hope has been held, at which His Excellency's views of the importance to Hope and the colony at large of keeping the Shimilkomeen trail open, were cordially acknowledged.

2. That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to inform His Excellency that the inhabitants of Hope have exerted themselves to the utmost in meeting his wishes.

3. That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to petition the the Governor to place at his disposal jointly with a committee to be appointed such sums as may from time to time be absolutely required to keep the trail open.

4. That Messrs. O'Reily, Landvoight, Chisholm, and Hotchin be appointed a committee to carry out the object embodied in the previous resolutions.

5. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to His Excellency Governor Douglas, also to the New Westminster Times and *British Colonist*.

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

Sir,—The inhabitants of Hope have responded liberally towards carrying out the object of the above meeting, thereby enabling the committee to have the work of opening the road commenced without delay. And as its success is of the utmost importance to the whole colony, and particularly to the mercantile community, they trust the inhabitants of New Westminster and Victoria will also contribute towards an enterprise which, if carried out, will open the communication three months earlier than otherwise, and prevent the trade with that section from being diverted to the Columbia river.

T. H.

CONVENTION MEETING AT HOPE.

The following report has been communicated to us by Mr. Druiff of Fort Hope:—

A meeting was held at Hope on the evening of Thursday, January 24th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the New Westminster Convention.

Mr. Crowe was chosen chairman, and in a few well delivered remarks stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Chisholm came forward, and in a very able speech detailed at some length the many grievances the colony labors under, which could only be redressed by representative government.

The Rev. Mr. Pringle being called on, urged on the meeting not to let this movement fall to the ground, and advised prompt and energetic action to secure a resident Governor, and representative assembly.

It was then proposed and carried unanimously that this meeting proceed to elect two delegates to represent Hope in the Convention to meet at New Westminster on the 15th proximo.

In pursuance of which resolution Messrs. Chisholm and Thompson were unanimously elected delegates.

On motion, the chairman appointed Messrs. Reece, Hart, and Buie, a committee to collect funds sufficient to defray the expenses of the delegates.

On motion, it was unanimously carried that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the New Westminster Times and *British Colonist*.

Messsrs. Chisholm and Thompson having returned thanks for the honor conferred on them, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary was passed, after which the meeting adjourned, being the largest, most respectable, and enthusiastic meeting ever held in Hope.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL GRANT.

The following letter has been received from the Colonial Secretary relative to a second Municipal grant for New Westminster:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 29th Jan., 1861.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive, and place before His Excellency the Governor, your letter of the 4th Inst., containing a statement of the manner in which the Municipal Council of New Westminster have expended and applied the grant made by the Government towards the provement of the city, and I am desired by His Excellency to request you will convey to the Municipal council the expression of his lively satisfaction at perusing this statement of important public works effected through the judicious application of the funds entrusted to their disposition.

2. His Excellency desirous of extending the sphere of usefulness of the council is pleased to place a further sum of five hundred pounds at their disposal to be applied towards opening the back streets, and in such other improvements as may appear to the council to be conducive to the public good.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. servt.
William A. G. Young.

To the President of the Municipal Council, New Westminster.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

LOST THE SCENT.

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

Sir,—'Another B. C.' 'barked up the wrong sapling' when he supposed that the communication which appeared in a recent number of the *British Colonist* signed 'B. C.,' was either written or concocted by

E. White.

ONE-SIDED REPORTS.

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

Sir,—A communication appeared in the last number of the New Westminster Times signed 'Another B. C.,' in which the writer undertakes to defend the character of Governor Douglas, and impugn that of a minister of the Gospel.

Doubtless the writer in question has read that part of the Bible which forbids our speaking evil of 'dignities,' but he has omitted to read, or else forgotten that portion which says 'touch not mine anointed, do my people no harm.' I cannot think your correspondent has come to that time of life which his grey hairs betoken without knowing that the character of a minister is as sacred as that of a Governor, and I think you will admit with me that while he takes an individual to task for writing what he supposes to be untrue, he should be careful not to fall into the same error, as he has most grievously done on this occasion; for the Rev. gentleman referred to by your correspondent did not write the article in the *Colonist* over the signature of B. C., nor had he anything to do with it whatever. Trusting that 'Another B. C.' will be more careful in trusting to his imagination in the future,

I remain, Sir, Yours &c.,
A Third B. C.

New Westminster Jan. 30th, 1861.

LATEST CHINA NEWS.

