THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES

AND VANCOUVER ISLAND GUARDIAN.

No. 7.] [Quarterly (in advance), 10s.] VICTORIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1859. [Yearly (in advance), £1 6s.] [Price 1s.

The English Press.

"L'EMPIRE C'EST LA PAIX."

The Emperor Napoleon being, we suppose, somewhat tired after his "short, sharp, and decisive" Italian campaign, and, perhaps wishing for a little time in which to collect his ideas, and to decide as to what nation he shall next invade, has ordered the *Moniteur* to declare that, once more, *L'Empire c'est la paix*, the sword is to be turned into a ploughshare, the Army and Navy of France are to be restored to a peace establishment, and that, therefore, all peaceable, quiet people, may draw a deep breath, and, for a little while, sleep tranquilly in their beds.

Very pleasant news indeed would this be if it were only reliable, but what we know of the antecedents not only of Napoleon the Little, but of Napoleon the Great, ought to make us somewhat cautious in accepting any of his promises as "fixed facts." If the measure, just announced, be intended to remove from the Britannic mind all reasonable fear of invasion, it must be rather conceded with, in the diminishing direction. It was said, that at the outbreak of the Italian war, the French Army had not exceeded its peace establishment, and yet, within two months, two hundred thousand men were doing battle in the plains of Lombardy, whilst one hundred and sixty thousand men were watching Prussia; and that the strong Garrisons of Paris and Lyons had suffered no perceptible dimunition. In the same way the Navy was, we were told, at its peace establishment, when upwards of a hundred vessels of war appeared suddenly in the Adriatic, and were making all ready to bombard Venice, when the welcome news arrived of the peace of Villafranca. If then, the peace Army of France, be fixed at somewhere about four hundred thousand men, and the Navy at over one hundred ships of war afloat, we must not be too hasty in taking our smelling bottles from our noses, and composing our nerves, in response to this last tender of the olive-branch from the Tuileries. The *quid-nuncs* amongst us, who amuse themselves by making calculations as to the exact amount of force that would be necessary "to begin with," should the Emperor decide upon invading England generally put down one hundred thousand men as a very respectable force for a first landing. Now, this number could be spared at a moment's notice from the liberal "peace establishment" of our friend, and, therefore, we cannot see that there is much ground for congratulation in the announcement of the *Moniteur*. We must suspend our judgment as to the Emperor's intentions until we see what he does at Toulon, and Brest, and Cherbourg, in the suspension of works, especially in the building of those steam transports of which we have heard so much, and which we have been told could easily bear three or four thousand men in a few hours across the narrow waters.

But, besides the material evidence of success, in reckoning up Battalions and Squadrons, we may assist our judgment in guaging the Emperor's sincerity, by turning over the leaves of his Uncle's correspondence with his brother Joseph, a most amusing work, and one which, no doubt, may be found well thumbed, in the library of living Majesty. In these pleasant volumes we find, scattered up and down, instructions from the Emperor, studiously to misrepresent the strength of the French army, and to exaggerate it to the French people, in order that that delicate plant, their confidence might not suffer injury. The Emperor, in the most earnest and affectionate terms, conjures his brother "to tell the truth always *to him*, but *never to the Moniteur*." *Vide*, the announcement of the disarmament. Lastly, the Emperor suggests to Joseph the expediency of frequently publishing pamphlets, *a la Bonaparte*, ventilating his views, or throwing out feelers for those of his neighbors, but never allowing it to appear that they had been inspired directly from himself.

It will be well to hold these instructive passages up for a moment, as a light, if we wish carefully to examine the successive moves of our Imperial neighbor. We are told that the French Army is at a peace establishment at a moment when it is able to spare two hundred thousand men for the invasion of a neighboring country. We are assured that the Navy is receiving no accession of strength, all the while that the hammer of the workman rings unceasingly in the Imperial arsenals; and we are rebuked for attempting to get a few screw liners ready for sea; although the French Fleet of a hundred sail is still afloat, and the building of steam transports goes on with unceasing activity. Under these circumstances there is nothing for us but to accept the assurances of our neighbor *quantum valent*. We have a perfect right, as he has, to decide what our peace establishment shall be, and nobody can deny that it is not our right, but our duty, to bring it with the least delay possible up to its full standard. Rumor has said it, and Lord J. Russel's last speech gives colour to the rumor, that we are to be called on before long to take part in a conference, or congress, on the affairs of Italy. If we wish to be listened to in that Congress with any respect—if we desire to speak in that voice potential, which best becomes the counsels of Britain, we must have our "peace establishment" in a proper state of efficiency, no matter what any continental power may say to the contrary. Our screw liners must be not only afloat, but well manned; our Regiments must be up to their full complements, and in an unexceptionable state of efficiency; and if Sir Joseph Armstrong cannot be prevailed upon to move a little faster in the manufacture of his guns, we must find some means of rifling the old ones, so as to be ready for any sudden emergency that may arise.—*United Service Gazette.*

—o—

LATEST FROM CHINA.

The clipper ship *Black Warrior*, arrived at San Francisco on 13th October, with China news to the 10th August;—

The American Minister was holding communication with the Chinese officials at a more northern entrance to the Peiho. It is expected he will proceed to Pekin. Up to August 10, no further news of his movements had reached Hong Kong. It was believed he will be about to proceed.

Admiral Hope, R. N., severely wounded at the attack on the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, was given over by the physicians at Shanghai, where, August 2, he was reported to be dying.

Captain Vansittart, *Magicienne*, and Col. Lemon, Royal Marine Brigade, had died of their wounds.

Seven American sailor in the Commodore's boat was killed and the boat smashed alongside an English gunboat.

THE ATTACK ON THE PEIHO.

We find in the *Hong Kong Press* the following additional information concerning the attack on the Peiho forts:

Mr. Bruce arrived off the Peiho on the 18th June, and the British force had previously been concentrated. Some messages were exchanged between the Minister's suite, and some Mandarins of inferior rank on shore. The tenor of these messages was to request that the foreign ministers and suites would be conveyed to Pekin, if they would proceed by a passage indicated, and situated a little north of the Peiho, which river it was intimated foreign men-of-war should not enter. Mr. Bruce finally declared that he would force an entrance, and leaving the matter in Admiral Hope's hands, the attempt was made on the 25th June. The result is known.

We do not think there were any Russians in the forts, because our troops were assailed by gingals and arrows, but that some Russian engineer planned the batteries and stockades, and laid down the plan of the trap, there can be no doubt—Russian guns being of course used.

We presume the United States Minister will proceed to Pekin and will be well received there, when he will be used as a mediator. Doubtless Heenfung's wounded honor being now healed, his Celestial Majesty would come to an easy settlement if he would let him have his own way. Our right to force a passage to Tientsun is very questionable, particularly as a safe conduct was offered our minister by another route, and an audience promised. This of course would have ended in smoke, but still it forms a Celestial pretext.

It is a sorrowful affair, and besides the valuable lives lost, may lead to trouble and grief. The expedition should be reinforced and another attack made immediately.

Incredible as it may appear, says the *Press*, it is positively asserted in high quarters at Shanghai, that the Taoutai has sent a letter to Mr. Bruce stating he is commanded to inform His Excellency that the attack of the forts at Takow on H. M. ships, was a mistake, for which the Emperor expresses sincere regret—that the Mandarins who committed the outrage had been decapitated—and that the Emperor would be happy to meet Mr. Bruce at Pekin, and arrange matters amicably. Later intelligence proves that this statement is untrue.

LIST OF LETTERS in the Post Office at Fort Hope, September 20th, 1859.

A

Anderson Alex'r — Adams E. W.
Anderson Joshua — Ailer James
Aekier R. J. (2) — Abbott G. James
Abbott B. Napoleon

B

Barierre François — Bisby Henry (2)
Bodfish G. Albert (3) — Bud S. Charles
Buckner H. A. — Baker Charles
Burr S. P. — Bowen William
Burt E. James — Barnet John
Bacon Hiram (2) — Brownell F. Edwin
Bacon M. Russell — Bunnell O. Henry
Burke Thomas — Betchel David
Briggs M. Samuel (2) — Boyd C. A. Errol
Bell Robert (3) — Bailey Robert
Beardsell Luke (2) — Berry Samuel
Buckley B. Alexander (2) — Baind William
Branan Jared

C

Carlyon, William — clark, A N
Cowen, A James — coulter, H T
Campbell, George — cassidy, S Thomas
Campbell, A J — cantrell, S D
cram, W George — closs, James
crane, çacues — coombes, Slocum
crain, çacues — crosson, Murty
crane, Samuel — coyne, Joseph
chotton, James — conant, Abram
covert, P J — capps, John

D

Dennis, Arnold (2) — Derousse, B Joseph (2)
Daniels, Nathaniel (3) — Delatre, Victor
Dray, W Lucious (3) — Dirks, O L
Durr, George — Dimmick, G Elijah
Dann, Elijah — Duke, B James
Dubois, Jacques

E

Ekilmann, Heinrich — Eagye, Elzwen
Etheir, Narses Nere — Ehler, Samuel

F

Forth, Martin (3) — Fraser, Alexander
Foord, Richard (2) — Fuller, Mr
Filch, Asher — Farley, Daniel
Fletcher, E John — Flanders, P J
Fitzgerald, R — Faegle, Herman

G

Garner, C Robert (3) — Gillpatrick, Madison
Groppe, Wm — Gillmore, Hugh
Gibson, Edward

H

Hyde, N G (3) — heard, w James
Hale, Hezekiah (5 — hutchison, wm
hale, D George — hodsdon, Frederick
hart, D G 2 — holbrook Edward
hartman, William — holmes, R Samuel
hunt, B 2 — hatch, hiram
hunt B wm — hineman, August
harris, L James — hollman, O Frdk 2
harris, wm — hawkins, Marvin
harrison, J S — hicks, B Thomas
hanson, wm — night, Joshua

I

Ivey, B J

J

Jackson, T Mathew 3 — Jones, A John 2
Jackson, James — Jones, Darlington J
Johnson, A wm — Jones, Monroe James
Johnston, John — Jones, wm
Jones, C John 2 — Johns, w Benjamin

K.

King, George (2) — Kelley, Mr.
Kingsly, Ed. — Kurnitzki, A.
Kennedy, M. James

L.

Langley, D. Thomas (4) — List, H. J.
Lane, F. F. — Lawler, M. P.
Locke, H. James — Larau, Jean
Linfield, J. Forenzo — Lelby, John
Lewis, Barton — Lachapelle, Joseph
Lax, Liverett

M.