By way of Hakodadi and Honolulu, we have clippings from the *Hongkong China Mail* on the 28th of October. A severe battle had been fought at a place called Changkia-wan where the allies had routed the Chinese General San-ko-lin-sin, and proceeded direct to Pekin. On the 6th of October, the Emperor's summer palace, a short distance outside of Pekin, was taken and sacked, and the following is the writer's description of that affair:

The French column, together with Col. Pattle's Brigade of Cavalry, advanced on Yuen-min-yuen, the English column rather nearer Pekin, a large body of the enemy having been observed (near the village now occupied by us.) The French entered with only two casualities, two officers being wounded by the *Eunuchs* of the palace. On the following day no signs of the French being visible, the English fired 21 guns to attract attention, and later in the morning the Commander in chief learned where they were. Lord Elgin, Mr. Wade, Sir H. Grant, Sir R. Napier and their respective staffs proceeded to the palace, and found the French had been comfortably established there, and that a great portion of the more valuable moveables had been already taken away, leaving the heavy, but valuable articles for the English, or at least what things the French could not carry, they left for us.

On the 12th, nine Sowars of the Sikh cavalry were released and came into camp. They bring the distressing news that Capt. Anderson and Mr. de Normann died from the effects of the brutal treatment received from the Tartars, the former on the 8th the latter on the 11th day after they were captured. The wounds caused by the cords binding their wrists, insufficient food and other inhuman tortures, having caused their death. One of these Sikhs, a sergeant, was bound with them, but survived, and has made a deposition of the facts. They are all suffering much, and it will be long before they can return again to duty. They were brought from a town some 30 or 40 miles off, to which they were conveyed soon after their capture. No information has been obtained about the two Europeons, Capt. Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby, the *Times'* special correspondent.

The Emperor accedes to all demands. Harry Perkes and Col. Stephenson went to a hall of reception outside, this morning, to confer with Hung Key, late Hoppo of Canton. They told him the city would be bombarded if it was not surrendered at noon.

The siege guns were in position and other artillery ready to open fire at the time appointed, when at a quarter before twelve, Hung Key came out and said all our demands were acceded to, the gate was open and there would be no resistance.

The Generals and Staff, with the Punjaubees and 67th Regiment, then entered the outer and inner gates, and ascended to the ramparts and took possesion of the gate and a number of brass guns, (30 I believe,) and mounted our guns in their place. The British Jack and the French Tricolor were hoisted, the former on a high pole by the side of the gate, the latter out of one of the port holes, where they show that Pekin is in the occupation of the Allies, and that the vaunted invincibility of the Imperial Celestial City was a myth.

The wall is 60 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing the Chinese asked was that the Chinese Coolies should not be allowed to enter the city; this was conceded. Diplomacy will again take the place of war, and we shall watch with great anxiety and doubt the successful result. It is reported that the General intends to return to Tientsin in about a fortnight under any circumstances, desiring not to be overtaken by the winter; if he does we have no security for the fulfillment of any stipulations, and the war will have to be renewed after the season.

We might winter in Pekin as well as in Tientsin, as our numbers would be but a small per centage on its population, said to be two millions. It is said we shall not treat until the remainder of the prisoners are accounted for.

The plunder made by the French was enormous. Some of the privates sold their shares for as much as 30,000 francs, and the officers from the General downwards, had enriched themselves greatly. In the British camp all the plunder had been brought in for public auction and equal distribution. The General officers had waived their right to a share.

The Emperor is reported to have gone to his palace, Ze-hol, in Tartary, where Lord Macartnay was received. He has thirteen wives with him.

The insurgents were proceeding on their side to despoil Imperial Crown of district after district, and the whole province of Shanshi, in the North, had revolted.

His Excellency Mr. Ward, the United States Ambassador to China, is going home by the Overland route, and will join his family in Switzerland.

Shanghae, October 29.—The Allies were in actual possession of Pekin. Trade was dull. The only teas and silks in the market were of Japanese growth, and under existing circumstances were increasing rapidly. There were 150 sail of foreign shipping in Wosung river, and about 1,500 junks, all idle. No freight offering to the United States or Europe. The Russian Agents not being able to procure teas in Shanghae, had gone to Nangasaki to procure spring shipments.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 2, A. D., 1861.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Hunorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia.

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

And whereas, by a Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said colony, on the 4th day of January, 1860, the price of unsurveyed land acquired by purchase or pre-emption under the provisions of the said Proclamation, was stated to be at such rate as might for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of ten shillings per acre.

And whereas, by a Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said colony, on the 20th day of January, 1860, the price of agricultural land, surveyed by the Government Surveyor, which may or shall have been offered for sale at public auction and remain unsold, was fixed at ten shillings per acre payable one-half in cash at the time of sale, and the other half at the expiration of two years from the time of sale.

And whereas I have been empowered by Her Majesty's Government to lower the price of country lands in British Columbia, in all cases, to the sum of four shillings and two pence (4s. 2d.) per acre.

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

Repeal of so much of the Proclamation of the 20th January, 1860, as fixes the price of land in B. C. at 10s. per acre.

I. So much of the said Proclamation of the 20th day of January, 1860, as fixed the price of surveyed agricultural land at ten shillings per acre is hereby repealed.

Price of unsurveyed lands to be 4s. 2d. per acre.

II. The price of all unsurveyed country land in British Columbia, whether acquired by pre-emption or purchase under the Proclamation dated the 4th day of January, 1860, shall be four shillings and two pence (4s. 2d.) per acre.

Upset price of surveyed lands 4s. 2d. per acre.

III. The upset price of all country lands in British Columbia exposed for sale at public auction, shall be four shillings and two pence (4s. 2d.) per acre.

Short title.

IV. This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the 'Country Land Act, 1861.'

Issued under the Public Seal of the said colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By command of His Excellency.
William A. G. Young,
Acting Colonial Secretary,

Thanks.—To J. Sullivan of San Francisco, for *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, *Boston Journal*, *New York Tribune*, and a large assortment of Atlantic papers.

BIRTH.

On the 1st of February at New Westminster, the wife of Mr C. Wylde, of a son

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 24—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria, general cargo.
28—schr H C Page, Oberg, lumber.
30—str Flying Dutchman, Moore, general cargo.
Jan 30—str Caledonia, Frain, Victoria, general cargo.
31—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25.—str Hope, Millard Hope and Yale.
Jan. 25—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.
Jan. 30—str Caledonia, Frain, Victoria.
30—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.
Jan 30—str Yale, Jamieson, Hope and Yale.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost a COLT'S SIX SHOOTER, together with sheath and belt, on board the steamer Otter, the above reward will be given to any person returning the above articles to Mr. Henry Holbrook at Liverpool Wharf, New Westminster.

MASONIC.

A MEETING of the FREE MASONS resident in New Westminster, will be held at H. Holbrook's store, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening next, to take into consideration the desirability of forming a lodge at this place. All Masons of good standing are invited to attend.

TO RENT.

A STORE, and a dwelling-house on the same lot, with yard accommodations and never-failing well of water, for the nominal sum of $20 per month, situate on Columbia-street, opposite Holbrook's Wharf. Apply at this office, or to

JAMES KENNEDY,
On the premises.

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Government Notices and Proclamations.

NOTICE.

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

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

By command of his Excellency.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

By Order of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

H. R. LUARD,
Captain R. E.

Lands and Works Department, 2nd January, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the sale of Rural Lands on Saturday the 9th Inst., that portion of Land, together with the Buildings thereon, surrounding the old Revenue Station on the bank of the Fraser River opposite the R. E. Camp, New Westminster, and which, up to the present time has been occupied and cultivated by Mr. S. W. Herring, will be leased for the term of seven years to the bidder of the highest annual Rent.

Parties obtaining the Lease to pay for such improvements as may exist at the time of sale.

By order
H. R. LUARD.
Captain R. E.

Office of Lands and Works, New Westminster, Feb. 1st, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

Assays are made with the utmost despatch.

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

W. DRISCOL GOSSET.

New Westminster, Aug. 1, 1860.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received until Monday the 4th February, at 12 o'clock noon, for clearing the timber and brush off Agnes-street, from Ellice-street to Douglas-street; also, to clear the timber and brush off Merivale-street from Columbia-street to the Royal Avenue.

Any further information required regarding the aforesaid work can be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

VALENTINE HALL.
Town Clerk.

New Westminster, Jan. 29th, 1861.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the "Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860."

Ex parte John G. Wirth and Louis Reeb, Petitioners.

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

JOHN G. WIRTH & LOUIS REEB.
Petitioners.

Fort Hope Jan. 2nd, 1861.

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

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

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

m21-1m

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!.

Now opening at
HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S
a splendid assortment of
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
comprising
A Larger Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their heart's content—Gratis—
STATIONERS' HALL.

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

WHARFAGE on all goods landed at his wharf will be at the rate of 25 cents per ton, such being one-half the rate fixed by government.

BONDED and FREE STORAGE ready for 500 tons goods.

For Sale ex recent arrivals—
50 sacks Bran,
1500 sacks Barley,
50 sacks Wheat,
100 half-sacks Baker's Extra superfine Flour, Pacific Mills,
20 sacks Beans,
10 kegs Butter,
20 cases Pilot Bread,
5 do Soda do
10 cases Starch,
5 5-gallon kegs Syrup,
10 coils Baling Rope,
100 gallons China Oil,
100 kegs Paints and boiled Linseed Oil.
Wall Paper, &c., &c., and a general assortment of goods suitable for the market. ja26-3m

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

W. J. ARMSTRONG & BRO'R,
(opposite Liverpool Wharf,)
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, AND CROCKERYWARE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and offer for sale,
200 bbls Extra Superfine Oregon Flour,
50 boxes P. T. Pilot Bread,
4000 lbs Oregon and Eastern Bacon,
200 mats China No. 1 Rice,
2 bbls Carolina do
100 mats China Sugar,
50 bbls Sandwich Island do
50 mats do do
30 bbls Crushed do
5 do Powdered do
20 8-gallon kegs Boston Honey Syrup,
20 5-gallon do do
20 cases Chartres Coffee,
20 firkins Isthmus Butter,
15 do Goshen do
20 boxes Adamantine Candles,
30 do Hill & Fay's Soap,
15 chests best Green and Black Teas.
Also Billings' and Barber's Hams, Pork, Salmon, Codfish, Crockery, and Glassware, of every description, Cross-cut saws, Buck saws, Axes, Hatchets, Steel Squares, Carpenters' Bench Screws, Locks, Butts, Iron Screws, Dog Chains, Oil Stones, Paints, Oils, Putties, and Farming Implements—in short anything and everything. jan19-3m