McLachlin, William (4) — matlock, N. N.
McCullogh, Michael — Meradrith, John
McIntyre, W. A. — Malboeuf, Antoine
McLaughlin, Henry — Mannell, George
McCrodin, James — Murphy, C.
McKahan, James — Morrison, M. John
McDonald, Silas — Moore, Alvin
McKenzie, William W. — Meager, James
McBride, Donald — Mcharry, Washington
McVeigh, H. Wm. — Martin, Alexander
McCannan, Pat — Moore, B. William
Meek, M. Charles — Miller, Robert
Meek, W. George

N.

Norris, B. Sherburne (3)

O.

O'Brien, Thos. — Overberg, Heinrich

P.

Pancast, Israel (2) — Pierce, Melgar
Patterson, A. Gas — Parton, Francis
Piercy, Robert — Polmere, John

R.

Randall, W. Francis (2) — Ranard, A. Thos.
Rambo, H. J. [3] — Rymell, John
Richardson. John [2] — Riter, D. Joseph
Reece, I. John [3] — Ring, George
Russell, P. J. — Ranney, Sullivan
Russell, — — Ride, M. Henry
Reed, R. David

S.

Smith, William — Santoff, Nicholas
Smith, V. Martin — Spangle, W. G.
Smith, John — Spiney, Adison
Scwor, Robert 3 — Snellgrove, James
Scammon, J. Mary — Shanley, Patrick
Smalley, W. Joseph 2 — Stewart, B. Joe, Dr.
Savigny, P. Hugh 2 — Stewart, B. James
Schomer, Henry D. — Sims, Thomas
Stransanback, Charles — Shuman, Nicholas
Shepardson, Pliny — Smitheram, James

T.

Tucker, H. John 3 — Terrell, G. Natbaniel
Thomas, Joseph — Terwillinger, Lorenzo
Thomas, Harmon — Tietyen, F. I.
Tannum, Jas.

V.

Van Loan, William — Vazil, Paul
Nan Dine, L. H.

W.

ward, H. w. — welsh, John
ward, Lewis — woodward, Fletcher
white, wm. — wells, F. Benjamin
white, N. Robt. — wright, O. Deloss
williams, william — wollet, Henry
williams, George — willey, A. Calvin
williams, Hiram — wallace, M.
welsh, william — wadhams, A. Edmund

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

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

For all further particulars, apply at the office of the "New Westminster Times."
October 25th, 1859. 1m

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,

OFFER for sale, ex steamer "FORWOOD," and recent arrivals—
Irish Pork and Butter,
Bacon and Hams,
Ale, in bulk and bottle,
Porter, in bottle,
Dark Brandy, in hhds.,
Port and Sherry Wines,
Champagne, in pints and quarts,
Claret Wine, in cases,
Sugar, brown and crushed,
Rice, Carolina and China,
Blankets and Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Canvas, Twine and Rope,
Tinware,
Oilman's stores.
Sept. 15, 1859. 1m

TENDERS WANTED.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific will be ready at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, the 3rd of November next, to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Esquimalt and Victoria with Fresh Beef and Vegetables, of the best quality, for one year, from the 1st of December next.

A form of the Tender may be seen at the Admiral's Office. No Tender will be received after 10 o'clock on the day of Treaty, and it must be delivered, sealed, on board the Ganges, addressed to the Commander in Chief, and accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £100 sterling, for the due performance of the contract.

The Commander in Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

J. L. SOUTHEY,
Secretary to the Commander in Chief.
H.M.S. Ganges, Esquimalt Harbor,
10th October, 1859. o25-2

NATHAN POINTER,

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

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

A magnificent assortment of gent's silk Scarfs,
A full assortment of gent's superfine Manchester GINGHAM SHIRTS,
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Opposite the Bank of B. N. A.,
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WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
Business hours from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
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SAMUEL PRICE & CO., Commission Merchants Wharf-streeet, Victoria, Vancouver Island. oct

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It is contiguous to all of the most popular places of amusement, the principal thoroughfares, the fashionable promenades and steamboat landings; thus rendering it at all times, the most Desirable Stopping Place for Families and Single Gentleman, during their stay in San Francisco.

Single rooms, with full board, $2.50 per day.
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Proprietor.

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October 4, 1859. tc

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Plans, drawings, and specificâtions, made in every style at the shortest notice. oc11-3m

WANTED.

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

A CARD.

IT HAVING BEEN the subject of remark with persons passing the corner of Government and Yates-streets, that the buildings lately removed thereto were not in accordance with the general line of the street, I would state that I, being the one attached to the Land Office, whose duty it was to make the original survey and plans, and mark out the property in question, am kindly authorised by the Surveyor General, publicly to state that he has personally examined them, and is fully assured of their accuracy—the error in position of the Buildings being directly attributable to the contractors having removed the fence, on the street side of which the corner posts were nailed, without having previously marked their corresponding points on the ground.

R. HOMFRAY, C. E., &c.
Victoria, October 14, 1859.

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THE undersigned offer for sale Martell's Brandy, Dark and Pale in half pipes, Booth's genuine Old Tom in puncheons,
Swaine, Boord, & Co's Old Tom, in puncheons.
McKenzie & Co's do do do
Stewart's Scotch Whiskey do do
Holland Gin, "St. Nicholas brand," in pipes.
Irish Whiskey, in barrels.
Allsop's Burton Ale, also in bulk.
London Ale and Porter, in glass 4 and 7 dozen packages.
H. Brett & Co's Ginger Brandy, in cases.
Worthington's and Swaine, Boord & Co's Old Tom in cases.
Wolfe's and Volner's Schnapps, in cases.
Claret Wine, in cases.
Orange and every description of Bitters.
104 hhds. of the finest Burton and Scotch Ales.
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Cider, in bbls, half bbls, cases, &c., &c.
And a variety of goods suitable to the trade.
THOS. PATTRICK & CO.,
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On 1st January, 1860.
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W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
Acting P. M. General.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, NOV; 1.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 22—Schr Royal Charlie, Elder, Nanaimo.
Schr Pronto, Church, Port Townsend.
Barge Fort Hope, Gollstu, New Westminster.
Ce. Victoria, O'Neil, Bellevue.
Oct. 24—Schr Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.
Sloop P. J. Evans, Tucker, New Westminster.
Sloop Comet, Kinnelly, Bellevue.
Oct. 25—St Eliza Anderson, Wells, New Westminster.
St Julia, Bushnell, Port Townsend.
Schr Harriot, Coffin, Port Townsend.
Sloop J. Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.
Oct. 26—St Brother Jonathan, Staples, San Francisco.
Bark Almatia, Richardson, San Francisco,
Bark Senator, Slocomb, Shanghai.
Brig W. D. Rice, Buddington, San Francisco.
Schr Carolena, Jones, Port Townsend.
Schr Mary Ann, Jones, Nanaimo.
Oct. 26—St Northerner, Dall, San Francisco.
Oct. 26—Schr Black Diamond, Dwyer, Port Townsend,
Schr Lone Star, Kimmel, Bellevue.
Sloop Midnight Cry, Peel, Port Townsend.
Oct. 28—St Otter, Mouatt, New Westminster.
St Eliza Anderson, Wells, New Westminster.
Schr Morning Star, McKay, Northwest Coast.
Sloop Brutus, Brown, Bellevue.
Sloop Leonede, Allen, Port Townsend.
Sloop Frank Walton, Meiggs, Cape Flattery.
Barge Young America, Sales, New Westminster.
Oct. 29—Ce Victoria, O'Neil, San Juan.
Oct. 31—Schr Lalla Rookh, Rogers, Port Townsend.
Schr Pronto, Church, Bellevue.
Schr Amelia, Thornton, Port Townsend.
Schr Marion, Boyle, Sooke.
Schr Reporter, Elger, Port Townsend.
Sloop Victoria, O'Neil, Bellevue.
Sloop Comet, Kinnelly, Bellevue.

CLEARED.

Oct. 22—Brigantine, Annie, Luff, Valparaiso.
Schr Flying Mist, Berry, Port Townsend.
Schr Prento, Church, Port Townsend.
Sloop Jennie, Forster, Port Townsend.
Ce Victoria, O'Neil, Bellevne.
Oct. 24—Schr Reporter, Elger, Port Townsend.
Schr J. P. Evans, Tucker, Port Townsend.
Sloop Comet, Kinnelly, Bellevue.
Sloop Skimmer of the Sea, Oscar, Port Townsend.
Oct. 25—Schr Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.
Sloop J. C. Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.
Oct. 26—St Julia, Bushnell, Port Townsend.
St Brother Jonathan, Staples, San Francisco,
St Eliza Anderson, Wells, New Westminster.
Oct. 26—St Northerner, Dall, San Francisco.
Schr Lone Star, Kimmell, Bellevue.
Oct. 28—Schr Mary Ann, Jones, Nanaimo.
Sloop Brutus, Brown, Bellevue.
Sloop Frank Walton, Meiggs, Cape Flattery.
Sloop Leonede, Allen, Port Townsend.
Sloop Midnight Cry, Peel Port Townsend.
Sloop Gen. Scott, Williams, Bellevue.
Barge Young America, Sales, New Westminster.
Whaleboat Oh, Joe, Jones, Bellevue.
Ce Evening Star, Nelson, New Westminster.
Ce Yankee John, Barclay, New Westminster.
Oct. 29—Schr Morning Star, McKay, Sooke.
Schr Harriet, Coffin, Port Townsend.
Schr Henrietta, Moore, New Westminster.
St Caledonia, Halsey, San Juan.
St Otter, Mouat, Port Townsend.
Ce Victoria, O'Neil, San Juan.
Oct. 27— St Wilson G. Hunt, Welsh, Port Townsend.
St Eliza Anderson, Wells, New Westminster.
Brig W D. Rice, Buddington, Port Townsend.
Schr Pronto, Church, Port Townsend.
Schr Black Diamond, Dwyer, Port Townsend.
Sloop Victoria, O'Neil, Bellevue.
Sloop Comet, Kinnelly, Bellevue.
Ce Uncle Sam, Goche, New Westminster.

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		£	s.	d.
One Inch, or under,—One insertion,		0	5	0
" "	One month,	0	16	0
" "	Three months,	2	0	0
" "	Six months,	3	10	0
Two Inches, or less,—One insertion,		0	8	0
" "	One month,	1	4	0
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" "	Six months,	6	0	0
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Executed in the neatest manner, and with the greatest despatch, at the Office of the "New Westminster Times."