VALENTINE HALL,
CONVEYANCER, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.
OFFICE—COLUMBIA-STREET,
New Westminster, B. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Auction, at Scott's Saloon, on the 28th day of February,

ONE BILLIARD TABLE,

"Phelan's Patent," in good order, with tallies, cues, &c.

WILLIAM WOODCOCK,
Administrator of Estate of Robt. F. Cooper, deceased.

TOWN AND DISTRICT OF NANAIMO,

—TO WIT.—

NOTICE.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT.

ALL PERSONS, owners of Real Estate in this District, are required to make a statement in writing, according to the Form A hereunto annexed, of what Real Estate they hold, and where situated, to describe such Real Estate, giving the admeasurement thereof; to state what its actual market value is, and the value of the improvements thereon; and to deliver such statement at the office of the Treasurer of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, on or before the eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, thirty days from the date of the advertisement.

SCHEDULE A.

Owner's name.	Place of residence.	Amount of property and where situated.	Admeasurements.	Market value.

By order of the Assessors,
N. WALES FRANKLYN, J. P.
A. D. McINNES.
ALFRED R. BENUN.

January 19th, 1861.

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

KEATINGS' COUGH LOZENGES.

A SAFE and certain remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other affections of the throat and chest. In incipient Consumption, Asthma, &c., they are unfailing. Being free from any hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child.

The following is an extract from a letter received from New Zealand.

'Auckland, N. Z, Nov. 19, 1858.

* * A lady to whom I gave some of your invaluable Cough Lozenges, and likewise several members of her family, who were troubled with severe coughs and colds, (especially the youngest child, who had a hard croupy cough) have experienced great relief, and speak of them in the highest terms. One of my children, too, who was troubled in a like manner, has taken them with the greatest advantage. On account of their pleasant taste, children will readily take them, when they will not take other medicines. I may add that the lady above referred to, informed me that she had frequently purchased them, when residing in India, of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay."

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, 79, St Paul's Church-yard London. Retailed by all Druggists and Patent Medicine vendors, in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES," are engraven on the government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Agent for Vancouver Island, A. M. SEARBY.
jan19-3m Victoria.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
of every description,
128, Washington street, San Francisco.

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

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

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO INSURE TREASURE from all navigable points on Fraser River to Victoria or elsewhere by the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY and NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY, terms—Cheap.

Aplication must be made to the New Westminster Hope, Yale, Douglas, and Victoria offices of Ballou's Express.

no10-1m W. T. BALLOU.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
September 1st, 1860.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1) for each specimen experimented upon.

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

W. DRISCOL GOSSETT.

COALS! COALS! COALS!!!

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

J. T. SCOTT,
all-tc Pioneer Wharf.

J. A. WEBSTER,

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

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,
consisting of
English Domestic Goods, English Dress Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Woollen and Merino Under Garments, Plaids, Scarfs, and Mufflers,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
English Baltic Shirts (assorted colors),
Towels and Towelling,
Haberdashery,
&c., &c., &c.
A splendid lot of
CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE LATEST LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHION,
comprising
Fine Black Dress Coats, Fine Black Frock Coats
Fine Black Sack Coats, Business Coats,
Raglans, Shooting Jackets,
Riding Jackets, Extra Fine Overcoats,
Extra Heavy Overcoats, Fine Black Pants,
Fine Cassimere Pants, English Doeskin Pants,
English Tweed Pants, Scotch Tweed Pants,
Plain and Sporting Vests
Plush "
Velvet "
Satin "
Cassimere "
Tweed "
HATS AND CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.
—ALSO—
An extensive assortment of
Fine Water-proof Calf Dress Boots, Fine Water-proof Double-soled Calf Dress Boots, English Balmorals, English Water Tights, English Napoleon Riding Boots, English Shooting Boots, English Water-proof Leggings, India Rubber Boots and Shoes, Good English Mining Boots, Heavy Napoleon Nailed Boots, Heavy English Kip Boots.
A full assortment of
LADIES' BOOTS AND GAITERS,
among which will be found
Ladies' English Prunella Gaiters,
" English Double Sole Calf Gaiters,
" " Kid Gaiters,
" " Dancing Slippers,
" Leather and Carpet Slippers,
" India Rubber Over Shoes.
—ALSO—
Children's English Balmorals,
" " Kip Boots,
" " Ankiets,
" " Bootees.
☞ Please call and examine.
J. A. WEBSTER,
Columbia-street, New Westminster.
dec22-1m

LEVI & BOAS,
CORNER OF LINERPOOL AND COLUMBIA STREETS,
NEW WETSMINSTER, B. C.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, &c.,
offer for sale
500 bbls G G Flour,
250 bbls S R do
100 bbls Baker's extra Flour,
300 bbls Oregon and Indian Flour,
100 boxes, P T Pilot Bread,
5,000 lbs Oregon and Eastern Bacon,
200 mats China No. 1 Rice,
2 bbls Carolina do
150 mats China Sugar,
100 bbls Sandwich Island do
20 " crushed do
20 boxes powdered do
250 sacks Bayos Beans,
10 cases J & H Lard,
5 bbls Oregon do
10 chests Green and Black Teas,
15 firkins Gosham Butter,
5 cases Oregon do
10 boxes Chatres Coffee,
10 bags Rio and Java do
10 half-barrels Extra Clear Pork,
25 boxes Adamantine Candles,
10 boxes Extra Sperm do
10 bals S I Syrup,
20 kegs E B do
50 boxes Hil & Fay's Soap,
10 " Chemical Olive do
5 " Castile Soap,
10 half-boxes Raisins,
20 qr-boxes do
15 boxes Zante Currants,
5 gross P & M Yeast Powders.
HARDWARE, a general assortment.
CLOTHING, of every style and quality.
BOOTS & SHOES, of every description,
INDIA RUBBER GOODS, all kinds.
Hats, Caps, Wall Paper, Druggets, Carpets, Blankets, Crilling, Sheeting, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.
Commission Merchants, and are prepared to store 200 tons merchandise.
☞ Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. jan12-1m

THE ELDORADO SALOON.

COLUMBIA-STREET NEW WESTMINSTER.

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

FELIX NEUFELDER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CAYOOSH, B. C.
WILL pay particular attention to consignments of goods directed to his care. jan12-3m

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

VICTORIA BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFTS on the principal Cities in the North American Provinces, at 3 days, as follows:—
Canada.....4 per cent. premium.
New Brunswick,.....4 " "
Nova Scotia.....2½ " "
DRAFTS on New York, at 3 days, 3 per cent. prem'am.
" " Messrs. B. Davidson & May, San Francisco at sight—par.
Office hours 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.—Saturday 10 to 1 o'clock.
F. W. WOOD,
MANAGER.
Victoria, March 17, 1860. tc

CALEDONIA BRIDGE END
IRON WORKS, VICTORIA.
DOUGALL & SON, Iron and Brass Founders, practical Engineers, Draughtsmen, &c. Machinery of every description made to order.
Agent in British Columbia, Mr. W. Winnard, Langley.
March 21, 1860. 3m

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

We continue to manufacture, at the above well known establishment,
Steam Engines,
Quartz,
Flour,
Saw Mill,
and other machinery, of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

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

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

GODDARD HANSCOM, & RANKIN,
je20-6m Late GODDARD & Co.

STATIONERY!

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

A beautiful assortment of

GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY,
with all the recent improvements in styles and patterns.

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

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
dec22-1m Stationers' Hall.

SEED WHEAT.

THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have some choice lots of Seed Wheat on hand from Australia, Mexico, the Meditterranean, and Van Dieman's Land.

Farmers are invited to inspect samples.

For Sale by
THOMAS PATTRICK & Co.,
Corner Government and Johnson streets, Victoria.
m21-1m

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

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

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA PRICES CURRENT AND SHIPPING LIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENNESSY'S BRANDY,
IN ONE DOZEN CASES.
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
WHARF-STREET, VICTORIA.
se2-t9

FOR SALE BYTHE UNDERSIGNED

AT THE STORE OF A. R. GREEN, near the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, West end of New Westminster, the following English goods, viz:—
Blankets, white, red, and blue.
Strouds, red, and Green.
Blue List Cloth.
Linsey-Woollens.
Drillings, stout Norway.
Coats, Oxonian, Paletots, and Reefing Jackets.
Shirts, fine striped.
Resist Shawls.
Ankle Boots, stout,
India Rubber Goods, an assortment, including Air Beds.
Hardware, a few articles.
Tea, Imperial and Oolong.
Whisky, Islay, Glenlivet, Campleton, and Old Irish malt, in cases of one dozen each.
Brandy, Hennessy, Martell, Bellamy, and Ginger, in cases of one dozen each.
Rum, Jamaica, in casks and cases 1 doz. each.
Geneva, do do do
Old Tom, Swaine, Boord & Co., do do
Port Wine, Sandeman's, do do
Sherry, in casks, do do
Porter, London, pints, do 4 doz. each.
Porter, London Stout, in quarts, do
Jams, in cases of 2 dozen each.
Pie Fruits, in cases of 3 dozen each.
—ALSO—
Oil, for machinery and burning.
Tobacco, Twist, Oroneko, and Plug.
Corn Meal, in bbls.
Biscuit, &c., &c., &c.
W. E. CORMACK.