AGENTS OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

F. Herring, New Westminster.
S. T. Tilley, Fort Hope.
D. W. Higgins, Fort Yale.
Coxon & Co., Port Douglas.

The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Our last issue contained the announcement of the arrival on this coast, of Gen. Scott, the distinguished Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, specially commissioned to negotiate with the English authorities upon the San Juan occupation dispute. As we so frequently predicted the Washington Cabinet has acted up to the present time with honor and straightforwardness. They have, by the selection of Gen. Scott, marked their disapproval ot the violent and unjustifiable steps taken by Gen. Harney, wherein he violated the recognized law of nations, and unnecessarily endangered the friendly relations which so long existed between the American and English Governments. The forbearance of the English authorities *having alone prevented* a hostile collision, which has been repeatedly provoked during the interval which has elapsed since the occupation and the arrival of Gen. Scott. We cannot be sufficiently thankful that the American Government has taken a sensible view of this affair; for the horrors and misery of war into which Gen. Harney's rashness might have plunged the two nations, can hardly be estimated. Feuds and quarrels are always terrible, but those between brother and brother are more bitter than others. It is fearful to see those sprung from the same parents and taught by the same lips, forgetting all the associations which should inseparably bind them together—the mutual aspirations for liberty—the emulative strife *for good*—the equal wish to benefit and civilize mankind, and blinded by their own headstrong passions and folly, aided by the Iago-like counsels of those to whom their mutual destruction would be as grateful as water to the thirsty wanderer in the desert—rend assunder all those ties that bind them to each other, and rush headlong into a strife which, let it terminate how it may, can only increase that growing estrangement and animosity which it is the duty of every well-wisher of his country, be he Englishman or American, to check,—such is the light in which we regard a war with the United States. In common with whom we possess the same legends, and up to a certain period, the same history. Our fathers fought in the same battles, sorrowed over the same griefs, and gloried in the same triumphs.

The name of Hampden bears the same grand and noble memories to the thoughts of Americans as to those of Englishmen. It was in vindication of their rights, as well as our own, that he stood forth alone, unaided by anything but a righteous cause, and a loyal heart, and confronting oppression robed in all the pomp and glitter of royalty, laid the foundation of our mutual liberties. For them as well as for us, the blood of Sydney and of Russell stained the block—for them fell the head of the proud Stafford and the unfortunate Charles—and finally for them as well as us, was perfected that glorious revolution which made England free, and inspired England's offspring in after years, with that spirit of liberty which enabled them to shake off the yoke of the mother they thought was unnecessarily oppressing them, and to rise a powerful and independent nation from the fight. In the glorious struggle for liberty in America—a struggle forced upon the American people,—we feel that the children inherited the bold spirit of the parent, and we acknowledge they deserve the liberty they have so nobly won—as an independent nation, America has proved that the Anglo-Saxon blood can never run in the veins of any but a bold and intelligent people. It is, with pride we have observed our *quondam* colony develop her resources, and increase year by year in prosperity and greatness, until at length she stands forth, supporting with her parent Old England, the sacred edifice of liberty intact, in the face of European despotism. With all these considerations in view who can look upon war between these two nations as anything but an *irremediable evil!* whilst liberty fought, despotism, would triumph, and industry, civilization, and progress, would receive a blow from which it would take years to recover, and above all the seeds of hatred would be sown broadcast, to bring forth bitter fruit in future times, and teach us and our children that those who were once as brothers, have become the most deadly foes. Trusting to the justice and sense of the Washington Cabinet, and placing equally firm reliance in our own Government, we could afford to bear the taunts so plentifully showered upon us by the Press of California and Oregon, contented to believe that all right-thinking, honest Americans would appreciate the patient dignity displayed by the English authorities throughout this unfortunate question, and that their Government would be willing to prove that such magnanimity, has not been thrown away.

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The Chinese are said to have no religion except that of honoring their ancestors, and in these colonies it would appear as if exploded customs of the past, rather than the improvements of the age, attracted the most votaries.

It is notorious that the differences in word and opinion, even among those to whom we should look for the brightest example of honor, courtesy, and temper, have assumed a serious magnitude, tending in some instances to militate against the public service, and in all to restore to the imagination the realization of by-gone days, when mens' passions exercised unlimited sway, provided always that the one appeal, *to arms, was not refused, if demanded.*

First on the list of those questionable differences which have become notorious in these colonies, was the case of Colonel Moody, versus his chief officer, Captain Grant. The Colonel on a certain occasion, denying that Captain Grant had ever reported the brig "Recovery," as available for return to her owners, and the Captain as stoutly averring to the contrary, a dispute which lasted many days, and terminated by Captain Grant defying the Commandant, and producing a witness to prove the accuracy of his, (Captain Grant's) assertion; but the colony was the loser, and had to pay for the services of the vessel during the time the Colonel persisted in retaining her. By this misunderstanding the public certainly did not profit, nor did the *animus* engendered between the Commissioner of Lands and Works, and his chief officer, in any way facilitate the arrangement of public business.

Next in chronological order was the Trutch Survey case, when Colonel Moody would have compromised British Columbia in a debt of 150,000 or 200,000 dollars, but for the vigilance and discretion of the Governor; the Colonel avowing as an excuse for making an indiscreet contract, for the survey of a quantity of almost unsaleable land, the receipt of His Excellency's authority, which had never been given—a case hinted at by the *Colonist* some weeks since.

Still more recently, the columns of the press have teemed with the Attorney-General's fracas, which by no means redounded to the dignity of the bar, and within the last few days it has been reported that the Sheriff has figured rather conspicuously in an affair not without its scandal, and another gentleman in the Land Office is said to have indulged in some eccentricities which called forth the indignation of a gallant officer who was present, at a recent ball when we should have hoped, the presence of the fair sex would have prevented the occurrence of such a scene. It must be admitted that if we aim to command the respect of the mother country and of neighbouring ones, we must learn to *respect ourselves* and to follow in the march of intellectual and moral improvement which has in Europe, more especially in England, almost banished violence and altercation from society. What measure can be adopted for remedying a total absence of this effort it may be difficult to suggest, but so far as the Government officials are concerned, if there be a fire-brand among them, or one whose business habits are so slovenly, or whose memory serves him so ill that no one can act with him, by all means let him be got rid of, as the interests of the public cannot be sacrificed to ill-temper, conceit, unpunctuality, nor upon the plea of *non mi recordo.*

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We are glad to find that a few enterprising gentlemen have been endeavoring to establish a company for supplying this town with gas, and we feel that the accomplishment of their wishes, would not only prove of inestimable benefit to us now, but by enabling the authorities to make proper arrangements for lighting the streets, a great prevention to crime and accident hereafter. The *Colonist,* in its remarks upon the petition of the proposed company, cries "down with monopolies," as though its voice were the sword of "Brennus," but it brings forward no argument why these speculators should not receive the support of the Government to the extent set forth in the petition. For our part we most cordially wish them success, and can see no possible reason why they should not have a monopoly for a limited term—say seven or fourteen years—not alone they, but any other body who may be desirous of increasing our comforts, by means of such undertakings. The Government cannot help us; therefore, if we can find men willing to aid us with their money, by all means let us help ourselves, and if necessary, open out roads into the agricultural districts, by granting toll monopolies to those who will construct them either here or in British Columbia. The English parliament have never objected to grant monopolies upon similar occasions, and we have personally witnessed the establishment of gas and water companies in almost every colony under the British Crown, where in each case, a limited monopoly has invariably been accorded, and it is preposterous to suppose that men can be found willing to risk so large a sum as would be required to establish a Gas Company here, unless they receive some guarantee that their rights shall not be infringed upon till they have been in some measure reimbursed for the outlay.

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The Paperling's "Clincher."—We explaimed to our diminutive cotemporary on a former occasion, that our memory served us so well, that we had no need to refer to "files of papers," to recruit it respecting the date of the Irish famine. But since he has given us a "clincher," and quotes an American paper as his authority, we beg to call his attention to the following paragraph, which he will find in *Forney's Philadelphia Press,* of Tuesday, Sept. 26th, which we presume he will take as an authority.

In an article headed "Empressine," speaking of a pamphlet signed W. B. published some years before, it says:—"The publication we see by the imprint, was 1847, *the year of the famine,* when the United States relieved the necessities of starving Ireland, weeks before John Bull did anything more than hold out vague promises of relief."

We will say nothing of the *delicacy* of the allusion by the Philadelphia editor to a "favor conferred," but we must call our cotemporary's attenfion to the "clincher," contained in the paragraph quoted.

The Gas Petition.—We are enabled to state, upon undoubted authority, that the petition presented to the House of Assembly for the granting exclusive privileges to a Gas Company, was not rejected upon the ground of any objection to granting those exclusive privileges—all men with one grain of common sense being aware that every company that has ever been established in England, has had the monopoly granted to them for a certain number of years, as the only means of inducing capitalists to risk their money—but from the fact that it was deemed better to defer its consideration until a future period.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Pioneer and Democrat.—In the *Pioneer and Democrat* of 12th inst., we find an interesting account of a canoe trip to Neah Bay and Cape Flattery, Vancouver Island, and the following compliment to one of our fellow colonists is worthy of notice. The paragraph is headed "Race Rocks:"—"We reached Race Rocks at 6 p. m., and went ashore to cook supper, during which operation Mr. Webster and myself went to the house of some settlers to purchase milk and potatoes. We were kindly furnished with the latter, but there was no milk on the premises. We were however entertained by one of the proprietors with some glorious music, performed by him on a valved trumpet, (cornet a piston,) of a new construction, which he had recently brought, he said, from London. I have heard some of the best trumpet players in the world, but certainly, whether from force of imagination or surrounding circumstances, it seemed to me that the notes of that instrument, so wild and beautiful, unexpectedly sounded on a rocky and romantic portion of Vancouver's Island, surpassed them all. I did not learn the player's name, but I can assure him that the beautiful air of Balfe's, "The Light of other Days has Faded," can be executed by few performers on the instrument he so skilfully handled."

We are happy to read the above compliment to the acknowledged musical talent of Mr. Coote Chambers, the unknown "trumpeter" of Rocky Point.

Fits Versus Convulsions.—The *Colonist* of Friday says the "*Toronto Leader* gives Governor Douglas "fits." A correspondent informs us that a perusal of the paragraph in the *Colonist* has sent many of his friends into convulsions—of *laughter* at the *refined elegance* of the metaphor.

Major Downie.—We learn that His Excellency Governor Douglas, upon hearing from Mr. George Barnett, who was one of the Queen Charlotte Island expeditioners, that a number of miners of their party had gone across to Fort Simpson, and would be likely to want provisions, sent a good supply to Major Downie, which we are happy to find had been received. Too much cannot be said for the promptitude with which Governor Douglas acted in this matter.

Unconstitutional or otherwise, we cordially approve of the proposed conference between the Governor and Council and the Legislative Assembly, as we consider that it is the best and quickest method of settling the important question of the extension of the Franchise, and so far from meriting censure, the Speaker Dr. Helmcken, is deserving of the greatest commendation for his endeavors to bring this important subject to a conclusion in this session of the House, which but for this proposition would probably have been thrown out altogether.