DR. ROSENBAUM'S STOMACH BITTERS!
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels.

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

Are you dyspeptic?—take these Stomach Bitters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUINCY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Largest CLOTHING Establishment
In the Union!
Prices fixed at New York Rates,
Goods Custom Made.
Known Throughout the State
as Unrivalled in this line.
Established in the Pioneer Days
of California.
And now Occupying the Largest
Salesroom in San Francisco.
Strangers visiting the city
will find this one of the
FEATURES OF THE PLACE,
And the Only Clothing Mart
at Atlantic Prices.
ITS CUSTOMERS,
San Diego to Shasta,
Send their orders to this FAMOUS EMPORIUM.
The direction is QUINCY HALL, Nos. 147, 149 and 151, Washington Street, Montgomery Block, San Francisco. ja12 3-m

SNOW.

Last night the snow was falling,
It fell throughout the night,
I woke this morning, mother,
And saw the ground was white.

White were the peaceful meadows,
And white the tall, dark pines;
And white was yonder mountain,
On which the sun first shines.

And in our own dear valley
The snow was lying deep;
And in the quiet churchyard
Where my little sisters sleep.

And o'er their little tombstones
The snow-flakes formed a wreath;
But naught are flowers or snow-flakes
To those who sleep beneath.

We deck'd the graves last summer
With many a primrose gem;
But whether flowers or snowflakes
It matters not to them.

But, oh! the snow is lovely,
So beautiful and bright;
Pure as the little spirits
Who wear their robes as white.

But in our valley, mother,
The footsteps come and go;
And then how soon they sully
The pure new-fallen snow.

The trace of earth is on it,
On earth all soiled it lies;
How soon it lost the beauty
It brought from yonder skies.

My child, on yonder mountain
The snow lies pure and high;
No foot of man invades it,
It is so near the sky.

It sinks not to the valley,
Where earth's dark traces are,
And naught can soil its whiteness:
'Twas kept from falling far.

Wouldst though be pure and holy,
Remember, O my child!
That an earth-seeking nature
Must be by earth defiled.

Then let thy childish spirit
Stoop not to things below;
Live in the light of Heaven,
Like yon pure mountain snow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hero of Lucknow.—The following is the concluding paragraph of an interesting article in a late issue of the London *Times* on the life of Sir Henry Havelock:—'On the morning of the 24th the garrison of Lucknow, the troops he had so often led to victory, and the army of Sir Colin Campbell set out upon their return to Cawnpore. In the midst of their stormy march was borne a doolie, followed by a few mourning soldiers; few, perhaps, knew what was shrouded by its curtains; the dead body of Havelock lay inside. At the Alumbagh the bearers turned through the portal and bore their burden through the trees of the garden to a spot surrounded by luxuriant vegetation. A grave was dug there into which was lowered, amid the tears of a few friends, the remains of the good soldier. The letter "H," cut in the bark of a sheltering tree, marked the spot where he lay. Outside the garden walls rolled all the thunder of an Indian march. and many a soldier in that long column has since passed away on the field of battle or in the hospital tent; but though friends and country mourned them all, there was an unequalled intensity of grief for Havelock, because the nation had just found out its hero when it learnt that he was gone for ever. They inquired into his past history, and found he was a man of great military endowments, who had been distinguished in many fights, but had till this terrible time been depressed under the cold shade of adverse influences. The record of his life is, as we have said, full of great lessons. We hope among them there may be one—not to the nation, for all the country needs is knowledge,—but to our rulers, who do know the value of her servants, inculcating their duty to those who have entrusted them with power, and warning them not to neglect, because they may be destitute of interest or of wealth, soldiers who, like Havelock, may stalk out from beneath that "cold shade," under which they have been lying so long, in the moment of the nation's agony, and leave to the country they served and saved only the barren satisfaction of lavishing regrets and honors on the tomb which hides them from us for ever.'

A White Captive among the Savages.—Many of our readers may remember the massacre, last Fall, by the Sioux Indians, of a party of emigrants journeying from Iowa to Oregon, the expedition, we believe, numbered seventeen wagons, and all the travellers were said to have been killed with the exception of two men, who fought their way through, and two women. one of whom was left for dead at the foot of a precipice, but was afterwards recovered and restored to her friends, and the other taken into camp and compelled to adopt the savage life of the Souix. This summer, when the half-breeds from Pembina were at the Yankton camp on the plains, some of them, as they allege, saw this poor hapless woman in the wigwam of her captors. They say that they conversed with her, and that she was anxious to get away, but was unable to effect her escape. Whether there is any truth in the half-breeds' story we cannot say, but it is worthy of being enquired into, and if found to be correct means ought to be taken by the American Government for rescuing a woman of their country from a position of misery and degradation which she must feel to be worse than death. —*Nor' Wester.*

The Hero and the Ariadne.—The account in *The Times* of the relative behaviour of Her Majesty,s ships Hero and Ariadne on their voyage home from America is suggestive of several important considerations bearing upon naval tactics with steamers. Suppose the Ariadne to be an enemy's frigate, name unknown, and being sighted by the Hero, and a chase commenced, the former running at quarter or two-thirds speed against the wind, thus forcing the Hero to follow at her full speed, also under steam, just keeping out of her reach till her small stock of coal is exhausted. The Ariadna then turns upon her with her whole steam power, out-manœvering her, and raking her as she likes. Would not the Hero be, practically, a sailing vessel against a steamer in such a case? And of what real service can the 'auxiliary screw' be to a vessel like the Hero, which steams very slowly at best, and can only carry a week's coal? Will not frigates like the Ariadne be really more formidable than line-of-battle ships that can neither sail nor steam better than the Hero? Also, how would the Hero be able to cope with such a vessel as the La Gloire?—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Two young ladies of Fairhaven recently fell equally and deeply in love with a gentleman who visited them very frequently. Being mutually acquainted with each other's passion, and being withal strong friends, they romantically agreed to 'draw lots' to decide which should have him. The fortunate one lost no time in making known to him the result of the drawing, and he then informed her that he was already engaged to a third lady.

Ninety-six thousand buffalo robes, worth $250,000, have been brought from the Upper Mississippi this year. They are all tanned by squaws, the Indian braves never stooping to do such menial work. In spite of this large number, prices will be remarkably high this winter, as there are fewer old ones in market than common.

Straw Paper.—A young Chemist of Toronto, C. W., a Mr. Clemo, about a year and a half ago discovered a chemical agent by which straw can be converted into pulp, and made available for printing paper! After vainly trying to get Paper manufacturers to make use of this discovery, Mr. Brown was informed of it and being convinced of its immense value, became a partner, and patented it in England, France, the United States, and in Canada. Mr. Brown has recently visited New York about the matter. He was met by a number of American Capitalists—prominent among whom was Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic Telegraph notoriety—and it is said an arrangement has been effected by which Messrs. Brown and Clemo are to receive some $800,000.

When the Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness was lately in Philadelphia, a young lady 'of wealth and position' made him an offer of her hand, heart, and purse The minister replied—'I came to America not to seek a wife but to preach the Gospel. Your note strikes me as much out of place, and my advice to you is that you give the money which you seem willing to bestow on me to the poor, your heart to the Lord, and your hand to the first gentleman that asks for it.'

Love Will Find out the Way.—There is a Cockney youth, who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweet-heart, cries 'Fire!' directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment she plunges her head out of the window, enquires 'Where?' when he poetically slaps himself on the bosom and exclaims,—''Ere my Hangelina, 'ere in my 'art.'

The following is an alarming evidence of the photographic art:—A lady last week, had her likeness taken by a photographist; and he executed it so well, that her husband prefers it to the original.

A country parson had a singular peculiarity of expression, always using the phrase 'I flatter myself,' instead of 'I believe.' Having had occasion to exhort his congregation during a revival, 'he flattered himself that more than one-half of them would be damned!'

When Erskine was in full tide of success as a barrister some of his fellow lawyers, wishing to annoy him, hired a boy to ask him, as he was going into court with his green bag stuffed with briefs, if he had any old clothes for sale. 'No, you young rascal!' said Erskine; these are all *new suits.*'

'Hallo! I say, what did you say your medicine would cure?' 'O, it will cure everything—heal everything.' 'Well, I'll take a bottle; maybe it'll heel my boots—they need it bad enough.'

Queer Game.—'I say, my friend, is there anything to shoot about here?' enquired a sportsman in Kentucky of a boy he met. 'Wal,' was the reply, 'nothing jest about here, but the school-master is down the hill yonder—you can pop him over.'

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

VICTORIA BRANCH.

Special Deposits received in sums of $100 and upwards, re-payable on demand. Charge for safe keeping, one-quarter of one per cent. per month.

Gold Dust received for safe keeping, at the rate of five cents per oz. per month.

Drafts Issued on London 60 days after Sight, at the rate of $4 95 per £1, stg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. W. WOOD,
MANAGER.
Victoria, March 17, 1860. tc

CALEDONIA BRIDGE END
IRON WORKS, VICTORIA.

DOUGALL & SON, Iron and Brass Founders, practical Engineers, Draughtsmen, &c. Machinery of every description made to order.
Agent in British Columbia, Mr. W. Winnard, Langley.
March 21, 1860. 3m

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
First-street, San Francisco.

We continue to manufacture, at the above well known establishment,
Steam Engines,
Quartz,
Flour,
Saw Mill,
and other machinery, of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

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

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

GODDARD HANSCOM, & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
je20-6m

STATIONERY!