Thanks.—To Wells, Fargo, & Co., Messrs. Freeman & Co., W. F. Herre, Hibben & Carswell, and purser Lowell, steamer *Julia,* for many favors.

The Eliza Anderson.—Yesterday afternoon, at the time the *Eliza Anderson* was about taking her departure for New Westminster, she was seized by the Sheriff of Vancouver Island. The cause for such a proceeding was, we understand, the fact of her having been sold for $35,000 by Messrs. Scranton and Wright, of which sale other joint owners, viz: Dr. Tuzo, Messrs. Graham, &c., had not been apprised. We understand the matter was temporarily arranged by the signing of bonds guaranteeing her return to this port, and she took her departure at the appointed time, with a large freight and a number of passengers for British Columbia. The *Wilson G. Hunt* will take the *Eliza Anderson's* place, running between this port and New Westminster.

The H. B. Steamer Otter, arrived in port this afternoon, having the *Carnatic* in tow, loaded with lumber for England.

Indian Impudence.—Some time since, a friend of ours left a pair of boots with Mr. Cary, bootmaker, in Government-street, to be repaired. Upon the occasion of the recent fire at Messrs. Pattrick and Co.'s, these boots, as well as others, were purloined, and nothing was heard of them until last Saturday, when a Siwash had the coolness to offer the identical boots to Mr. Cary for sale, and appeared exceedingly surprised at receiving more kicks than halfpence in payment.

We have to request that Correspondents speaking of the "Paperling," will please to remember that its designation is the *Victoria Gazette,* and not the *Gazette,* which is a Government sheet published by authority.

To "Ignoramus."—We are not able to answer your query as to what dictionary of the English language the *Victoria Gazette* refers to, when it calls our attention to Webster, we are not conversant with that author as a Lexicographer of the English language.

Query.—You are right. No advertisement of a dissolution of partnership, or other legal notice can be quoted in a Court of Law, in an English colony, unless inserted in the Government official *Gazette,* which is published at the office of the New Westminster Times.

The *Colonist,* in its notice of Thursday's races, remarks on the cool reception of Governor Douglas by the people, as though it were usual or desirable to impart an official or formal complexion to the private visit of His Excellency to a race course, or any other place of amusement, but the Governor's enemies will have to resort to some more forcible arguments to prove his unpopularity, than the too apparently visible spleen and personal animosity which evidently influenced the unscrupulous writer of the race report, in the *Colonist.*

Monsr. Alphonse Kaindler.—We were grieved to learn the death of this worthy and highly respected gentleman, which melancholy event occurred at San Francisco, suddenly on the 16th ult. In him it may be truly said Victoria has lost one of her warmest supporters, and most enterprising townsmen. His loss is much felt by a large portion of our community.

British Columbia.—A miner who has just returned from the neighborhood of Fort George, named Lewis, gives a very favorable account of the upper country. He prospected along the banks of the River some hundreds of miles, and everywhere could have made good wages; latterly he had mined in company with eight others on a very extensive flat, six miles below the mouth of Quesnell River; the dirt was three and-a-half cent dirt, yielding six dollars a day to the hand with a rocker. On his way down he met several parties ascending the river in boats; he estimates the number of diggers between Lytton and Fort George at 160, most of them intended to remain during the winter.

GOLD DUST SHIPPED.

Per Brother Jonathan:

By Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.	$37,804 00
" Freeman & Co.	11,300 00
Total	$49,104 00

Making a total for the month of October of $125,790, or $16,000 over the shipments in September.

The "Brother Jonathan" arrived from San Francisco on Wednesday last, and left the same day with eighty passengers for that port.

VICTORIA RACES.

The October Race Meeting of Victoria, came off on Thursday last, on the race course at Beacon Hill. Although the threatening aspect of the weather in the morning, might have deterred numbers from attending, yet the concourse of people was both numerous and respectable. The plentiful sprinkling of marines and men-of-wars-men gave an animated and pleasing appearance to the scene. The ground was in beautiful condition, and although the horses could scarcely merit the title of "racers" yet their general appearance, with one or two exceptions, was creditable. The first race, which was the Queen's Plate, for a purse of $120, weight 10 stone—heats—commenced about 1 o'clock. The following were the horses entered:—Mr. Skinner's "Red Fern," Mr. Parker's "Moustache," Capt. Henry's "Old Rake," Capt. Bazelgette's "Badger," Mr. Wallace's "White Stocking," but only "Red Fern" and "Moustache," took the field. The latter, however, distancing his competitor, won in a heat.

SECOND RACE.

This was a hurdle race for a purse of $100. Weight 11 stone—heats.

The following were the horses that ran, with their respective riders;—Mr. Skinner's "John Grey," (Skinner;) Mr. Pemberton's "Carrots," (J. D. Pemberton;) Beaton's "Black Prince," (J. G. Poston;) Parker's "Old John," (E. Shoot;) Mason's "Erebus," (Chas. Good:) Capt. Blake's "Iron Duke," (Capt. Blake;) Harris's "George," (J. Golding.

An excellent start opened this race, and the appearance of both horses and riders was extremely creditable. As they neared the first hurdle in admirable order, the "tiptoe of expectation" was at its height, and many were the "black prophecies" foretold of the fate of some of the "gentlemen riders." The charge of the French squadrons on the British lines at Waterloo were scarcely more disastrous to the order of the Gallic troops on that occasion, than was the 3 feet inch hurdle to some of the gallant jockeys on Thursday. One gentleman being so anxious to pay his respects to the obstacle in question, detaching himself from his horse, and fortunately omitting so much of his wonted urbanity as to keep his hat on, he discovered a New west passage *through* the hurdle, and joining company with his astonished *steed* which had *gone over,* cleverly remounted, *without much injury. Another imitator* the well known action of the *funny pony in the circus* by avoiding the difficulty it was intended he should "clear." Some kind of order, however, was restored to the scattered forces, until the second hurdle was approached, when a few more tumbling feats were accomplished. The "Gallagher" horse was made the favorite, as little as 2 to 1 being taken against him. Unlike his stable companion, however, he extinguished his character in the first heat! Mr. Pemberton's "Carrots" scattered the rest of the field, and came in alone his owner having rode *him admirably throughout. In returning to scales, however, an objection was lodged* against him for having gone on the wrong side of the post. An examination by the stewards, on the evidence of the other jockeys took place, and "Carrots" was disqualified. A great many regretted that so unfortunate a mistake occurred, as the conduct of both rider and horse justified the warmest encomiums. Here we may venture to remark that it would be desirable at a future race meeting, to have the posts marking the course more distinguishable than they have hitherto been. By this *contre temps,* Mr. Heaton's "Prince" was declared the winner, and Capt. Blake's "Iron Duke" second. Only three horses started for the second heat which was won, after an exciting struggle, by "Iron Duke." Mr. Heaton's "Prince" having bolted in the middle of this heat, only two horses—Mr. Skinner's "John Grey" and the "Iron Duke," started for the third heat. This was the finest running of the day, and the excitement was immense; as both horses neared the last hurdle, the "Iron Duke" having slightly the lead, a rather *unfortunate incident here occurred.* The clerk of the course, having in his endeavor to keep the track clear, broken a portion of the hurdle. Several persons, immediately rushed forward to put the fence in order, which only had the effect of annoying the horses. Capt. Blake, however, cleared the middle of the hurdle, but Mr. Skinner, taking the highest part, his horse tripped and the rider was thrown. The latter however was immediately remounted, but Captain Blake had already arrived at the winning post and finished the race. A well-merited ovation was paid the gallant Captain by the marines and a large number of the other spectators. Considering that two stone was given by the other competitors in the race, every praise is due to the rider of "Iron Duke."

THE THIRD RACE.

Which was the Victoria Sweepstakes, (catch-weights and heats) concluded the day's sports. Four horses started: Mr. Parker's "Sal"; Mr. John Cole's "Will Not"; Mr. Rickardson's "Marwitch"; Mr. Parker's "Slasher"; but the race was evidently between Mr. Parker's "Sal," and "Slasher," the former horse, however, took the lead in both heats and was declared winner.

The utmost hilarity and good order prevailed throughout the day, and the arrangements were characterized by good judgmenf and taste.

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NOTES ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

About a mile below New Westminster the Fraser river, is divided into the channel called respectively North and South Arms. The Delta included in these boundaries is the first spot worthy of attention in pursuit of agricultural land, from its proximity to the capital and to navigation. It comprises about 60,000 acres of land, almost half of which is cranberry swamp, the other half a rich prairie, with deep, black mould and luxuriant, healthy grass, interspersed with wild vetch and clover. There is at present an uncertainty about the exact height of the river at its overflow in those parts, some asserting that the meadowland never overflows at all—others, that it only does so when the river is unusually high as it was this summer. However as it may, the land in question is free from all wet, a disadvantage for about 10 months in the year, and *the trade of exporting cranberries* is turning out very successful, and will prove more so at a future day. The immediate presence of that article in larger quantities is another promising feature of this land. It is a matter of regret that this Delta is not now covered with fat cattle and sheep, for the towns on the river are but ill supplied with fresh meat. The land north of the North Arm is generally heavily timbered, but the soil is very good, and will be a valuable adjunct to the prairie. Some patches of grass land and cranberry swamp exist north; near the mouth of this head of the Delta. The land south of the South Arm, and extending to the 49th parallel, I have not personally visited. On the immediate bank of the river it is a prairie, similar in character to the Delta. They cover a large tract, rising, in its approach to the boundary, to higher and more wooded land. I have been informed, from good authority, that the land here is of the very richest quality, and will prove of much value eventually. From New Westminster, the first spot of interest is the river, and the meadows which skirt its bank. The river enters the Fraser on its north bank, about [illegible] above the town—a remarkable conformation of land called St. Mary's Hill, forms its boundary to the north, and Mason, now Douglas Island, on the south. Proceeding about two miles from St. Mary's Hill, you come in sight of a small schooner aground on the bank, and the opening in the trees reveals some [illegible] smoke curling gracefully upwards, and presents a most welcome sight greets you—small and unpretending I must confess, but yet gratifying in the extreme—the first farmstead in British Columbia.

Scrut

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications addressed to the Editor must have real signatures, not necessary for publication, but merely as a guarantee of good faith, and must be written on one side of the paper only. We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

To the Editor N. W. TIMES.

I read with much interest an article a short time ago, (on the emancipation of slaves,) from the *London Times*. Everybody who has lived in the ill-fated British Colonies of the West Indies, must admit the bitter truth of everything there advanced. Beautiful islands, which were once the pride and boast of the Carribean Sea, have become, or are rapidly becoming deserted; a large and wealthy body of proprietors have been reduced to poverty, and a contented and peaceful peasantry have become utterly demoralized and useless.

A few years ago, all was prosperous and flourishing. Now, ruined houses, dismantled mills, and deserted fields, everywhere force the conviction on one's mind that decay has taken a firm root in those islands, whose value was once inestimable. Men who once possessed thousands, now count their incomes by twenties, and there are cases well known, of persons who, born to affluence in the British West Indies, have died wretched, friendless, and penniless in the streets of London. Houses, which have resounded with mirth, and were made gay by the light of Western hospitality, are now ruined or empty, or if occupied, their owners are no longer able to open their doors and extend a welcome to all, as they once did, but are obliged to live by themselves, crestfallen and heart-broken, overwhelmed with debt and distress—their fair fields which of old yielded them golden harvests, now either lie uncultivated and neglected, or sink yearly under increasing mortgages, and at length depart from them never to return—and the old name which has been loved and honored, from generation to generation, remains only in the memory of those to whom it was a comfort, and a blessing.

This is no exaggeration of the wretched state to which those islands have been reduced by the unwise and reckless legislation of the mother country. The Government and Parliament permitting themselves to be led by a score or two of well-meaning, but misinformed people, decreed the emancipation of all slaves on British soil, and negroes who had been slaves for years, ignorant and uneducated, in a moment received all the privileges of an intelligent white man. They did not—they could not understand their position; mistaking indolence for freedom, and insolence for independence—they have gradually sunk to utter worthlessness, and now all abuse the rights they possess as citizens. Hypocritical and dissolute, they have no reverence for the ties that bind society together, many of them sink into early graves and most of them become enervated from the effects of premature dissipation. Insolent and presuming, they feel the power they possess in the labor market, and delight in exhibiting it to their employers and lastly, insolent beyond measure; and with merely nominal wants, they refuse to give the labor which is absolutely necessary for the cultivation of the soil, and it is no uncommon case to see a negro prefer filth, starvation, and disease, to the slight exertion it would cost him to earn his bread. The women are worse if anything than the men; they pretend to no virtue, and they have none. Many things have been tried to stop the progress of these terrible evils, but year by year they seem to become worse, and now we can only gaze in despair upon the ruin it is not in our power to avert. And all this is undoubtedly to be attributed to the *haste* with which the Home Government did that *which should have been the work of years*. No colonist wished that the blot of slavery should still stain the fair escutcheon of England—but as British subjects, they had a right to demand that the work of emancipation should be *a slow and gradual process*. None the less sure for that—and that they should not be forced to see their homes and fortunes, and their children's homes and fortunes sacrificed to the absurd extravagance of fanatical theorists. It was absurd to suppose that a people, who had been plunged for years in slavery, should at once become able, as though by inspiration, to understand and appreciate the manifold blessings of liberty. It was natural, that all restraint being at once removed, they should become intoxicated and lose themselves. The best preparation for liberty is not years of moral and social degradation. Much that is evil should have been eradicated, and their minds required almost entirely reforming—but, no! all this was disregarded. England was in one of her periodical fits of virtue—in which, as Macaulay says, she always makes herself supremely ridiculous—and the consequence was, all reason was set at nought. Loyal Englishmen were foully wronged, fair lands desolated, ancient halls ruined and depopulated, a whole people demoralized and undone—and, it is our firm belief, the yoke yet more strongly riveted upon the necks of Spanish and American slaves, whose masters shrink from the thought of encountering the unhappy fate that has befallen English colonists. Jamaica, Antigua, and Dominica, are very properly advanced by the *London Times*, as the places where the *worst evils of slave emancipation* are apparent. Those islands have been utterly ruined by it, and nobody who has not resided in them can form any idea of the evil that has resulted from it. All the rest of the British west Indies with the exception of Barbadoes, (the extraordinarily large population of which has saved it for a time,) have suffered more or less—and it must be distinctly understood that all these remarks apply only *to those islands and their population*. In this colony, we are bound to admit that the colored portion of the community are intelligent, industrious, well conducted and sober, and as such deserving of our utmost respect and consideration, and I may repeat that had emancipation been made progressive, instead of sudden, there is *no reason to suppose* that the British west India Colonies would not now have been the home of a happy, industrious, and enlightened people.

VERAX.

—o—

To the Editor of the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

SIR,—The course suggested in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Victoria Gazette* of Saturday last, in reference to raising a loan, to be expended in opening up by means of roads, communication with the interior of British Columbia, would, if carried out, be a great benefit to that Colony; provided the gentlemen chosen as members of the proposed Commission, were men of known experience, having the confidence of the community.

I would venture to suggest the following gentlemen:—The Commissioner of Lands and Works, Colonel Moody, the late Surveyor General of Ceylon, Captain W. D. Gossett, whose able management of his department in that Colony is spoken of with praise, by all who are conversant with Ceylon politics, and whose opinion on matters connected with the development of the resources of a young colony, would carry weight with the Home Government. Judge Begbie, who if not a surveyor, has at least experience in the different trails, having traversed them frequently. C. Brew, Esq., Commissioner of Police, whose residence at Yale has made him very popular with the miners; and H. M. Ball, Esq., the Magistrate of Lytton, whose able report on the trails in his district proves him to be a close observer.

If these gentlemen were appointed on the Commission, a mass of information, of the most valuable character would be obtained, adding greatly to our knowledge of the interior of British Columbia, and its agricultural, pastoral, arborecultural, and mineral resources, which alone would amply repay any expense the Commission might be to the Colony.

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

—o—

FORT HOPE, Oct. 26, 1859.

To the Editor of the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

SIR:—From a casual observation of your paper, and the off-hand style of the articles I observe in it, you will excuse me if I attempt to address you, and if you should deem my letter of sufficient general interest you will perhaps insert it in the TIMES.

Allow me to say, by way of apology, that I do not belong, by profession or by practice, to any but the class who are honored with the title of *hard laborers*, and when I take the pen, it is after I have laid down the pick, plane, or the Indian paddle, for the time being, and have lit up my cabin for the evening, to renew my daily labors with the returning day-light.

I have now been a little over sixteen months on Fraser River, most of the time at Fort Hope. I have been on this coast since 1846; have explored the entire coast from California to Fraser River; from the Pacific Ocean to the top of the Rocky Mountains; was in the mines in California, in 1849, and have no complaint to make against the mines there; they paid me liberally for my five months' work. I have no complaint to make against British Columbia as a mining, lumbering, or an agricultural country, I can prove to the satisfaction of any reasonable mind that the mines are all right, that the country is abundantly capable of sustaining as dense a population as there is in California. It is preferable to any portion of either of the Canadas, or of the provinces on the eastern part of this continent. You will perceive I have made a bold statement, but sir I have not been idle since I have been here, my eyes, ears, and hands, have all been employed.

As to the extent of the mines, they equal California; as to richness, they have not yet been prospected, and with the present facilities for supplies they will not be for five years to come. The life and energy, the bone and sinew, in prospecting the country are all consumed in attempting to keep up a self-sustaining and expensive government, and having no equitable and liberal system to make the miner feel that he can fix a permanent location in the country. The miner, or the man who proposes to open a farm, is made to feel that he is not wanted to stop in the country, he is told by the officials "if he does not like the government, he had better leave;" while he is certain he has no voice in legislation, no permanent prospect in the country, and no encouragement to invest his capital, or to stop, he feels himself bound to leave, as soon as he can raise the means of going elsewhere, hence he will not prospect, he will not open a farm, he can do better elsewhere, and makes his arrangements accordingly.

Excuse the length of this article and in case you deem this worth a place I will continue, and go into detail in future.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

[Our correspondent complains in the above letter, of the conduct of officials in British Columbia, whom he says tell parties desirous of becoming permanent settlers in the Colony, that if they have any grounds of complaint "they had better leave the country." We should feel much indebted if our correspondents would furnish us with the names of any parties who have been guilty of any such folly, and we promise that the authorities and public shall be made acquainted with their utter unfitness for their positions.—ED.]

Naval Intelligence.

H. M. S. Plumper, Capt. G. W. Richards, is still on survey duty above Nanaimo. She is expected to return to Esquimalt harbor.

H. M. VESSELS IN ESQUIMALT HARBOR.

GANGES, Captain Fulford; flag of Rear Admiral Baynes, C. B., &c.

PYLADES, Capt. Michael de Courcy.

TRIBUNE, Capt. Hornby.

H. M. S. SATELLITE, Captain Prevosf, is at Griffin Bay, San Juan, representing a British naval force at the disputed island.

We are happy to learn that Lieut. Sheepshanks of the Ganges, is progressing favorably towards recovery from his late severe accident.

A rumour prevails that a grand field day will take place at Colwood, on Wednesday, 2nd inst., at Eleven o'clock, when the seamen of the Royal Navy, and Marines, will be landed with field pieces, to practice military evolutions.

DIED.

At Victoria, on Thursday, 27th October, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, James eldest son of the late Hugh Chambers, Esq., of Clontarf, County Dublin, Ireland, aged 26 years and seven months. Much and deservedly regretted and respected.

FOR SALE BY

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

Brandy, 35 hhds Martell, Marett's and Imperial;
Do 200 cases Imperial;
Do 100 ditto Cognac;
Rum, 25 ¼ csks fine old Jamaica;
Whisky, 2 puncheons Irish;
Sherry, 34 ¼ csks medium and superior;
Port, 28 ¼ do do
Do 23 do do fair;
10 cases, a choice article;
Champagne, 65 cases qts and pts;
Claret, 100 cases;
Ale, 25 hhds Bass No. 3, new brew;
Do Burton Brewery Co., and Morice Cox & Co. in bottles;
Porter, Morice Cox & Co., do.

n1-1m

FOR SALE EY

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

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

n1-1m

FOR SALE BY

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

Blankets, scarlet and blue;
Clothing, an assortment;
Boots and Shoes;
Cordage and Twine. n1-1m

HARDWARE.—Builders', Agricultural, and General Hardware.

JAMES BELL,
n1-3m Johnson street.

LANGLEY HOTEL.

W. WINNARD, PROPRIETOR, Fort Langley, British Columbia.

The Proprietor of the Langley Hotel, having re-built and enlarged his establishment, and furnished it so as to afford First Class Accommodation to the travelling public, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on him. His table is always supplied with everything the market affords, and served in the best style. Single rooms can always be had. The sleeping apartments are furnished with good beds. The best liquors will always be found at the Bar. Travellers passing up or down the river, may always depend on finding the best accommodation at the Langley Hotel.

☞Storage for merchandise on reasonable terms.

Fort Langley, B. C., Oct. 29, 1859. no-1tc

A. PEATT, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer and Leather Dealer, Wharf street, next to British Colonist Office, Victoria, V. I.

Custom-Made Boots and Shoes always on hand, of the best description and warranted. Repairs done, neat and durable. n1

LOST OR MISLAID.

A MALACCA CANE, with a Silver Head, and the following inscription, "E. H. K." the above was the property of the late Mr. James Chambers, and much valued by his friends, who are desirous of recovering it, and will reward the finder if necessary.

LOST.

LOST on the Evening of wednesday, the 26th, a dark leather Masonic Pocketbook, containing notes, accounts, &c. of no value except to the owner, who will be much obliged if the finder will leave the same at the office of the New westminster Times.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style, of DRIED & GRELLEY, is dissolved by mutual consent.

SOSTHENES DRIERD,
PROSRER GRELLEY.

The business of the Colonial Restaurant will hereafter be conducted by Sosthenes Drierd.

PROSPER GRELLED,
n1 Proprietor of the Colonial Hotel.

HARDWARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, has just received direct from England, a large assortment of Hardware, comprising:

Double barrel'd Guns;
Nails;
Spades, Shovels, and Picks;
Horse-shoes and Horse-shoe Nails;
Smiths' Tools;
Rakes, Hoes and Forks;
Fry Pans;
Tin Ware;
Grindstones;
Rim Locks,
Household Bellows;

And a variety of other Hardware; which he offers to traders at less than San Francisco prices.

Up-River Traders will do well to examine the stock before purchasing goods below.

ALFRED FELLOWS,
n1-3m Government Street.

SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

A SESSION of this court is appointed to be holden at the court House in Victoria, on Monday, the fourteenth day of November next ensuing, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon.

GEORGE W. HEATON.

C. VERHEYDEN,

CARPENTER, Contractor, and Builder, corner of Blanchard and Kane-streets, near the church, is prepared to contract for or superintend the erection of Brick Buildings, Frame Cottages, Wood and Brick Fire-Proof Stores and Dwellings, &c., all in the best style of architecture and in the cheapest and best workmanlike manner.

A long experience in Europe and the United States, and a perfect knowledge of his profession, are a guarantee that any work entrusted to him shall be satisfactorily executed.

Plans, drawings, and specifications, made in every style at the shortest notice. oc11-3m

FOR SALE.

Ex Latest Arrivals.

JAMAICA Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads.
McKenzie, & Co.'s superior Scotch Whiskey, in puncheons.
Stewart & Co.'s superior Scotch Whiskey, in punchs.
Superior French Brandies, in qr. casks.
Byass, & Co.'s Bottled Ale, in pints
Ind & Cope's Burton Ale, in qrts and pints.
Tooth's Bottled Ale in qrts.
Oregon Cider, in cask and bottle.
Duff Gordon's superior Pale Sherry.
Gonzales, do do do
Superior London Bottled Port Wine.

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

FOR SALE.

By the Undersigned,

500 Mats Batavia Rice.
50 kegs Scotch Oatmeal.
200 casks superior Salt Beef.

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

Booksellers and Stationers.

DEALERS in Standard, School, and Miscellaneou Books. Novels.
Staple and Fancy Stationery,
Blank Books,
Gold Pens, and fine Pocket Cutlery,
Drawing and Photograph Paper,
Tracing Paper and Tracing Cloth,
Gift Books, and Annuals.

Stationer's Hall, Yates-street.

October 25th, 1859. 1m

CHEAP FUEL!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COALS!

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

NANAIMO COALS,

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

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

Victoria, September 23, 1859. n1-1m

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL

Business Directory.

REMOVAL.

DR. RUMSEY has removed his office from the Clifton House to the building occupied by Dr. Manley, in Trounce street. n1-tc

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

ROBERTSON STEWART & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Victoria, Vancouver Island.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Wharf and Johnston-streets, Victoria, V. I. DICKSON, DE WOLF & Co., Merchant-street, San Francisco.

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

HENRY MANLEY, M. D.
Surgeon, &c.
OFFICE in Trounce's-alley, between Government and Yates-street, Victoria.

MR. JOHN COPLAND, LAW CHAMBERS.

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

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

Victoria, Oct. 19th, 1859.

WE, the undersigned, Propertyholders, Householders, and residents of the town of Victoria, alarmed by the late fire, and justly fearing a more extensive conflagration, and judging from the past apathy of the people and authorities, that it is now necessary for us to take immediate action, for the preservation of our lives and property, herewith subscribe the sum set opposite our respective names, for the purpose of raising a sufficient fund to purchase an Alarm Bell, and the necessary apparatus for a Hook and Ladder Company, and that we take immediate steps to organise the same:—

	$ c.		$ c.
Bank of B. N. A.	50 00	Reinhart BRO	25 00
Hudson's Bay CO.,	50 00	Langley BROS	20 00
wells, Fargo, & co., per C C pendergrast	50 00	Hibben & carswell	20 00
sam'l price & co	50 00	C B Young	25 00
Southgate & mitchell	50 00	A H Guild	10 00
Dickson, campbell & co per C W wallace	50 00	P manetta	10 00
Janion & Green per H Rhodes	50 00	N Pointer	10 00
G A Reynolds, & co	50 00	morris & co	10 00
J D carroll	50 00	W Zelner	10 00
Edward Stamp, per A F Main	25 00	G G capron	10 00
A R Green, & co	30 00	J T Litrle	10 00
Thos Harris, & co	30 00	J P Pidwell	10 00
Webster, & co	30 00	J G McKay	10 00
J W McKay	20 00	B D Griffin	10 00
Dr W F Tolmie	20 00	Selim Franklin, & co	10 00
R Finlayson	20 00	Dr Trimble	10 00
W H Oliver,	20 00	marchand, & co	10 00
Goodwin & co,	20 00	G Richardson,	25 00
Huntoon & co,	20 00	E & S M Holderness, per R George	25 00
Kwong Lee & co,	20 00	New Westminster	
Sporhork & co,	20 00	Times,	25 00
A Kaindler,	20 00	Hotel de France,	15 00
McDonald & co,	25 00	John Parker,	15 00
Reid & McDonald,	25 00	J A mccrea,	10 00
British colonist,	20 00	Pickett & co,	10 00
G Rousset,	20 00	G Riseley,	10 00
Lester & Gibbs,	20 00	T J Skinner,	15 00
curtis & moore,	20 00	Dr J S Helmcken,	10 00
J W Johnson,	20 00	J Russell,	10 00
Jas Bell,	20 00	T Phelan.	5 00
M Prag,	20 00	J S Drummond,	5 00
C A Bayley,	20 00	L Driad,	5 00
Pierce & Seymour,	20 00	W D Moses,	5 00
E marks,	5 00	crane & Granion,	5 00
S L Kelly,	5 00	Richard Lewis,	5 00
N B Thomas,	5 00	J corry,	5 00
Phillip Lewis,	5 00	mary Pearson,	2 50
A Blackman,	5 00	P McQuade,	2 50
Dulip & Waddington,	25 00	Phillips & co,	5 00
Donald Fraser,	20 00	H Husper,	5 00
J H Doane,	20 00	B Durham,	5 00
G H C.,	50 00	John Dickson,	5 00
A S Murray,	20 00	L Eckstein,	5 00
Thomas Trounce.	20 00	Chas. Rowell,	5 00
Adolph Sutro & co,	15 00	P Corbenier,	5 00
J H Gardner,	15 00	A J Brunn,	5 00
L Wolf,	10 00	Alfred Fellows,	5 00
L Lowenberg,	10 00	Joseph Austen,	5 00
A Whitton & co, (Victoria Gazette,)	10 00	D Caitin Hoog & co,	5 00
Washington Rest'rant,	10 00	H B Ella,	5 00
H J Pellew Crease,	10 00	Pierre Clasly,	5 00
K Gambitz,	10 00	Johnson & Rosenberg,	5 00
John Copland,	10 00	Golden & Brown,	5 00
H M Cohn,	10 00	S Elsassa & co,	5 00
N McKenzie,	10 00	Saulay & Archer,	5 00
Haas, & Rosenfield	10 00	A Lewis,	2 50
Jacob Heiklemle,	5 00	J H McCann,	2 50
G Huston,	5 00	A Gilmore,	2 50
J W Carey,	5 00	John Banks,	2 50
Robert Laing,	5 00	O Jacobi,	2 50
A Simson,	5 00	L Lewis,	3 00
Frances & Robinson,	5 00	John Buckley,	2 50
Wm B Smith,	5 00	L Hotelie,	2 50
John Leach,	2 50	M Price,	2 50
Giovani Hicof,	2 50	J monis,	2 00
R Crowsla,	2 00	J Freeman,	2 00
Arther Brewster,	1 00	H M Sena,	2 00
A Belasco,	2 00	W F Herre,	5 00
John Warner,	2 00	— Kopperma,	e 00
Francis Bugan,	2 00	Wm Steinberger,	20 00
		David Green,	10 00

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,

FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail, at lowest rates, by LANGLEY BROS.

CAMPHENE

For Sale, at lowest rates, by LANGLEY BROS.

QUIKSILVER AND ACIDS.

For Sale, at lowest rates, by LANGLEY BROS.

SPERM, LINSEED, CHINA, POLAR, LARD, AND SHARK OILS,

For Sale, at lowest rates, by LANGLEY BROS.

ALMANAC.

On 1st January, 1860.
Will be Published,
THE VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ALMANAC.

CONTAINING authentic information upon every subject connected with these colonies, and a complete official, professional, and Business Directory—with the salaries of all Government officials, &c., &c.

Professional, and Business Gentlemen, are particularly requested to furnish the undersigned with such information respecting their names, places of business, &c., as may be in their power, at the office of the "NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES."

E. HAMMOND KING.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 49 ST. JAMES' STREET,
LONDON.

TRUSTEES:

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

DIRECTORS:

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

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Also Endowments on Widows and Children.

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

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

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

H. D. DAVENPORT,
oc18-tc SECRETARY.

For particulars apply to E. H. KING, Victoria.

TENDERS WANTED.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific will be ready at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, the 3rd of November next, to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Esquimalt and Victoria with Fresh Beef and Vegetables, of the best quality, for one year, from the 1st of December next.

A form of the Tender may be seen at the Admiral's Office. No Tender will be received after 10 o'clock on the day of Treaty, and it must be delivered, sealed, on board the Ganges, addressed to the Commander in Chief, and accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £100 sterling, for the due performance of the contract.

The Commander in Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

J. L. SOUTHEY,
Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

H.M.S. GANGES, Esquimalt Harbor,
10th October, 1859. o25-2

NATHAN POINTER,

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

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

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

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

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

Ladies should call soon and examine those superior

BALTIC STOCKINGS FOR WINTER WEAR.

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

I shall receive Fresh Goods by every arrival from London.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

Business hours from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

October 4, 1859.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED invites the attention of the travelling public, and strangers in particular, to the merit of this house. It was established under the present management, on the first day of January, '56, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, in every particular.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the first respectability, showing conclusively the superior mode in which this hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most popular places of amusement, the principal thoroughfares, the fashionable promenades and steamboat landings; thus rendering it at all times, the most DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMAN, during their stay in San Francisco.

Single rooms, with full board, $2.50 per day.

JOHN J. HALEY,
Proprietor.

The "International Hotel Coach" is in attendance at all hours, to convey Passengers to and from the Hotel, for $1.00 each including baggage. tc

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY OFFICE.

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

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

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

October 25th, 1859. 1m

Literature.

SABBATH.

To him who for six days a week,
Can scarcely call an hour his own,
How sweet to watch the sabbath break,
And bless the light that heaven has thrown!

Oh! welcome more than tongue can name,
The dearest morn that greets our soil,
Is that the Sabbath bells proclaim,
Which shuts the busy world of toil.

From morn to eve, from morn to eve,
Still waking but for work alone,;
Oh, heaven! it is a blest reprieve,
To have one day to call our own.

One day to breathe a richer span,
Unfettered by the bonds of trade;
To leave the plodding world of man,
And view the world which God has made.

WHERE DO YOU TAKE YOUR CHOP TO-DAY? OR LONDON HOSPITALITY.

Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur,
Accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum.
Horace.

Once upon a time, which time, we may add, was long before the puffing, wheezing, shrieking locomotives of the present day had superseded that time-honored, though not over rapid conveyance, the stage coach, and rendered the journey from the Land's End to John O Groat's house, a mere bagatelle—there dwelt, in one of the most beautiful districts of that county, celebrated far and wide for the excellence of its "hops, cherries and pretty women," (our Trans-Atlantic readers will understand by this the county of Kent,) a farmer, cunning in all that appertained unto flocks and herds, and the culture of the soil, but innocent as the new-born babe in the ways and wickedness of the great world of London. It chanced that being on business at a neighboring assize town, he made the acquaintance of a gentleman, by profession an attorney, and by birth a Londoner, whom some professional business had brought into that locality.

Being pleased with his new acquaintance, and finding him of a sporting turn, he invited him to come down in the shooting season for a fortnight and promised him some good sport. The invitation was readily accepted, and at six o'clock in the evening of the 31st of August, the Londoner made his appearance at his friend's house. A most agreeably spent fortnight resulted from his visit, and he returned to his chambers in London, with a well filled bag of game, and a pressing invitation from his host to make his house his home every year at the same season.

Five or six years passed away, and each succeeding 31st of August, punctually at six o'clock in the evening, the London lawyer was to be seen drawing up to the door of his country friend's residence. Each visit proved if possible more agreeable than its predecessor, and at each departure after the customary farewells had been exchanged, an earnest entreaty on the part of our legal friend was made, that his host should visit him in return, and vary the monotony of his country life by exchanging his own grazing pastimes for his friend's Gray's Inn chambers.

Year after year his solicitations grew more urgent, and at last the good farmer, impelled less by any curiosity of his own to extend his knowledge of the world, than by the instances of his spouse and family circle, (who thought that an opportunity of this description should not be disregarded), that he should go to London and see the King, God bless him—and the thousand-and-one other sights of the great metropolis, accepted his friend's reiterated invitation and promised to call on him before many weeks had passed over his head.

We pass over the multitudinous preparations for his journey, the shawls, comforters, relays of sandwiches, &c., deemed indispensable in those days, when the corpulent stage coachman was looked upon by the simple villagers as a sort of Captain Cook, and the very guard became in their unsophisticated eyes a Vasco de Gama.

The eventful day at length arrived, and our country friend was deposited without mishap at the office of his legal acquaintance, whom he found seated at his high desk, busily employed on some matter connected with his profession.

The Londoner expressed great gratification at seeing him, but begged he would allow him to finish the work he was engaged in, and then they would have time for a friendly chat. "You can just walk about for an hour," he added, "and see the sights in the neighborhood. But, by-the-bye," he observed, looking through the rails which adorned the top of his desk, "Where do you take your chop to-day?" "Why I be coom to tak it with you," said the farmer, rather astonished at the question. "Oh! very well," returned the lawyer, "I will introduce you to one of the best chop houses in London."

At the expiration of an hour the farmer returned, and the two friends wended their way to a famous house close by, and partook of a sumptuous repast. The lawyer then called for the bill, and ran his eyes over the items. Dinner 6 shillings, sherry 5 shillings, ale 1 shilling, bottle of port 4 shillings. Ha, 14 shillings, and a shilling for the waiter, 15 shillings, that's just seven-and-sixpence a-piece," producing at the same time that amount and placing it on the table. Without a word, the farmer took out his purse and "lumped" his share on the table too, and rose to depart. "Where would you like to go to now?" said the lawyer, "I'll devote myself to your service for the rest of the day, and show you some of our great sights." The old gentleman, who for the last few moments, had been struggling to suppress his emotion, gasped for breath at this enquiry, and stared at his soi-disant host, as if scarcely able to credit the existence of such an amount of cool impudence in any one individual, even though a London attorney, at last burst forth: "I bees a going whoam, I've seen enough of your Lunnon sights, I wish you a very good morning." And off he rushed with this very unceremonious farewell.

The indignation of the old gentleman's family upon his arrival, at the treatment he had received from his London friend, of whose acquaintance they had so boasted before their envious neighbors, cannot be described. But the farmer, his first burst of anger having subsided, rejected such propositions of revenge, as those of tearing the wretches hair, scratching his eyes out, and so forth, and even refrained from "giving it him," by letter. "You leave it to me," he said, "we shall see him down in the shooting season. Just wait till he comes, and I'll talk to 'en then."

The inhospitable Londoner was soon forgotten, and ceased to be a topic of conversation, till the return of the 31st of August brought him again to their minds. Great was the speculation, as to whether or no he would dare to shew his face among them again. The farmer alone appeared confident of his coming, and was not mistaken, for about six in the evening, excitement was at its height, when one of the children exclaimed, "here he comes father, I see his horse and gig." "Now you stand back all of you," said the farmer, "you go into the house and bring me a *gridiron*."

That domestic utensil was accordingly brought, and holding it behind his back, the old man posted himself upon the doorstep, just as the lawyer's gig drove up.

"Good day, old friend," said the lawyer. "Good day. "Oh! Good day," returned the farmer." Then holding the gridiron before his face, and looking through the bars of it in imitation of the rails of the lawyer's desk, he added, "Where do you take your chop to-day, eh! I wish you a very good day," and into the house he stalked, shutting the door behind him, and leaving his discomfited friend to find his way to the village inn, and there reflect at his leisure, upon the farmer's just appreciation of his LONDON HOSPITALITY.

OLIM.

PEERS AND PROTEGEES.

CHAPTER VII.

While Alfred and Sophy were thus gaily chatting and laughing, an old gentleman, who had entered the church unperceived, hearing Alfred's merry laugh, advanced hastily towards them, and catching hold of the young man's hands, exclaimed in accents of unfeigned delight, "Lord St. Clair! my *dear, dear* boy! how overjoyed I am to welcome you once more among us; and looking so well, too—so tall, so manly! But your laugh is still the same; joyous and clear, its merry tones indicate a heart unknown to care—untainted by the world, and uncontaminated by the sullen gloominess of the misanthropic Alfred Graham."

"Mr. Dynevor! you certainly are *non compos mentis* this morning," said Sophy, laughingly; "it is quite dreadful to think upon the mistakes that you are making; but though this young gentleman seems disinclined to set you right, I cannot suffer you to remain in ignorance that it is Mr. Alfred Graham, not Lord St. Clair, whom you have greeted with so warm a welcome!"

"Impossible! I am not to be imposed upon by such a mischief-loving little puss as you, Miss Sophy. Alfred Graham is——"

"Before you, my dear sir, upon my honor!" interrupted Sophy, hastily, fearful of what might follow.

"Then why is he so silent? Is he ashamed to own his name?" asked the old gentleman, pettishly.

"Something like it, my dear sir," responded Alfred, with an arch rebellious smile; "for I do not quite admire the character you seem inclined to append to it; however I will do my utmost to inspire you with a better opinion of me, though I fear a fortnight will be too short a time to effect much in, unless indeed I could prevail on you to cast aside all prejudice, and forget that you have ever known Alfred Graham until to-day!"

"That would not be very difficult," said Mr. Dynevor, gazing on the countenance of the animated youth, "for you do not in the least resemble the self-willed boy who, in years gone by, caused me more trouble than all my other pupils put together; but I want to hear something of my favorites. Is Lord St. Clair quite well, and can I see him if I go up to the Court this morning?"

"My cousin and I lunched at Mrs. Fitzmolton's, and I hardly think he can have returned yet, because I have heard some talk about a drive, in which, I believe he was to accompany that lady and her daughter!"

"Oh, indeed! but he will come down to the parsonage this evening. I know the dear fellow will be eager to see his old tutor."

"I don't know what his engagements are, so will not undertake to promise for him," said Alfred, hesitatingly; "but I am satisfied that his regard for you continues unabated, though it may not be so openly expressed."

"Your words seem intended to prepare me for some change in him; I dislike innendo, so say at once what alteration shall I find in him, who, when he left us, was a fine, free, and open-hearted a youth as ever the sun shone on!"

"And is now one of the most pompous, dignified, disagreeable, stern-looking young men I ever saw. Talk of his affability! why, he would hardly condescend to hear, much less reply to, my dear father's expressions of pleasure at seeing him again at Borderdale," said Sophy, whose usually mild and gentle temper was roused into impetuosity by the slight her best-loved parent had received from the self-conceited young lordling.

"Can it be really so? If other lips had breathed it, I would have deemed it a most foul aspersion; but you are truth itself, Sophy, and though I cannot doubt, I shall never cease to wonder and lament over the degeneracy of one whom I loved—yea, even as my own son!"

They now left the church together, and were soon joined by Henry, when, by mutual consent, they rambled through the village, where Alfred's good-humored urbanity soon promised to make him popular. He had a joke, a kind word, or a smile for each of the cottagers; and they, gratified by such unexpected attention, were disposed to transfer to him some of the blessings and praises usually bestowed exclusively on their beloved benefactress, the poor, plain Sophy.

While Alfred was thus pleasantly engaged, his cousin had been no less so. He had accompanied Mrs. Fitzmolton and her fair daughter in the carriage. During their drive, the well-turned compliments of the elder lady had succeeded in placing the young lordling on exceeding good terms with himself; and his vanity was still more flattered by the evident complacency with which his attentions were received by the pretty but insipid Angelina. For Mrs. Fitzmolton, like a good general, had, soon after they entered the carriage, taken out a parcel of bills, and apparently occupying herself in her calculations, left the young couple to entertain each other, a task by no means displeasing to either.

The walking party were standing on the lawn, talking gaily with the master of the house, when the carriage drove up, and St. Clair, after handing Angelina out, still retained her hand, and was preparing to follow Mrs. Fitzmolton into the house, when Alfred stopped him, saying, eagerly, "St. Clair, you do not see that Dynevor is waiting to speak to you; he is anxious to bid you welcome."

"If I had known that Dynevor was expecting my arrival, I should apologise for my late return: as it is, I can only say I am sorry that he should have thought it necessary to waste his time on my account."

"Nay, my dear lord," replied Dynevor, chilled at heart by the coldness of this pompous speech; "I flattered myself that you would reckon on my visit, and look with equal pleasure towards our meeting."

"Why, yes; of course I knew that as your duties are not now so great, I might expect to see you at the Court occasionally; and some day when I have leisure I will look in upon you at the parsonage."

Alfred, who, by his lively sallies, endeavored to soften the stiffness of his cousin's manners, now proposed returning homeward, saying, "Walking makes one hungry, and I feel disposed to anticipate the dinner bell. I hope—what's-his-name?—your man has seen that the wine and ice are in a proper state."

"Insolent braggart!" ejaculated Mrs. Fitzmolton, as the cousins, accompanied by Mr. Dynevor, proceeded down the lawn. "Should he tower over me, or tell me when to go, or how long to stay, if I were Lord St. Clair!—though since he has so much influence over his lordship, we must not offend him now; but, when you are the mistress of Graham Court, Angelina, I hope you will make him know his place, and keep it."

A spirited conversation was kept up until the trio reached the parsonage, but after parting with Mr. Dynevor, the cousins walked on for [illegible] in silence, each appearing to be lost in thought, apparently of no pleasing nature.

"What a fine fellow Henry Fitzmolton is," said Alfred, who was the first to break their silence. "We are going up the river fishing to-morrow: I am to meet him in the village by six, and hope to prevail on you to join us—early hours suit you!"

"But fishing does not," said St. Clair; "if I rise early it must be for study."

"Well, bring your book with you," replied Alfred.

"Thank you; I prefer solitude for study, but I am pre-engaged, having promised to accompany Mrs. Fitzmolton to Z——."

"Indeed! I did not know that you were such a lady's man, or fond of carriage exercise, or country towns. How altered your taste has become within the last few hours!"

"Do be serious, Alfred, if you can. You know that my situation must be awkward enough, without your turning everything I say or do into ridicule; yet I am willing to endure all——"

"Yes, yes, I know; but let us talk about Mrs. Fitzmolton. What a clever, thoughtful, managing woman she must be."

"She must indeed, for she was casting up accounts almost all the time that we were on our drive; Mr. Fitzmolton is a mere cipher, she says—so all the business devolves on her."

"A very conjugal remark, and most judicious arrangement," muttered Alfred, in an under-tone; and then continued in a louder key, "so attached, too, as she seems to all our family! How feelingly she spoke of the affliction she felt at the loss of her dearest friend the countess, and how much she deplored the departure of the earl, to a country where her devoted friendship could neither reach nor comfort him, and yet I cannot remember ever seeing any of the family entertained at the Court, or even having heard the name before to-day."

"Well, I was thinking the very same thing just now; but then my not recollecting them cannot be wondered at, because——"

"Your mind is occupied by loftier images, a wider range of thought," interrupted Alfred, who could not endure a long speech from anybody but himself; "but it was not the departed members of the house of Graham only who occupied her thoughts, for her anxiety to be informed of all particulars about our relatives at Vienna amused me not a little, especially as the account you gave her of the girls was calculated to rouse all her fears lest her scheme of establishing Angelina at the Court should be frustrated by a cousinly union; forgetting that Lord Edward Graham would scorn to entrap a husband for his daughters though he were twice an earl."

"Nonsense, Alfred; I don't believe an idea of my rank entered Mrs. Fitzmolton's head, and I am certain that she would seek happiness rather than splendor in the establishment of her daughter—if, indeed, she could be prevailed on to part with so dear and affectionate a child."

Alfred laughed at his cousin's simple remark; he had his own thoughts on the matter, which, however, he kept to himself.

"I have something particular to consult you on," said St. Clair, hesitating.

"Something particular!" exclaimed Alfred, looking round; "well, I am all attention, and there is nobody within earshot—now is the very time—commence."

"Why—a—I'm in rather an awkward predicament; but, to be explicit, I must tell you that we drove part way to Z—— this afternoon, and had to descend a most precipitous hill, at which I thought Miss Fitzmolton would have gone into fits; her terror was so great that we were obliged to have recourse to Eau-de-Cologne and essences before we could recover her."

"How absurd, when she passes over Short-cut-Hill so frequently! Why, it is nothing like so steep as you make out, and being the only way by which they can reach Z——, it would be advisable that she should try to overcome such groundless, foolish fears."

"Her mother assures me that it is impossible; from a child she has been so sensitive and timid—and no one, I think, who loved her could wish her other than she is; but you are wrong in saying it is the only way to Z——, for we returned by a far pleasanter road, through the plantation."

"Oh, I begin to understand; but pray go on! Surely Mrs. Fitzmolton had not the temerity to propose making Graham Court Park a public thoroughfare?"

"A public thoroughfare! Oh, no! She only asked if I had any objection to her carriage passing occasionally that way; it would spare her dear Angelina so much misery!"

"Excellent! Mrs. Fitzmolton, I appreciate your motives fully. Was there nothing else in which you could oblige her?—Did you ask?"

"No, indeed, I did not; I was too much perplexed, especially when she said that she felt emboldened by my kind anxiety for her daughter to prefer another request."

"Another request! What may that be?"

"Permission to occupy the pew in church during my absence; the fact is that their seat is so small, the railings so high, and the children so troublesome, that Angelina, who is of a most delicate constitution, is frequently so overcome by faintness as to be obliged to leave the church, so her mother thought it would be such a comfort for her to be allowed to sit in such a spacious pew."

"Most singular requests, upon my honor! I shall next expect to hear that Angelina's delicate health requires change of air, and that Graham Court has been prescribed by her physicians as the place most likely to agree with her peculiar complaint and constitution; but may I enquire what reply you made to her very moderate demands?"

"Why I was too puzzled to say anything just then, and, fearful of committing myself, I judged it best to remain silent until I had your opinion on the matter. What think you that Sir Alexander would say about it?"

"Laugh, no doubt, as I do. But as a two year's occupancy will establish neither a claim upon the seat nor a right of pathway through the domain, I think you may as well grant both her wishes. Being a minor your permission would go for nothing according to law, so let the dear woman have her own way. If she will build castles in the air, they must fall; but that is no concern either of mine or yours."

(*To be continued.*)

DURING the harvest season in a certain year, laborers were found to be very scarce, so I agreed with a neighboring farmer, that when occasion required, we should send our laborers to each other's assistance. A field of "rye" belonging to me, being ripe for cutting, I called upon my neighbor for assistance, and in return he sends me back a "skull." How did he fulfil his agreement?

Why! He sent *memento mori*.
(Me-men-to-mow-rye.)

THERE is a word of plural number,
A foe to peaceful sleep or slumber,
But add to it the letter S
How strange the metamorphosis.
Plural remains plural no more,
And sweet what bitter was before:
"Cares," (Caress.)

WHY does the Island of Ceylon seem specially adapted by Providence as the fitting abode for confirmed old bachelors?

Because it's the land of Cingalese. (Single-case.

LIST of unclaimed LETTERS at Yale Post office September 25th, 1859.

A

Ager, G R
Antwistle, John
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Aden, L O [2]
Abbott, N [4]
Arthur, William
Adams, John
Anderson, W C
Aggens, H
Agnew, R
Archer, R
Addams, M
Adams, A W

B

Bean, T L
Bent, S L
Barly, C
[illegible]
Beck, S
Bernard, S
Boner, John
Belcock, William
Bellanger, L
Brorobb, C S
Bessellen, C R [2]
Bourke, M S
Bent, S L
Bockmann, H
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Brickford, W H
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Brody, F M
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Burrett, T [4]
Brody, S
Brolient, W
Brandow, P
Bloss, H A
Branstrom, C
Buswell, H [2]
Buswell, H I
Bligh, G G
Bigbee, W N
Brossy, F
Bunny, F
[illegible]
Barnage, L
Barr, H D
Bruan, S A [2]
Babb, S P
Barr, C
Babb, S P [4]
Babb, H A
Boutwell, S
Blair, SS
Brown, S B
Banister, S
Brown, S W [2]
Brown, H F
Burly, C
Betchel, W C
Bruan, S
Barston, S C [2]
Brown, S A
Burrett, John
Byrne, E
Bartly, A
Benjamin, B
Brown, D
Brown, J A
Bright, T
Blonsur, J

C

Cutler, T J
Cushman, C
Cardozo, M S V
Carter, B [2]
Cauldwell, J
Carpenter, K C
Clark, G D
Culver, C
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Cambell, C [2]
Cushman, C
Cushman, C C
Conlaw, J P [3]
Cuyler, W
Cason, M N
Carter, B [2]
Clarke, [4]
Crowen, J A [2]
Car, A C
Clark, C
Cooney, D
Cooke, L P
Corcoran, J G
Conner, C
Conant, A [2]
Coulter, C
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Cany, R M
Carton, L
Christingen, O
Carson, M N
Cormick, Amos
Curry, H M [2]
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Curren, M [2]
Conant, J H
Cahill, J
Campbell, L J
Carkeet, A
Cormick, J T
Couttan, T H
Casey, L F
Capdeville, —
Conant, J
Coulter, T H
Corneelius, J
Cautrell, D S
Cradiz, L
Carkeek, A
Collins, W
Crane, J
Cromwell, O
Cochren, A
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Clough, J W
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Duttin, L
Donnell, J [4]
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Dieff, M [4]
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Delate, G W
Davidson, [2]
Diamand, B
Dunn, J H
Decaux, F [2]
Denning, H [2]
Doren, D
Deizounean, P
Dougherty, J H
Deighton, John
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Dausan, W
Durmfort, S M
Drake, L
Drejiersa, V
Dunham, T R
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Dunbar, C N

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Elizy, A N
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Flynn, P [2]
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Fulmer, W H
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Fargo, D C
Foley, J M
Foran, L M
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Frat, M
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Hofgran, Herr C
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McWilliams, C
McGuire, Alex [2]
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McLean, C L [2]
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Miller, T C
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Macurdy, A (3)
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