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

A beautiful assortment of

GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY,
with all the recent improvements in styles and patterns.

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

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Stationers' Hall.
dec22-1m

SEED WHEAT.

THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have some choice lots of Seed Wheat on hand from Australia, Mexico, the Meditterranean, and Van Dieman's Land.

Farmers are invited to inspect samples.

For Sale by
THOMAS PATTRICK & Co.,
Corner Government and Johnson streets, Victoria.
m21-1m

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

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

Orders left at the New Westminster Times' Office, or with Mr. Armstrong, merchant, or with Jeffries' express will receive prompt attention.

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

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

BEG TO INFORM Traders and Miners, and the public generally, that they now have on hand a large
STOCK OF
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
suitable for
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
They will hereafter receive all their goods direct from San Francisco,
and be enabled to sell at Victoria Prices.

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

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

HENNESY'S BRANDY,
IN ONE DOZEN CASES.
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
Wharf-street, Victoria.
se2-t9

FOR SALE BYTHE UNDERSIGNED
AT THE STORE OF A. R. GREEN, near the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, West end of New Westminster, the following English goods, viz:—
Blankets, white, red, and blue.
Strouds, red, and Green.
Blue List Cloth.
Linsey-Woollens.
Drillings, stout Norway:
Coats, Oxonian, Paletots, and Reefing Jackets.
Shirts, fine striped.
Resist Shawls.
Ankle Boots, stout,
India Rubber Goods, an assortment, including Air Beds.
Hardware, a few articles.
Tea, Imperial and Oolong:
Whisky, Islay, Glenlivet, Campleton, and Old Irish malt, in cases of one dozen each.
Brandy, Hennessy, Martell, Bellamy, and Ginger, in cases of one dozen each.
Rum, Jamaica, in casks and cases 1 doz. each.
Geneva, do do do
Old Tom, Swaine, Boord & Co., do do
Port Wine, Sandeman's, do do
Sherry, in casks, do do
Porter, London, pints, do 4 doz. each.
Porter, London Stout, in quarts, do
Jams, in cases of 2 dozen each.
Pie Fruits, in cases of 3 dozen each.
—ALSO—
Oil, for machinery and burning.
Tobacco, Twist, Oronoko, and Plug.
Corn Meal, in bbls.
Biscuit, &c., &c., &c.
W. E. CORMACK.

DR. ROSENBAUM'S STOMACH BITTERS!
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels.

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

Are you dyspeptic?—take these Stomach Bitters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUINCY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Largest CLOTHING Establishment In the Union!
Prices fixed at New York Rates, Goods Custom Made.
Known Throughout the State as Unrivalled in this line.
Established in the Pioneer Days of California.
And now Occupying the Largest Salesroom in San Francisco.
Strangers visiting the city will find this one of the
FEATURES OF THE PLACE,
And the Only Clothing Mart at Atlantic Prices.
ITS CUSTOMERS, San Diago to Shasta,
Send their orders to this FAMOUS EMPORIUM.
The direcrion is QUINCY HALL, Nos. 147, 149 and 151, Washington Street, Montgomery Block, San Francisco. ja-12 3-m

FELIX NEUFELDER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CAYOOSH, B. C.
WILL pay particular attention to consignments of goods directed to his care. jan12-3m

FRESH AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

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

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

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
of every description,
128, Washington streeet, San Francisco.

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

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

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

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

JOHN G. WIRTH & LOUIS REEB.
Petitioners.
Fort Hope Jan. 2nd, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday next, the 24th inst., for sundry alterations and additions to the Postmaster's residence, New Westminster.

All tenders to be made in Sterling money.

Plans and Specifications to be seen, and any further information to be obtained at this Office between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.

The lowest, or any Tender, not necessarily accepted.

By order.
H. R. LUARD.
Captain R. E.
Office of Lands & Works, New Westminster, 18th Jan. 1861.

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

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
September 1st, 1860.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. DRISCOL GOSSETT.

THE ELDORADO SALOON.
COLUMBIA-STREET NEW WESTMINSTER.

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

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!.

Now opening at
HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S
a splendid assortment of
TANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
comprising
A Larger Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their heart's content—Gratis—
STATIONERS' HALL.

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

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

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

COLONIAL HOTEL,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

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

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

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.

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

CHOICE OLD WINES AND BRANIES.

W. H. OLIVER,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, & SPIRITS
Johnson street, opposite Wharf street,
Is in constant receipt, by every arrival, of new and fresh goods belonging to the trade, in bulk and cases.

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

SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA WINE,
a very choice, light, and pure wine for family use, in cases and packages. Its purity can be depended upon, and is worthy the attention of all connoisseurs.
je20-1m

ASTONISHING REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It Expels Disease!

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

Bad Legs.

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

Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.

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

Piles.

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

Eruptions on the Skin.

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

King's Evil, Fever Sores.

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

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printed and published every Saturday by Leonard McClure, at his office, New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia.